

**NAMIBIA ANGLICAN COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
(NACDO)**

Annual Report



2019

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Abbreviations

BftW	Bread for the World
CFs	Contact Farmers
CMVs	Community Malaria Volunteers
DMC	Diocesan Management Committee
E8	Elimination 8
ERD	Episcopal Relief & Development
FWs	Field Workers
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
KAP	Knowledge Attitude and Practice
LLIN	Long Lasting Insecticide Nets
MoHSS	Ministry of Health and Social Services
NACDO	Namibia Anglican Community Development Organization
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SBCC	Social Behavior Communication Change
SwE	Savings with Education
TB	Tuberculosis
TKMI	Trans Kunene Malaria Initiative

About Namibia Anglican Community Development Organization (NACDO)

Namibia Anglican Community Development Organization (NACDO) is an affiliate and associate of the Anglican Diocese of Namibia. NACDO is a registered welfare organization under the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS), welfare registration number: W.O.71.

The Mission

NACDO's mission is to collaborate with other agencies, organizations and individuals at local, national and international levels in order to assist individuals to reach their full potential in mind, body and spirit, holistically; to assist in ending diseases like HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria as well as to work to eradicate hunger and poverty.

The Vision

NACDO's vision is derived from the Anglican vision and promise that: future generations will be born and live in countries free from preventable diseases, poverty, inequality, and all other social ills. Therefore, we commit ourselves to breaking the silence, educating ourselves, confronting poverty, ending stigma, building capacity, providing leadership, skills, care, prevention and counselling, and providing better livelihoods and improving the quality of life in the communities we serve.

The Core Values

- 1) Faith and hope
- 2) Individual full potential
- 3) Non-Discrimination
- 4) Respect of individuals' dignity, values, history and religion
- 5) Fairness, transparency and accountability

The Objectives

- 1) To promote community-based health care by fighting preventable diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and TB.
- 2) To empower vulnerable groups in communities (women, children) through income generation and food security projects.
- 3) To network with similar organizations and share best practices in securing local, regional and international commitment to address and combat social, economic and development issues in a comprehensive manner.
- 4) To mobilize, support and assist local communities in the identification and handling of social and spiritual problems at a community level by establishing community-based care groups and the encouragement of sustainable community development.
- 5) To complement government efforts to eliminate Malaria by 2022, through cross-border (Namibia / Angola) Malaria activities.
- 6) To encourage open discussions and teaching on social issues within the Anglican Church and other Anglican organizations.
- 7) To contribute towards a caring and supportive environment for both children and adults, through community care groups which address positive parenting skills, drug abuse and gender-based violence.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

NACDO is the vehicle driving community projects within the Anglican Diocese of Namibia. Such community projects provide various services to address social, health and development issues. With about 16 years of service to communities in Namibia, NACDO currently operates in four regions, namely Ohangwena, Omusati, Oshana, and Oshikoto, covering 15 constituencies in total.

The year 2019 was a milestone for NACDO. This period witnessed further organizational changes in terms of governance, management, operation and implementation of various projects. The year 2019 started off with a functional and active board of directors. The operational aspect covered a number of new measures such as reviewing existing policies and strictly enforcing the rules and regulations within such policies.

Mr. Nangombe the current NACDO Director is the driver behind the NACDO vehicle, ensuring that everyone at NACDO is on board.

The NACDO governing board of directors known as the **Diocesan Management Committee (DMC)** consists of 6 members, chaired by the Bishop, Luke L. Pato. This body plays an advisory role to the Director who sits in its meetings to provide organizational information and project updates, and to serve as a secretary with no voting powers. NACDO continues to evolve under the new leadership, and tangible results were achieved during 2019.

Throughout 2019, NACDO maintained a work force of over 84 employees consisting of 23 permanent and 61 part-time staff, as well as about 295 volunteers. The volunteers (foot soldiers) are active across the Malaria projects in the communities we serve.

New steps are taken every day to improve the lives of community members through the work NACDO does and the Anglican Diocese of Namibia is proud to have NACDO as its social arm.

Our sincere gratitude goes to our esteemed donors who generously ensure that NACDO works and that projects continue to make a difference in communities we serve, despite economic challenges.

NACDO remains committed to serving rural communities with social and development needs. Our main interest is to improve the standard of living of the rural population, adhering to the Anglican church values and core ethos of NACDO. We are proud of all we have achieved in 2019 together with our partners in development; humble but optimistic in the face of the challenges ahead.

1. DONORS

Our sincere gratitude goes to our esteemed donors who made it possible for NACDO to fulfil its mandate in terms of community development.

#	Donor	Project Name	2019 budget N\$
1	Bread for the World	Food Security & Climate Adaptation	1,800,000.00
2	Elimination 8	Malaria Health Border Posts	2,700,000.00
3	Episcopal Relief & Development	Savings with Education (SwE)	1,372,000.00
4	J.C. Flowers Foundation	Trans Kunene Malaria Initiative (TKMI)	2,800,000.00
	TOTAL		8,672,000.00

2. PROJECTS

2.1 Food Security/Climate Change Adaptation Project for Rural Communities in the Northern part of Namibia.

The food Security Project is aimed at contributing to Vision 2030 of the Namibian Government, by improving food security and quality of life of the people in Namibia. The project was pilot tested in Ohangwena and Omusati regions with 100 Contact Farmers (CF) as direct beneficiaries.

The Food Security Project contributes to Vision 2030 by increasing food production capacity within farming communities in Northern Namibia through 3 main thematic areas:

- 1) Provision of relevant skills and knowledge in agroforestry
- 2) Poultry Farming
- 3) Home gardening
- 4) Water management

The model is that Contact Farmers will pass on skills to fellow farmers after the pilot test.

2.1.1 Project achievements

The project had 2 major indicators and the table below illustrates how such indicators were achieved.

#	Indicators	Level of Achievement
1	At least 60% of the 40 contact farmers (27 women and 13 men) trained in agroforestry will be using new agricultural techniques on their farmland.	About 65% of the 40 Contact Farmers (27 women and 13 men) trained in agroforestry are now using new agricultural techniques on their farmland.
2	At least 70% of the trained 100 contact farmers (47 women) have diversified their diet by adding at least three new food components.	About 80% of the 120 trained Contact Farmers (74 women and 26 men) have diversified their diet by adding more than three new food components. Ten trained Contact Farmers generated income by selling fresh vegetables produced from their farmland.

2.1.2 Most important lessons learnt during the project implementation

- 1) Most women do not own land.
- 2) There is a high demand for seeds.
- 3) Leaf vegetables play a crucial role in reducing hunger.
- 4) Most participants are elderly persons and children.
- 5) There is a great need to invest in rainwater harvesting systems.
- 6) More earth dams need rehabilitation for rainwater harvesting and fish farming.



Fruit, herbal and shade trees planted in plastic pots for Agroforestry methods

2.2 Malaria Health border posts

Funded by The Global Fund through the E8 Secretariat, the principal objective of this project's activities was to contribute to the elimination of Malaria in Namibia by 2022 and contribute to pre-elimination in the southern part of Angola. The project installs and implements Health Service Posts to expand access to diagnosis, treatment and surveillance of Malaria among mobile and underserved populations along the borders between Angola and Namibia. The project has created health posts and supply health services for mobile and migrant populations in the border areas of the 2 countries.

The project operated in the Northern part of Namibia in 2 regions: Ohangwena and Omusati, covering 1 constituency in Ohangwena and 4 constituencies in Omusati. The project implementation period commenced on 1 August 2017 and ran till 31 December 2019.

The project consisted of the following teams:

- 1) **Malaria Basic (Mobile clinic)** this unit moved to different areas to provide testing and treatment for underserved and hard-to-reach populations. Malaria Basic works with 1 nurse and a driver.
- 2) **Surveillance Team:** This unit monitored all individuals who had tested positive and conducted reactive detection of cases. The surveillance team identified vector breeding sites and treated them, as well as giving advice at the homes visited on how to prevent Malaria through maintaining a clean environment, water wells. The surveillance team consists of a nurse and an environmental health officer.
- 3) **Community Health Workers:** These were 16 in total whereby 2 were based in Ohangwena and 14 in Omusati. Their main objectives were to test and treat uncomplicated Malaria and to give health education about Malaria prevention, transmission and treatment.
- 4) **Community Mobilization Teams:** This consisted of 62 community volunteers within Ohangwena region. Their main objectives were to teach people in general about Malaria prevention and treatment and to spread information about the Malaria Plus and Malaria Basic for the population/communities to adhere to the services.

2.2.1 Project Achievements

Testing and Treating Results for both regions

Total tested	Total Positive	Total treated
17,820	175	175

2.2.2 Most important lessons learnt during the project implementation

- 1) Many positive cases are imported from Angola
- 2) Some people are not honest with information they provide at health facilities, making tracing of cases very difficult.
- 3) The movement of cattle headers between Namibia and Angola is a major contributor to positive cases, about 90%.
- 4) Community members do not go to health facilities promptly for the treatment of malaria.
- 5) Long distances to health facilities are a major challenge.



World Malaria day commemoration and SADC week testing at the border side - Onangama village

2.3 Savings with Education (SwE)

The Savings with Education initiative engages communities in micro-saving schemes to help reduce the burden of employment and to alleviate poverty amongst community members. The initiative operates in 4 northern regions: Ohangwena, Oshana, Oshikoto, and Omusati. SwE trains and builds capacity among community members in order to form up Savings Groups. The Savings Groups will then save money on a weekly basis and distribute over a period of 12 months. All benefits involved in the Savings Groups are for the group members and NACDO has no say or decision over such benefits.

The team

The project consists of a team of 3 Regional Coordinators and 26 Field Officers. Regional Coordinators are responsible for training and supervision for both Field Officers and Savings groups. Field Officers are responsible for Savings Groups formation and ongoing support.

2.3.1 Project Achievements

New & continuing Savings Groups	Number of groups	Number of group members	Total Number of men in groups	Total number of women in groups
New Groups Formed in 2019	76	1553	265	1,277
Continuing Groups Year 2 (Formed in 2018)	45	977	162	815
Continuing Groups Year 3 (Formed in 2017)	38	864	122	742
TOTAL	159	3,394	549	2,834

2.3.2 Total Groups Savings for 2019

#	Item Description	Figures
1	Total number of active Savings Groups	159
2	Number of active group members	3,383
3	Number of women	2,834
4	Number of men	549
5	Total amount for all groups raised in 2019 (N\$)	4,799,519

2.3.3 Most important lessons learnt during the project implementation

- 1) There is a high demand for more Savings Groups.
- 2) There is a great commitment from community members for Savings Groups.
- 3) Men are slowly, but increasingly, becoming members of Savings Groups.
- 4) Group savings proceeds are really uplifting the lives of group members and their families.
- 5) NACDO needs more resources to be able to establish more Savings Groups in more communities.



This picture shows Tulongeni Savings Group during its savings meeting

2.4 Trans Kunene Malaria Initiative (TKMI)

The Trans Kunene Malaria Initiative (TKMI) is a cross border collaboration of Malaria activities between the governments of Angola and Namibia. The main aim has been to assist the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS) in compacting and eliminating Malaria as per the Malaria Elimination vision of 2022.

TKMI makes use of community Malaria Volunteers (CMVs) and Field Workers (FWs) who provide informative education on Malaria prevention and usage of nets, as well as to assist with the mass distribution of LLINS in areas of operation.

The Project is implemented in the two northern regions bordering Angola: Omusati and Ohangwena. Covering 2 constituencies in each region (Ohangwena: Ongenga and Oshikango - Omusati: Etayi and Outapi) within 119 villages across all the two Regions.

Basic activities consist messages of Malaria Social Behavior Communication Change (SBCC), house to house visits, monitoring nets (Long- Lasting Treated Nets (LLIN), and hosting community dialogue meetings with the help of 256 CMVs and 25 Fieldworkers within the areas of operation.

2.4.1 Project achievements

- 1) At least 240 items—poems, songs, dramas, and posters—were produced by learners within 20 schools.
- 2) About 11,951 learners (150 per school) understand how malaria is transmitted and can name at least two methods of prevention.
- 3) There were 20 active malaria ambassadors from the 20 schools involved in the program.
- 4) About 964 People were tested for malaria during the SADC malaria week.
- 5) Three joint meetings with Angola and other partners took place to explore possibilities of collaboration for border activity (malaria tracking and reporting, coordinating joint activities at the border, facilitating easy passage across the border).
- 6) Two clergy workshops were conducted across all 4 TKMI operational areas, with 100 participants in total.
- 7) About 160 community leaders were reached with malaria messages through headmen and community leaders' meetings.
- 8) About 983 community members received messages from the 8 community dialogue sessions conducted per constituency.
- 9) About 6821 households were visited by FWs during the first 6 months of the year, while 6622 households were visited by volunteers during the last 6 months.
- 10) The Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey was successfully conducted in all four constituencies to measure the level of knowledge on Malaria in communities, as malaria can only be eliminated if people in the malaria zone areas are equipped with skills and knowledge about it.

2.4.2 Most important lessons learnt during the project implementation

- 1) Community members experience difficulty in recalling malaria treatment procedures after being educated.
- 2) Some community members don't use mosquito nets because of the hot weather conditions.
- 3) There is a great need for more mosquito nets in order to provide for all households.
- 4) Many community members have knowledge on Malaria prevention, signs and symptoms.
- 5) Most community leaders participate in Malaria education.
- 6) There is lack of good environmental management practices in most households visited during supervision.
- 7) Some community members refused to be interviewed during the KAP survey because they want to be interviewed by volunteers within their communities.
- 8) Young people in a number of households did not show interest in being interviewed; they would rather let the old people to answer the questions.
- 9) In some few households, men did not want their wives to be asked questions. Some ordered team members to leave, even after they had explained the purpose of the survey.
- 10) Some community members misuse LLNs for chicken coops and believed that nets which they bought themselves can used for any other purpose as opposed to the donated one.



Angola and Namibia joint meeting

Conclusion

During 2019, NACDO established strong community networks with all its projects. The long-term goal is to attract meaningful resources and establish tailor-made projects to address specific community needs and where such communities are able, to allow them to take ownership of such projects in a sustainable manner. NACDO will remain committed to addressing the growing social, economic, development and climate change needs of the communities.

As a community Development Organization, we are happy for all we achieved with the assistance of our partners in development. Numerous challenges encountered during implementation never deterred our efforts but were used as learning experience for an improved tomorrow. The relationship with all our current and future partners is that of working with renewed efforts. NACDO remains committed to improving the quality of life in rural and suburban communities in Namibia.

NACDO regularly reviews its strategy in order to remain relevant to its vision and objectives. Increased geographical coverage, and increased numbers of beneficiaries of our projects are the goals of expansion. NACDO aims to further enhance her human capital, increase resources, and improve institutional strength in order to remain functional and relevant in the ever-changing working environment. Strong local and international partnerships and continued government partnerships, are of high importance for NACDO in order to fully achieve her objectives.