

Ombetja Yehinga Organisation

Annual Report 2016

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Acronyms and initialisms

CFLI	Canadian Fund for Local Initiatives
CfP1	Call for Proposal 1
CS	Combined School
CSE	Comprehensive Sexuality Education
CSFN	Civil Society Foundation of Namibia
EU	European Union
EYC	Eenhana Youth Club
GBV	Gender-based violence
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Society for International Cooperation)
HS	High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
KAYEC	Katutura Youth Enterprise Centre
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex
MHSS	Ministry of Health and Social Services
MoE	Ministry of Education
MPYC	Multi Purpose Youth Centre
MYNSSC	Ministry of Youth, National Services, Sport and Culture
NAMCOL	Namibian College of Open Learning
NANASO	Namibia Network of AIDS Service Organisations
NAPPA	Namibia Planned Parenthood Association
ODT	OYO dance troupe
OYO	Ombetja Yehinga Organisation
PMTCT	Prevention Mother to Child Transmission
RACE	Regional HIV/AIDS Committee in Education
RACOC	Regional HIV/AIDS Coordinating Committee
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SBCC	Social and Behaviour Change Communication
SS	Secondary School
SSOAN	San Support Organisations' Association of Namibia
UK	United Kingdom
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

UNOG
WAD
YG

United Nations Office at Geneva
World AIDS Day
Youth Group

Contents

Board members	
Acronyms and initialisms.....	
1	Message from the OYO Director
2	Background information
3	History of the Ombetja Yehinga Organisation.....
4	Executive summary
5	OYO's youth-friendly magazine.....
6	Support to the Eenhana multi-purpose youth centre
6.1	Planning workshop
6.2	Support to the Eenhana youth club
6.3	Tour Eenhana youth club
6.4	First two weeks of workshops with Ondobe Youth Group
6.5	Follow-up activities with Eenhana youth club
6.6	Second two weeks of workshops with Ondobe youth club
6.7	Tour Ondobe youth club
6.8	Evaluation
6.9	Last week workshop with Ondobe youth club
7	Promoting zero tolerance for GBV
7.1	Building community capacity to support children's and women's rights in rural Omaheke Region
7.2	Building community capacity to support children's and women's rights in rural Erongo Region
7.3	Growing strong – a project in Karas Region
7.4	Stepping up – a project in Hardap Region
7.5	Step Up 4 Change – a project in the Omusati, Oshana and Oshikoto regions
7.6	Global Fund – a project in the Ohangwena, Kavango East, Kavango West and Khomas regions
8	Promoting the rights of the gay and lesbian community – an LGBTI project
9	San matter – an anti-cultural-bullying project
9.1	Planning of activities
9.2	Creation of new dance pieces
9.3	Planning for 2016
10	Celebrating World AIDS Day and 16 days of activism
10.1	Celebrating World Aids Day
10.2	Celebrating 16 days of activism in the Hardap and Karas regions

10.3	Celebrating 16 days of activism with <i>‘The caring Namibian man’</i>
11	Preventing teenage pregnancy
11.1	Rundu youth group tour
11.2	Global Fund project 2016
12	Other OYO dance troupe shows
12.1	Official presentations
12.1.1	NTN Independence show
12.1.2.	FNCC - premiere of <i>‘In and out’</i>
12.1.3.	Warehouse - premiere of <i>‘The Moirai’</i> and <i>‘Get a job’</i>
12.1.4.	Goethe Centre - premiere of <i>‘Teacher’</i> and <i>‘Ania’</i>
12.2	Training of new potential dancers
12.3	Internship program
13	DVD productions and shows
13.1	Broadcast of <i>‘My best interest’</i> episodes 1, 2 and 3
13.2	Facilitation of <i>‘My best interest’</i> episode 4
13.3	Production of <i>‘Pap and milk’</i>
13.4	Facilitation of <i>‘Now that I can talk about it’</i>
13.5	Facilitation of <i>‘Panado girl’</i>
14	Counselling
15	Sustainability
16	Institutional support
16.1	Staffing
16.2	Transport
16.3	Offices
16.4	Staff training
16.4.1	OYO quarterly training
16.4.2	Training freelance magazine facilitators
16.5	OYO trustees’ meetings
17	Other important activities
17.1	Annual audit and report
17.2	OYO Scotland
17.3	Residency
17.4	Other events and meetings
18	Thanks to our donors

Table 1.	Achievements of OYO dance troupe
Table 2.	Relative ranking of schools regarding number of teenage pregnancy drop-outs
Table 3.	OYO workshop Swakopmund
Table 4.	OYO workshop Walvis Bay
Table 5.	OYO workshop Erongo
Table 6.	Correctional facility audiences
Table 7.	Pre-project and post-project scores for female breadwinner question
Table 8.	Pre-project and post-project scores for protection order question
Table 9.	Impact of number of shows attended on knowledge imparted
Table 10.	Audiences reached with dance troupes and youth group show

Table 11.	OYO Keetmanshoop workshop
Table 12.	Audiences reached in Karas Region
Table 13.	Audiences reached with dance troupe tour
Table 14.	OYO Outapi workshop
Table 15.	OYO Tsumeb workshop
Table 16.	OYO second Tsumeb workshop
Table 17.	OYO third Tsumeb workshop
Table 18.	Total audiences reached by dance troupe and Outapi and Tsumeb youth groups
Table19.	Audiences reached by dance troupe
Table 20.	Audiences reached by OYO dance troupe
Table 21.	Audiences reached by dance troupe MoHSS
Table 22.	Audiences reached by dance troupe WAD
Table 23.	OYO workshops for the Dream Team
Table24.	Audiences reached dace troupe 16 days of activism
Table 25.	OYO Rundu youth group workshops
Table 26.	National workshops selection. attendance and graduation
Table 27.	Counselling cases

1 Message from the OYO Director

Every year has its own successes, and its own challenges. 2016 is no exception. However, while there were challenges, it felt like a very successful year:

- OYO's team was focused and hard working
- The packages developed under the global fund grant proved successful and have the potential to have a long lasting impact
- The new projects, in particular the 'San Matter' project and the 'In and out' project, have been well received; and
- We continued reaching to thousands of young people in Namibia in a meaningful way.

Our greatest achievement this year has again been our dance troupe. We are the first troupe in Namibia – and currently the only one – employing dancers as full-time performers. The troupe reached this year only 114 219 people and performed to high ranking delegates, including H.E Dr Hage Geingob, president of the Republic of Namibia and H.E the first lady, Madam Monica Geingos. Two dancers were also privileged to take part in a two weeks residency in the Netherlands and the dance troupe was invited to perform in Botswana as part of the Maitisong Arts Festival. This led to a workshop with Duncan Sebopelo later during the year. The internship program was also particularly successful this year and, towards the end of the year, OYO decided to embark on a new training scheme with the selection of new understudies.

Also this year we resumed with our 'OYO, young, latest and cool' magazine. Schools had been requesting for the magazine for a long time. The new format – more comprehensive than ever before – was well received. The magazines are divided into sections. Learners attending all the sessions qualify for a certificate. Two issues of the magazine were produced this year: one on teenage pregnancy and one on stigma and discrimination. 11,575 learners got a certificate. This was therefore a hugely successful project.

OYO further worked with youth groups in Ondobe, Okongo, Drimiopsis, Keetmanshop (Dream Team), Koes and Tsumeb as well as with the Ohangwena San youth group. The groups toured different regions, reaching another 21,046 people. Finally our DVD 'pap and milk' was launched this year. It was facilitated alongside Panado girl, 'crippled', 'left alone' and 'stinky boy'.

We worked this year again with many faithful partners, such as the Valentine Trust, Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), the Elma Foundation, Stichting Horizon, the Finnish Embassy and the German Embassy. We also started working with new partners such as OSISA, the FNB foundation and the Network for Social Change. We are thankful to all the partners who support our work and help us reach our objectives.

Once again, none of this would have been possible without the dedication of our staff. Cecilia Petrus was promoted, as the end of the year, as General Manager and is my right hand. Josua Homateni (Production Manager) worked tirelessly to manage all the tours and productions across the country. Ivan 'Fly' Mueze (Project Coordinator: Youth Development) and Nyandee Mbarandongo (Production Assistant) continued to inspire youth groups all over the country and took over the challenge to implement the 'in and out' project in correctional facilities. Karolina Katumbo supported Cecilia and managed the logistics of all our projects with enthusiasm. Monray Garoeb was promoted as dance

troupe leader and gave new energy to the dance troupe, trying to push dancers to become more professional. Our dancers again reached numerous people from all over the country. And all the administrative staff in Windhoek ensured the smooth running of all projects – special mention must be made of our Finance Manager, Freddie Scholtz, who introduced significant improvements in our systems. I am blessed to work with such wonderful people, and have enjoyed every moment I have spent with them.

Finally I would like to thank our board of trustees, Scholastika Ipinge (chairperson), Sandy Rudd (vice chairperson), Kathleen Newton (Finance), Peter Watson (Legal) and Carolin Guriras (Marketing). I would like to also thank Mercedes van Cloete (PR), who left the board at the end of the year for her incredible support, and to welcome Theopolina Kueyo (HIV and key populations) and Lendl Izaaks (media), our new trustees. OYO is privileged to have a board that is engaged, passionate and supportive.

Much was learned in 2016. Lots of planning also started for 2017. As part of the no-cost extension of the global fund, OYO is now implementing a new component supporting adolescent girls and young women – the group most at risk. As a result we will target many more regions in 2017 compared to 2016. We will also finalise our ‘*San matter*’ project phase one and also hope to strengthen the work we have started in jails – including the production of a DVD. We are ready for 2017 and as committed as ever to impact on the lives of many young people.

Philippe Talavera (PhD)
Director: Ombetja Yehinga Organisation

2 Background information

OYO is a Namibian Welfare Organisation (WO 199) established in December 2002, and officially launched in March 2003. It registered as a trust with the High Court of Namibia in 2009.

The organisation aims at using the arts (both visual and performing) with young people to create social awareness and mitigate the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and other social problems such as domestic violence, rape, and the abuse of alcohol and other drugs.

OYO's vision is to develop a society in which there is broad access to information and the arts. By developing their creative skills, young people empower themselves to make better choices, and thus to become more prosperous, to increase their life expectancy, and to improve the quality of their lives.

The organisation's values are:

- to be a listening and responsive organisation;
- to lead by example, striving for the highest standards;
- to be inclusive, regardless of race, gender, religion, ability, HIV status or sexual orientation;
- to retain our freedom to give accurate and relevant information, and to do so to the best of our ability;
- to behave in an ethical manner and to fight corruption and dishonesty;

- to support and encourage all people to assert their right to a voice;
- to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to learn;
- to promote creativity and innovation;
- to promote human rights for all;
- to promote excellence and pride in success; and
- to be apolitical, secular and non-judgmental.

OYO's application of a highly participatory ... and learner-centred pedagogy represents a model of excellence and best practice.

Hon. Nangola Mbumba, Minister of Education, September 2009

3 History of the Ombetja Yehinga Organisation

The origins of OYO lie in the Kunene Regional Council. In 2000, teachers requested support for their attempts effectively and efficiently to integrate HIV/AIDS-related information into their school curriculum. In January 2001, the council officially launched a programme called Ombetja Yehinga, as part of the activities of the Regional HIV/AIDS Coordinating Committee (RACOC), Kunene Region. The project was extended for one more year in 2002. By the end of 2002, the programme had been so successful that requests were received to expand it to the Erongo and Khomas regions. With this end in mind, the Ombetja Yehinga programme registered with the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MHSS) as an NGO, and focused on the development of a proper work plan and philosophy, characterised by the slogan: *Using the arts with young people to create social awareness*. With the establishment of a Head Office in Windhoek and two regional offices (in Erongo Region and Kunene Region), 2003 was therefore a milestone in the life of OYO.

Between 2003 and 2015, OYO was responsible for the following productions, publications and events:

- The magazine '*OYO, young, latest and cool*' – its production stopped temporarily in March 2014 but resumed end 2015
- Regional tours and annual youth festivals with youth groups
- The plays and DVD series '*The hostel monologues*' (2006), '*Five minutes of pleasure*' (2007), '*We were young*' (2009), '*Sex and chocolate*', and '*Teddy bear love*' (2010)
- The dance shows '*The Namibian Odysseus*' (2008), '*Fallen masks*' and '*Modern love*' (2009), followed by the creation of the ODT, which has toured nationally and internationally (in South Africa, the UK and Germany); the production of '*Should I know?*' (2010), '*Don't leave me*' (2011), '*Magda*' (2012), '*I'm not alone*' (in collaboration with Zimbabwean musician Leonard Zakata – 2010), '*Stigma*' (2012), '*The dark Medea*' (2013), '*He loved me*' (2013), '*Ever since Helen*' (2014), '*In and out*' (2014), '*Teacher*' (2015), '*Ania*' (2015) and '*prison grove*' (2015).
- The DVDs '*A crack in the wall*' (2008), '*One night*' (2011), '*Now that I can talk about it*' (2013), '*Panado girl*' (2014) and the mini-series '*My best interest*' Episode 1: '*Left alone*', Episode 2: '*Stinky boy*' (2012), Episode 3: '*Why can't I be like everybody else?*' (2013), Episode 4: '*Crippled*' (2014)

- The fashion theatre extravaganzas '*The fashion disease*' (2003), '*Isolation*' (2003), and '*Eros and Thanatos*' (2005)
- The books '*Challenging the Namibian perception of sexuality*' (2002), '*The hyena's disease*' (with children from Kunene Region – 2003), and '*Our dreams, our hope*' (with Braunfels Agriculture High School (HS) – 2004)
- The CDs '*Maturwisaehinga*' (with the Putuavanga AIDS Awareness Club – 2003) and '*Vital*' (with Namibian artists – 2004)
- The photographic projects '*The caring Namibian man*' (2005), '*Still life*' (2007), and '*There's no such thing*' (2010)
- The condom exhibition '*Rubber soul*' (2006)

OYO was also involved in various international youth exchange initiatives, culminating in 2008 in a performance at the renowned Peacock Theatre in London and in 2014 by the selection of the OYO dance troupe to the Commonwealth Youth Dance Festival (only youth dance troupe from Africa to have been selected to the festival). As a result OYO dance troupe embarked on a UK tour in July 2014, performing in Leeds (Yorkshire Dance), Edinburgh (Dance Base), Glasgow (Commonwealth Youth Dance Festival – Tramway Theatre) and London (Unicorn).

Awards and recognition include:

- The 2009 AfriComNet Chairman's Award to OYO's founder and Director for 'his outstanding contribution in HIV and AIDS prevention and impact mitigation through communication'
- The Special Youth Prize at the Lola Screen Festival, 2011, for OYO's DVDs '*Make a move*' (2010), '*Sex and chocolate*' (2011), and '*Teddy bear love*' (2011)
- The award for Second-Best Youth Film at the Lola Screen Festival 2010, for OYO's DVD '*We were young*' (produced in late 2009 and released early in 2010)
- The award for Best Male Actor in a Film (Dawie Engelbrecht, '*Now that I can talk about it*') and Best Female Actor in a Film (Anna Louw, '*Stinky Boy*') at the 2014 Namibian Theatre and Film Awards

4 Executive summary

In 2016, OYO's main focus was on addressing teenage pregnancy (January to June) and stigma and discrimination (July to December). This was achieved through extensive touring of its dance troupe, facilitation of the DVD '*pap and milk*' (teenage pregnancy) and '*panado girl*' (stigma and discrimination) and the facilitation of the long awaited OYO magazine. The format of the magazine had changed and learners attending comprehensive sessions using the magazine qualified for certificates.

OYO implemented the San Matter project, an anti-cultural-bullying project aiming at encouraging San children attending school to remain in school. The project reached over 8,700 people in the Omaheke and Ohangwena regions.

OYO embarked on a new, albeit challenging, project, 'in and out' in correctional facility. The aim of the project is to encourage inmate to get tested for HIV every three month.

This is to get information about incidence and prevalence of HIV in correctional services. 300 inmates are part of the project – they are from twelve different facilities.

OYO experienced challenges this year with its youth counsellor – as it had to re-advertise a few times. However the scheme is still welcome and learners in schools appreciate receiving direct support. OYO also continued with the position of Resource Mobilisation Officer and improved on its social media component.

OYO's greatest achievement this year was with its dance troupe. The troupe reached this year over 114,000 people. This is a record for OYO.

Table 1. Achievements of OYO dance troupe

	Total
Teenage Pregnancy projects	52,073
Campaign against stigma and discrimination projects	37,829
Project to discuss the rights of orphans and the issue of child marriages	11,567
'In and out' project	2,463
'San Matter' project	8,935
Other shows	1,352
TOTAL	114,219

OYO also supported youth groups in Ondobe, Okongo, Drimiopsis, Keetmanshop (Dream Team), Koes and Tsumeb as well as with the Ohangwena San youth group. The groups toured different regions, reaching another 21,046 people

OYO released its new DVD , *'Pap and milk'* in March, and used it extensively.

Table 2. Facilitation of OYO DVDs

	Total
Pap and milk	11,961
Panado girl	8,629
My best interest 1&2	2,211
Crippled	668
TOTAL	23469

Finally OYO revamped its website, created a position of social media intern and created an OYO instagram account.

5 About the tools used by OYO

5.1. About the OYO magazine

The ‘OYO, young, latest and cool’ magazine is the oldest OYO project. The first issue was produced in 2002. It started as a 4 pages newsletter and is now a 73 pages magazine.

Each issue addresses a different topic related to HIV/AIDS or sexual health. Magazine assistants – also called freelance facilitators - arrange meetings with the schools to deal with the selected topic; they organise debates, create plays or hold discussion sessions, as appropriate. They help learners to gain a thorough understanding of the topic and encourage them to express their views or concerns by making individual contributions in the form of essays, poems, stories or drawings.

Contributions are evaluated on the basis of their originality and content; the chosen work, together with expert opinions and other pertinent inputs, is then published. The published magazines are distributed free of charge to schools.

The model of the magazine has evolved in time. Nowadays each magazine is divided into five chapters. Freelance facilitators are trained to facilitate the magazine. They are then allocated schools. In each school they organize five sessions: one per chapter. Learners who attend all five sessions then receive a certificate. This model is proving successful. For the issue January to June 2016 on teenage pregnancy, 6,349 learners qualified to receive a certificate.

The OYO youth friendly magazine remains one of OYO’s strongest tool to date. Most issues can be downloaded on the website. This year two magazines were produced: one on teenage pregnancy (issue January to June) and one on stigma and discrimination (issue July to December)

5.2. About the OYO dance troupe

Thee OYO Dance Troupe is a branch of the Ombetja Yehinga Organisation Trust (OYO). It was created in 2008, following the success of OYO’s production titled ‘the Namibian Odysseus’.

The dance troupe creates social awareness in young people utilizing contemporary dance, in particular physical theatre. The troupe creates performances for schools to address important social issues, such as HIV/AIDS (‘Should I know?’, ‘Choices’), stigma and discrimination (‘Bin boy’, ‘Stigma’), teenage pregnancy (‘Teacher’, ‘Ania’, ‘the dark Medea’), ‘corrective’ rape (‘Magda’) and gender-based violence (‘Betrayed’, ‘he loved me’, ‘the Moirai’)

Each performance in schools is followed by a discussion with students to ensure the message is clear. Referral systems are discussed for students who need help.

The dance troupe is also often commissioned to address high-ranking officials and advocate for specific issues. It performed four times at the Namibian parliament, lobbying for children’s rights (‘Broken’) or addressing corruption (‘Greed’). It also performed at the Pan African Parliament in South Africa. It performed in London in 2009

at the Peacock Theatre as part of the ctrl.alt.shift project and gained international recognition in 2014 when it was invited to performed at the Commonwealth youth dance festival in Glasgow, Scotland, in July 2014. This year it performed at the Maitisong Festival 2016 (Gaborone, Botswana).

It develops international exchanges through its summer internship program, giving a chance to young dancers from Europe and the States to join us for five weeks. We learn from one another and share our experiences.

This year the following pieces were created: 'betrayed' on gender-based violence, 'the phantom of Namibia' on orphans and vulnerable children and 'prison grove' on HIV transmission in correctional services.

5.3. About the OYO DVDs

Since 2006, OYO has produced various educational DVDs. OYO has developed a unique approach, inviting young people (18 to 23 years old) to attend writing workshops. Through their own experience, they can develop stories that are relevant to the youth. OYO then scripts the stories. All films involve either children or young people.

OYO therefore audition school learners (if children are needed) or out-of-school youth (if young people are needed). It organizes four to six week intense workshops to train them as actors. A professional crew then captures the stories developed.

Once produced the main aim is to tour DVDs to schools. Each DVD screening is followed by a facilitated discussion with a trained youth facilitator. The DVD opens doors for discussion. The facilitator first ensures audiences have understood the main issues described in the DVD, and encourages student to talk about them. Past DVDs include 'panado girl' (teenagers living with HIV), 'now that I can talk about it' (gender-based violence) and the mini-series 'my best interest' (children's rights). No DVD were produced this year but 'pap and milk', produced at the end of 2015, was premiered this year.

5.4. About the OYO youth groups

Since 2006 OYO has been working with unemployed out-of-school youth groups. We train youth members in drama, songs and dances. We always work with the youth on a specific theme (e.g. HIV/AIDS, gender-based violence, teenage pregnancy). Part of the activities therefore also involves training on those topics.

Once trained (usually over a period of five weeks) the youth are ready to present their performances. OYO then organizes regional tours for them to perform in schools. The idea is not only to share the fruit of their work, but also to promote their self-esteem. They can be seen by learners as role models, which in terms can help them understand they are worth and can succeed in life. For many young people, the youth groups are a platform where to share before moving on in life. Our activities encourage them to return to education or to find jobs. In particular the certificates of participation they get at the end of the project helped some to get work.

In 2016 OYO supports youth groups in:

- The Ohangwena region: Eenhana, Ondobe and Okongo (with support from GIZ) and the Ohangwena San youth group (with support from the Finnish Embassy)
- The Omaheke region: Drimiopsis San youth group (with support from the Finnish Embassy)

- The Karas region: Dream team in Keetmanshop (with support from Horizon) and Koes youth group (with support from FNB foundation)
- The Oshikoto region: Tsumeb youth group (with support from UNAIDS)

Past groups that benefit from OYO's work include Rundu, Grootfontein, Gobabis, Walvis Bay, Henties Bay, Uis and Outapi.

6 Addressing teenage pregnancy in Namibia

Teenage pregnancy was the main theme for OYO's work this year. OYO decided to focus on this issue, as it is a prominent problem in Namibia. While it might be difficult to change the attitude of adults, OYO believes that influencing young people to grow up as responsible adults will go a long way to creating a better society in the future.

To that end OYO used different tools:

- dance troupe teenage pregnancy show: three pieces developed between 2012 and 2015 – '*Teacher*', about sexual relationships between learners and teachers for good marks, '*Ania*', about illegal abortion, and '*The dark Medea*', about baby dumping;
- DVD '*Pap and milk*', produced in 2015 but launched in 2016, about sugar daddies;
- The OYO, *young, latest and cool* magazine issue of January-June 2016; and
- various plays developed by youth group members.

Depending on the project, one or more tools were used per region.

5.1. The global fund approach

OYO has developed a new package for its SBCC activities. A theme is selected once every six months. During the six months of implementation, all activities are focused on this specific theme. Four regions are selected to benefit.

The first theme for the period January to June 2016 was teenage pregnancy. Five sub-topics have been identified:

- The female and male sexual cycles
- Early sexual debuts, the ABC and the use of contraceptives
- Intergenerational sex and teenage pregnancy
- Teenage pregnancy, HIV, abortion and baby dumping
- PMTCT

Three tools have been created:

- the OYO youth-friendly magazine divided in five sections (one per sub-topic);
- the OYO dance troupe show comprising three pieces: 'teacher' about intergenerational sex, 'Ania' about teenage pregnancy and illegal abortion and 'the dark Medea' about baby dumping;
- and a new OYO DVD titled 'pap and milk' about intergenerational sex

The rational for each tool is as follow:

- The dance troupe show allows OYO to reach the whole school. Each piece is followed up by a facilitation with a trained facilitator. The aim is to give the basic information to as many learners as possible.

- The OYO magazine is targeting a group of 30 to 50 learners. Learners have to come back five time: one hour per chapter. This is to ensure a core group of learners has in-depth knowledge and had undertaken a series of activities to promote attitude and behavior change. It is expected they will later share their copy of the magazine with other learners.
- The DVD allows us to have another sessions specifically with learners staying in the hostels. They are more vulnerable as they are left without parental guidance and therefore need additional support.

To be counted as reached a school must have benefited from:

- Two activities (OYO magazine and OYO dance troupe) if it's a day school
- Three activities (OYO magazine, OYO dance troupe and OYO DVD) if it's a school with hostel.

To be counted an individual learner must have attended at least five sessions. It can be:

- Five times the magazine
- Or four times the magazine and one time the dance troupe show
- Or four times the magazine and one time the DVD show
- Or three times the magazine, the dance troupe show and the DVD show.

The activities were organized between January and June 2016.

Achievements with school

The target was twenty schools per region. In order to account for schools that might drop out during the course of the six months, OYO started with twenty six schools per region. The regions selected where the ones with the highest number of teenage pregnancy (not the highest percentage but the highest number of cases), namely Kavango East, Kavango West, Ohangwena and Khomas.

	Target	# of schools having received the full package	Percentage
Kavango East	20	24	120%
Kavango West	20	23	115%
Ohangwena	20	24	120%
Khomas	20	24	120%
Total	80	95	118.75%

All the targets were exceeded and the response from the regions were excellent. In Kavango East two additional schools were reached with the magazine and dance troupe but not the DVD. In Kavango West one additional school was reached with the magazine and dance troupe but not the DVD. In Khomas region one additional school was reached with the magazine and dance troupe but not the DVD and one school only received the dance troupe show.



(Dance troupe show – performing ‘the dark Medea’)

The aim of the dance troupe show is to reach the whole school. An ideal situation would therefore be to have reached 100% of the learners. It is not always possible to organize shows with the whole school however as we cannot use school hours. We therefore need to address the children either during assembly (7h00) or when school finishes (13h00). In some rural areas schools ask children to come back at 15h00 for the show.

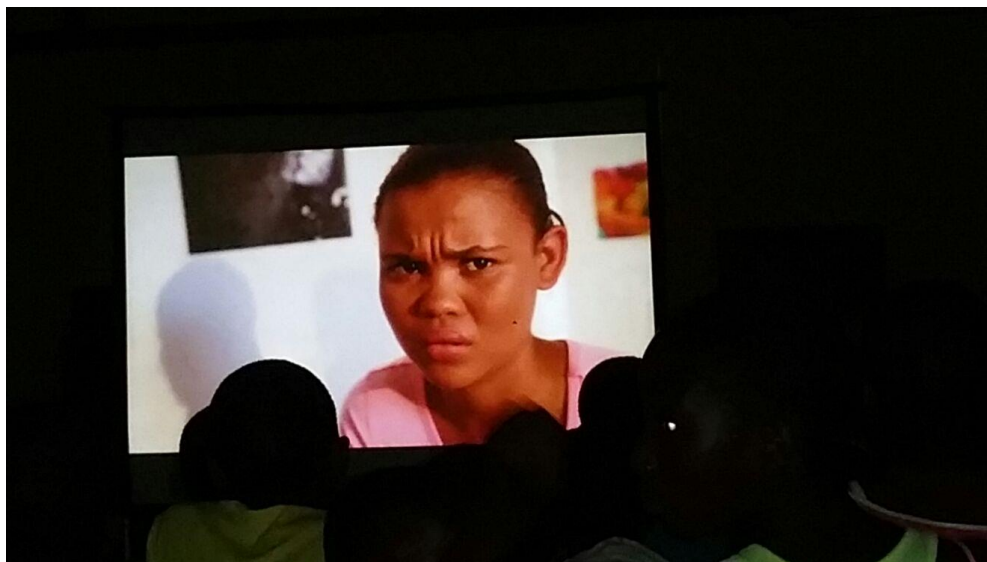


(Audience at Bangani CS)

	# of shows organized	# of learners reached	% of learners reached	Comments
Kavango East	26	11,735	76%	Better participation from the schools except in Sauyema CS and Rucara CS where we only reached 15% and 25% of the school.
Kavango West	24	12,604	85%	Good result obtained in most schools except Ncomangoro CS where we had only 19% of the learners present.
Ohangwena	24	12,505	86%	Very good support from RACE and participation of the schools except at Ondibo CS where we reached only 25% of the learners

Khomas	26	15,229	80%	Excellent participation from the schools except at A. Shipena where we reached only 13% of the school (we only reached the hostel learners) and Jan Mohr SS where we only reached 5% of the learners (we only reached the hostel female learners)
Total		52,073		

The aim of the DVD show is to reach all the learners staying in the hostel.



(DVD shows in the Ohangwena region)

	# of shows organized	# number of learners reached	% of learners reached	Comments
Kavango East	8	3,604	92%	We couldn't do the DVD show at Linus Shashipapo CS and Ndiyona CS due to time
Kavango West	5	2,508	84%	All the hostels in the region were reached except Rupara CS
Ohangwena	4	2,427	69%	All the hostels in the region part of the program were reached. However it was difficult to get all the learners, especially at Haimbili Haufiku SS
Khomas	4	839	93%	Only one school could be reached so far with the DVD (A. Shipena)
Total		9,378		

Achievements with learners

To get a certificate a learner must have attended five sessions at least. It is easy to keep attendance registers with the magazine. It is more difficult with the dance troupe and DVD shows as sometimes they take place before the magazine, sometimes after the magazine. With large crowds it is difficult to get attendance lists. The number of certificates given therefore mostly derive from learners who have attended all the magazine facilitation.



(Magazine facilitation at Penhofi High School)

The target was 40 learners per school, 20 schools per region

	Target	# of learners having received the full package	Percentage
Kavango West	800	1,878	234.7.5%
Kavango East	800	1,466	183.25%
Ohangwena	800	1,599	200%
Khomas	800	1,406	175.75%
Total	3,200	6,349	198.40%

Results have exceeded our expectations. We thought originally that learners would not come back for five sessions – they would receive the magazine on session one and then not come back. Most learners however did come back and attended all five sessions. Our targets have therefore been exceeded. Kavango West performed extraordinarily well – both facilitators, regional Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture office and school principals worked hand in hand to make a success of the project.

6,349 learners attended all the sessions of the magazine. This is an in-depth intervention.

OYO still remains a little concern than only 30 to 50 learners per school benefit from this in-depth activity. 6,349 learners have received the in-depth facilitation from a total school population of 63,826. It therefore represents only 9.95% of the learners. The expectation is that this number is enough to create a change at school level, when combined with the other two interventions (dance troupe – reaching 81.6% of the school population and DVD – reaching 14.7% of the school population). However we will need to

follow up on the number of teenage pregnancies in the months following the intervention to really find out.

Conclusion

The new package proved successful. Most of the learners are at least exposed to the theme (dance troupe show), learners living in the hostel further benefit from an additional project (DVD show) and learners taking part in the magazine sessions do come back for the five sessions.

One of the indicators will be to follow up on the number of teenage pregnancy cases in the coming months to see if a progress is observed. The figures will however have to be looked at carefully:

- For example at David Bezuidhout SS, OYO was asked to facilitate the magazine to one class of grade 9. In this class one girl had just given birth, two were pregnant and one boy had impregnated a grade 8 student. All those pregnancies occurred before OYO's intervention.
- In a couple of other schools pregnant girls were asked to join the program, especially to benefit from chapter four (illegal abortion and baby dumping) and 5 (PMTCT).

OYO will have to try and find data about new pregnancies that have occurred after the intervention, to assess if the intervention had an impact.

Another indicator would be to see among the already pregnant girls the number that attended ante-natal care, went for a test and if positive enrolled for PMTCT. It might be difficult to get this information, but it would be an important information to get. This will only be accessed at the beginning of 2017 after the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture has consolidated its report.

5.2. The project in the Karas region

This project was an interesting example of collaboration. The Horizon Stichting funded the tour of the dance troupe as well as the training and tour of the dream team. FNB Foundation further funded the training of the Koes youth group while Elma Philanthropies funded the tour of the Koes youth group.

The package to be used in the Karas region comprises three elements:

- The show of the OYO dance troupe
- Training followed by a performance by the Keetmanshop youth group, known as Dream Team.
- Training followed by a performance by the Koes youth group.

This program was therefore discussed with the Keetmanshop Youth Centre as well as the regional ministry of Education, Arts and Culture. Also various proposals were prepared and meetings organised to try and secure additional funding for the workshops of and tour by the Koes youth group.

Youth workshops – Dream Team

Four one-week workshops were then organised. They took place 25 to 29 January, 07 to 11 March, 14 to 18 March and 29 February to 02 April

Workshop	Average	Achieved
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	attendance	
25 – 29 January 16	Between 12 and 18 participants per day	The first workshop was an introduction to find out who among the youth was still present from last year, how many new members were there, what they remembered from last year. There were more youth present this year, with a consistent 18 attending from day 3 to day 5. The group started devising a drama and song but also got training on the male and female sexual cycle and pregnancy, using the OYO magazine on teenage pregnancy (funded by global fund)
07 – 11 March 16	Consistent 21 participants per day	This week was mostly used to devise the drama and dances. Many new people had joined the group. By the end of the week the team presented its drama to the head of the youth centre to receive feedback and get ideas on what to improve and how to improve it.
14-18 March 16	Between 17 and 19 participants per day	Using comments received the previous week, the group finalised its performance, adding elements focusing on PMTCT (Prevention Mother to Child Transmission). Most parts (drama, dance and songs were linked and the structure of the show was finalised by the end of the week.
29 March – 02 April 16	Consistent 17 participants per day	The week was dedicated to polishing the show, work on character and emotion. On Wednesday it was again presented to the head of the centre and staff from the MPYC, who were very happy to see progress made by the youth group. On Thursday the show was also presented to youth coming from other towns who were attending a workshop in Keetmanshop, as well as some students from UNAM. By the end of the week the group was ready to go on tour.



(Rehearsing the drama)

The group had benefited from support from OYO the previous year. There were many new faces however at the beginning of the year so it was not possible to go as fast as we had wanted. The original budget catered for three weeks workshop only but thanks to

support from the MPYC we could extend to one more week, which was most needed. By the end of the workshops the youth had reached a good level. The head of the centre was very supportive and encouraged continuously the young people involved to do the best they could.

During the workshops, a performance on teenage pregnancy was devised. It looked at the story of a boy who wanted to abstain till he finishes his school. However his girlfriend was putting pressure on him to have sex, to do like the others. Eventually she dumbed him to look for a man who was ready for sex. She then got pregnant. The drama looked at issues around peer pressure and the need for teenagers to fit in, leading them to take the wrong decisions.

In parallel one of the OYO youth facilitators visited the schools to administer a questionnaire to learners. The aim of the questionnaire is to evaluate knowledge and attitudes at the beginning of the project.

Organisation of the tour

In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, it was agreed that schools will be visited from 03 and 08 April. It was a bit late in the term but it was the only week where both OYO and schools were available. In collaboration with the Regional HIV/AIDS Committee for Education (RACE), a program was agreed upon. Thirteen schools were selected. A couple of new schools that were not part of the 2015 program were added to this year's program.

The youth group tour

The tour took place from 03 to 08 April. The following results were obtained.

School	Learners		Adults		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
J.A Nel Senior Secondary School	140	122	2	1	265
Schmelenville Combined School	150	160	11	10	331
Kaitsi !Gubeb Combined School	120	80	9	1	210
Suiderlig Secondary School	77	60	2	2	141
Adam Steve Combined School	20	33	11	2	66
St Theresia Junior Secondary School	139	208	5	2	354
P.K. de Villiers Senior Secondary School	164	61	3	2	230
Luderitz Secondary School	400	382	26	12	820
Angra Pequena Secondary School	137	87	8	1	233
Tsau //Khaeb Secondary School	182	128	18	3	331
Noordoever Junior Secondary School	88	62	2	3	155
Karasburg Combined School	150	150	1	1	302
Lordsville Junior Secondary School	150	102	7	2	261
	1917	1635	105	42	3699

In total 3,699 people saw the piece, of which 3,552 were learners and young people.

There were some challenges experienced:

- With the first couple of shows the Dream Team members were a bit shy. As a result their voices didn't project very well. They also blocked one another on stage. But as the week proceeded, the youth improved and their show got better and better.
- At Kaitsi !Gubeb Combined School the team arrived late because a tyre burst. The school management was kind enough to allow the activity to proceed despite the late arrival of the team.



(Performing in Angra Pequena Secondary School)

- Adam Steve Combined School was a disappointment. The school claimed they were not aware of the team coming, while head office in Windhoek had confirmed with them. They had released learners at 12h00 because the school management was having a meeting with the regional governor and didn't want to be disturbed. The group could therefore only perform to the few learners and parents present. Only 66 people were reached that day.

Overall over the shows were well received:

- The principle from Schmelenville Combined School was very happy with the activity and message. His learners followed the play well and answered questions properly during the facilitation.
- At P.K de Villiers secondary school the supervising teacher was very much pleased with the activity, saying it opened up her eyes and she now has ideas on how to address the issue with her learners. She said the event motivated her to continue addressing the issue of teenage pregnancy at her school.
- One of the youth part of the tour was a former learner from Noordoever Junior Secondary School. The teacher was very happy to see him being part of the Dream Team and doing something useful for the community and for learners.



(Facilitated discussion with learners after the show)

Dance troupe tour

The same schools were then visited a second time by the OYO dance troupe, to reinforce the message. The tour took place between 20 June and 01st July.

School	Learners/youth		Adults		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Angra Pequena Secondary School	137	87	8	1	233
Luderitz Secondary School	384	368	15	15	782
J.A Nel Senior Secondary School	100	96	3	0	199
Suiderlig Secondary School	60	20	1	1	82
St Theresia Junior Secondary School	75	75	3	2	155
Schmelenville Combined School	200	107	12	13	332
Kaitsi !Gubeb Combined School	75	61	9	3	148
P.K. de Villiers Senior Secondary School	138	92	1	4	235
Tsau //Khaeb Secondary School	170	128	12	3	313
Noordoever Junior Secondary School	62	67	1	1	131
Karasburg Combined School	101	87	0	3	191
Lordsville Junior Secondary School	150	200	3	4	357
Adam Steve Combined School	106	73	3	3	185
Keetmanshop Junior Secondary School	163	201	6	8	378
Tseiblagte community	33	29	4	6	72
	1954	1691	81	67	3793

In total 3,793 people saw the show and attended the facilitated discussion. OYO's director joined the tour in Keetmanshop, where he attended the show at P.K de Villiers Secondary School. NBC media was also present that evening.

According to the production manager,

- At Angra Pequena Secondary School one teacher felt that in the dance piece girls were always the ones that were blamed for the teenage pregnancy as boys usually runs away. She felt it was reflecting the situation but wondered if other messages could be given too.
- In J.A Nel Secondary School sadly many learners were away as it was payday in Keetmanshop and they had left the hostel.



(performing 'teacher')

- Suiderlig Secondary School was again a disappointment as most learners were again not informed about OYO's venue and many had left. Also there was no electricity that day but thankfully OYO's small system was fully charged and saved the day.
- It was the first time the dance troupe performed at Tsau //Khaeb Secondary school. Teachers were very excited and were hoping the local mine would also invite the dance troupe to perform for the community.



(performing 'Ania')

- In Karasburg teachers were very happy with the activities. They explained that grade 12 learners are the problems. The girls in grade 12 don't want to date schoolboys as they want to date outsiders with money. As a result the boys in grade 12 start dating younger girls in grade 8 or 9 and they are the ones who fall pregnant. The activity was therefore timely.

Youth workshops – Koes youth group

This was not funded by Horizon. However as part of the concept, OYO was to try and secure funding to train an additional group. Thanks to FNB Foundation, this was made possible. The selection of Koes was made in connection with the Multi Purpose Youth Centre that was trying to reach out to that community. Five one-week workshops were then organised. They took place 11 to 15 July, 02 to 06 August, 09 to 13 August, 15 to 19 August and 29 August to 02 September.

Workshop	Average attendance	Achieved
11 – 15 July 16	Consistent 20 participants per day	The first workshop started by an official opening by Annelien Van Wyk, Head of the MPYC. The week was an ice-breaker, to introduce the youth to the methodology of OYO. A dance and three songs were devised, and the drama was started. Also the youth received training on HIV transmission and prevention.
02 – 06 August 16	Consistent 18 participants per day	This week was mostly used to devise the drama and dances. The youth also received training on HIV testing and treatment. Various games and exercises to work on drama characters and emotions were done.
09 – 13 August 16	Consistent 20 participants per day	This week was also mostly used to devise the drama and dances. Training continued, looking also at sexual and reproductive health and the age of consent – as the drama was looking at the issue of sugar daddies and prison sentences sugar daddies can get if they have sex with underage girls.
15-19 August 16	Consistent 20 participants per day	Most parts (drama, dance and songs) were linked and the structure of the show was finalised by the end of the week. The group also discussed the issue of maintenance, if boys or men impregnate girls and try to run away. By the end of the week a presentation of the work was made to some community members to receive feedback.
29 August – 02 September 16	Consistent 20 participants per day	The week was dedicated to polishing the show, work on character and emotion. On Thursday it was again presented to the community. On Friday it was presented to two schools to test the show. By the end of the week the group was ready to go on tour.

The group was very consistent. It is rare for a new group OYO works with to be that consistent, as normally young people come and go. OYO would therefore like to compliment the Koes youth group for its hard work and dedication.



(The Koes youth group)

During the workshops, a performance on teenage pregnancy was devised. It looked at the story of a girl being influenced by friends to get a sugar daddy. When she falls pregnant, she is forced to tell her aunty the whole story. The show looks at issues such as the age of consent, peer pressure and maintenance. The show uses lots of movement-based parts, therefore making it easy even for younger audiences to understand.

Koes youth group tour

Again this was not funded by Horizon. However OYO managed to get funding from the Elma Philanthropies to tour the group to the same schools that were reached by the Dream Team and the dance troupe, in order to reinforce the message received.

The tour took place between 02 and 09 September and targeted the same schools.

School	Learners		Adults		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Koes community hall	64	43	4	3	114
Chirs Lotter PS	70	50	1	2	123
J.A Nel Senior Secondary School	50	75	0	1	126
Kaitsi !Gubeb Combined School	75	59	3	1	138
Suiderlig Secondary School	50	60	0	0	110
Keetmanshop JSS	149	188	8	10	355
Schmelenville Combined School	222	238	11	10	481
St Theresia Junior Secondary School	41	51	1	3	96
P.K. de Villiers Senior Secondary School	88	73	2	1	164
Luderitz Secondary School	161	143	7	4	315
Angra Pequena Secondary School	100	70	5	1	176
Tsau //Khaeb Secondary School	165	165	0	0	330
Noordoever Junior Secondary School	81	65	2	1	149
Karasburg Combined School	200	120	5	1	326

Ernst Jagger JSS	152	148	0	0	300
Lordsville Junior Secondary School	120	140	3	2	265
Adam Steve Combined School	0	0	0	0	0
	1788	1688	52	40	3568

In total 3,568 people saw the show and attended the facilitated discussion. OYO's director joined the tour in Keetmanshp, where he attended the show at Kaitsi !Gubeb CS, Suiderlig SS and Keetmanshop JSS.

It was felt important to add the community show in Koes, as well as the show at the primary school, to show people from the community what the youth were doing. This was a way to promote the work of the youth.

According to the tour manager,

- At Keetmanshop Junior Secondary School the show was well received. The school was extremely well organized. The principal was present to give the welcoming remarks and made final remarks to encourage his learners to learn from what was on state.
- In Schmelenville CS also the principal was present and reinforced the message from the show to his learners.



(Koes youth group receiving certificates)

- At P.K. de Villiers the show was well received and led to lots of discussion around the issue of child maintenance and the age of consent in Namibia. At Angra Pequena SS also the discussion was very long, especially around the age of consent. Boys got into a heated debate that was most interesting.
- For the outside performance such as Kaitsi !Gubeb CS the sound was a problem as the team only had one speaker to use.

Conclusion

Activities planned have been organised and mostly successful. The shows prepared are relevant and of good quality and can easily be performed in schools and communities.

The Dream Team in Keetmanshop was committed and hard working. Supporting them for a second year proved most useful. The dance troupe is very popular among young people, and the young dancers are incredibly motivated and hard working. The three pieces they presented were relevant and encouraged learners to discuss issues. The model used whereby youth members from the Dream Team contributed to train youth members from the Koes youth group also proved successful. The fact that two groups are now active in the region is positive and can easily have a snowball effect.

5.3. The project in the Oshikoto region

Again this is an interesting example of collaboration. UNAIDS funded the training of the Tsumeb youth group while Elma philanthropies funded their Tsumeb.

OYO had been involved with the Tsumeb Youth Group in 2015. Repeatedly in 2016 the group has asked OYO to continue supporting them. Hence the idea to suggest Tsumeb as beneficiary for the program.

As soon as the agreement with UNAIDS was signed, the group leaders were approached. They were excited by the news, however warned OYO that exams were fast approaching and some members were writing NAMCOL. They foresaw it could impact the dynamic of the workshops. Nonetheless the weeks for the workshops were agreed upon.

In parallel OYO organised the logistics: booking of the municipal hall, accommodation and transport for the facilitator.

Youth workshops – Tsumeb Youth Group

Four one-week workshops were organised. They took place 15 to 19 August, 05 to 08 September, 26 to 30 September and 03 to 07 October.

Workshop	Average attendance	Achieved
15 – 19 August 16	Between 12 and 15 participants per day	The first workshop was difficult. A hall had been booked for the workshop but upon arrival the team was told there was a double booking and had to look for another option. Twelve youth only were present day one, including a youth with hearing impairment. However some of them indicated they will not be able to join the full program as they were writing Namcol. The group decided to focus on the problem of blessers and PMTCT. It started working on songs, drama and dances.
05 – 09 September 16	Consistent 17 participants per day	Again the hall was a challenge. Also some youth still wanted to attend the workshop but couldn't be part of the final show. It was therefore a challenge to find a meaningful way to involve them. Only 10 out of the 17 could commit to the final performance. Nonetheless the group continued with the creation of the show. They also benefited from a basic training on HIV transmission and prevention, with special focus on PMTCT.
26-30 September 16	Between 10 and 14 participants per day	At the beginning of the week only the 10 youth who could commit to the final performance attended. The group finalised the performance, including six songs, a

		powerful drama and three dances. By the end of the week they were 14 members
03- 07 October 16	Consistent 14 participants per day	The fourth week was originally scheduled for presentation of the show in Tsumeb. Since it couldn't happen, it was decided to continue with the workshops instead. This allowed the new members who had joined in week three to also be trained on HIV transmission, prevention and PMTCT. It also allowed the group to finalise the show properly and have a strong message to give to learners.



(Creating a relevant story with a strong message)

Despite all efforts made, the hall had been a problem. The space that was booked by OYO was not available. The SWAPO office offered its small hall to support the group. At first OYO was reluctant, as the hall was small and it was afraid the group would be seen as political. However in the end it did not have other option but to accept. The hall was small, making rehearsals difficult. It also was in town, hence far away from the youth as most were from the location. However it was better than nothing and the SWAPO office was consistent in supporting the youth and accommodating them. We would therefore like to thank them.

The show looks at the story of two girls who are running after so-called blessers. They end up pregnant and/or HIV positive. It talks about PMTCT and also the importance of education. It is targeting senior primary school learners to help them transition to secondary school next year.

The group was hard working, and youth members who couldn't be part of the final performance (either due to Namcol or other commitments) were still eager to learn new things. The group is also inclusive, as one member is hearing impaired, yet participates fully in the activities of the group. It still needs support to be able to sustain itself, but members are eager to take part in activities.

Organisation of the tour

The original idea was that the show would then be presented to two schools and one location in Tsumeb, to assess its relevance and clarity. Feedback from the audience

would help the young people to polish their message. It would also be presented to stakeholders, in particular from the Ministry of Health and Social Services and the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture, to ensure they know about the group and product and encourage them to make use of it.

Unfortunately the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture refused for the show to take place at the beginning of October. This was due to the impending teacher's strike. As teachers had threatened to go on strike and as grade 10 and grade 12 exams were approaching, the regional director for Education, Arts and Culture refused for any activity to take place in schools at that time. Subsequently it was difficult to invite stakeholders to attend the performance.

In parallel the RACE officer from the Omusati region had requested OYO to try and address teenage pregnancy in senior primary schools, to prepare learners who would soon move to secondary school. She was approached and agreed on a program. Since it could not be funded under UNAIDS, OYO approached Elma Philanthropies. Even though the activity is not funded by UNAIDS, it will be reported here in order to give the full picture of the project.

In collaboration with the RACE it was agreed that schools will be visited from 10 and 13 October. Twelve schools were selected and a program was agreed upon.

The youth group tour

The following results were obtained.

	Learners		Adults		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Oshalembe Junior Primary School	37	42	4	0	83
Panduleni Primary School	76	88	7	4	175
Xungileni Primary School	32	51	7	1	91
Helao Primary School	52	58	8	2	120
Olunpandu Primary School	159	193	12	7	371
Makanda Primary School	96	91	6	3	196
Okando Primary School	171	191	10	5	377
Eengwena Primary School	66	58	5	5	134
Ela Primary School	120	114	9	4	247
Opawa Primary School	305	362	10	5	682
Haudano Senior School	315	321	11	15	662
	1429	1569	89	51	3138

In total 3,138 people saw the piece, of which 2,998 were learners and young people. Only 11 schools were reached as the teacher's strike indeed started on the day the last school should have been visited.

There were some challenges experienced:

- The first school selected was supposed to be a senior primary school but when the team arrived it was a junior primary school. The message was therefore not adapted to the little children and this made the first show difficult.

- In most primary schools English was a problem. Since most of the performers were Oshiwambo speaking, it was decided to do most of the drama in Oshiwambo.



(The youth group performing)

Overall over the shows were well received:

- The principle from Panduleni Primary School was so happy with the activity he suggested that OYO events should be added to the curriculum of the school.
- In schools such as Xungileni Primary School and Helao Primary School the principal asked for OYO to keep coming back to the school and contribute to the education of learners, as the message and way it is portrayed are very effective.
- At Olupandu Primary School teachers were at first skeptikal and seemed not to understand the activity. However when the time for facilitation came, they were blown away to see how well their learners had understood the show and could reply to the questions. It was an eye opener for them that alternative methods of education could be effective.



(Facilitated discussion with learners after the show)

Okando Primary School had already two learners that were pregnant. The principal was very happy that OYO came with a youth counselor and referred the two learners to her.

Conclusion

Activities planned have been organised and mostly successful. The shows prepared are relevant and of good quality and can easily be performed in schools and communities. Unfortunately the activity happened alongside all the talks regarding a teachers' strike. It was therefore difficult to involve the regional Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture and subsequently to invite other stakeholders.

Activities with the Tsumeb Youth Group themselves were successful. Following the workshops, three members were invited to join another OYO dance workshop in Windhoek. Schools in the Omusati Region – a region that had not been targeted by OYO in 2016 – have benefited from the intervention and appreciated the peer education approach of OYO. OYO then encouraged the group to present its work in Tsumeb to get more recognition. It is likely the group will have a chance to perform for the World AIDS Day.

7 Addressing Stigma and Discrimination in Namibia

This was a project funded by the global fund. The same approach was used as with the teenage pregnancy project, using a similar package. This activity took place between July and December 2016.

Achievements with school

The target is twenty schools per region. In order to account for schools that might drop out during the course of the six months, OYO started with twenty six schools per region. The regions selected were the ones with the highest number of prevalence among teenagers. They were Zambezi, Ohangwena, Erongo and Otjozondjupa

	Target	# of schools having received the full package	Percentage
Zambezi	20	23	115%
Erongo	20	20	100%
Ohangwena	20	24	120%
Otjozondjupa	20	19	100%
Total	80	86	107.5%

The targets were either reached or exceeded in three regions and the response from the regions were excellent. In Zambezi one additional schools was reached with both DVD and dance troupe and one with the dance troupe only. In Erongo one additional school was reached with the DVD and dance troupe and two with the dance troupe only.

In Otjozondjupa region the targets were failed. This is in part due to the fact that:

- During the dance troupe show two problems were experienced. First one dancer hurt his shoulder so shows had to be canceled. Then upon resuming the tour the global fund bus died: the engine was poisoned by local diesel as this car was meant for European diesel, not local diesel.

- One of the magazine facilitators could not reach areas beyond Grootfontein due to health reasons.

Three additional school were reached with the magazine only and three with the dance troupe show only. Those schools can't be counted as reached as they haven't received the full package.

The aim of the dance troupe show is to reach the whole school. An ideal situation would therefore be to have reached 100% of the learners. It is not always possible to organize shows with the whole school however as we cannot use school hours. We therefore need to address the children either during assembly (7h00) or when school finishes (13h00). In some rural areas schools ask children to come back at 15h00 for the show.



(Dance troupe show – performing ‘what is love?’)

	# of shows organized	# of learners reached	% of learners reached	Comments
Zambesi	25	8,468	84%	Excellent support from the school. Only in Mwafila SS, Mayuni SS and Simataa SS less than 50% of the schools were reached.
Erongo	24	9,087	862%	Good support from the schools but it was more difficult to reach learners after 13h00. Also oral examinations were starting towards the end of the show. Some learners could therefore not attend.
Ohangwena	24	13,317	89%	Excellent support from the RACE and schools. Only in Onangwe CS

				were less than 50% of the learners reached.
Otjozondjupa	22	6,957	56%	The tour was difficult to organize. One dancer got injured so many shows had to be relocated to a time when exams had started. Good support from RACE and schools received.
Total		37,829		

All schools had to be reached before end of September as teachers were threatening to go on strike and learners were about to go on exam. This put a lot of pressure on the team. The aim of the DVD show is to reach all the learners staying in the hostel.



(DVD shows 'Panado girl')

	# of shows organized	# number of learners reached	% of learners reached	Comments
Zambesi	6	1,481	77%	At Mwafila SS we could only reach 32% of the hostel learners. In other schools we had a better turn over of learners.
Erongo	6	1,105	81%	All the hostels in the region were reached and were supportive of the activity.
Ohangwena	4	2,839	87%	Only four schools had a hostel for this project. They were all reached and had large audiences.
Otjozondjupa	11	1,851	59%	All the schools with hostel were reached but in some places only few learners were present. That was the case at G.K Walth SS

				and Parises SS. In Grootfontein for instance we could reach on the girls staying at the hostel as the boys were staying too far away to attend.
Total		7,276		

Again all schools had to be reached before end of September as teachers were threatening to go on strike and learners were about to go on exam. This put a lot of pressure on the team.

Achievements with learners

To get a certificate a learner must have attended five sessions at least. It is easy to keep attendance registers with the magazine. It is more difficult with the dance troupe and DVD shows as sometimes they take place before the magazine, sometimes after the magazine. With large crowds it is difficult to get attendance lists. The number of certificates given therefore mostly derive from learners who have attended all the magazine facilitation.



(Learners getting their certificates at the end of the five sessions)

The target is 40 learners per school, 20 schools per region

	Target	# of learners having received the full package	Percentage
Zambesi	800	1,791	224%
Kavango East	800	917	114%
Ohangwena	800	1,396	174.5%
Khomas	800	1,122	140%
Total	3,200	5,226	163%

Results have exceeded our expectations. We thought originally that learners would not come back for five sessions – they would receive the magazine on session one and then not come back. Most learners however did come back and attended all five sessions. Our targets have therefore been exceeded.

Zambesi performed extraordinarily well – both facilitators, regional Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture office and school principals worked hand in hand to make a success of the project. Facilitators in this region were particularly good and motivated.

The Erongo team was weaker. Both facilitators had problems organizing themselves and communicating properly with RACE. One of the facilitator, sadly, even tried to cheat and ask learners to sign for all five sessions while only one was undertaken. Thankfully the Operation Manager picked up the fraud and stopped it from happening. Only results that could be double-checked were therefore counted in this region. As a result the number of beneficiaries may be underestimated. However, OYO did not want to risk complications and therefore preferred to be cautious with Erongo's attendance lists.

Most learners were reached between July and September (4,822). Only an additional 404 only were reached during the period October to December. This is in part due to difficulties to reach schools during both the teachers' strike and the school exams, and the lack of disbursement from the global fund. More learners could have been reached if disbursement had been on time.

This is an in-depth intervention that is very time consuming and needs proper planning. OYO still remains a little concern than only 30 to 50 learners per school benefit from this in-depth activity. 5,226 learners have received the in-depth facilitation from a total school population of 52,095. It therefore represents only 10% of the learners. The expectation is that this number is enough to create a change at school level, when combined with the other two interventions (dance troupe – reaching 72.6% of the school population and DVD – reaching 14% of the school population). However we will need to follow up on number of cases involving discrimination and/or bullying in those schools in the months following the intervention to really find out.

Conclusion

The new package proved successful. Most of the learners are at least exposed to the theme (dance troupe show), learners living in the hostel further benefit from an additional project (DVD show) and learners taking part in the magazine sessions do come back for the five sessions.

Planning for this quarter was made difficult because:

- Despite an email from NANASO grant manager encouraging SR to finish activities that had started in January, no disbursement was made for activities for the period July to December. A disbursement was only received mid-September and was not covering all the costs. A further disbursement was only received 20 December.
- However the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture was adamant that activities MUST take place between July and September and not between October and December, so as not to disturb exams.

Finally two additional events made it difficult:

- One of the dancers got injured during the road show in July. A few shows had to be canceled and it was therefore difficult to catch up. OYO revised its strategy with the dance troupe and decided to start training new dancers to be used as understudies and decrease the risks.
- OYO's bus that is an import and has always been a problem finally gave up. The engine was not adapted to the local diesel and stopped working in the middle of the tour. OYO had to make a plan to rent a bus to continue the tour, which represented a huge extra cost.

Despite all those problems results obtained this semester were good and OYO is happy with the response from both schools and learners.



(performing 'Betrayed')

8. 'San matter' – an anti-cultural-bullying project

OYO intends to support the promotion of cultural identity and to fight discrimination in schools of the indigenous minority groups with special focus on the San people of Namibia in the Ohangwena and Omaheke regions. This is a new project for OYO. It is funded by the Finnish embassy

Overall objective: to encourage San children who enrol at school to remain in school.

Specific objectives:

- to fight cultural discrimination and bullying in schools; and
- to promote and strengthen the cultural identity of the San.

8.1 Creation of dance pieces with the OYO dance troupe

The creation of the pieces started end 2015. 'the Bin boy'¹ was mostly created at that time. In January 2016, it just needed to be polished. 'Bottle girl' had also started in December. It was finalized in January 2016².

¹ It follows the story of a San brother and sister going to school where they are bullied. Eventually the brother rebels and starts denying his culture, trying to fit in and become like the other learners. Due to peer pressure, he ends up losing himself. His sister

8.2 Training of out-of-school San young people

8.2.1 Selection of the groups

Between October and December 2015 OYO was trying to identify San youth groups in the Ohangwena and Omaheke regions. This proved to be more difficult than anticipated. Four potential groups were identified in the Ohangwena region, but OYO was warned it might be difficult to work with them as they are neither reliable nor willing to attend workshops for free. Two groups were also identified in the Omaheke region.

In order to tackle the problem OYO will organize a one-week visit per region at the beginning of 2016 to specifically interact with the identified groups and with local traditional elders to try and assess how to best engage young people in the project.

The selection of the groups in the Ohangwena region took place between 30 January and 02 February. Four groups were selected: Ekoka, Oshisho, Ouholamo and Ombili. In Ekoka the group was very small (5 youth and 9 school learners) but motivated. In Oshisho the group was hard working. In Ouholamo the centre was supporting and the group was big but attitude was a problem, as well as the consumption of alcohol. Ombili was a difficult group with most participants drinking too much including during the workshop. The councilor from Eenhana, Hon. N. Haufiku, attended two of the days. Representatives from the office of the president attended the day in Ouholamo. At the end of the week OYO's facilitator was inclined to select Oshisho. However both the councilor and representative from the office of the president made a different suggestion: select five representatives from each group and invite them to attend the workshop in Eenhana at the multi-purpose youth centre. This way all groups could benefit and learn from the project. In return they could then train their fellow members upon return.



(Rehearsing in Ouholamo)

Following that suggestion the following happened:

- The Eenhana Multi-Purpose youth centre agreed to accommodate the youth for free and lend them blankets for the time of the training;

is then taken away from school by her mother, as she feels school has a bad influence on her. However later she will make the choice to come back to school, no matter what. The piece mixes elements of the San culture (all the scenes at the village use the traditional pieces that were taught) and elements of modern dancing (all the scenes at school).

² It follows the story of two San girls who go to school. However their parents are more into shebeens and encourage them to come with them and drink. One of them gives in, starts drinking and dating and pays less and less attention to her schoolwork. The other one tries by all means to continue going to school and must soon face a challenging dilemma: following her heart and going to school or following her roots and respecting her parents.

- The Regional Council agreed to transport the youth from their centre to the Eenhana Multi-Purpose youth centre at the beginning and the end of the week;
- OYO prepared a re-allocation request submitted to the Finnish embassy to be able to also cover breakfast and dinner for the youth. The request was approved.

It was therefore decided to use this strategy.

In Omaheke the test took place from 29 February to 04 March. Only two groups were tested: the Fireworks in Gobabis and a new group in Drimiopsis. OYO had worked with the Fireworks group in 2015 already. The group was strong and committed, but had only few San youth among its members. The group in Drimiopsis was less experienced and much newer. However it had a majority of San youth. It was therefore decided to locate the workshops in Drimiopsis.

During the testing weeks, the youth facilitator also took the chance to introduce the project to the local Ministry of Youth, Sport and National Service, the Mayor and CEO of Gobabis, the community development officer of Gobabis and the vice chairperson of the Omaheke youth forum. This was to ensure the project was known at regional level and receives some exposure.

8.2.2 Training San Youth group in Ohangwena region

The first week of the workshop took place between 25 and 29 April. As planned, members from the various groups joined. Only 12 youth joined the first week. They were mostly shy and didn't know one another. Some didn't speak English at all and some didn't speak Oshiwambo either: they could only communicate in their own language. One of the group members could speak both English and the local language and was used as lead translator. Another youth from Ondobe who had worked with OYO previously was invited to be the English/Oshiwambo translator.

The first couple of evenings were difficult as some of the youth disappeared in the evening, jumping the fence to go and drink alcohol. When asked why, they said that they were getting bored. It was therefore decided to pay for a one month subscription for DSTV and keep them busy in the evening by mixing TV watching and some activities. In particular the youth facilitator started basic English classes in the evenings for those who didn't speak English at all.



(Ohangwena San youth group, 19 May)

Week 2 and week 3 took place from 09 to 13 May and 14 to 20 May. They were attended by 19 and 18 members respectively. Some youth didn't come back from week 1 but new

ones joined. Language was even more of a problem, with only two understanding English. During week 2, NAPPA organized a training on family planning with the girls and Star-for-life organized a training on self esteem. Improvement were noticed week 3 with no youth jumping the fence at night to go and drink. Most of the show was developed and the group was becoming more confident. As explain by one of the youth 'for us it is a chance to give back to the community what we have lost. It is important for San learners not to drop school anymore.'

Week 4 and 5 took place from 30 May to 11 June. It was attended by 17 members. Week four was successful as most of the show was finished. The group also received training on HIV/AIDS during week 4. Subsequently, many of the youth went for testing at the NAPPA clinic. Some members started again to jump the fence to go and drink in the evening, but it reduced compared to week 1 and 2. During week 5, the group received training on TB and malaria. At the end of week 5, the group also presented its show to representatives from the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture, the acting head of the youth centre, representatives from UNFPA, NAPPA, star for life, and Red Cross. This was done to sensitise stakeholders about the existence of the group and encourage them to take over activities after OYO will have left. The Ohangwena community radio came in to record the drama and air it as educational material.

On 31 May and 01 June the group received the visit by H.E Anne Saloranta, Ambassador of Finland to Namibia, and her delegation. The delegation looked at the group rehearsing and had a chance to discuss with the youth. They also had a meeting with the regional director for Education and one of the RACE officers. Finally they could visit Ekoka Combined School, meet with the principal and some of the learners. The visit was fruitful and motivated all in the region to move forward.



(With the Ambassador at Ekoka CS)

8.2.3 Training San Youth group in Omaheke region

The five weeks workshop were organized in Drimiopsis. The first two weeks ran from 22 to 26 April and 27 April to 03 May. Attendance fluctuated between 17 and 28 the first

three days but then stabilized to 21 from 26 April onwards. The group was motivated and relatively easy to work with. During the two weeks a drama was devised on the influence parents have on their children. Songs and dances were devised. By the end of the two weeks lots of progress has been made.

Week 3, 4 and 5 took place between 16 and 20 May, 23 and 27 May and 31 May to 04 June respectively. Attendance fluctuated between 20 and 23 but was fairly constant. The first week however was very disappointing: most youth who had attended the first two weeks were not present. Most youth present were new (they had heard about the workshop from the others and joined). As a result most of the material developed the first two weeks was lost and most of the training had to start from scratch again. This put a lot of pressure on the youth facilitator.

The group was however motivated and by the end of the first week most parts of the drama, songs and dances were back on track. It was also decided to invite four youth members from Gobabis youth group, a group OYO had worked with in 2015. Since the members had been trained, they were used as mentor and to motivate the Drimiopsis youth members to work harder. Out of the 21 members attending the workshop, it appeared that some were school learners. This presented a challenge for the last week as school would resume. It was also unclear whether they would be allowed to go on tour or not. As soon as school re-opened, negotiations were entered upon between the youth facilitator and school principal. Finally the school learners were allowed to go on tour as it was felt peer education is important and they could motivate their fellow learners to take their education seriously.



(Drimiopsis Youth San group)

At the end of week four the group performed at the soup kitchen. The aim of the presentation was twofold: expose the group to an audience (stage fright, etc.) and show to the parents what the training was all about. They were rumours starting that OYO was promoting sex. The San girls part of the group were saying that their boyfriends were jealous and wanted them to drop out of the group. By showing the work done it helped clarify what the workshop was about. Community members interviewed after the presentation were very happy about the activity and thanked OYO for the work done. Various parents pledged that they would send their children back to school.

The last week of the workshop was to polish the show and ensure the message was even clearer. Based on comments received during the performance at the soup kitchen some parts were clarified. On the Thursday the group organized another community show to present their work. Once again it was very well received.

8.3 Establishment of a baseline

A pre-quiz questionnaire was given to learners in the schools that were selected to be part of the project. The quiz was kept simple as the project targets mostly primary school learners. The same quiz will be given if possible to the same learners at the end of the project.

195 learners from the Ohangwena region and 190 learners from the Omaheke region completed the questionnaire. See preliminary report attached as annex.

8.4 Presentation of the performances

(a) OYO dance troupe performance

The tour took place at the beginning of the year in the Ohangwena region first, from 24 to 29 January.

	Children		Youth		Adults		Total
Schools	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Ekoka Combined School	178	171	0	0	7	7	363
Oshisho Combined School	190	172	0	0	7	3	372
Lazarus Haufiku Combined School	184	209	0	0	9	6	408
Hainyeko Combined School	130	122	0	0	3	3	258
Omulunga Combined School	216	194	0	0	11	5	426
Ikelo Combined School	146	175	0	0	16	4	341
Hafyenanye Combined School	41	48	0	0	16	10	115
Wangushu Combined School	205	153	0	0	20	6	384
Omukukutu Combined School	130	135	0	0	4	5	274
Ohakafiya Combined School	171	188	0	0	16	4	379
Malangu Combined School	120	150	0	0	11	2	283
Onakaale Combined School	170	180	0	0	10	6	366
	1881	1897	0	0	130	61	3969

The tour was challenging to organize as three 4x4 were needed to travel to the remote areas the schools were located in. OYO rented two such 4x4 and the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture provided the third one. One of the RACE Education Officer joined the whole tour and attended all the performances. A translator was selected, from the Ombili project close to Tsumeb. He was a tremendous asset as he could speak the local San language and interact with all learners.

Reports from the Production Manager indicate that language was sometimes an issue and that he could witness cultural discrimination himself. For instance at Oshisho Combined School he noted that non-San learners were laughing when San children were answering questions in their language. Fortunately teachers also noticed it and

committed towards improving the situation and making their school more friendly for San learners. Lazarus Haufiku Combined School was challenging to find but learners were very excited and welcomed the group with songs. The principal informed OYO that the school has a committee dealing with San matters and assured OYO that they are dealing with issues that were presented in the pieces. Hainyeko Combined School had learners who bully San children. Teachers took this chance to gather them together to have a session with the OYO counselor to discuss bullying and try and stop it before it becomes out of hand. At Hifyenanye Combined School the event was also attended by parents. Two San male parents took offense with the piece ‘bottle girls’ depicting parents taking their children to the cucashop and walked away. However most parents acknowledged it was the truth and committed themselves to keep their children in school from now on. At Wangushu Combined School parents were also present and complained that this was time wasting and they should have stayed at the cucashop as drinking is more important than such campaign (‘a lot more work needs to be done here’, concluded OYO’s production manager).



(Extract from ‘the bin boy’)

An interesting finding from this tour was that in some schools San learners don’t speak their San language at all and don’t even understand it. They only speak and understand Oshiwambo. There is therefore a real threat in some communities for the San language, and subsequently San culture, to disappear.

It was then followed by the tour in the Omaheke region first, from 31 January to 06 February.

Schools	Children		Youth		Adults		Total
	Femal e	Male	Femal e	Male	Femal e	Male	
Drimiopsis Primary School	440	420	0	0	19	10	889
Mphe Thuto Primary School	294	253	0	0	6	4	557

Helena Primary School	119	108	0	0	17	11	255
Traugott Primary School	227	200	0	0	7	3	437
Vergenoeg Primary School	146	144	0	0	35	20	345
Motsomi Primary School	278	314	0	0	17	10	619
Chief Kutako Primary School	211	222	0	0	18	16	467
Dr. Fischer Primary School	265	259	0	0	11	5	540
Morukutu Primary School	184	171	0	0	13	17	385
C Katjizeko Primary School	220	200	0	0	32	20	472
	2384	2291	0	0	175	116	4966



(Audience at Dr Fischer Primary School)

This tour was easier to organize as the Ford transit could reach schools. Only one transport was therefore needed. The translator came as well on this tour, to ensure that all children, especially all San children, would feel involved and have a chance to contribute to the discussion.

Reports from the Production Manager indicate that in some schools San children were too shy to participate. Interestingly enough he also was told by principals and teachers that in some schools where the majority of learners are San, they become the bully and bully non-San children. At Vergenoeg Primary School, parents and community members were also invited and enjoyed the performance. At Dr Fischer Primary School initiative to keep san learners in school had started and one of the steps taken was to make sure all San learners were accommodated in the hostel. The principal also informed OYO that in the beginning it was difficult for the parents to let their children stay in the hostel but after a few meetings with the parents they agreed. The school is now only facing a problem of keeping the learners within the hostel as most learners came without clothes, bags and toiletries and when the other learners change their clothes they become embarrassed as they can't change and that forces the learners to run away from school.

In one school (name not mentioned out of courtesy) the Production Manager reported that 'I personally kind of felt that this school was hiding something as when we arrived two San learners were send to come receive us and they introduced themselves as headboy and headgirl, which I believe was just a make up to make the school look like a friendly environment to the San learners.' Follow up will be done with this school.

(b) Tour of the Drimiopsis youth group

The Drimiopsis youth group went on tour from 05 to 11 June. They visited the same school that had been first visited by the dance troupe and reached:

School	Learners		Adults		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Drimiopsis PS	468	382	17	9	876
Mphe Thuto PS	168	146	6	8	328
Helena PS	116	122	32	28	298
Trougott Kandorozi PS	261	227	12	10	510
Dr Fisher PS	256	263	17	9	545
C.H. Kutako PS	245	199	39	15	498
Motsomi PS	310	270	16	4	600
Morukutu PS	137	134	19	8	298
C. Ngatjizeko PS	184	221	15	16	436
Blouberg PS	140	160	16	10	326
Vergenoeg PS	144	147	4	4	299
Epako High School	64	35	0	0	99
	2493	2306	193	121	5113

The group reached 5,113 people, of which 4,799 are children.



(the Drimiopsis youth group performing)

The first few shows of the Drimiopsis youth group were a bit weak as performers were very shy. Projecting the voice and speaking loud enough was a challenge. However as the tour moved on the group became better. The youth gained confidence and learnt how to deal with big audience. Being able to speak loudly in front of a large group is therefore a skill they gained while on tour.

At Trougott Kandorozi PS at the end of the facilitation learners – both San and non San – took a pledge to remain in school and finish with their school.

At Kutako PS the show was difficult. Most learners were speaking Otjiherero and had problem following the drama – even the English parts. The HOD thankfully summarised the show in English and Otjiherero and helped the team with the facilitation.

Due to distances the team arrived late at Motsomi Primary School. The principal was not happy with that but allowed the team to carry out the program as scheduled. The participation from learners was excellent.



(the Drimiopsis youth group posing with learners who had shown them one of their dances)

Morokutu PS was a problem. Teachers were clearly not interested by the activity. They were walking up and down during the program, talking to one another, making noise. One even fell asleep. Learners were actively participating and appreciated the program. However it was a pity teachers didn't get more involved.

By contrast C. Ngatjizeko PS and Blouberg PS were well organised, ready for the team to arrive and enjoyed the event.

(c) Tour of the Ohangwena San youth group

The Ohangwena San youth group went on tour from 13 to 17 June. Again the transport was challenging for the tour to the Ohangwena region. The same translator came back with the team to ensure continuity. They visited the same school that had been first visited by the dance troupe and reached:

School	Learners		Adults		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Ekoka CS	186	170	15	15	386
Oshisho CS	209	190	18	3	420
Lazarus Haufifu CS	175	180	7	7	369
Hainyeko CS	150	143	10	7	310
Hafyenanye PS	49	40	6	0	95
Iikelo CS	310	168	14	6	498
Omulunga CS	193	204	12	3	412
Wangushu CS	189	182	7	8	386
Omukukudu CS	120	143	5	5	273
Ohakafiya CS	187	168	9	2	366
Onaakale CS	189	167	10	6	372
Malangu CS	130	152	9	2	293
	2087	1907	122	64	4180

The group reached 4,180 people, of which 3,994 are children.



(learners answering questions during the facilitation)

Nyandee Mbarandongo, who was in charge of the group and managed the tour, reported:

It was a great tour with a strong message against Stigma and Discrimination against San learners in schools, and the importance of education. Giving a clear message that education is for all. I strongly believe we have made a difference in most schools we have visited and I myself has learned a lot from the tour: how difficult it is for San learners. Each and every day they face stigma and discrimination at school and even in their community. Some learners drop out because of school uniform or just because of poverty, which shouldn't happen in Namibia. Very SAD. We need changes in this young people's lives. Let's make noise for them let's push where we can and open doors for them where we can, together we can make a difference because education is for all.

In Ekoka CS right from the first show learners participated very well. The message in the performance of the group was loud and clear. The principal was very happy with the performances and the fact that young San people were part of the project, talking directly to his San children. Some of the group members were from Ekoka community and they came to see the show and what their children had been busy with. In Omulunga CS parents also came to see the performance.

On the trip to Oshisho CS one of the cars, the OYO Nissan, broke down. Luckily the Regional Council could quickly allocate a car to the group and the school could be reached, albeit a bit later than scheduled. The school was well organized and the performance was well received.



(the group performing)

Lazarus Hauifu CS was very well organized and very appreciative of the San Matter project. To thank the youth group they even gave them N\$ 200 and a chicken for the road.

Hafyenanye PS reported that lots of San learners had already dropped out of school so they appreciated the intervention before more learners would follow. Omukukudu CS also reported that some San children had dropped out of school because they did not have school uniforms.

The shows at Wangushu CS, Omukukudu CS and Ohakafya CS happened on the Day of the African Child. At Wangushu CS the show was very powerful. Some learners were touched and were commenting to each other saying that those who are bullying others must stop because education is for all. One learner commented saying that it is in their rights to be educated as San learners so why should they still be discriminated against.

8.5. Follow up activities – school competition

In order to ensure schools take active part in the process, a school competition was launched. Between February and June, schools were tasked to encourage San learners to teach one of their traditional dances to non-San learners. The idea is to expose non-San learners to the San culture and start making a conscious effort to accept it. During the June tour with the youth group, the team could observe progress. It was

disappointing to see that in the Omaheke region very few schools did take up the challenge. On the other hand, in the Ohangwena region most schools participated and good progress was observed.

In June during the second tour schools were given two boards, paint, brushes and other small material. They were invited to paint two boards:

- Board one: the message is 'I love San culture' – this is a board to show that learners in the school are proud of the San culture
- Board two: the message is about friendship. The idea is to show that both San and non San children are friends at school.

In order to score marks, a schools needed to have:

- A proper showing that non San children had learnt from the San culture;
- Interesting boards created by a team of both San and non San Children;

The school was also evaluated by the San children themselves who had a chance to discuss whether their school was friendly or not.

The winning school was to win a computer and a trophy while the runner up won a trophy.

a) Evaluation of the competition in the Omaheke region

A panel comprising:

- Cecilia Petrus, Operations Manager
- Eino Emene , student from the collage of art
- Rosina Rigter, from the Drimiopsis San youth group

Visited all the schools. Only 10 School participated in the competition: Epako JSS was not ready, the learners were not informed and the teacher was just giving too many excuses.

The schools ranked as follow:

- Winner: Vergenog PS
- Runner up: Helena PS
- Third: Dr Fisher PS
- Fourth: Blouberg PS
- Fifth: C. Kutako PS
- Sixth: Drimiopsis PS
- Seventh: Mphe Thuto PS
- Eighth: C. Ngatizeko PS
- Nineth: Motsomi PS
- Tenth: Morukuto PS.

Vergenog PS was unanimously selected as winner by the panel. The school was well organized, the team was welcomed with songs, the set up was done, parents had been invited, the boards were displayed like an exhibition, the dances were interesting and learners even created a drama about friendship and respect. Non San learners were participating fully, dancing the San traditional dance with enthusiasm and pride.

Helena was also were organized. The board were possibly more creative that those of Vergenog PS, but San and non San children didn't mix and work together for the dances as well as in Vergenog PS.



(winning boards at Vergenog PS)

In some schools (Dr Fisher PS, C. Kutako PS) it was very clear that the school and community were mostly influenced by the Tswana culture. San learners didn't know their own language, nor their own songs and dances. The competition was therefore challenging for them.

Some schools were disappointing:

- In Drimiopsis PS during the performance of the San learners both teachers and non San learners were making fun of them. Non San learners made no efforts to try and learn San dances.
- Mphe Thuto PS prepared for the competition at the last minute – even painting the boards the day the team arrived. Teachers were using corporal punishment: one teacher was using a sjambok to chase smaller children out of the hall.
- At Morukoto PS stigma and discrimination against San learners was very strong. While the team approached the office a teacher was calling San children names. Learners were not mingling and San children were sitting on their own.

b) Evaluation of the competition in the Ohangwena region

A panel comprising:

- Karolina Katumbo, OYO Logistics Manager
- George Edward, student from the collage of art

- Joshua Matengu, from the Ohangwena San youth group

Visited all the schools. Only 11 School participated in the competition: Iileko CS had transferred all its San learners to other schools and therefore didn't take part in the competition.

The schools ranked as follow:

- Winner: Wangushu CS
- Runner up: Malangu PS
- Third: Omukukutu PS
- Fourth: Hafyenanye PS
- Fifth: Omulunga CS
- Sixth: Lazarus Haufiku CS and Ohakafiya CS
- Eighth: C. Onaakale CS
- Nineth: Hainyeko CS
- Tenth: Ekoka CS
- Oshisho CS

Wangushu CS was unanimously selected as winner by the panel. The school was well organized, their message was clear, the artwork was impressive for young children, the dance was well presented and San learners all confirmed they were not discriminated at school.

Malangu PS was also were organized. The board were very creative and the grade 7 involved did a great job. San learners ranked their school very highly. Unfortunately the dance was not well presented and didn't have many elements from the local culture.

Omukuku CS's presentation was outstanding. The dance was extremely well presented and they went the extra mile to present traditional food from the San and Wambo cultures. The Non San children presented sentences in San and could translate them. The painting was also exceptional. However the San children didn't rank their school very high, saying that while teachers treat them well other learners always call them names.



(Presenting traditional San dances)

Ohakafiya CS feedback from the San children was heart-warming. They unanimously said that their school is much more San friendly since OYO started coming. They are not anylonger bullied by other learners and teacher have stopped beating them and calling them names. This is a great achievement. They did poorly with the artistic tasks so couldn't win the competition. However it is worth noting the improvement.

In some schools such as Omulunga CS it was again very clear that the school and community were mostly influenced by the Oshiwamo culture. San learners didn't know their own language, nor their own songs and dances. The competition was therefore challenging for them.

Some schools were disappointing:

- In Hainyeko CS San children complained that they are not treated well by their fellow learners.
- In Ekoka CS San children ranked their school as non-San friendly. They said they were not happy with the school because of bullying.
- Oshisho CS was the greatest disappointment. San children are clearly bullied by other children and teachers. In front of the panelists the head girl was calling learners 'iinima eyo' (meaning 'those things' in Oshiwambo – a very derogatory term in the vernacular). A teacher was standing nearby and didn't even rebuke such behavior.

c) Conclusion from both panels

Both panelists were impressed by some schools that clearly took up the challenge and clearly made all efforts over several weeks to work on the competition. San children often said that the situation had improved over the last months.

However despite the efforts of this project some schools remain not friendly, and are clearly not interested in changing. Changing such behavior, from teachers to learners, is a long term objective. This project has clearly started something but in some schools it was not enough to make a difference. More work will still be needed.

d) Hand over of the prizes

The hand over of the prizes was organized by Cecilia Petrus, OYO's General Manager.

It took place in the Omaheke region on 09 November. The General Manager handed over:

- Computer and trophy to the winning school
- Trophy to the runner up

The schools were very happy with the prizes and recommitted to remain San friendly the following year. It was also attended by Mrs U. Kavari, RACE coordinator, and Mr Boois, RACE assistant.

At Vergenoeg Primary School, the event was organized as follow:

Opening prayer. By Mr. Banda, school board chairperson

Welcoming by: The principal Mr. Nghidengwa Taukuheke

Performance by: the san and non san learners

Speech from OYO and *Handing over of the computer and the trophy* by: Cecilia Petrus

Vote of thanks by: Mrs. Uatjiua

Last performance

Picture taking

The learners were very happy to find out that they won. The school had arranged the award ceremony event without informing the learners why they had to prepare for visitors, so when the learners saw the OYO car they were jumping and shouting “we won”. The principal and the community member were happy for the award.

At Helena Primary School learners, teachers and principal were present for the hand over of the trophy. They were very proud of the results obtained and being second.



(Hand over of the prizes at Vergenog PS)

It took place in the Ohangwena region on 11 November. The General Manager handed over:

- Computer and trophy to the winning school
- Trophy to the runner up

The schools were very happy with the prizes and recommitted to remain San friendly the following year. Two representatives from the Finnish Embassy were also present for the handover. They were Marika Matengu (program coordinator) and Elina Hamalainen (intern). The event was also attended by Mr. Bernhard Hailika, RACE coordinator. The event at Wangushu Combined School was organised as follow:

Introduction by: Mr. Bernhard RACE

Speech from OYO by: Cecilia Petrus

Handing over of computer and the Trophy by: Mrs. Marika and Cecilia

Performance by the learners

Vote of thanks and encouragement by: Mrs. Marika and handing over of teaching material

Closing remarks by the life skills teacher and the principal

The principal gave a very strong message on the project and thanked the Embassy of Finland for supporting projects that have to do with discrimination within tribes. The teachers were very excited about the computer because there is no computer at the school. The school was using the secretary's laptop for report. Now that the school is having a computer, they will be able to do more with it.

At Malengu Combined School, after the ceremony the principal invited the delegates in the boardroom for refreshment and giving thanks. He said he was very happy that they school took part in the completion and actually won a trophy.



(Hand over ceremony at Wangushu CS)

Also around the competition articles were printed in the main press. Articles appeared as follow:

- 'Winning with arts' in the Namibian of the 08 November
- 'Education through Art' in the youth paper, Namibian of the 01 November.
- 'Vergenoeg PS, Wangushu CS foremost San-friendly schools' in the New Era of 02 November
- 'San children receive awards' in the Windhoek Express of 03 November
- 'Vergenoeg Primary Wins San Friendly' in the Namibia Economist of 04 November
- 'San children's competition Exhibits Culture' in the youth corner of the Confidente, 10 November

8.6. Evaluation

The same quiz that was distributed at the beginning of the project (baseline survey) was then distributed again at the time when the team visited schools to evaluate the competition. 156 quizzes were collected in Ohangwena region, and 155 were collected in Omaheke region.

The data obtained from children is being entered on excel. The results obtained will be compared to those obtained with the pre-quiz to try and assess if the project has led to:

- An improved knowledge

- And/or an improved attitude towards San learners
- And/or a better behavior.

A final report will be prepared by end March 2017 and shared with all stakeholders.

8.7. Presentation of the results

On Friday 28 October the Finnish Embassy organized a round table with Mrs Sanet Steenkamp, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture. The meeting was attended by:

- H.E. Anna Solaranta, Finnish Ambassador and representatives from the Finnish Embassy
- Representatives from OYO
- Invited guests from sister organisations: Woman Leadership Centre (WLC) and Ana-Jeh Trust

The meeting was an opportunity for OYO to present the results from the San matter project and discuss possible way forward. It was also an opportunity for WLC and Ana-Jeh Trust to present a summary of their work. It was followed up by a discussion regarding possible way forward for 2017.

It was clear during the presentation that the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture is interested in the project and the results obtained. It was suggested to continue focusing efforts on the current two regions OYO works with. It is not always possible to change perceptions and behavior in one year. While some schools have become more friendly, others need more time to change. Also sustainability cannot be achieved after a one-year intervention.

With the feedback received and suggestions made, OYO's resource mobilization officer will prepare a proposal to be submitted to the Finnish Embassy around February 2017, once the call for proposal has been opened. The second phase of the project will focus on continuing the work initiated taking into consideration the lessons learnt (both practically – for instance the difficulty to access some schools in the Ohangwena region – and through the evaluation) and the opportunities created (for instance for the Ohangwena San youth group to continue the synergy with the Regional Council and the Multi-Purpose Youth Centre)

8.8 Other activities

Official event at the Finnish embassy. In order to advertise for the project and generate interest, it was decided to have an event at the Finnish Embassy with high-level officials. The event was organized on 12 May. Unfortunately that evening was extremely cold, which had not been foreseen. However many people still came to attend. H.E the Finnish Ambassador introduced the project. Dr Philippe Talavera, OYO's director, explained the various component of the project. The OYO dance troupe officially premiered the pieces 'the bin boy' and 'bottle girls'. Finally the permanent secretary for the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture, Sanet Steenkamp, gave the keynote speech. Her speech was emotional and she appreciated, on behalf of her ministry, the initiative. The event was attended by members of the diplomatic corps, UN officials, government officials and members from civil society. The press was unfortunately not much represented.



(Premiere at the residence of the Finnish Ambassador)

9. 'In and out'– an HIV project in correctional services

This project seeks to improve prison conditions in Namibia. In particular, it aims at improving the right to sexual and reproductive health for inmates.

Most jails in Namibia are overcrowded, and inmates live in close proximity to one another. In September 2015 the inmate population in Namibia was 3,584 (Unlock Report 21 September 2015). In general the consensus is that sex does occur in correctional facilities and it is evident through media reports: *Inmate was impregnated in prison* (New Era Newspaper 15-06-2015), *Claims of prison sex surface in murder trial* (The Namibian Newspaper 20-07-2015). However, the non-distribution of condoms in correctional facilities poses great risk of HIV infections among inmates. In turn, it poses a serious threat for the general population: when inmates go back to their wives and partners, upon release, they can infect them.

In November 2014 representatives from SADC members' states comprising of Chiefs of Corrections /Prisons, Head of Corrections/ Prisons Medical Directorates, and Members of Parliament attended a workshop in Lusaka, Zambia. The objective of the workshop was to discuss – and hopefully adopt – the document titled 'Minimum Standard on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis B and C and other Sexually Transmitted Infections in prison settings in the SADC region', suggesting among other things that condoms should be made available in correctional facilities. The SADC member states present including the Namibian delegation rejected the approval of the document and called for the exclusion of condom programming amongst others in the document. The non-distribution of condoms affects many young offenders.

Little data is available since there is no compulsory HIV testing of inmates upon incarceration and release. It is therefore not possible to know how many (if any) have been infected while incarcerated. Sex offenders are mixed with petty thieves and other offenders. Sexual interactions in correctional facilities can be consensual or forced. The sexual dynamics in Namibian correctional settings is one based on power and fear. However, too little is known and understood for meaningful interventions to happen.

Our project focuses on improving the conditions in correctional facilities through better access to sexual and reproductive health. The Ministry of Safety and Security is aware of the need. However they lack data to back up reforms in correctional services, in

particular around the issue of condoms. The situation is complicated by the fact that same sex practices are unlawful in Namibia. The law on sodomy is part of the old Roman Dutch common law inherited by the country at independence. The law on sodomy falls under the ‘unnatural sexual offenses’ section of the common law and has never been revoked. While rarely enforced for consensual sexual relationships between men, it is used to justify the non-distribution of condoms in correctional facilities.

The project gave a new platform to sensitize the policy makers and open doors for change at the correctional facilities. The intervention was participatory both with the young members of the OYO dance troupe and the inmates, aiming in particular at giving inmates a voice and helping them assess how their rights to sexual and reproductive health can be improved. Ultimately, the aim of the intervention is to prepare a relevant proposal based on actual data for possible HIV prevention interventions in correctional services. In the short term, it is also to encourage inmates to get tested when entering correctional facilities and upon release, and to encourage them to protect their female partners upon release.

This project builds on an initiative started in 2014 with seed funding from the Prince Claus Fonds from the Netherlands, OYO created the piece ‘in and out’ as part of the project ‘Cultures in Defiance’, looking at rape in correctional facilities and the consequences this has in our communities (in the piece the inmate contracts HIV whilst incarcerated. Upon release he is too scared to go for a test and too ashamed to talk to his female partner. In turn, he infects her). This was an opportunity for OYO to start engaging with inmates in a relevant discussion. A short feedback can be found at link: <https://youtu.be/0v16xo7jLgY>.

As soon as the project was approved, a meeting with the Ministry of Safety and Security was organized. Six correctional facilities (out of thirteen in the country) were selected:

- Two of the largest facilities, with high density inmate populations and inmates incarcerated for long periods of time: Windhoek and Hardap
- Two medium-size facilities, with high density inmate populations but shorter sentencing (usually 1 to 5 years): Luderitz and E. Nepembe
- Two small facilities, with medium density inmate populations and shorter sentencing (usually maximum 2 years): Omaruru and Keetmanshop.

It was felt that this selection would allow to assess similarities and differences between facilities.

As soon as OYO made the project known, another organization, OSISA (Open Society Initiative of Southern Africa – human right based with an office in South Africa) got interested and asked to join in the initiative. OSISA agreed to fund a further six facilities: Oluno (large), Walvis Bay (medium), Swakopmund (small), Divundu (medium), E. Shikongo (medium) and Grootfontein (small). This allowed to widen the number of people reached – in particular to get more inmates tested and reinforce results obtained. A meeting was organized between OYO, the Embassy of the Republic of Germany and OSISA to ensure proper coordination and avoid duplication. The two projects ran however on a different timeline: the project of the Embassy of the Republic of Germany ran from January to December 2016 while the project from OSISA runs from July 2016 to June 2017. As a result final results combining both projects and all twelve facilities can only be presented in June 2017.

Following the first workshops, the Global Fund also got interested in the project and suggested to take over workshops in 2017 in the six facilities that were supported in 2016 by the Embassy of the Republic of Germany. This will allow OYO to have at least one more – maybe two more – workshops with inmates and even better results if they continue testing. Also the Global Fund will support the production of a DVD based on the results obtained with the research.

Often time the support from one partner encourages other partners to join in. This is the case with this project. Nothing would have been possible if the Embassy of the Republic of Germany had not supported the project. This first support generated trust and interest with other partners. As a result, the ‘in and out’ project is now becoming one of OYO’s biggest projects for both 2016 and 2017.

9.1 Creation dance pieces

OYO had created the dance ‘in and out’ in 2015 with its Prince Claus fund. The piece follows the journey of a young HIV negative man going to jail for selling drugs. In the correctional facility, he got raped and subsequently got HIV. Upon release, he doesn’t manage to discuss it with his girlfriend. They have unprotected sex and he infects her. The story was still relevant and it was decided to continue using the piece.

OYO had worked in the past on a piece called ‘stigma’, dealing with attitudes of people towards others who may be different. It was decided to rework the piece and adapt it to the correctional service context.

Finally OYO created a new piece, ‘prison grove’, looking at inmates having sexual relationships and deciding to go for the test. One of them tests HIV positive and decides to go for the test. Soon his fellow inmates realize he is HIV positive (based on real stories as HIV positive inmates on ARVs receive better food than other inmates. It is therefore easy for inmates to know who is HIV positive among them). They start discriminating him.

It was then decided to use the piece in the following order:

- ‘Stigma’ to discuss stigma and discrimination in general
- ‘Prison grove’ to discuss stigma and discrimination at correctional service level and talk about HIV testing
- ‘In and out’ to convince inmates that what happens in correctional services does not stay in correctional services and has an impact on the general public.

9.2 Presentation dance pieces

The pieces were presented to all the inmates present on the visit day in the six correctional facilities selected under this project. Each piece was followed by a facilitated discussion with inmates.

Facility	Unit	Inmates		Officers	
		Female	Male	Female	Male
Windhoek	1,3,4,5,6,7	0	117	1	1
	B section	0	21	5	3
Omaruru	A section	0	82	14	15
Hardap	C section	0	248	11	14
	A section	0	115	5	8

Luderitz	whole facility	0	186	9	21
Keetmanshop	whole facility	6	73	11	7
E. Nepemba	whole facility	0	250	15	22
Oluno	whole facility	35	582	25	12
Swakopmund	Unit 1 & 3	0	82	21	10
Walvis Bay	A-section	0	59	1	10
Divundu	whole facility	0	201	10	5
Grootfontein	Sections A, B, C and D	3	97	20	30
		44	2,113	148	158

In total 2,463 people saw the pieces, of which 2,113 were male inmates. The pieces were always well received. The show in E. Shikongo is scheduled for early 2017. Visitors from OSISA attended the performance at the Keetmanshop Correctional Facility and were surprised by how well inmates related to the pieces and the level of interaction between inmates and the facilitator³.

The main aim of the presentation was to inform inmates about the testing day. In most cases the show happened on a Tuesday – with the testing day scheduled on a Thursday. It was then a perfect opportunity for the facilitator to motivate inmates (and not only those part of the program) to attend the testing day. The shows however had to happen on Monday (Oluno), Wednesday (Swakopmund) and Thursday (Luderitz) do to other commitment.



³ Note: no photo could be taken in correctional facilities during performances to protect the anonymity of inmates. However in Swakopmund Correctional Facility (part of OSISA funded project) the set up was such that pics of the performance could be taken.



In six cases the dance troupe tour happened during the first workshop, in five during the second workshop and in one case it will happen during the third workshop. The presentation usually took place from 9h00 to 11h00. It was then followed by a two to three hours workshop between the inmates and the dancers. The length of the workshop was dictated by rules from each facility (especially the lunch-time break for inmates). During the workshops dancers were sharing some of their skills and danced with the inmates. It was an ice-breaker and an opportunity for the inmates to have fun and try something completely different. Dancers enjoyed this opportunity to interact with inmates and to get to know them a little. 'I realized that they have all made a mistake in their lives, but most of them are just people like me' said one of the dancers.

9.3 Art workshops with inmates

The Art workshop was probably the most important tool, as it was a way to gather together inmates, work with them and motivate them to go for a test. It was also a learning curb for OYO, as it was our first time to organize such workshop. OYO is organizing lots of art workshop with unemployed out-of-school youth. In this case however the situation was often different:

- Working times could be very different from one facility to another.
- Workshops were always under the supervision of officers. It was therefore at times difficult to create a private space for inmates to share their stories
- In some facilities such as Windhoek there are no halls where to have a workshop. Only small classrooms can be used with are not convenient for groups of 20 to 25 inmates.

In order to tackle in particular the last problem, it was decided to have a facilitator assistant that could also act as researcher assistant present everyday for all three workshop. The facilitator assistant could have interviews with some inmates (hence decreasing the number of inmate at a given time in the classroom) or work with small groups of inmates (for example on a song outside while the lead trainer works with a group on drama inside). A request for reprogramming was forwarded to the German Embassy that was kind enough to accept the changes.

Overall the workshops were designed as follow:

- Workshop 1: getting to know one another, training inmates on the basics of dance, drama and songs, training inmates on HIV transmission, HIV prevention, HIV testing and HIV treatment and encouraging inmates to go for the test.
- Workshop 2: continuing training inmates especially on drama and songs (the space issue made it very difficult in most places to continue with the dance), recapping training on HIV, training inmates on STIs transmitted by bacteria (such as syphilis and gonorrhea) and by virus (such as Herpes and Hepatitis B) and encouraging inmates to return for the test.
- Workshop 3: continuing training inmates especially on drama and songs, recapping training on HIV and STIs, training inmates on self-esteem and encouraging inmates to return for the test.

Workshops were organized every three months for the HIV testing to bring valuable results. The program was prepared with the Ministry of Safety and Security, then shared with all the correctional facilities.

Feedback workshop 1

Facility	Dates	# participant s	Comments
Windhoek	14-20 April	18 to 30	Despite a meeting with the Deputy Commissioner, there was a confusion regarding the actual starting day of the workshop, as it was supposed to start on the Wednesday. The workshop could only start on the Thursday but proceeded as planned. The space allocated for the workshop was too small and the group had to constantly be divided into two. Inmates kept joining and most were really interesting in the activity. Both the counselor and the nurse at the facility were very supportive.
Omaruru	09-13 May	18 to 26	The workshop was well organized and the inmates had been prepared for OYO's arrival. The planned activities could proceed. Again the space allocated for the workshop was very small. This facility doesn't have a counselor/tester. OYO requested support from Catholics AIDS Action (CAA), another NGO in the area, to perform the test. CAA gave great support and the testing could happen.
Luderitz	20 to 24 June	15 to 27	The workshop was well organized and everything went smoothly. Inmates wanted to spend more time with the facilitator. The officers in charge were very supportive. The hall was better – albeit it had to also be used for lunch so the facilitator couldn't play around time easily.
Keetmansho	27 June to	15 to 27	This facility was well organized. Inmates had

p	01 July		been informed and were ready for the workshop. In the beginning however some officers were discouraging inmates to take part in the activity (reason unclear). However the local counselor fixed the problem.
Hardap	20 to 24 June	27	This is a challenging facility with inmates serving long sentences. At first officers in charge were not supporting and even prevented the facilitator to use the recording device for interview. This was however solved. Inmates were also hardcore in the beginning but smoothened up during the week. Inmates enjoyed the training on HIV and 14 subsequently applied for circumcision.
E. Nepembe	04 to 08 July	25	This facility was very well organized and officers were very supportive. They kept motivating inmates to attend. Inmates enjoyed the program. The medical staff at the facility and the officer in charge were very active and helped make the week a success. The number of inmates part of the workshop was very consistent.
Oluno	14-20 April	29 to 33	The first day was not so well organized and the workshop started late. However the rest of the week went smoothly and inmates participated well, enjoying the activities. The training on HIV/AIDS in particular was well received.
Swakopmund	08-12 August	23 to 27	The workshop was well organized. The officer in charge opened the week with a strong speech. The counselor was present and supportive. The inmates were well behaved. The class was small but outside was cold, which was a challenge. The testing day went well.
Walvis Bay	22 to 25 August	16 to 25	This workshop was only 4 days long because of Heroes Day. Originally it was agreed that the workshop could still take place on the public holiday, but due to limited staff on duty that day it was subsequently canceled. This facility is also under renovation, so getting enough inmates to participate was not easy. However the counselor was very supportive and inmates enjoyed the workshop: everyday more inmates kept joining in. The testing day was long (lasted till 18h30) but successful.
Evaristus Shikongo	26 to 30 September	50 to 60	The workshop was well organized. The hall is fairly small, yet it worked out well. Officers were happy about the project and more time could be spent with the inmates. The training

			went well. Due to the number of participants, oftentime participants had to be divided into two groups for drama and songs.
Divundu	19 to 23 September	12 to 26	This workshop almost got canceled. The facilitator appointed to work in this facility fell sick just before the workshop and was put on sick leaves. OYO's general manager then stepped in and managed the workshop. All the activities could be organized. The facility welcomed the team and inmates were very easy to manage. However this facility is also managing a big farm. As a result day 3 to 5 some inmates had to leave the workshop to attend farming activities. It affected the testing day.
Grootfontein	25 to 29 July	25 to 33	Again the workshop was well organized and all the planned activities took place. Some inmates couldn't speak English but other inmates volunteered to translate. It was just difficult for the inmates speaking Silosi and Rukavango as nobody could translate for them. However, it didn't prevent them to participate in the art activities. The counselor and officer in charge provided good support.

Feedback workshop 2

Windhoek	19 to 23 July	13 to 20	Again the workshop was not well organized. Some inmates part of workshop 1 had moved units and it was difficult to locate them. The counselor was also absent. However the venue this time was better as a bigger hall was made available for the workshop.
Omaruru	22-26 August	Average 28	This time the workshop was not well organized and the testing day was a problem. CAA this time refused to help with the testing. Thankfully the Omaruru Hospital could assist. The Art workshop itself went well.
Luderitz	10 to 14 October	Average 35	The workshop was again well organized and inmates were ready for the workshop. The venue was organized and officers in charge were very supportive. The Art workshop focused on the issue of stigma and discrimination.
Keetmanshop	12 to 16 September	Average 24	This time the workshop was not well organized and the testing day was a problem. The local counselor/tester was not present. The facilitator could however make a last minute plan with the NAPPA HIV

			counselor (NAPPA being a sister NGO) who organized for a tester to be present. However some workshop time was lost trying to organize the counselor. Also it is a small facility with a high turnover so many inmates present week one where not present anymore. However the Art workshop could proceed and inmates focused on issues that happen to new inmates.
Hardap	29 August to 02 September	Average 26	Again the support from the facility was not very good – some days the facilitator was left alone with inmates in a classroom. At first the facilitator found it intimidating, then got used to it. One day the officer in charge had locked the inmates and facilitator in the room and forgot to come and open up for them. Inmates were less organized this time as some had moved sections. The art workshop went well though and the support from the counselor was outstanding.
E. Nepembe	17 to 21 October		Once again the facility was very well organized and inmates were very eager to attend workshop two. Unfortunately the counselor was on study leave that week. She agreed to come back on Wednesday afternoon but could only test few inmates. The inmates presented a great performance on the Friday to the other inmates which sparked a lot of discussion. Many inmates expressed interest in joining the OYO program.
Oluno	24 to 28 October	33 to 36	The workshop itself was well organized and inmates were very eager to participate. The facility however was facing a water crisis. For over a week the water had been cut. Water had to be collected outside and was constantly a problem. It affected the activities and on Friday the performance could not be organized. However inmates were consistent and the activities went well. The counselor and officers were very supportive.
Swakopmund	05-09 December	Average 25	It was a very productive week. Both officers and inmates took part in the performance, as officers wanted to show they are supporting inmates. The performance was about life in correctional facilities, in particular discrimination against inmates on ARV. Many inmates had been released/

			transferred so new inmates had joined. Also some inmates do community work so cannot attend all the sessions. But overall the week was very successful.
Walvis Bay	28 November to 02 December	Average 35	The workshop coincided with the World AIDS Day celebration. The performance was therefore organized for 01 December, to be part of the celebration and awareness raising efforts at the facility. The workshop was well organized. The testing day was intense as female inmates and officers also wanted to be tested.
Evaristus Shikongo	05 to 09 December	64 to 68	Again the group was very large as many inmates wanted to participate. Not all the participants could be tested. The group was divided into two – inmates who had been part of the first workshop were given priority for testing. The facility is so impressed with the work done that the asked the facilitator to support their efforts during the festive season and continue working with inmates.
Divundu	21 to 25 November	26	The facility was extremely well organized. The classes were well attended and the inmates enjoyed the workshop. The officer in charge was very happy with the activities. This time inmates didn't have to attend to farming activities and could focus fully on the workshop. The workshop created such a positive atmosphere that two inmates decided to disclose their status (one his HIV status and one his Hepatitis B status), discussing about stigma and discrimination.
Grootfontein	31 October to 04 November	20 to 35	As with the first workshop, it was well organized. The same translation problem occurred with those speaking mostly Silosi and Rukavango. All activities took place and once again counselor and officers were involved and supportive. The show presented on Friday was well received.

Inmates were given freedom to select the topics for their drama and songs. During the first two workshops they selected to discuss the risk of transmission using shaving machines or tattoo machines. While the risk is possible, it is not very common. It transpired that both inmates and facilitators found it difficult to discuss the risk of transmission through unprotected sex, as it is a sensitive topic.

Feedback workshop 3

This time facilitators were encouraged to discuss transmission during sexual intercourse.

Windhoek	03 to 07 October	21	Again organization was a problem. The workshop had to be postponed by one day. This is in part due to the fact that it is the larger facility with many lines of command. The counselor, in charge of the project, had not been briefed properly by the officer in charge. Eventually however both the art workshop and the testing took place.
Omaruru	07-11 November	20 to 29	This workshop was better organized – albeit there were again some issues on the testing day. The Art workshop itself went well and indeed inmates managed to address more the issue of relationships and sex in correctional facilities
Keetmanshop	28 November to 02 December	Average 33	This time the workshop was well organized and the counselor was back. The officer in charge was also more present and understood better the impact of OYO's work. Most inmates confirmed that the workshops helped boosting their self-esteem. The Art workshop took place and inmates focused on how HIV is transmitted in correctional facilities.
Hardap	14 to 18 November	25	After complains during the second workshop, and with support from the counselor, the managing team from the correctional facility got involved in the program. The week therefore went much more smoothly and officers in charge understood and appreciated what OYO is doing. Inmate attendance was consistent. The Art workshop focused on team building and issue around self esteem.

Note: in the other eight facilities workshop 3 will happen at the beginning of 2017.

At the end of each week inmates were invited to perform either to officers or to fellow inmates. They always welcomed the opportunity to perform and discuss further the topic of their drama and songs. It also helped to enroll new inmates to the program for the following workshops.

One of the challenges OYO had not foreseen in the beginning was the high turn over of inmates. Inmates are frequently transferred from one facility to the other. Other are released earlier on parole. Finally some are awaiting trial and might not be present any longer after their trial. In order to tackle the issue it was decided to try and follow up on those transfer and enroll them in the program in their new facility. It was also decided to accept new inmates during each workshop in order to account for those not present anymore.

At the end of the three weeks workshop those having attending all three workshops received a certificate of participation. The certificate was a token of appreciation for their attendance. It was always appreciated. As explained by one inmate ‘it is the first time in my life I am getting a certificate. Now I feel that my time here has been well spent.’

9.4 Research

9.4.1 Questionnaires

During the first workshop a questionnaire ‘getting to know you’ was given to all participants. It helped OYO getting an idea of the demographics of the group it is working with. Questions included age, level of education, marital status, number of dependents, first time offender or repeater, number of years condemned for, etc.

313 questionnaires were collected.

During the third workshop a questionnaire ‘what do you think?’ was given to all participants. It aimed at understanding the perception of inmates on issues such as condoms, marital visits and their ideas on programs that should be made available in correctional services to prevent HIV transmission.

132 questionnaires were collected from six facilities. Questionnaires from the other six facilities will be collected at the beginning of 217

9.5 Basic interviews

During the first workshop the research/facilitator assistant interviewed inmates one by one. Interviews were anonymous but were recorded. They were also basic questions to get to know inmates and understand their current experience – in particular whether they feel safe in their environment or not. 254 interviews were recorded.

During the second workshop the research/facilitator assistant interviewed inmates one by one to understand their understanding on sexual dynamics in correctional facilities. Questions were more generic ‘do you think some inmates get HIV in jail?’, ‘do you know if rape occurs in jail?’, ‘Have you heard of instances when inmates have sex with officers?’, etc. The idea of those interviews was to get a sense of how open inmates were with the team and whether more in depth interviews could bear fruits. Again interviews were anonymous. 243 interviews were recorded.

9.5.1 In depth interviews

Those interviews were undertaken by Philippe Talavera with the help from Monray Garoeb, former inmate. This was to ensure interviewees would feel comfortable discussing sensitive issue. Also the main language in correctional facilities is Afrikaans – actually in a slang form. Therefore only few interviews could be undertaken in English.

Interviews took between 10 and 90 minutes each. When inmates were ready to talk, interviews could be lengthy. Lots of relevant information was gathered. They were:

- Around tattoos and gangs
- Around sexual relationships and rape in correctional facilities
- Around general life in correctional facilities

Interviews took place in all the facilities except E. Shikongo. They will also take place in March in that facility.

9.6 Presentation of results

Below are only presented preliminary results. Those results will be completed with results obtained from the other six facilities, funded by OSISA. Their cycle will end in June 2017 – hence final results will be made available in June 2017.

The main aim of the was to encourage inmates to go for the HIV test. As it is a new project, it was the lead challenge: will inmates go for the HIV testing in the first place? 307 inmates tested during the first workshop, 304 tested during the second workshop and 95 tested during the third workshop (only 4 facilities counted – the other eight will be targeted in 2017).

More inmates than expected went for the test. This shows that the methodology employed was relevant. Inmates explained that they didn't feel pressured to go for the test but understood why going for the test would be of benefit to them. The testing days were great successes.

The second challenge was to find out if inmates would go back every three months to the HIV test. One test only allows the team to know who is already infected and who is not. It does not allow the team to understand where the infection had happened – as an inmate might have been infected before entering the correctional facility. Out of the 307 who tested workshop 1, 180 came back for the test workshop 2 and so far 42 came back for workshop (but eight facilities are still outstanding).

Some inmates were lost along the way mostly because they were transferred or because they were released on parole earlier than originally scheduled. Few inmates didn't come back to the workshop or didn't want to take the test again (sadly those might have been the ones at risk).

In smaller facilities such as Keetmanshop and Omaruru where one finds only inmates serving short sentences, the turn over is very quick. Between one workshop and the next many inmates are either transferred or released. Therefore during each workshops a new cohort of inmate joined. In facilities where inmates serve longer sentences fewer inmates left and therefore fewer newcomer joined between one workshop and the next.

This number represents inmates who tested HIV positive the first time they went for the test. They are the ones from the first workshops and the ones who missed the first workshop(s) and therefore went for their first test during the second workshop or the third workshop

It is important at this stage to remember that the testing is voluntary. In our sample, 3.6% (8 out of 223) of the inmates were living with HIV. This does not represent the prevalence in correctional facilities as the sample may not be representative (again participation to the study was entirely voluntary). It is impossible to say when they have been infected. However to proves that some inmates are living with HIV in the correctional facilities. HIV is therefore present in the facilities OYO was working with.

The lead question from this research was whether new infection occur in correctional facilities. In other word: does it happen that an inmate walks in the facility HIV negative and walks out HIV positive. Again it is important to remember that this study had two biases:

- Testing was voluntary: it is therefore possible that inmates feeling more at risk (for example because they had been raped or had intercourse) do not go for the test;
- The sample of inmates we were working with was getting training: it is therefore possible that the training changed their behavior and they didn't engage in risky activities – or at least were less likely to engage in risky activities than other inmates.

Interpretation is important:

- For an inmate who is HIV positive workshop 1, we can't assume when the infection has occurred
- For an inmate who is HIV negative workshop 1 and HIV positive workshop 2, we know that the infection has occurred during the last 6 months (the window period is 90 days. We don't know if the test became positive 1 day after the first test or 90 days after the first test). If the inmate had been in correctional facilities, we can conclude infection occurred there. If he had just joined the facility, it might be that he was infected just before entering the facility
- For an inmate who was HIV negative workshop 1 AND workshop 2 and becomes positive workshop, we can conclude for sure this inmate has been infected while serving his sentence.

Results will only be available in 2017, once all the tests have been done.

9.7 Sexual dynamics in correctional facilities

Confirming that sexual relationships occur in correctional facilities was one of the component. The second component was to understand how – in particular to understand the sexual transmission of HIV in correctional facilities.

Currently correctional facilities offer free HIV treatment to inmates who are HIV positive. Most facilities also have a counselor and offer free counseling and free HIV testing to inmates. However the HIV prevention approach of the ministry is limited to the promotion of abstinence. Condoms cannot be distributed in correctional facilities (as the common law on sodomy is still in place and the policy of the ministry on the promotion of sexual and reproductive health also bans condoms from prisons).

The reality however is complex. Sexual relations in correctional settings are complex, changing (an inmate can be both a bottom/female and a top/male during his incarceration), often based on fear (with inmates helping a top to rape a newcomer to ensure they will not be raped themselves) and power (with inmates choosing to be 'married' to other inmates to avoid being abused).

As in many other countries, inmates label themselves in groups. The biggest threat for any inmate is to have no group. Those groups don't seem to exist once inmates go out of jail (except maybe a little bit for 26 and 27). They really are jail-bound. The system of the numbers is actually coming from South Africa. In Namibia, it has less of an impact than in South Africa. In many cases inmates join a number thinking it might be cool, but without really knowing the meaning of the number. Some inmates end being fooled by others.

The four groups – referred to as four numbers sometimes – are

- 25 – also referred to sometimes as the big 5. They like reporting and gossiping and tend to be close to officers and other staff, for protection. They may be the ones

more involved with sexual activities with correctional facilities staff, but more info is needed. They are often perceived as fairly weak.

- 26 – they are the money-makers, involved with drugs (in particular able to get drugs in jail). They are often in jails for robbery, drug dealing and/or working with sex workers (as pimps). Their power is linked to money as they can buy protection
- 27 – the blood line. They protect and kill for people in their group/gang and for their territories. They can be contracted by the 26 for protection. They can also be contracted by the 28 in particular to kill someone that comes in their way.
- 28 – they are linked to sex, often in jails for raping, sexual assault, etc. In jails they like to command and give order to other gangs. They tend to consider themselves as the big boss. If one of the other gangs (25, 26 and 27) refuses to perform a task that has been given to them by a 28, they won't hesitate to have him killed.
- Numberless – those are those who don't know where they belong to and at the highest risk of abuse.

It is important to know that things are changing quickly. The number system was stronger some years ago. It seems to be weaker now. Some work has been done in correctional facilities some years ago to try and get rid of the numbers. Various interviewees tell the story of a gang of Ovaherero in Windhoek Correctional Services that would have been asked by the officers in charge to get rid of the numbers. Whether the story is true or a myth remains to be proven. However it is a fact that the number system seems weaker nowadays, and possibly more secretive than ever from those who still believe in it (inmates who have been in prison for a long time).

When you first arrive in jail, there are two options:

- You don't know your number. Your attitude will then be extremely important. The shier or scarier you are, the more likely you are to be abuse. Having an attitude, quickly trying to fit in and discovering your strength is very important. You'll be tested and judged, but until you have a number/ are in a gang, you are at high risk to be raped, in particular by the 28. To become a 25, 26 or 27 is easier than to become a 28 – you have to do something big to become a 28 (not very clear what a 'something big' is at this stage).
- You know your number (you've been in jail previously or you have friends there who will introduce you). If you are a 26, 27 or 28 you are likely to be tested (given a task to see if really you are a 26 or 27).

Most young people arriving for the first time in correctional facilities may not know about the number system, or may have wrong information when outside. Once inside, they fall prey to those in numbers. They are asked to perform tasks to enter the number, but in actual fact are never invited to really join the gang.

The biggest tool 28 use to prey on newcomers are gifts. Often time a newcomer will have very little, especially if he has been sentenced in a facility far from home. It often happens that people from the south are sentenced at the coast or in the north. If the inmate is far from his family, he will not receive any visit. He also will not receive any food or toiletries. 28 might then evaluate him, ask him questions, at times even pretend they know their family or friends. They will get closer to him. Then one will start giving him some food: sharing extra bread, sharing or giving toiletries, etc. Once the person is used to getting gifts and getting attention, he will be asked to pay back: either in cash or

with sex. Often time the inmate cannot repay the gifts. Fear is then used to bend his will and ensure he will give in.

Sleeping with a 28 can be a one night stand or can be repeated. It can evolve into a relationship. Being the 'woman' of a 28, especially if you are numberless or a 25, can have advantages as he will protect you, give you extra food and bread. 28s are unlikely to have sex with a 26 or 27. They will have sex with other 28, 25 or numberless.

Inmates from the same number group have codes. Those codes change and are not always easy to interpret. Two types of codes have been identified so far:

- Tattoo: tattoos play a big role in jail. Some tattoos don't have specific meanings (in particular tribal tattoos) but also are linking gang members together.
 - ✓ 25 – they don't have specific tattoos except maybe the five pointed star
 - ✓ 26 – common tattoos include the \$ sign, cards, the joker, the dagga leaves
 - ✓ 27 – common tattoos include knives, guns, blood or gang initials, for example VL (standing for Vartos Locos – from a Mexican gang movie that seems to have influenced many). Another common one is a scorpio with its tail up (to personify strength).
 - ✓ 28 – common tattoos for 'men' (those who will penetrate) are skeletons with or without a rose under, spider webs with the spider outside climbing towards the web, also the scorpio with the tail up. Common tattoos for 'women' (those who are being penetrated) are butterflies (as they move from one flower to the next), roses, female boobs, dolphins, naked women, hearts or broken hearts, spider webs with the spider inside the web, scorpio with the tail down.
- Greetings: different greetings signs have been identified for 26, 27 and 28.

Again inmates with no experience can be fooled. After having accomplished tasks for other people, they can be given a meaningless tattoo. They will then think they are part of a number when actually the tattoo they have been given is meaningless. Other inmates in the know will then know that those are 'fools'.

If an inmate is scared and look for protection, he has two options:

- He has money or something of value: he can then get a 27 to protect him. This is however dangerous as it lasts only for as long as he can pay
- He doesn't have money: he can have sex with a 28.

Some 26 and 27 inmates will have sex too, but mostly between themselves or with inmates who are femalish – in this case they will probably trade sex for something (money or protection). Sex within these groups is mostly consensual. However it is also rare, as both 26 and 27 have strict codes of conducts (referred to as the book of the 26 or the book of the 27). The books impose on them not to have sex and those who get caught may face disciplinary actions. Many won't have sex and rather masturbate or make holes in their mattresses to mimic sex.

28 can have:

- ✓ sex with a 28, a 25 or a numberless. It can be consensual and arranged: they will agree to meet at the shower or toilets at a certain time and have sex then. It's mostly quick sex – as put by an interviewee: 'no time to put on a condom. You do it as quickly as possible'.
- ✓ Regular sex with someone – in this case you can get 'married' to that person. Again tattoos play a role. A 'married' inmate will have a ring tattooed or the name

of his 'husband' tattooed or a dot in the middle of his eyebrows. Once 'married', people respect you and won't try to rape you, especially if you are 'married' to an inmate important and respected.

There are, particularly with the 28, reports of gang rape. It happens mostly for revenge. One story in particular is worth mentioning. An inmate came in jail because of rape. Soon rumors start to spread among the 28 that 'he has raped my sister' (apparently that wasn't true). One night in his cell he was gang raped by all the other inmates, to be taught a lesson. The rumor spread he had been raped by many guys. He lost his status in jail (possible also his number). As soon as he left jail, he hung himself out of shame.

It seems however that most cases of rape reported happen in the holding cells in police facilities. Those are cells in which people awaiting trial are kept. It seems that in those cells more 28 can be found. It also seem that they take advantage of newcomers being scared to abuse them.

Whether it is rape or consensual sex, it can also happen in the cell. Often time in cells inmates sleep on bunk beds. With blankets, they will cover the sides, making it like a tent. Inside the 'tent' inmates will then have sex. Other inmates in the cell will in most case pretend to sleep. Again the system is based on fear: reporting the situation will only bring you trouble from the other inmates. Even in case of a rape, it is often in the best interest of the other inmates not to say/ report anything.

Sexual relationships between inmates and officers/ warrant officers have been reported as anecdotes. It might be more common with the 25, who are closer to staff. Two rumours have been reported so far:

- In one of the jails of one male warrant officer who like having sex with men and will use his status to have sex with inmates, in exchange of gifts or lighter tasks.
- In one of the jails of one female warrant officer who had a relationship with one of the inmate who was much younger than her.

Those have been ear-say so far. It is however often mentioned that 25 are privileged as they are often given lighter and nicer tasks (e.g. cleaning the office of the officers) and better food.

Nobody talks about their sexual experiences when in jail. Only talks happen when people might be drunk. But mostly ex-inmates try to deal with their experience as best as they can on their own. Two similar cases were reported – one by an ex-inmate and one by an officer. The officer story goes as follow: inmate A who served a short sentence (two or three years) was raped in jail. He never talked about it. Once out he tried to lead a normal life and got a girlfriend. Everything was fine. One night at the club ex-inmate A met ex-inmate B. They first were happy to see each other and got drunk. Out of drunkenness, ex-inmate B started laughing out loud and told everybody in the bar how ex-inmate A had been raped in jail. This infuriated ex-inmate A. A fight broke out. Ex-inmate A killed ex-inmate B in the fight. He is now back in jail, this time on a murder charge.

Those preliminary findings just show how complicated the situation is. Finding one's position in jail and maintaining it seem to be the most important. Loosing respect or being seen as weak are the worse. And while self-gratification and placebo (e.g. hole in the mattress) are common, most interviewees seem to agree that sex does happen in jail, either consensually or not, but that nobody wants to talk about it, as 'what happens in

jail remains in jail' (except that inmates don't remain in jails – except for the maximum sentenced ones – and need to continue living with their trauma and, maybe HIV, when going out of the correctional facilities).

9.8. Way forward and conclusion

More work still needs to happen in 2017. The results obtained will then ultimately be presented to high ranking officials of the Ministry of Safety and Security and their health department. During the presentation, stakeholders such as the Embassy of the Republic of Germany and OSISA will be invited and their further advice will be much valued.

Once the Ministry has been sensitized, OYO will then summarise the findings in a short concept note. This note will be for distribution to members of parliament to inform them about the key findings and invite them to either read the final report or attend a session (if OYO gets the opportunity to organize such a session). The aim of the concept note would be to encourage parliament to support the Ministry of Safety and Security reviewing their sexual and reproductive health and, if possible, to challenge the current common law on sodomy.

In parallel OYO has developed a close relationship with inmates. One of the unexpected outcome of the workshops is the following: Prison officers have stated that when OYO facilitators carry out interventions, the inmates tend to be more at peace and are less involved in fights and other problems. This is because OYO activities keep them busy and help them find meaning to their lives. Inmates themselves are looking forward to OYO's visits and would like them to be longer. OYO will therefore develop possible intervention it can manage in correctional facilities – both with inmates and officers – to ensure correctional services become better environments. This will obviously depend on funding opportunities. However thanks to this intervention, OYO has developed a passion for working with inmates and feel it can make a difference in the lives of many.

10. Support to the Eenhana multi-purpose youth centre

10.1 Background and introduction

Since 2006, OYO has been supporting various youth groups, training them in the arts of drama, dance and songs and creating shows of social significance with them. In 2012, OYO started to support the Keetmanshop Multi-Purpose Youth Centre and the Outapi Multi-Purpose Youth Centre, devising an interesting model to ensure sustainability of the training done.

The Eenhana Multi-Purpose Youth Centre has been in existence for several years. However, it never had a permanent youth group before 2013. With the appointment of a new youth officer in 2013, a suggestion was made to try and replicate the models developed in Keetmanshop and Outapi. Developing a youth group in Eenhana proved more difficult than anticipated. Six weeks workshops were offered. None of the young people attending the first workshop were still present at the last workshop. However, at the end of the project, a group of 12 committed young people were present and prepared a strong performance with a clear message that toured in schools. Two performances on stigma and discrimination were organised and presented in 10 schools. This proved successful and the Knowledge, Attitude and Behaviour survey organised showed a clear difference between the beginning and end of the project. The MYPC in Eenhana proved to be very motivated and supportive, committing time and efforts (in particular in the form of transport) for the recruitment and development of the youth members. Stakeholders in the region, in particular the Ministry of Health and Social Services

(MHSS) and the Ministry of Education (MoE) were supportive of the idea of a group in the region. At the end of the project various consultations took place and a concept for a second phase for 2014 to build on progress made, had been developed.

In 2014, the group was strengthened. A first series of five workshops led to a performance on teenage pregnancy that was toured in schools and communities. A second series of three workshops led to a performance on alcohol and drug abuse that was toured in schools. While OYO was responsible for the first tour, the MYPC was responsible for the second tour. Some issues between the group and the MPYC arose, but were ironed out during a last series of two workshops towards the end of the year.

In 2015 it was decided to extend the program to Ondobe. Three members of the Eenhana youth group were selected as trainers and with the support of OYO trained the youth group in Ondobe. The youth group in Ondobe prepared a performance. The idea was to train the Eenhana youth group members as trainers, so that in the future they could help prepare shows on their own, either for their own youth group or for other youth groups. During the year, the Eenhana youth club had challenges. However, performance-wise they proved to be strong. The performance they presented at the end of the year for the launch of the GIZ DVD was proof of it.

The Ondobe youth group benefited only from one series of workshops. However the group proved motivated. It is supported by a police inspector and a teacher and clearly wants to achieve a lot. At the end of the year the group was still motivated and still meeting regularly. However having benefited only from one series of workshops, their performances were less strong than the ones of Eenhana. This was evident at the time of the launch of the DVD.

Finally the Okongo youth club, based in another district in the Ohangwena region, has not yet received support.

As GIZ is withdrawing its support from the region, it seem important to strengthen the Ondobe youth group while replicating the program that was started in 2015 and training the Okongo youth club. This will ensure each main district in the Ohangwena region has a trained youth group. This would allow the region to have three strong youth groups and support sustainability. This is the object of this report.

10.2 Participatory planning workshop

A planning workshop took place at the beginning of the year with all three groups. The objectives were to:

- Meet with the Okongo youth group since it was a new group for OYO
- Assess progress with the Ondobe and Eenhana youth groups.

The planning workshop was successful. Ondobe and Eenhana youth groups expressed concerned knowing that GIZ was withdrawing from the region. However they appreciated the support that had been provided to them so far. The Okongo youth group was excited to be given a chance to interact with OYO.



(Okongo youth group and Nyandee brainstorming)

10.3 One day training Eenhana Youth club

This was not originally planned but since the OYO youth officer was available on 03 February, he took this chance to have a one day training with the Eenhana youth club. During the day they discussed about teenage pregnancy, brainstorm ideas for new shows they could embark on and discussed how to enrol new members. This group has always suffers from a lack of members. It is difficult to attract young people to the centre and to the group. The group had problems in 2014 and 2015 as members wanted to be paid. In turns it has given a bad reputation to the group and comments such as ‘why should we join since we will never get paid’ are common. Only 8 people attended the training.

10.4 One week training Ondobe Youth club

Workshop	Average attendance	Achieved
08 to 12 February 2016	11 participants	Attendance was disappointing, with only 8 to 14 members attending. The energy the group was having end 2015 had disappeared. Members were not regularly coming and were often coming late. The group received training on teenage pregnancy using the OYO magazine and started devising drama and songs on teenage pregnancy. They also received training on reporting and two members were selected as trainers for the Okongo youth group.

The group had lost some of its focus when compared to 2015. The group knows that this year OYO will only spend one week with them and they fear they will not get the support they need from the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture. They still don’t have a rehearsal space, which makes it difficult for members to meet regularly. Originally the plan was for them to meet regularly in the afternoons in a classroom at the local school. However this didn’t work so well this year (see report from the joint workshop in April – only two meetings at the school happened between March and April).

One of the reasons mentioned for the low number of participants was linked to NAMCOL. Some youth only come to Ondobe once NAMCOL has started and stay in the village till

then. However when following up till April (and the joint workshop) the number remained low, never exceeding 15. The group acknowledged that they find it harder this year to motivate members to join.

This group however has always been creative in the past keeping busy and still receive local support from Johannes, police officer. Even if their number has dropped down a little, the fact that the group is still existing and still active is extremely encouraging.



(Ondobe youth group with uniforms from GIZ)

The group is hard working and since there is little to do in Ondobe, they are really eager to take part in activities. They just fear there's not enough activities for them to keep busy.

10.5 Four weeks training Okongo Youth club

Workshop	Average attendance	Achieved
15 to 20 February 2016	18 participants	The workshop started with 15 participants and ended with 19. A lot of young people from the group don't speak English properly (or at all) which makes the training challenging. The group is used to work together but not used to OYO's methodology. It therefore took time for them to adjust. The DSTV was not working so youth members were sneaking out of the hostel to go and watch soccer in bars. They at time came back drunk. However the group was trained on teenage pregnancy using the OYO magazine, they started working on a dance and devised two songs. They also started working on their drama. NAPPA also came to talk to them about family planning on the Thursday.
21 to 26	19.5	Twenty participants attended the first three days and

February 2016	participants	19 the last three days. It was a better week. The group got used to the methodology. They have a good team spirit and are more than willing to learn. The drama was almost entirely devised this week, two more songs were added and the dance was polished.
29 March 2016 to 02 April 2016	17 participants	The week was stressful because not all the participants from week 1 and 2 came back while new people joined so the teaching had to start again. Also on the Wednesday only 8 youth were present (against 19 other days). The group is hardworking though so some progress could be made. Besides working on drama, dance and songs the group also had a training on HIV/AIDS and SRH.
04 to 09 April 2016	20 participants	This week was good as the group finalised the show and could see the result of their work. In turn it gave them more energy. It was stressful as the trainer was running after time to finish the show. However it was a success in the end and the youth were proud of their show.

Besides training the Okongo youth group, the idea of the workshops was to train three trainees and mentor them. Two trainees from Okongo and one from Eenhana were selected to become trainer. During the four weeks, under the guidance of Nyandee Mbarandongo, OYO youth officer, the trainees learnt how to manage a workshop, create material and manage a youth group rehearsals. The first two weeks were challenging, in particular for the girl from the Okongo youth group. However by the end of the four weeks the youth officer reported that the two male trainees had huge potential, gained much knowledge and were able to manage youth rehearsals.



(Okongo youth rehearsing)

The trainees also received training on data collection, as well as members from the Okongo youth group. During the tour, they also worked with Nyandee to understand how he is capturing data and reporting.

10.6 Touring of Ondobe and Okongo youth clubs

The tour from the Ondobe youth club was to be organized and managed by the MPYC and the MEAC. It was scheduled for the 04 to 08 April. The MPYC didn't manage to approach the MEAC on time. The tour was postponed to June, then again to September.

The tour of the Okongo youth club was scheduled from 11 to 15 April. It was to be organized and managed by OYO and happened as scheduled. Twenty youth took part in the tour.

	Learners		Adults		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Shatipamba CS	105	129	7	5	246
Oshamukweni CS	133	140	4	9	286
Elias CS	117	162	9	8	296
Oupili CS	248	115	9	6	378
Ohameva CS	109	107	10	5	231
Onamihonga PS	153	183	11	2	349
Kongo PS	166	152	12	7	337
Onghwivu CS	137	166	7	7	317
Oshikunde CS	250	240	19	7	516
Omundaungillo CS	69	77	10	4	160
Onakalunga CS	235	197	7	8	447
Elundu CS	95	112	11	3	221
	1817	1780	116	71	3,784

12 schools were visited. Two of the schools selected were Primary Schools. Others were Combined Schools. In Onamihonga PS girls in grade 7 fell pregnant the previous year. Since the drama was in Oshiwambo, the performance was appropriate for primary school learners.

The NAPPA nurse came with the group for some of the show, providing direct services to learners. She was present at Oshamukweni CS, Ohameva CS, Omundaungillo CS and Elundu CS.



(Okongo youth group performing in a school)

According to the tour manager Elias CS was one of the best school of the tour as the youth were full of energy and the learners fully participating. The teachers requested that OYO or the youth should come back every school term to make sure learners do not forget the message. A Onamihonga PS the teachers were happy with the message that was delivered at the school and said we should come back because the girls are at risk of falling pregnant. In Kongo PS the HOD commented saying that we have come at the right time because there was story at the school the previous week where learners were found in the bush having sex school after school.

In a couple of schools there was no power. However, the show could go on.

10.7 Monitoring and evaluation

All the three groups met on 18 April at the Eenhana Multi-Purpose youth centre with Nyandee Mbarandongo. On 19 April they were joined by OYO's director, Dr Philippe Talavera, and OYO's production manager, Mr Joshua Homateni.

The objectives were:

Present to each other their show. This was achieved. On 18 and 19 April the groups presented their performances to one another. Ten members from Eenhana, fourteen from Ondobe and twenty from Okongo attended.

Select the best elements from their shows and prepare a combined performance. It was impossible to select anything from Eenhana Youth Club, as their performance was below standard. It was decided to use the show from Okongo as a basis. All the groups learnt two songs and one dance from Okongo and two songs from Ondobe. The performance was prepared.



(Rehearsing together)

Present this combined performance during a big event at the MPYC or in town to stakeholders. This will ensure all stakeholders in the region know the groups. This could not be achieved as the MPYC had not planned the event, the head of centre and the youth officer in charge of the Eenhana Youth Club were absent this week. Instead

the group performed in town (21 April) and at Eenhana Primary School and Haimbili Haufiku Secondary School (22 April)

	Learners/ children/youth		Adults		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Eenhana Community	80	60	30	20	190
Eenhana PS	190	139	6	0	335
Haimbili Haufiku SS	419	291	0	2	712
	689	490	36	22	1,237

1,237 people saw the performance and could learn from it. The teacher in Haimbili Haufiku SS indicated ‘very entertaining, very educative, very revealing the truth’.

Present feedback to the MPYC and MEAC with advise on how to improve, if needs be. A meeting was organized with the director for Education and RACE on 20 April. They are organizing the tour for Ondobe and are positive about the project. They are well organized and willing to assist. No meeting could be organized at the MPYC as the head of centre and youth officer in charge of the Eenhana Youth Club were out of town that week. A meeting was organized between the youth and the youth officer in charge of Ondobe and Okongo. The youth shared some of their concerns. The youth officer explained her perspective and what can be expected from her.

Evaluate with all three groups results obtained during the project. The three groups were asked to report on what they had achieved between January and April. All three groups have been busy, which was encouraging.

Recap importance about data gathering and reporting with all three groups. A session was organized on 20 April. The youth were asked what they know about reporting and its importance. They were then given the example of their own report. Eenhana reported that the fundraising event was on 28 February while Ondobe reported it was on 03 March. Eenhana reported that the talent show was on 18 February while Ondobe said 14 to 17 March. It was then proven that Ondobe was correct and Eenhana wrong. Tips on how to report properly were then given to the groups.



(Meeting between the groups and youth officer Easter)

Plan with the three groups in collaboration with the MEAC and the MPYC activities for the rest of year, and recommend a system to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the activities. This was impossible to achieve:

- The youth officer in charge of the Eenhana youth club was out of town and she had not shared her planning neither with the youth nor with OYO.
- The youth officer in charge of the Ondobe and Okongo youth club was present but refused to share her work-plan with the youth. She said she is not sure the work-plan can be implemented because they don't know what head office will support. She doesn't want the youth to later come and ask her why some activities are not taking place. Since she didn't want to share forthcoming activities, it was impossible for the group to plan.

The groups were then asked what they themselves had planned. It became very clear that the Eenhana youth club had no vision and no plan. The other two groups had ideas about activities they could do on their own. They were very disappointed the youth officer didn't share her plan and said it was demoralizing them. They feel much less will happen this year and the groups will soon fall apart. It is worth noting that Ondobe Youth Club received car wash material from GIZ. They didn't make use of it yet but potentially it can keep them busy while generate income – hence help with sustainability.

Other activities: during the joint workshop the group had:

- One hour training with NAPPA's head of centre on family planning.
- One hour training with RACE's officer Bernard on youth development
- One hour with youth officer Easter Albino to raise their concerns

Those meetings were important as the groups depend on those stakeholders for activities. It was important for the new youth numbers to know all the stakeholders.



(training with NAPPA head of centre)

10.8 Sustainability

Youth groups by definition are not sustainable. Young people don't stay in youth groups for long periods of time. After a year or two they hopefully move on with their lives, either going back to school or finding employment. A youth group is a place where to be in between school and something else. While youth groups cannot be sustainable, the structure around the youth group should be and should be able to start every year afresh with a new intake of out-of-school unemployed youth.

The Eenhana Multi-Purpose Youth Centre (EMPYC) has made progress over the year and is more welcoming to young people. However they still face the challenge of being far away from both the centre of town and the main location. It is difficult for young people to reach the centre. As a result young people don't meet regularly. This is obvious with the Eenhana Youth Club. When there is a workshop members will come. In between workshops they will not come. The performance presented by the Eenhana youth club at the joint workshop was extremely poor.

The EMPYC still finds it difficult to organize tours for the youth groups. To make the situation worse the youth officers refuse to share their work-plan with the youth – the reason being that they don't know if they will be able to implement the work-plan, hence don't want to raise expectation and answer to the youth later if an activity doesn't happen. Youth officers are convinced they are not answerable to young people. As a result young people have no vision. They have no idea about what may happen, what activities they may be involved with and as a result loose motivation quickly when they see nothing is happening. Keeping the youth motivated under such circumstances is very difficult.

The EMPYC also doesn't have the drive to manage activities as intensively as OYO would. For example the EMPYC and MEAC are busy organizing a one week tour for Ondobe youth group. During this one week tour, only five schools will be visited. Only five performances will take place. When organizing a one week tour OYO manages twelve performances (as per the Okongo youth group tour). As a result more learners benefit from the activity. This is due in part to the fact the EMPYC driver refuses to work overtime. Schools can only be reached at 7h00 (during assembly), at 13h00 (end of the school day) or at 18h00 (for the hostels). Since drivers refuse to drive overtime, shows cannot happen at 07h00 or 18h00. Therefore only one show per day can be organized. This is not cost effective. It is also not enough to keep the youth busy for the whole day.

The situation in Ondobe and Okongo is different. Since there is no centre anyway, the youth are less dependent. However in both cases the groups don't have a rehearsals/meeting place. It is therefore difficult for them to gather and rehearse. As a result they do not meet as often as they may wish to and do not have the opportunity to rehearse as often as they would like to. It is therefore difficult for them to keep practicing. Having written so, it is important to remember that skills gained by young people during the duration of the project are valuable. Young people involved have learnt about HIV/AIDS and SRH, they have gained skills in terms of team building and presentation, they have become more confident. At individual level the knowledge and skills gained is sustainable and will stay with the person for a long period of time. Many youth involved with the youth groups have said over and over how much of a good experience it had been to them. Gained for individuals cannot be underestimated.

Finally another important aspect of the work is harder to measure, yet is possibly justifying such interventions, despite all the set back mentioned. During such workshops, with such projects, young people are kept busy and entertained. They are less likely to go and drink or to involve themselves in criminal activities. Young people learn about team work, punctuality and commitment. Those are soft skills that are not easily measurable. But what could possibly be more important? During the three years OYO was involved with the Eenhana Youth Club, ten to fifteen young people were kept busy. During the two years it was involved with Ondobe, fifteen to twenty young people were kept busy. Some of those young people took this change to go back to studies. Others gained employment (for instance two young people from the Eenhana Youth Club

have been contracted by OYO as freelance facilitator). This is an aspect of such program that often goes unreported, because harder to measure, but that is important.

Finally even if MPYC and MEAC only manage to tour one school a day – or five schools a weeks – learners from those schools benefit from the intervention and learn from their peers. Youth members are barely older than learners in secondary schools. It has been proven that receiving a message from your peers is more likely to have an impact. Therefore any school visit is an achievement and impacts the lives of learners while helping the youth members involved to gain self esteem and self confidence.

10. Creating awareness about the Child Care and Protection Act

As part of the no cost extension of the global fund, the country is looking into a new target group: Adolescent Girls and Young Women. One of the activities OYO will undertake is to create awareness about the child care and protection act, in part to inform girls about their rights and in part to discuss the issue of Child Marriage.

A package will be prepared to be used in schools in 2017. It will include the magazine, the production of a DVD on child marriage and a show of the Dance Troupe.

This year the show of the dance troupe was created, in particular adapting ‘the phantom of Namibia’ about the rights of Orphans and Vulnerable Children and creating ‘Maria’ about child marriage. The show was toured in communities close to schools where OYO will work in 2017 in order to sensitise parents.

	Children		Youth		Adults		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Tsumeb community	32	26	20	26	19	27	150
Tsintsabis community	25	20	25	30	18	16	134
Oshivelo community	53	39	57	48	25	15	237
Omuthiya community	6	3	47	52	70	86	264
Onankali community	40	45	48	61	70	31	295
Oniipa community	15	20	36	18	20	15	124
Omwandi community	11	8	40	25	21	14	119
Uutala community	29	15	25	20	66	50	205
Onkondjelo community	8	4	1	2	18	23	56
Enkono community	7	8	33	21	17	20	106
Oshoopala community	30	45	50	40	45	62	272
Embandu community	3	3	25	15	11	20	77
Ongwediva community	50	21	25	21	32	20	169
Oshakati community	35	25	60	40	31	59	250
Oluno correctional service	0	0	0	0	54	580	634
Oesehila community	48	20	87	52	9	6	222
Oshakati 2 community	20	13	35	15	6	4	93
Ongwediva 2 community	3	3	38	30	21	15	110
Onesi community	6	4	18	22	50	40	140
Ruacana community	57	30	40	50	25	20	222
Etunda community	6	10	30	40	10	12	108
Oshikuku community	15	10	20	25	10	6	86

Ogongo community	50	30	70	88	56	24	318
Okahao community	18	7	35	35	15	35	145
Tsandi community	12	28	27	33	30	15	145
Outapi community	40	15	60	65	25	15	220
Outapi 2 community	15	25	30	57	18	33	178
Okalongo community	50	35	19	21	25	37	187
Etunda 2 community	28	17	43	40	49	50	227
Oshikango community	5	10	210	100	20	35	380
Onuno community	17	3	30	15	20	10	95
Engela community	42	28	35	26	70	25	226
Ohangwena community	50	48	100	59	50	50	357
Ongha community	5	20	10	7	5	5	52
Okongo community	40	36	50	40	20	28	214
Eenhana community	7	6	80	62	20	25	200
Eenhana 2 community	2	5	10	20	3	1	41
Ondobe community	30	20	40	30	35	30	185
Ekango community	25	15	30	25	15	10	120
Mpungu community	20	11	10	15	16	30	102
Nkurenkuru community	10	15	20	26	15	20	106
Ntara community	25	54	85	39	40	29	272
Rupara community	99	57	47	38	39	40	320
Ncaute community	13	10	20	18	23	17	101
Sharukwe community	25	31	29	40	41	35	201
Andara combined school	0	0	90	83	7	9	189
Omega community	15	10	35	20	20	15	115
Max Makushe Secondary school	0	0	363	201	21	13	598
Katere community	10	15	18	25	14	11	93
Kangweru community	10	20	18	15	23	10	96
Guma community	10	15	25	16	18	10	94
Ndonga Linena community	11	16	15	22	20	10	94
Kehemu community	25	43	9	13	12	8	110
Kaisosi community	16	21	15	8	17	8	85
Sauyemwa community	30	25	45	35	110	55	300
Shambuy Combined School	0	0	395	436	23	6	860
Mupini community	15	18	22	17	15	9	96
Kasote community	18	22	16	23	10	8	97
Ncamagoro community	35	25	18	22	8	5	113
Mbeyo community	40	35	22	18	32	15	162
TOTAL	1362	1163	2956	2506	1648	1932	11567

Sixty shows were organized, reaching 11,567 people. The show was always well received and the piece 'Maria' in particular always led to heated discussions. The question about the right for parents to marry their children is a complex one and responses from the audience proved that more work needs to be done in this area.



(extract from 'Maria')

OYO also took the chance to show to communities some of its older DVD also dealing with the right of children. They were:

- ✓ 'Left alone' about the rights of orphans and the issue of child headed household
- ✓ 'Stinky boy' about child abuse and foster homes
- ✓ 'Panado girl' about the rights of children living with HIV to confidentiality and access to treatment.

The tour was a success and confirmed that the issue of child marriage is one that needs attention, particularly in rural areas.

12 Other OYO dance troupe shows

The OYO dance troupe was incredibly busy with school performances and performances in jails and communities. However the troupe also found the time to present their work to the public.

12.1 Participation in the Maitisong Arts Festival 2016, Gaborone

OYO dance troupe was invited to perform in Gaborone at the Maitisong Arts Festival. Maitisong festival is an annual event that started in 1987 and has become the biggest arts festival in Gaborone, Botswana with international and local artists bringing theatre, dance, poetry and comedy to fee-paying audiences in several festival venues around Gaborone. Additionally it brings non-stop music shows to thousands of revelers in under-privileged areas free of charge.

The 2015 theme Elevate spoke to the current move to taking the creative industries in Botswana to new heights in line with the Botswana's government's realisation of the potential of the arts to drive economic diversification efforts away from diamonds. The 2016 theme Engage challenges festival participants and audiences to find a space within

the festival to network, grapple with issues raised by the art, in the different forms and disciplines that they will witness, and for them to be proactive in creating meaning for themselves.

From Gao Lemmenyane, Maitison Festival Director, when inviting OYO dance troupe: 'From where we stand, we would like to establish networks in the region so we can have skills exchange programmes to benefit from one another. And so this is one opportunity to get that started. As stated above, we will be pleased to offer you a slot to perform in the festival so you can interact with Botswana and regional and international artists who would have come to the festival.'

OYO presented two pieces, 'the Moirai' and 'teacher'. The pieces were well received – as expressed in the review in the *Afrolutionist* by Maipelo M. Zambane

'As the Sun set, it birthed a night promised to be one of splendor and entertainment. Namibian dance group Ombetja Yehinga Organization (OYO) gave a wonderful performance that moved me to tears. It is fascinating how the human body can be used in its entity to narrate an emotional story. From the harmonious hand and feet movement to discernible facial expressions and complimentary costumes, the theatrical dance showcase was that telling stories relevant to our society.'

The message of the first piece unraveled the quilt of gender based violence, a topic that every Motswana can relate to as it is destroying the very fabric of our society. The dance piece was punctuated with dramatical motifs ranging from love, religion, rape, unrequited love which eventually turns to abuse and suicide; but it was the powerful musical arrangement/selection and lyrical content that drove the message home by emphasizing the mood, tone and atmosphere of each scene. Spellbinding, powerful execution, succinct delivery of message and experienced choreography are some of the words that came to mind when watching the OYO performance. The second offering by OYO was to raise awareness to the plight of inter-generational sex especially in the educational field and highlighting the dire consequences of such illicit affairs on the marital, family, and social fabric. It was an emotional performance that left the audience in silent reflection.'

It was also the opportunity to meet with other dance troupes and learn from the work done by artists and government in Botswana. A workshop on 14 April brought together various art practitioners. The government of Botswana, realizing that diamond mining will not last forever, is putting in place measures to support the creative sector. The Daily News of 10 February 2016 that can be access at allafrica.com reads 'Botswana: Creative Industry receives over P11 Million'. The workshop was an eye opener for all participants

12.2 Workshop with Duncan Sebopelo

Following participation in the Maitisong Arts Festival, it was decided to invite Duncan Sebopelo, Bboy dancer and calisthenic athlete, for a one week workshop. The workshop took place from 10 to 15 October and culminated by a performance at Centaurus Secondary School. A short piece showing skills learnt by performers, together with a short solo by Duncan, opened the day. It was followed by the premiere of OYO's piece 'what is love?'. The event was officially opened by H.E Claudinah Modise, High Commissioner of Botswana to Namibia. It was attended by over 100 people, most of which were learners from Centaurus Secondary School.

12.3 Other performances

The OYO dance troupe performed:

- ✓ In the presence of H.E Dr Hage Geingob at the global official launch of the World AIDS Day report by M. Sibide, UNAIDS Executive Director. The piece 'Betrayed' was performed to a high level delegation;
- ✓ In the presence of H.E Madam Monica Geingos, First Lady of the Republic of Namibia, during an event organised by the City of Windhoek (performance of 'teacher', 10 November) and an event organised by the office of the first lady (performance of 'Ania', 12 November).
- ✓ At the Goethe Institute during a luncheon to introduce the OYO dance troupe 2016 program (11 February)
- ✓ At the launch of the Ministry of Safety and Security Health Policy (May)
- ✓ At the Windhoek Central Hospital for a health promotion day (05 August)
- ✓ Performance for the World AIDS Day at the UN house (25 November) and at GIZ head office (01 December)

Overall however the OYO dance troupe had less request for paid performances than in 2015. It was however so busy touring that little time was allocated to look for other performances. The number of performances picked up as always towards the end of the year.

12.4 Training of new potential dancers

This year the following happened:

- ✓ In June a tour had to be cancelled because one dancer injured himself. Since OYO had no understudies, he could not be replaced;
- ✓ With the no-cost extension of the global fund, it became clear that at times OYO would need two dance troupe in order to reach its targets.

OYO therefore embarked on an ambitious program from September 2016 to try and secure and train ten understudies. The idea would be to:

- ✓ Finalise the selection by December 2016
- ✓ Train them and tour with them in 2017 – this will allow us to ensure a pool of young dancers knows OYO repertoire and allow us to reach its 2017 ambitious global fund targets.
- ✓ Best understudies would then be able to remain from 2018 onwards, depending on funding.

Young people from different youth groups were then invited to join the training. It proved to be more challenging than expected as many young people from youth groups could not find accommodation in Windhoek. Those accommodated in Windhoek didn't always have the right talent.

By the end of 2016 only six had been pre-selected: Charmain, Shalome, Sofie, Mary Jane, Arnold, Brendon and Kasi. An additional three were to be further tested in 2017: Norman, Sakaria and Chantelle. However a new recruitment plan will need to be put in place in 2017 to secure the right trainees.

One of the difficulties is that many young people, even though they are not trained and don't know OYO pieces, expect payment from day one. Many young people don't understand the concept of training and have unrealistic expectations when joining the workshop. As a result they give up after a couple of weeks.

12.5 Internship program

Every year OYO organises an internship programme. The program runs for four weeks. OYO would like to take this opportunity to thank Claire Crowley for her support in interviewing and selecting interns. This year less young people applied. However the quality of the applicants was great. Four young dancers were selected.

The four dancers were from the UK (1), Canada (1), the Netherlands (1) and Singapore (1). They were highly motivated and bonded easily. The fact they all came from different countries, with different background and different training, was absolutely great. It was agreed that the group should work on the issue of orphans and vulnerable children, with emphasis on mismanagement of orphans' grants, and the piece *'the phantom of Namibia'* was devised.

Ten shows were organised between 14 and 19 August 2016, including three community shows (in Gobabis, Okahandja and Rehoboth), three school shows, and shows at the UNAM school of medicine, NEUDAM and KAYEC. An official performance was organised at the Jan Mohr Secondary School on 18 August 2016. Traditionally OYO organises the main event at the Goethe Institute and it attracts 260 people. This year however it was not possible as the hall was being renovated. It was a risk for OYO to present the official in a school. 90 people attended. While it was less than usual, OYO felt satisfied by the result.

Following the internship, the following happened:

- Eva, once back in the Netherlands, fundraise in the shop where she was working part-time and collected over 300 euro for OYO. She also prepared a short video for presentation to her university, hence promoting OYO;
- Anna from England was inspired by OYO and is looking at ways to come back to learn more about project management and how to use dance and arts to create social awareness;
- Jesse from Canada also prepared a short video about her trip and put it on facebook.

Interns were therefore very committed and helped promote the name of OYO through social media, fundraising and one of them even envisages to come back to Namibia to learn more from us.

13 DVD productions and shows

Note that no DVD were produced this year but OYO works on two concepts for production in 2017.

13.1 Launch 'Pap and Milk'

The DVD was produced end 2015. It was launched on 10 March 2016 at the warehouse theatre. A proper red carpet event was organised. The launch was attended by over 200 people and was a great success. Articles appeared in the Allgemeine, Confidente, Economist, Namibian and Windhoek express.

13.2 Facilitation OYO DVDs

The following DVDs were used this year:

- ✓ ‘Pap and milk’ was presented to and facilitated with 11,961 people
- ✓ ‘Panado girl’ was presented to and facilitated with 8,629 people
- ✓ ‘Left alone’ and ‘stinky boy’ were presented to and facilitated with 2,211 people
- ✓ ‘Crippled’ was presented to and facilitated with 668 people

Those DVDs were part of various packages. They were always well received.

14 Counselling

Thanks to the Elma Foundation, in 2015 OYO could this year embark on an exciting new program. OYO travels extensively and visits numerous schools. Learners often come and confide in OYO staff and OYO dancers. Staff and dancers have therefore been trained in basic counselling and know how to do referrals. However it was often felt that OYO should travel with a trained counsellor.

In 2015 the Elma Foundation grant helped OYO to recruit a youth counsellor, Constance Chilao. Constance was a great asset and extremely motivated. Sadly she was not Namibian and Home Affairs rejected our application to secure a work permit for her. At the beginning of 2016 OYO then recruited Pefimbo Shipunda. However in April Pefimbo learnt she was eligible for a grant to study abroad and left. After a short period without a counsellor, Deodencia Kornelius was selected. However Deodencia could not get used to the intense traveling OYO does and resigned in September. No counsellor could be found for the end of the year. Various counsellors were then contracted for short contracts during tours.

Securing a counsellor proved more difficult than anticipated. At the end of the year new applicants were interviewed. Petrina Shiimbi was selected and is due to start January 2017.

When learners approach the counsellor, the most severe cases are referred and the counsellor then ensures the child reaches the service he/she was referred to (in most cases lifeline/childline). Other cases are dealt with by the counsellor herself. Some learners come mostly to ask questions or get more information and don't need follow up. For learners who need follow up, this is done through the phone and the counsellor records the number of times she follows up with the child. All information regarding the child is filed and kept confidential.

Table 27. Counselling cases

# of cases attended to	# cases referred	# cases dealt by the counsellor herself
336	53	283

OYO also created an OYO line. A sim card was purchased for the counsellor to be able to follow up on cases. The phone number of the counsellor is popular with learners and even teachers sharing it among themselves. The presence of a counsellor on tour is a great addition to OYO's work.

15 Sustainability

OYO has a successful track record stretching back over 10 years of creating dramas, dance shows, DVDs and magazines, with and for children and young people. Its niche is

prevention – how to encourage attitude change and behaviour change through the memorable and vivid media of participatory arts. However international funding is rapidly departing from Namibia, due largely to the World Bank reclassifying it as an upper middle income country. Thanks to funding from the Maitri Trust, OYO could create in 2015 the position of Resource Mobilisation Manager. Chenayi Marangwanda was appointed. However she was Zimbabwean and, as with Constance, the Ministry of Home Affairs refused to grant her a contract. She had to leave end 2015.

In march 2016 Angela Thomas took over the position. The Network for Social Change, from the UK, agreed to support OYO and funded the position for the year. Angela's main achievements were:

- ✓ To work on a social media strategy
- ✓ To increase the amount of proposals OYO is sending out
- ✓ To brainstorm on possible fundraising events
- ✓ To brainstorm on options for OYO to purchase office space (and sort out the problem posed by the fact that OYO dancers are never with the rest of the OYO staff)

Main lessons learnt in 2016 are that:

- ✓ OYO should recruit a social media intern, half day a week. Social media is actually quite demanding. In 2016 OYO managed to revamp its website, increase circulation on its facebook page and create an instagram account. However keeping the buzz is time consuming and should be undertaken by an intern.
- ✓ Many proposals are turned down. It is increasingly difficult to secure funding for Namibia, especially under the current political current (Brexit, election of Trump in the US, overall weak value of the rand against other currencies)
- ✓ Generating funds through fundraising events is difficult, as oftentime those events cost more than they generate

Regarding office space various options were investigated. Towards the end, successful meetings with Nedbank happened. The option for OYO to get a loan with a very limited repayment rate was discussed. It will have to be followed upon in 2017.

OYO would also like to thank the Valentine Trust for its continued support. The Valentine Trust support is fundamental in helping OYO sustain the OYO dance troupe, as it provides much needed gap funding and funding to advertise for the dance troupe and publicise its work. It also supported a trip overseas for the director, to connect with various potential partners.

The Valentine Trust in addition helps with the overall sustainability of OYO as its funding is also used to free some time for the director to work on issues such as strategic planning, building of relationships with key stakeholders and attending vitally important meetings and networks. It is thanks to this funding the director could allocated enough time brainstorming on the office space.

16 Institutional support

16.1 Staffing

In a good year for OYO, in 2016 the following staff were promoted

- ✓ Cecilia Petrus was promoted as General Manager and is *de facto* OYO's number 2.

- ✓ Karolina Katumbo was promoted as Logistics Manager and is taking over some of Cecilia's previous functions
- ✓ Monray Garoeb was promoted as OYO dance troupe leader
- ✓ Nyandee Mbarandongo was promoted as Youth Development Officer

The following positions were created;

- ✓ Finance assistant: Wilma Eckardt was appointed in that capacity
- ✓ Administrative assistant: Memory Boois was appointed in that capacity.

The following other positions remained:

- Director: Philippe Talavera
- Finance Manager: Freddie Scholtz
- Production Manager: Joshua Homateni
- Resource Mobilisation Manager: Angela Thomas
- Youth Development Officer: Ivan 'Fly' Mueze
- Counsellor: Various during the year
- Driver/ Messenger: Eben Aoxamub
- Senior dancers: Jessica Augustus, El Junita 'Butterfly' Philander, Sageus 'Rodney' Isaac
- Dancers: Divine Naibas, Livy Naseb, Michelle Kandingua, Osysin Puteho, Desmond Kamarika, Nelawrence Somseb

OYO also contracted Leticia Bouwer as transcripator for the 'in and out' project. The position of Leticia will evolve to M&E assistant in 2017.

16.2 Transport

Despite putting its SBCC activities on hold, the Global Fund did purchase a bus for OYO, and delivered it in October 2014. The Global Fund chose not to purchase a local vehicle, but imported a new 14-seater Ford model at great cost from Europe. This bus has been a constant problem, worsened by the fact no spare pieces are available locally.

In September the bus engine stopped working completely. The garage explained that the diesel in Europe is different from the one in Namibia and the imported car couldn't take the local diesel. As a result the engine had to be written off. Since no spare engine exist in country, the bus came to a complete standstill. To date it is still standing in OYO's yard. To continue with its work OYO had to start renting at great expenses local mini-bus and quantum. This is not sustainable.

16.3 Offices

Head Office is still situated at 4 Babie Street, Suiderhof, Windhoek.

The Resource Mobilisation Officer spent efforts trying to secure a better office for OYO. The current office is convenient as it is large enough and in a quiet area. However it does not have a hall for the dancers. As a result dancers and staff are never together – creating a split in the organisation. Also for the staff working with the dancers (mostly the director, production manager and youth development facilitator) it makes things difficult, as they have to operate from two different venues.

16.4 Staff training

16.4.1 OYO quarterly training

OYO traditionally organises staff training for all staff members once every school term, providing an opportunity to reflect on achievements and plan for the quarter to come. However for the past two years, due to a lack of funding, it was not possible to organise such regular training.

A staff training programme was held from 08 to 11 January 2016. During the training, OYO's structure was explained at length, and knowledge gained during previous years on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and sexually transmitted infections was reviewed. Staff were also trained on the global fund packages and new reporting formats.

16.4.2 Training freelance magazine facilitators

Once it was confirmed that the magazine on teenage pregnancy would be ready for early January 2016, OYO recruited freelance facilitators: four from Kavango Region, two from Ohangwena Region and two from Khomas Region. They had a first training in December 2015. A second training was organised from 13 to 15 January 2016, with the aim of:

- Ensuring the new package on teenage pregnancy as agreed with the global fund was clear to the facilitators;
- training the freelance facilitators on magazine facilitation on each of the five subtopics:
 - ✓ male and female sexual cycles
 - ✓ early sexual debut, ABC and contraceptives
 - ✓ intergenerational sex and teenage pregnancy
 - ✓ teenage pregnancy, HIV, abortion and baby dumping
 - ✓ prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT);

This was done by giving chance to each trainee to facilitate during a mocked session; and

- planning activities for the semester

The training was successful.

The package on teenage pregnancy ran from January to June. The package for July to December focused on 'stigma and discrimination'. A different magazine was produced. It was this time focusing on Ohangwena, Zambesi, Erongo and Otjozondjupa regions. Freelance facilitators were recruited in Zambesi, Erongo and Otjozondjupa. They also needed to be trained. Since the model to divide the training in two sessions was successful, it was followed again.

A first training took place from 25 and 27 May and focused on:

- Ensuring the new package on teenage pregnancy as agreed with the global fund was clear to the facilitators;
- training the freelance facilitators on magazine facilitation on each of the five subtopics; and
- developing facilitation tools

A second training took place from 29 June to 01 July and focused on:

- Facilitation skills and

- Planning of activities for the semester

Again the training was successful.

16.5 OYO trustees' meetings

Full OYO Board meetings took place on 15 March 2016, 21 July 2016 25 October 2016. Regular meetings with Board members took place throughout the year.

17 Other important activities

17.1 Annual audit and report

During February 2016, OYO's accounts were audited. The process was very smooth and the auditors were satisfied with the results of the audit and the way in which OYO had handled its finances in 2015.

Throughout the year, various Global Fund audits were also conducted.

The 2014 Annual Report was prepared in January and February 2016. Language editing and layout were performed in March, and the report was ready for distribution by the end of March.

17.2 OYO Scotland

OYO Scotland was instrumental in 2014 and 2015 in negotiating the Maitri Trust grant. OYO's Scotland trustee, Jane Salmonson, was therefore instrumental in following up with the Maitri Trust and helping with the implementation of that grant. In parallel, Jane also worked on a proposal for the Network for Social Change, to try and support our resource mobilisation strategy in 2016. She was again successful in securing the grant for OYO.

OYO Scotland also recruited a new member, Liita Iyaloo Cairney, Namibian borne but currently living in Scotland.

Dr Talavera visited OYO Scotland from 12 to 14 December. He had a meeting with the entire OYO Scotland board (12 December) and with the Network for Social Change (13 December). He also met with Liita and visited the Licketyspit project (13 December).

Claire Crowley, who was a VSO volunteer with OYO and has been instrumental in the management of the OYO dance internship project since 2011, has agreed to join the board of OYO Scotland. As a result the OYO dance internship scheme has now officially become OYO Scotland's project.

17.3 Fundraising Europe

OYO's director undertook two trips this year:

- One short trip from 05 to 10 June, focusing on London and Leeds, in order to renew with contacts (his last trip was in 2014)
- A longer trip from 30 November to 16 December

Main achievements are:

- Meeting with the Stitching Horizontong Board in Berlin (02 and 03 December), presentation of results obtained with this grant and negotiation of a new grant for 2017
- Introductory meeting with the SODI foundation in Berlin (02 December)
- Various meetings in London, in particular with the Elton John AIDS Foundation and Friends of Namibia
- Meeting with Yorkshire Dance in Leeds – in particular in June Dr Talavera was able to attend a very interesting planning for a festival and discussing issue around professional dance versus community/ amateur dance
- Participation in events organised by the Prince Claus Fund in Amsterdam, Netherlands (14 to 16 December), in particular the Cultural Speed Date which allowed him to meet with various like-minded organisations and start discussing possible projects.

17.4 Residency

The Prince Claus Fund invited two dancers to be part of the ‘*Get lost*’ residency program in the Netherlands. Dancers are invited for two weeks to meet with other artists. El Junita Philander and Monray Garoeb were selected to attend the residency which took place from 20 March to 02 April. The program was filled with workshops, meetings, the opportunity to meet artists and dance practitioners and an opportunity to perform a duet and represent both Namibia and OYO at the unfair festival.

The residency was an eye opener for both dancers who came back to Namibia motivated, inspired and full of idea. This ultimately led to Monray Garoeb taking up more and more responsibility within the troupe, until he got appointed as Dance Troupe Leader.

17.5 Participation to the Southern and Eastern Africa Inter-country workshop

OYO’s director was invited to the SEA Inter-country workshop taking place in Gaborone, Botswana, from 4 to 7 July. The aim of the workshop was to operationalize the Global Fund investment for women and girl. Dr Talavera was part of a larger Namibian delegation and helped the team with the writing up of the component on adolescent girls and young women. He also has the opportunity to present the DVD ‘Pap and milk’ and explain the approach of OYO.

17.6 Other events and meetings

OYO is still part of the Child Rights Network of Namibia. Early in the year, OYO’s director was appointed in the board of the network as vice chairperson. Various meetings were held during the year.

OYO became part of the San Support Organisations’ Association of Namibia (SSOAN). It was deemed to be important, as part of the ‘*San Matter*’ project, to join the network, and OYO therefore attended network meetings.

Various meetings were held with NANASO, the City of Windhoek, and various government ministries.

18 Thanks to our donors

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- the Network for Social Change
- OSISA (Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa)
- UNAIDS
- the Valentine Charitable Trust

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- the Warehouse Theatre for hosting the premiere of ‘Pap and milk’;
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