NO MORE EXCUSES
NO MORE EXTENSIONS
TIME TO DELIVER!
Letter from the Chairperson

Introducing EE

Structure of EE

Who is EE?

Making Every School a School

Other Campaigns and Court Cases

Community & Parents

Youth

EE in Gauteng

National Organising

Policy, Communications & Research (PCR)

Fundraising

Finance & Administration

The National Council

EE Staff

The Bookery & Librarians

Farewell, Madiba
2013 was a tough but rewarding year for EE. It began, on 9 of January, with the publication of extremely weak draft norms and standards for school infrastructure. This set the scene for the months to follow, which brought more delays, the need to return to court, another weak draft, and plenty of frustration. But it ended on a wonderful high.

On 2 December we sent a celebratory email to our supporters, in which we were able to say the following:

"On Friday something truly positive and historic happened in South Africa. The Minister of Basic Education, Angie Motshekga, published legally binding Norms and Standards for School Infrastructure. For the first time ever it is now the law that every school must have water, electricity, internet, working toilets, safe classrooms with a maximum of 40 learners, security, and thereafter libraries, laboratories and sports facilities.

On Friday most eyes were turned to one of the worst aspects of democratic South Africa, the corrupt expenditure of millions on President Zuma's private home at Nkandla. But Motshekga’s announcement shows democratic South Africa at its best – because it reminds us that citizens bring change, that non-violent struggle works, that the Constitution can be a tool for equality and social justice, and that our government can, eventually, listen and do the right thing."

Most of the time we can’t speak with such optimism – our society and schools remain segregated and unequal – but the victory in securing legally binding minimum norms and standards for school infrastructure gave us a brief chance to do so.

Many individuals and organisations supported us, not least the LRC, who represented EE, and the EE Law Centre. But the adoption of Norms and Standards was, above all, an achievement of the thousands of school-going members of EE, the equalisers. It is they who marched, fasted, held vigils, slept outside parliament and marched again, and again, and again. They spoke at rallies, wrote letters to editors, wrote to the Minister, and made the case on the web, radio and TV. It is their voices – their collective voice – that created the moral consensus to fix our schools. In this annual report we recollect some of that story.

2013 brought a number of other memorable firsts. It was the first full year in which EE was governed by its democratically elected National Council; the first full year with a permanent team in our Gauteng office running youth groups and campaigns; and the first year in which full-time national organising ensured that EE’s work in Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape was regular and growing.

EE is now into its seventh year. Young people who attended their first youth group meetings in 2008 or 2009 are beginning to take up important positions within EE. This is a very significant development as EE looks to the future. A combination of continuity and fresh leadership will be needed to steer the movement forward.

Vital in the coming years will be working to support the government, and to pressure it when necessary, to ensure that the norms and standards for school infrastructure are fully implemented, and that adequate school facilities become a reality for millions of children without them. Much of EE's current work is focused on that goal.

But the milestone of securing these regulations also opens new potential roads for EE, roads to new campaigns that address other vital issues that result in unequal and poor quality education. New campaigns must address challenges like textbook distribution, and the need to strengthen the knowledge, professionalism, remuneration and working conditions of our teachers. The future is therefore exciting and new.

Thank you to everyone in EE who I am privileged to work alongside – the equalisers, facilitators, community leaders, parent organisers, librarians, Bookery volunteers, EELC lawyers, the National Council, and our hard-working staff.

Viva, Equal Education, Viva!

Yoliswa Dwane
Chairperson
Vision
Quality and equal education for every person in South Africa.

Mission
Equal Education is a movement of learners, parents, teachers and community members working for quality and equality in South African education, through analysis and activism.

Background
After two decades of democracy in South Africa the education received by young people remains highly unequal. Despite attempts to overhaul the system, class- and race-linked inequalities are still very much a part of everyday life. Education was the foundation upon which inequality was built and entrenched during the years of apartheid, and yet today unequal educational opportunities remain among the greatest obstacles to equality, dignity and freedom in South Africa.

What is Equal Education?
Led by young activists, EE is a community- and membership-based organisation. Since February 2008, it has been striving for quality and equality in the South African education system through campaigns based on detailed research and policy analysis.

EE works together with communities, schools, teachers, principals, learners, parents, researchers and the government in the belief that the rights to equality and education enshrined in the Constitution will enable the poor and working classes to realise an equal opportunity in life.

By building an understanding of the education system, EE draws attention to the problems faced by schools and their communities. Equipped with this knowledge, it offers a new way for people to participate in the democratic system and bring change to education and society.

EE’s core members are the ‘equalisers’ – high school students in grades 8 to 12 who, along with parents, teachers, activists and community members, lead campaigns to improve schools in their communities, equalise the education system, and set an example to their peers through dedication to their own education.
EE’s membership of thousands of mostly equalisers (high school students) as well as parents, teachers, university students and community activists, send delegates to a National Congress once every three years.

National Congress elects the movement’s National Council.

The National Council includes equalisers, parents, post-school youth, provincial representatives and experienced members. It meets in person three or four times a year.

The Secretariat, drawn from the National Council, is able to meet more often. The National Council and the Secretariat are chaired by EE’s chairperson Yoliswa Dwane.

The General Secretary, Brad Brockman, is the day-to-day head of the organisation.

Sister Organisations

- Equal Education Law Centre (EELC)
- The Bookery

Gauteng

Head Office Khayelitsha

E Cape (September 2014)
WHO IS EE?

Members of the public lend a hand to the Bookery staff, either by donating suitable books or by covering and cataloguing the collections in the build-up to each library opening.

Community Leaders are recent matriculants participating in EE’s one-year leadership development programme. They play a key role in organising the youth groups.

EE’s active community department trains parents to serve on school governing bodies and involves them in EE’s campaigns.

Equalisers are the thousands of high-school members of EE who are the core of the organisation and hold the majority of the votes at National Congress.

The Equal Education Law Centre is EE’s key strategic partner. Its lawyers conduct research and litigation on education-related issues.
EE has active branches on university campuses. Librarians employed by the Bookery work in the school libraries it has opened. Many have come through the ranks of EE. Researchers produce analysis, magazines, fact sheets and pamphlets which inform the rest of EE’s work. Organisers are EE staff and volunteers, often former equalisers, who build and mobilise EE’s campaigns. EE’s small team of administrators look after the organisation’s finances and logistics.
In November 2013, Equal Education achieved an important breakthrough for education in South Africa. It was the culmination of an intensive collective effort spanning three years. The next 13 pages recount the story of EE’s successful Campaign for Minimum Norms and Standards for School Infrastructure.

Background

Today thousands of South African learners continue to attend schools where inadequate infrastructure makes it impossible for teaching and learning to be effective. The majority of schools still lack the resources that are taken for granted in wealthy suburbs. In May 2011, the Department of Basic Education (DBE)’s National Education Infrastructure Management System Report showed that of the 24,793 public schools in South Africa:

- 92.5% (22,938 schools) did not have a stocked library, while 78.8% (19,541 schools) did not even have a space for a library.
- 84.8% (21,021 schools) had no science laboratory.
- 76.8% (19,037 schools) had no computer centre.
- 15.2% of schools had a science laboratory. Just 5% were stocked.
- 14.2% (3,544 schools) had no electricity.
- 10.9% (2,703 schools) had no fencing.
- 9.7% (2,401 schools) had no water supply.
- 3.7% (913 schools) had no toilets.

In addition, there were over 495 mud schools in the country. This unjust state of affairs, a direct legacy of apartheid, is one of the greatest challenges facing our generation.

In 2007, as part of a conscious effort to ensure that all South Africans were learning in safe and functional environments, Parliament amended the South African Schools Act to introduce Section 5A, which provides for the Minister to make regulations prescribing minimum uniform norms and standards for school infrastructure. This paved the way to a blueprint of what, in physical terms, would make a school a school – from its running water to its electricity, toilets, sport fields, classrooms and library.

Parliament simultaneously inserted Section 58C into the Schools Act, which reinforced Section 5A in two important ways. It imposed mechanisms to ensure that the provinces would comply with the norms by a) requiring MECs to report annually to the Minister on provincial progress; and b) requiring HODs to develop a compliance plan for each province.

These measures of accountability, however, would remain meaningless until the Minister first finalised comprehensive, clear and binding norms and standards in terms of Section 5A.

“Section 5A paved the way to a blueprint of what, in physical terms, would make a school a school – from its running water to its electricity, toilets, sport fields, classrooms and library.”

MEC stands for Member of the Executive Council. He or she is the equivalent of a cabinet minister at provincial level. The MEC is appointed by the Premier to oversee a particular portfolio – in this case, education.

HOD is the top civil servant in a provincial department. He or she is the provincial equivalent of a Director General. The HOD for Education is therefore the professional head of education in a province, and reports to the MEC.
The Story of EE’s Campaign for Minimum Norms and Standards for School Infrastructure

Inadequate infrastructure in urban and rural South African schools, documented by Equal Education in 2011.
EE's national campaign begins

In its first two years, during which time EE's youth organising grew rapidly, its campaigns focused on broken windows, late-coming and school libraries. By late 2010, EE began to focus on a national struggle for minimum norms and standards for school infrastructure, realising that, to achieve a wholesale nationwide improvement in school infrastructure – a challenge confronted in many of EE's earlier campaigns – a strategic lever would be needed.

This lever came in the form of minimum norms and standards for school infrastructure: the prospect of a law, to be created by the Minister as a set of regulations, to address the infrastructure requirements of every school in South Africa. As noted above, the idea of norms and standards for school infrastructure did not begin with EE; it was called for by Parliament itself in 2007, but this call had not been answered.

In October 2008, the former Minister of Education Naledi Pandor published draft norms and standards for school infrastructure. This 91-page document described, in detail, what infrastructure every public school should have. Although only a draft it was specific and clear, with explicit timelines for meeting goals and a framework to ensure accountability and effective monitoring.

Throughout 2009 and into 2010, Naledi Pandor's successor, Minister Angelina 'Angie' Motshekga, then promised to adopt and implement norms and standards on five separate occasions, either in an address to Parliament or in writing to EE. On 11 June 2010, the National Policy for an Equitable Provision of an Enabling School Physical Teaching and Learning Environment (NPPE) was published. It strategically identified the development of norms and standards as a “first-priority” to be “developed and fully adopted by the end of the 2010/11 financial year” (i.e. by the end of March 2011).

A month later, these intentions were reinforced by the Director General, Mr Bobby Soobrayan, when he wrote to EE to confirm that “the Minister must develop national minimum norms and standards ... by the end of the 2010/2011 financial year”, and that the norms and standards “are currently with the DBE Legal Services and will be promulgated as regulations thereafter”.

To secure these commitments, on Human Rights Day in March 2011, 20,000 EE members and supporters marched to Parliament. In a memorandum handed over to the government, it was demanded that the Minister and the DBE keep their promise by adopting minimum norms and standards for school infrastructure before 1 April. This date then passed without the promulgation of the norms and standards. Learners responded by sending hundreds of letters expressing their frustrations to the Minister.

Against this backdrop of broken promises, EE's Campaign for Minimum Norms and Standards kicked into high gear. Over the months that followed, it gained momentum with marches, pickets, letters, vigils, camp-outs and door-to-door mobilising. The Department, however, remained lukewarm and dismissive. On 25 June 2011, at the EE's People's Summit for Quality Education in Khayelitsha, the Minister made the false claim that the MECs had the power to block the norms, but added that she still intended to release them shortly.

“By late 2010, EE began to focus on a national struggle for minimum norms and standards for school infrastructure, realising that, to achieve a wholesale nationwide improvement in school infrastructure – a challenge confronted in many of EE's earlier campaigns – a strategic lever would be needed. This lever came in the form of minimum norms and standards for school infrastructure: the prospect of a law, to be created by the Minister as a set of regulations ...”

21 March 2011: Over 20,000 equalisers march to Parliament for norms and standards for school infrastructure.
**Opting for litigation**

In August of the same year, EE reluctantly sent Minister Motshekga a letter of demand containing the threat of imminent litigation. The Minister responded, first by saying that she was under no obligation to pass the norms, then confirming that she had no intention of promulgating regulations for norms, but instead planned to produce "guidelines".

On 29 February 2012, on behalf of EE and the infrastructure committees of two schools in the Eastern Cape (Mwezeni Senior Primary School and Mkanzini Junior Primary School), the Legal Resources Centre (LRC) filed an application in the Bhisho High Court against the Minister, all nine MECs for education and the Minister of Finance to prescribe national minimum uniform norms and standards for school infrastructure. Preparations thus began for the most far-reaching court case about the right to education ever to be launched in South Africa. The date of the hearing was set down for 20 November 2012, and EE set about organising a camp in Bhisho involving 300 activists for the duration of the case.

Four days before the case was due to be heard, EE, represented by the LRC, secured a crucial victory. In an out-of-court settlement, Minister Motshekga agreed to promulgate regulations to create binding minimum norms and standards for school infrastructure, admitting that it was a court case that "could not be morally defended". EE Chairperson Yoliswa Dwane, Deputy Chairperson Ntuthuzo Ndzomo, General Secretary Brad Brockman and Deputy General Secretary Doron Isaacs, accompanied by Cameron McConnachie of the LRC, and Geoff Budlender SC, met with Minister Motshekga and Deputy Minister Enver Surty in Pretoria, and reached an agreement. The norms were set to be published for public comment by 15 January 2013, before being finalised by 15 May 2013. After years of exhaustive, determined campaigning by EE members across the country, 2012 ended on a high.

"Four days before the case was due to be heard, EE, represented by the LRC, secured a crucial victory. In an out-of-court settlement, Minister Motshekga agreed to promulgate regulations to create binding minimum norms and standards for school infrastructure, admitting that it was a court case that ‘could not be morally defended’.”

**Minister Motshekga’s first draft norms and standards**

On 9 January 2013, a week before the promised deadline, Minister Motshekga published the draft norms and standards. To EE’s great disappointment, however, they were weak and retrogressive when compared with former Minister Pandor’s 2008 draft. The draft offered vague definitions and avoided timeframes and mechanisms for accountability. It stated that every school should have an enabling teaching and learning environment comprised of educational spaces, education support spaces and administration spaces with:

1. Adequate sanitation facilities;
2. Basic water supply;
3. Some form of energy (but not necessarily electricity);
4. Some form of connectivity where reasonably practicable; and
5. A sports field that is accessible to people with disabilities.

These provisions failed to adequately address overcrowding, unsafe structures, and fencing and security. There was no clarity as to what “basic”, “adequate” or “reasonably practicable” meant. The proposed number of toilets was not specified, nor was it clear whether a battery would suffice as “some form of energy”.

In his State of the Nation Address on 14 February 2013, President Jacob Zuma pledged: “With regard to social infrastructure, a total of 98 new schools will have been built by the end of March 2013, of which more than 40 are in the Eastern Cape that are replacing mud schools.”

But, in actual fact, as EE pointed out publicly, at the time of President Zuma’s speech, only two schools had been officially handed over, while 10 were “practically complete”.

Back in 2011, in an effort to implement the mud-schools settlement reached between the LRC and the government, the DBE had identified 495 mud schools to be replaced with appropriate structures. The Department had received a Backlogs Grant to rebuild the 495 schools by 2014. An initial 49 mud schools in the Eastern Cape were earmarked to be rebuilt during the 2011/2012 financial year, but by the end of that year the Department had not completed one of them. For the following financial year (2012/2013), without having completed its previous goal of 49 schools, the DBE identified another 51 schools for replacement.

To this day it would be untrue to claim that President Zuma’s government has replaced 40 Eastern Cape mud schools with new schools.

On the eve of Finance Minister Pravin Gordhan’s 2013 budget speech, EE held a picket outside Parliament to draw attention to the DBE’s under-expenditure. In October 2012, during the Treasury’s Mid-Term Budget Policy Statement, it had been announced that, as a result of the DBE’s under-expenditure of the Backlogs Grant, R7.2 billion would be reallocated to other departments for the purposes of establishing two new universities, a community library programme and an Education Infrastructure Grant.

Despite these disappointments, however, there was one consolation: the fact that Minister Motshekga had published her January draft meant that the struggle was no longer over whether norms and standards were necessary, but over the quality of the norms themselves.”
In March 2013, EE embarked on a country-wide tour. Public hearings were held in KwaZulu-Natal, the Eastern Cape, Limpopo, Gauteng and the Western Cape, providing a platform for learners, parents, teachers and community members to have their say about the state of infrastructure in their schools, and whether they thought the draft norms and standards were adequate. All of these events were arranged by EE (with the Limpopo event co-hosted with Section27). The DBE, on the other hand, did not convene a single forum to discuss the draft with the learners and teachers upon whom the finalised norms would have the greatest impact.

Across all five provinces the hearings were very well attended, allowing EE members to record over 500 testimonies. These described the appalling conditions learners were confronted with, from dilapidated classrooms, leaking roofs and broken windows to inadequate or non-existent sanitation, lighting, ventilation, libraries, laboratories and computer facilities.

Once the 532 testimonies had been collected by EE, they were included in an annexure to EE’s comprehensive comment on the January draft. EE’s finalised comment was a formidable document and was submitted to the DBE on 31 March 2013.

A huge amount of work by the Equal Education Law Centre (EELC) made this possible. Numerous other organisations made valuable submissions. One of these was a submission by the Desmond Tutu HIV Centre on the role of adequate school infrastructure in protecting learners from tuberculosis and respiratory diseases.
The Story of EE’s Campaign for Minimum Norms and Standards for School Infrastructure

**Public Hearings**

**Comment on the Draft Norms & Standards for School Infrastructure by 31 March**

**Minister Motshenga:**

**Fix our schools!**

---

**Eastern Cape**

**Details:**
10 March 2013, Steve Biko Centre, King Williams Town

**Chaired by:**
Professor Peliwe Lolwana (EE National Council member)

- 395 schools are made out of mud

**Western Cape**

**Details:**
20 March, Drommedaris Hall, Good Hope Centre, Cape Town

**Chaired by:**
Justice Zak Yacoob (retired Constitutional Court judge)

- 1,082 schools don’t have functioning libraries

---

**Gauteng**

**Details:**
14 March 2013, Central Methodist Church, Johannesburg

**Chaired by:**
Pregs Govender (Human Rights Commissioner)

- 1,744 schools (86%) do not have functioning science laboratories

---

**KwaZulu-Natal**

**Details:**
3 March 2013, V.A. Makhoba Community Hall in Nquthu

**Chaired by:**
Mpho Motloung (EE National Council member)

- 2,857 schools use pit latrines and 36 schools have no ablution facilities whatsoever

---

**Limpopo**

**Details:**
10 March 2013, Nirvana Hall, Polokwane (co-hosted with Section 27)

**Chaired by:**
Professor Graeme Bloch (education analyst) and Solly Milambo (Section 27)

- 1,580 schools have no electricity supply and 410 have an unreliable electricity supply

---

**What is a school without toilets, desks, chairs, libraries etc? It is not fair for some schools to have all the facilities and the others not.”**

- Sisipho Sixabayi, Livingstone High School, Western Cape

---

- Nonkonzo Malakoana, Ekucabangeni Senior Secondary, KZN

---

“[T]he draft doesn’t specify the maximum number of pupils per classroom. At my school we have a minimum of 50 learners per classroom, making it difficult to concentrate. I think we need more classrooms so that we can study freely and increase the pass rate.”

- Anneline Adams, Parent, Gauteng

---

The Story of EE’s Campaign for Minimum Norms and Standards for School Infrastructure
On 22 April 2013, at a press conference held at his residence, Archbishop Thabo Makgoba announced a plan to promote further awareness of the crisis of infrastructure in South African schools. EE invited a delegation of eight eminent South Africans to join him on a solidarity visit to some of the Eastern Cape’s most ill-equipped schools.

“We’ve got a strong team that will accompany EE as we highlight the problem of inadequate infrastructure. We will ask Minister Motshekga to put a tangible solution on the table to solve the problem.”

The three-day visit took place from 24-26 April, during the build-up to the deadline for the publication of the DBE’s Minimum Norms and Standards for School Infrastructure, which, according to the settlement agreement reached in late 2012, was set for 15 May 2013. The delegates included:

- **Archbishop Thabo Makgoba**: Archbishop of Cape Town and Head of the Anglican Church of Southern Africa
- **Elinor Sisulu**: Writer, human rights activist and political analyst
- **Janet Love**: Commissioner of the SA Human Rights Commission & Director of the LRC
- **Sindiwe Magona**: Writer and women’s activist
- **Professor Njabulo Ndebele**: Writer and academic
- **Lindiwe Mokate**: Commissioner of the South African Human Rights Commission
- **Zakes Mda**: Novelist, poet and playwright
- **Graeme Bloch**: Researcher and education analyst
- **Professor Pierre de Vos**: Constitutional law scholar

In addition, the delegation was accompanied by Brad Brockman (General Secretary of EE), a support staff from EE, education scholars Nic Spaull (University of Stellenbosch) and Kim Porteus (Nelson Mandela Institute), Dmitri Holtzman (Director of the Equal Education Law Centre) and education lawyer Cameron McConnachie (Legal Resources Centre), who had assisted in identifying schools to visit.

At five of the six schools they visited across the Eastern Cape regions of Mthatha, Libode Mega District, Coffee Bay and Mqanduli, the delegates were appalled by the low level of infrastructure. “50 years ago,” Zakes Mda recalled with anger, “I had better schooling than this, here in the Eastern Cape.” Over and over, they saw toilets that degraded dignity and classrooms that not only made it impossible to teach and learn effectively, but that were in some cases endangering the lives of the teachers and learners who used them.

“I am disappointed that our children can learn in these conditions 20 years into the country’s freedom,” Archbishop Makgoba reflected. “This is unacceptable. They are being taught in pigsties.”
Day 1:

The first day began with a two-hour drive on a neglected stretch of road to Putuma Junior Secondary. The school had 1175 learners from grades R to 9, 24 teachers and just 14 toilets. 140 grade 2 learners shared a single classroom where the majority had neither seats nor desks. A grade 5 pupil, Zonke Ngcza, told the delegation that her school was unsuitable for learning: “I am not proud to be a learner of this school. We sit on bricks and sometimes even fight over these bricks because it’s the only thing we can use to sit on.” And yet the delegation was both astonished and inspired to learn that, in 2012, against these odds, Putuma won the prestigious South African Schools Choral Eisteddfod.

Sea View Senior Secondary, another school near to Putuma, had no piped water or electricity, and only minimal teaching resources. “You find at times that there are only three textbooks in the whole of grade 12,” said Lindaka Sombesielele, one of seven volunteers among the school’s eight teachers. In 2012, Sea View’s matric pass rate was 13%. The delegates then heard that for weeks the grade 11 class had had no teacher because she was unable to sustain unpaid work.

Day 2:

The second day began at Ntapane Senior Secondary. Although catering for 835 children, the school had only one functional tap and no kitchen, library, laboratory or sports field. In each cramped classroom there were at least 100 learners, usually seated four to a desk, and in grade 9 there were as many as 135 learners. Despite these severe difficulties, however, the dedication of the learners, teachers and parents was more than evident. Later the same day, Professor Njabulo Ndebele recalled his impressions: “I walked into this class and found a lot of attentive young people who seemed engaged with their studies. They viewed us with a great deal of interest. In other words, I got the sense that the school children loved being there to learn. But I also couldn’t miss the fact that there was a great deal of overcrowding. In other words, the spaces between the desks – you can’t even go through. Contact between the teacher and the student, particularly those that are right in the back of the class, is almost impossible. The sense of overcrowding is palpable.”

A short distance from Ntapane, the delegation visited Nyangelizwe Senior Secondary, an Mthatha school with 23 teachers, 735 learners and only eight dilapidated, filthy pit toilets. At the sight of these, Sindwe Magona was reduced to tears: “I have seen many terrible toilets in my life but none like this. Have you seen them? Well, I did, and I cried. Yes, I cried. This is not right. You cannot compare that to anything.” Some of the school’s female learners even complained of rashes on their thighs which they believed had been caused by the toilets.

At Samson Senior Primary, in the Libode Education District, 235 learners had been divided between two dilapidated mud huts and a mud church on a neighbouring hilltop after the collapse of two additional structures. Teachers explained that in winter the rooms were bitterly cold and in summer unbearably hot, with the closest source of running water situated five kilometres away.

The final school, however, came as a shining example of the physical conditions every learner in South Africa should be entitled to. Newly rebuilt by the Eastern Cape Department of Education, Nomandla Senior Primary is now a beacon of hope for the impoverished village of Mabheleni, where 80% of the community earn less than R800 per month. The delegates left the school with a reassuring reminder that, even in South Africa’s poorest rural areas, it is possible for high-quality school infrastructure to be delivered.

Seeing the severity of South Africa’s school infrastructure crisis first-hand was a seminal experience for the delegates. By sharing their experiences and impressions through talks, articles and different forms of social media, they captured the attention of both the South African and international press. At the Book Lounge in Cape Town, Zakes Mda, Sindwe Magona and Professor Njabulo Ndebele participated in a well-attended Evening of Reflection immediately after the visit. Then, building on the extensive coverage in the South African press, the UK’s Guardian newspaper published a powerful photo essay by Sydelle Willow Smith which was later reproduced in the form of an exhibition at Archbishop Makgoba’s residence in Bishopscourt, Cape Town.

In only a matter of days, the visit had made a massive impact. Some of the schools reported that they had been visited by building contractors and, in late April, the Presidency issued the following statement:

“The Presidency has noted weekend reports of untenable conditions in some schools. The ... Sunday Times reported on two schools, Nyangelizwe Senior Secondary and Ntapane Junior Secondary schools in Mthatha in the Eastern Cape. The President has directed the Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation in the Presidency to look into the matter and advise him on what is being done to change the situation...”
"I HAVE SEEN MANY TERRIBLE TOILETS IN MY LIFE BUT NONE LIKE THIS..."
– Sindiwe Magona

The Story of EE’s Campaign for Minimum Norms and Standards for School Infrastructure
With a second court hearing date set for 11 July 2013, EE increased pressure on the DBE by holding demonstrations on three consecutive days in June. At the centre of the planning for these events was EE’s Youth Department whose community leaders and facilitators spread the word through flash mobs, pamphleteering, and door-to-door mobilising.

On Youth Day, 16 June, the South African Youth Inter-Council Action Network (SAY-I-CAN) marched in solidarity with EE in Johannesburg and Durban. Siyabonga Sangweni-Synn, a Durban Youth Council steering committee member, explained: “We are here today to commemorate the 176 people who died in the 1976 protests. We, the youth of today, are fighting for quality school infrastructure, and although it is a different fight it is a fight nonetheless.”

On 17 June, thousands of learners gathered in Cape Town and Pretoria to march to Parliament and the Department of Basic Education. At both protests, government officials were handed a memorandum which read:

“... It is impossible to learn and to teach when there are 130 learners in a class. We have experienced this. It is impossible to learn and to teach when the roof may fall on your head. We have seen this. It is impossible to learn to love reading when there is no library with books. Most schools face this. It is impossible to concentrate when there is no water to drink all day at school. We have gone through this. It is impossible to respect school infrastructure and to feel undignified. For all these reasons we demand final and binding, quality and serious, Minimum Norms and Standards for School Infrastructure now! After 20 broken promises we can no longer rely on promises. We need action. Nothing less will do.”

A day later, in the Eastern Cape town of Bhisho, a picket originally intended to highlight the problems in Moshesh Senior Secondary School became a picket for norms and standards outside the Bhisho High Court. In the immediate wake of these protests the Minister responded by launching a false and racist attack on EE. In a statement entitled ‘Equal Education is disingenuous’ it was asserted, amongst other baseless accusations, that: “It is interesting to note the sudden interest that Equal Education is taking in the education of the African child. Suddenly the NGO knows all about the challenges that African children face against the privileges they have enjoyed...” To suddenly see a group of white adults organizing black African children with half-truths can only be opportunistic, patronising and simply dishonest to say the least.”

Yet another broken promise

Less than a week before the 15 May publication deadline, Minister Motshekga wrote to EE requesting an extension. In her letter, she wrote: “…from the comments received, I have discerned that it is undesirable for me to finalise and promulgate the norms and standards in their current form. In the main, stakeholders object to the fact that the norms and standards lack substance and certainty, and that there is no clear framework or plan for implementing the norms and standards.”

EE, through its legal representatives the LRC, granted the Minister a one-month extension, until 15 June, on the condition that she signed an addendum to the original settlement, agreeing to the new deadline. Failing this, EE said, she would be in breach of the original agreement, and EE would renew its application to court. The Minister, however, responded to EE by rejecting the extension and stating that “six months would be a more realistic timeframe”. EE felt that, since the Minister had already had six months since the settlement agreement, the request for an additional six months was unreasonable.

On 11 June, at the Bhisho High Court, EE filed a supplementary affidavit to re-open the case against Minister Motshekga. The Minister’s spokesperson described EE’s action as “unnecessary” but Judge Dukadla disagreed and declared it to be a matter of urgency, setting the hearing date for 11 July 2013.

EE RETURNS TO THE STREETS

June marches for norms and standards

On 17 June, thousands of learners gathered in Cape Town and Pretoria to march to Parliament and the Department of Basic Education. At both protests, government officials were handed a memorandum which read:

“... It is impossible to learn and to teach when there are 130 learners in a class. We have experienced this. It is impossible to learn and to teach when the roof may fall on your head. We have seen this. It is impossible to learn to love reading when there is no library with books. Most schools face this. It is impossible to concentrate when there is no water to drink all day at school. We have gone through this. It is impossible to respect school infrastructure and to feel undignified. For all these reasons we demand final and binding, quality and serious, Minimum Norms and Standards for School Infrastructure now! After 20 broken promises we can no longer rely on promises. We need action. Nothing less will do.”

A day later, in the Eastern Cape town of Bhisho, a picket originally intended to highlight the problems in Moshesh Senior Secondary School became a picket for norms and standards outside the Bhisho High Court.

In the immediate wake of these protests the Minister responded by launching a false and racist attack on EE. In a statement entitled 'Equal Education is disingenuous' it was asserted, amongst other baseless accusations, that: “It is interesting to note the sudden interest that Equal Education is taking in the education of the African child. Suddenly the NGO knows all about the challenges that African children face against the privileges they have enjoyed. To suddenly see a group of white adults organizing black African children with half-truths can only be opportunistic, patronising and simply dishonest to say the least.”
EE set the record straight by explaining that the majority of its leadership are black Africans who have come from the very townships and rural schools that, for over five years, it had been struggling to uplift. At the time of the Minister’s attack, EE’s democratically elected National Council had three white members out of 20. The Minister had had a number of meetings with EE, so she was well aware of this. EE called on the Department to support, rather than attack, any person, regardless of background, who is committed to advancing the daily struggles of poor and working class youth. EE asked the Minister to distance herself from this racist and dishonest statement issued in her name but she has since never publicly responded, let alone apologised.

Instead, on 23 June, EE was invited to meet with Minister Motshekga, Deputy Minister Enver Surty and the Education MECs for six of the nine provinces at a hotel in Johannesburg. EE’s delegation included: National Chairperson Yoliswa Dwane, Deputy Chair Ntuthuzo Ndzomo, Deputy Chair Bayanda Mazwi, General Secretary Brad Brockman, Deputy General Secretary Doron Isaacs, Zackie Achmat, Mpumezo Mtyaphi and Mpho Motloung. Although frank and constructive, the meeting failed to secure a firm commitment from the DBE in terms of its publication of binding norms and standards. Meanwhile, the 11 July court date drew nearer.

Excerpt from the memorandum handed to government officials at the marches:

“… It is impossible to learn and to teach when there are 130 learners in a class. We have experienced this. It is impossible to learn and to teach when the roof may fall on your head. We have seen this. It is impossible to learn to love reading when there is no library with books. Most schools face this. It is impossible to concentrate when there is no water to drink all day at school. We have gone through this. It is impossible to respect school when our toilets don’t work and we feel undignified. For all these reasons we demand final and binding, quality and serious, Minimum Norms and Standards for School Infrastructure now! After 20 broken promises we can no longer rely on promises. We need action. Nothing less will do.”
The Minister’s second draft and more public hearings

In the Bhisho High Court on 11 July 2013, EE, represented by the LRC, obtained an order-by-consent compelling Minister Motshekga to publish an amended draft norms and standards for school infrastructure. The Minister wanted another out-of-court settlement, like that reached in late 2012, but this time EE insisted on a court order. Failure to comply with such an order is a serious offence and is punishable by a fine or imprisonment. The order set the date of publication for public comment as 12 September 2013, and stated that the norms had to be finalised and promulgated into law by 30 November 2013.

Following this decision, Western Cape Premier and leader of the Democratic Alliance Helen Zille came to Minister’s Motshekga’s defence by describing the norms as “unachievable, unaffordable, and educationally misdirected”. During the month that followed, EE responded by conclusively refuting each of these claims.

When Minister Motshekga published her second draft on 12 September, EE welcomed it as a much improved version of the previous draft norms and standards released in January. Not only did it include considerably more detail, but it also had built-in timeframes and accountability measures, which the earlier draft did not.

For EE, however, there were still concerns. Although significantly improved, the timeframes did not reflect the urgency of the problem. The draft stated that water, electricity, toilets and fencing should be provided within 10 years, and all other norms, including libraries, laboratories and sports fields, by 2030.

EE held a second round of public hearings in Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal, the Eastern Cape, Gauteng and the Western Cape in late September and early October. The DBE, again, made no effort to engage the public on the draft it had produced. Learners and parents spoke out against the long timeframes in the new draft. It was felt that the schools suffering under the worst conditions, such as most of those visited during the Eastern Cape Solidarity Visit, could not be expected to wait 10 years for assistance.

Another key concern was that of accountability. In accordance with Section 58C of the Schools Act, the draft stipulated that, six months after the norms were finalised and adopted, provincial MECs would be required to submit a plan to the Minister on how they would ensure implementation. Following this, they would also need to report to the Minister annually on their progress.

While EE welcomed these stipulations, it was widely felt that these plans and annual reports should also be made available to the public, who could thereby monitor the progress and hold the provincial governments to account. In addition, EE insisted that the DBE and the provincial education departments should accept overarching responsibility for the implementation of these norms without, as had been done in the draft, making delivery contingent on the cooperation of other government departments.

On 11 October, EE and the Equal Education Law Centre (EELC) made a joint submission on the DBE’s draft Minimum Norms and Standards for School Infrastructure, raising these concerns about its timeframes and accountability measures. The submission drew together the comments of hundreds of learners and parents who participated in public workshops which EE hosted throughout the country during September and October.

Quotes from the second round of EE’s public hearings:

“The draft you have sent to Equal Education is much better than the one you have sent in January but the problem is that in no. (3) (b)(l) you said that you will fix the infrastructure in 10 years’ time. I think that is too long because there are schools which really need the infrastructure now.”
- Pamela Mthhele (grade 10)
Macabia Secondary School, Nquthu, KZN

“What about now? Where are the learners going to learn?”
- Moto Singulakka (grade 10)
Oscar Mpetha High School, Nyanga, Western Cape

“You provided us with something that can be achieved after a long period of time. In our schools we have urgent issues that can’t be able to wait 10 years before it can be achieved.”
- Lucy (grade 11)
Mathukulula Secondary School, KZN

17 June 2013: Alan Phele (centre) and fellow equalisers lead the march for norms and standards in Pretoria.

The Story of EE’s Campaign for Minimum Norms and Standards for School Infrastructure
The victory of a generation

On 29 November, the time to celebrate finally arrived when, after three years of sustained campaigning that involved tens of thousands of learners, teachers and parents from across the country, the Minister finalised and promulgated binding Minimum Norms and Standards for School Infrastructure. For the first time in South African history it became a legal requirement that every school must have water, electricity, internet, working toilets, safe classrooms with a maximum of 40 learners, security, and thereafter libraries, laboratories and sports facilities.

Although far from perfect, the norms were a vast improvement on those published in January and September. They laid the physical foundations for an adequate education for all South Africans, with a plan that provincial departments were legally bound to comply with, and which learners, parents and organisations could use to hold government accountable for delivery.

On 3 December 2013, EE released a press statement which included the following:

"Motshekga’s announcement shows democratic South Africa at its best; because it reminds us that citizens bring change, that non-violent struggle works, that the Constitution can be a tool for equality and social justice, and that our government can, eventually, listen and do the right thing.

We are extremely pleased to be walking forward with Minister Motshekga. We are here after three years of sustained activism, and many broken promises, but we’re here. The Minister has done the right thing. She deserves substantial credit for that. Some within government urged her not to. These regulations will be a proud part of her legacy.

In the days ahead we will release more detailed comment on the final norms and standards. There remain various problems which we need to raise. We will write to the Minister to do this too."

The adoption of Norms and Standards was, above all, a triumph for the thousands of school-going members of EE, the equalisers, who had marched time and again, fasted, held vigils, wrote letters, slept outside Parliament and made their voices heard at rallies and on TV, radio and the internet.

In addition to this commitment across communities and schools, a concrete legal strategy had been at the heart of EE’s campaign. The staff of EE had worked tirelessly for many years; the LRC had represented EE at every crucial step of the legal process, as had Advocate Geoff Budlender SC; the EELC had provided valuable legal advice, often doing a full load of drafting, compiling and editing without any public acknowledgement; and many other organisations had played their part, either by lending their support at public events or by contributing important submissions. In the end it was a coalition far bigger than the EE family that propelled the Norms and Standards Campaign to success.

"On 29 November, the time to celebrate finally arrived when, after three years of sustained campaigning that involved tens of thousands of learners, teachers and parents from across the country, the Minister finalised and promulgated binding Minimum Norms and Standards for School Infrastructure. For the first time in South African history it became a legal requirement that every school must have water, electricity, internet, working toilets, safe classrooms with a maximum of 40 learners, security, and thereafter libraries, laboratories and sports facilities."
A lack of street lights, particularly in working-class communities, poses a risk to both drivers and pedestrians. Khayelitsha has the highest number of motor-vehicle-related deaths in Cape Town – twice as high as the city centre and five times as high as the southern suburbs. Faulty street lights contribute significantly to this and, more generally, to the proliferation of violent crime in disadvantaged areas.

For a number of months GroundUp, an online grassroots newspaper, had reported on the lack of streetlights in Khayelitsha. On 18 January 2013, EE’s Deputy General Secretary Donon Isaacs published a lengthy piece in the Cape Times contrasting the reality of the light-less streets with the many promises Western Cape Premier Helen Zille had made, on Twitter, to remedy the situation.

Then, on 4 February 2013, members of EE, the Social Justice Coalition (SJC) and the Treatment Action Campaign (TAC) marched through the streets of Khayelitsha to demand better public lighting. The march began at the Town Two market, on the corner of Lansdowne Road and Spine Road, and proceeded down Lansdowne Road – one of Cape Town’s busiest – along which large sections had no street lights at all.

Marchers called on the City to provide a plan to ensure that lights were properly maintained, that vandalism was prevented, and that new lights were installed where necessary. The city scrambled to fix as many lights as they could in the days preceding the march, and Mayor Patricia de Lille attended the march. Subsequently, the streetlight problem along Lansdowne Road in Khayelitsha has been almost totally rectified. However, other streets are still without lights.

There are two very different realities operating in South Africa’s public schooling system. The majority of schools are overcrowded, lack adequate infrastructure, books, furniture and competent teachers. Learners in these schools come from impoverished homes and do not pay fees.

On the other hand, a significant minority of public schools have – as a product of apartheid – inherited excellent infrastructure. These schools are often further supported by parents who have professional qualifications and are therefore able to assist the school financially and attract competent teachers.

In 2011, when Rivonia Primary in Gauteng refused to admit a grade 1 learner because its School Governing Body (SGB) had capped enrolment at 120 learners per grade, the Gauteng Department of Education instructed the school to accept the learner. The school then appealed this decision in the Gauteng High Court.

What soon emerged was the legal question of whether the ultimate power to determine a public school’s capacity lay with the Provincial Department or the SGB. First, the High Court ruled that the MEC had the final say. However, this decision was then overturned at the Supreme Court of Appeal.

On 9 May 2013, the case reached the Constitutional Court where EE and the Centre for Child Law (CCL), represented by the Legal Resources Centre (LRC), argued as amici curiae (‘friends of the court’) that the correct balance is achieved neither by permitting MECs little or no power nor by permitting them total power to override the capacity decision of an SGB. Instead, they argued, a shared power is needed, allowing the two to cooperate constructively.

Below this important legal question lay the social reality of unequal, separate education, even within the public education system. It was this reality that EE wanted to bring to the attention of both the court and the public.

The school argued that, in accordance with Section 5(5) of the South African Schools Act, an SGB has the sole and final say on the maximum capacity of a school. This implied that neither the school nor the SGB were obliged to consider the broader systemic educational crisis or the constitutional imperative to provide a basic education for all learners in South Africa. The province argued the opposite, that the MEC and HOD had an overriding duty to ensure that every child had a place.

EE has never sought to destroy better-resourced public schools in the name of equality. However, it does hold the view that there should not be islands of privilege and exclusivity which are exempt from the needs for greater and fairer access to quality education.

For this reason, EE, the LRC and the CCL welcomed the Constitutional Court’s ruling that a provincial HOD may be empowered to instruct a principal to admit a learner in excess of the limit prescribed by its admission policies.

Although EE’s Norms and Standards Campaign occupied the limelight in 2013, there were many other important achievements.
In 2012, learners from Moshesh Senior Secondary in the Eastern Cape wrote an impassioned letter of appeal to EE. A delegation of EE members then visited the school to assess the situation, and found several problems that were seriously hampering learner progress, including extreme staff absenteeism, an insufficient number of educators across all subjects, long-outdated textbooks and appalling conditions at the school hostel.

After repeated efforts to resolve the problem through letters and phone calls to the Eastern Cape education authorities, EE, represented by the Equal Education Law Centre (EELC), then opened a case at the Bhisho High Court in November 2012 against eight respondents, including Minister Motshekga. Founding and supporting affidavits were submitted by Palesa Manyokole, a grade 12 learner at Moshesh, her mother Madimo Mouthloali, 9 other learners from Moshesh, and EE's National Chairperson Yoliswa Dwane.

In response to complaints submitted by the two learners' parents, the Free State HOD instructed the principals to ignore their pregnancy policies and readmit the learners. When both principals complied, their SGBs launched a High Court application to prevent the HOD from interfering with the implementation of school policies.

Both the High Court and later the Supreme Court of Appeal delivered narrow and technical judgments in favour of the SGBs, ruling that the provincial HOD was essentially powerless in such matters. The Free State Education Department then appealed to the Constitutional Court, where EE and the Centre for Child Law (CCL) were admitted as amici curiae (friends of the court). Unlike the previous hearings, the case dealt with two separate but interconnected issues: whether, in these particular instances, the HOD's instructions had been unlawful, and whether the pregnancy policies themselves were constitutionally valid.

On Thursday 13 June 2013, four days before the scheduled hearing of the matter, EE, the EELC and the Eastern Cape Department of Education met in East London to discuss progress made to resolve the problems at the school and to chart a way forward. The department reported that it had made several interventions to improve the situation, including suspending and replacing the principal, appointing a new SGB and investigating the textbook shortage and the school's financial mismanagement. A comprehensive settlement agreement was then signed by the parties and made into an order on 12 August. EE and the EELC have since been monitoring the implementation of these measures.
Equalisers protest outside Maluti Education District Office, north of Matatiele, Eastern Cape.

Image by Shelley Christians.
Khayelitsha experiences some of the highest crime rates in the country. In 2012/13, its three police stations – in Harare, Site B and Lingelethu-West – reported 354 murders, 617 sexual crimes and 1,486 assaults with intent to commit bodily harm. Its murder rate (of 90 people for every 100,000) is almost three times the national average.

Equal Education, the Treatment Action Campaign (TAC), Ndifuna Ukwazi, the Triangle Project and the Social Justice Coalition (SJC) led the call for a Commission of Inquiry into the Khayelitsha criminal justice system. The SJC took the leading role. Initially the call for a Commission was resisted by the Western Cape Provincial Government until further protest action in October 2011 put pressure on the Premier, Helen Zille, to reconsider establishing a Commission of Inquiry.

In August 2012, the Commission was instituted to examine the complainants' allegations of police inefficiency in Khayelitsha and a breakdown in relations between the Khayelitsha community and the police. It was the result of a ten-year struggle for safety and justice in poor and working-class communities that began in 2003 with the TAC in Khayelitsha, and has since been reinforced by the campaign work of the SJC, EE and other organisations operating in Khayelitsha.

Although EE is a nationwide organisation, many of its members live in Khayelitsha and other neighbouring townships. As a movement of school-going youth, moreover, EE is well aware of how much performance at school is affected by learners' concerns about safety at home and in their communities.

The O'Regan-Pikoli Commission, now in its closing stages, has raised unprecedented questions about professional and ethical leadership from the top to the bottom of South Africa's criminal justice system. It is EE’s hope that the Commissioners' recommendations will not only improve the performance of the police and the broader criminal justice system in Khayelitsha, but across all working-class communities. We will mobilise to ensure the implementation of the recommendations that emanate from the Commission.

In 2013, EE was involved in challenging four instances of discrimination against Rastafarian learners.

In each case a learner was either unlawfully excluded from or denied admission to their school on the basis that their dreadlocks were a violation of the school's code of conduct. Three involved Khayelitsha learners whose exclusions were soon resolved out-of-court, once EE and the EELC had written letters to the relevant education authorities.

The fourth and most widely publicized, however, was that of Lerato Radebe, a grade 8 learner at Leseding Technical School in the Free State town of Welkom, whose urgent court application was filed at the Free State High Court on 9 May.

EE and the EELC undertook the case on the basis that although the school had a right to a school uniform policy, it should also be sensitive to the right to display genuine religious and cultural traditions. Not only had the learner's suspension been unprocedural in terms of the South African School Act, it had also violated her right to equality.

Acting Judge Phalatsi interdicted the principal and SGB chairperson from harassing, disadvantaging, victimizing or discriminating against Lerato. He ordered that she be immediately readmitted to her school, and that, within five school days of the court order, a remedial lesson plan be drafted in a meeting with the principal, the SGB chairperson, the district director, Lerato and her parents.

Over the past five years, six EE members have been murdered – Simthembile Sitsha, Mzikayise Boto, Akhona Sojola, Siphe Somlenze, Mnoneleli Ngubo and Athenkosi Nteyi – but not one of their murderers has been brought to justice. And while the national murder rate is in decline, in Khayelitsha over the past three years it has increased to at least one a day.

Many EE members submitted affidavits and attended strategy meetings with the other complainant organisations.

The O'Regan-Pikoli Commission, now in its closing stages, has raised unprecedented questions about professional and ethical leadership from the top to the bottom of South Africa's criminal justice system. It is EE’s hope that the Commissioners' recommendations will not only improve the performance of the police and the broader criminal justice system in Khayelitsha, but across all working-class communities. We will mobilise to ensure the implementation of the recommendations that emanate from the Commission.
Parents and the broader community are essential to the success of our education system. Equipped with a knowledge of education rights and how to support their children’s learning, parents can provide their children with the support and guidance they need to learn and be taught effectively, while playing an active role in improving their schools.

By early 2014, EE had seven Parents Branches in Khayelitsha and two in Kraaifontein and Strand. Each one includes a Branch Executive Committee of five or six leaders who chair each meeting, take minutes and organise logistics. Meetings are held regularly, after work and during the weekends.

Parent Branches are responsible for planning, coordinating and carrying out school-based projects, recruiting new parent members, campaigning (through door-to-door mobilising and pamphleteering) and raising awareness about the many problems facing learners in schools. Discussions focus on how parents can best involve themselves in assisting their children’s schooling, both at home and in their schools by serving on School Governing Bodies (SGBs), setting up cleaning and restoration projects, or participating in EE’s campaign work.

Highlights from 2013

**HERITAGE DAY MARCH**

On 24 September, more than 300 EE parent members marched through Khayelitsha to raise greater awareness about the need for involvement of parents in the education of their children and to demand a better quality education for all, beginning with Norms and Standards for School Infrastructure. At the Site B Hall they were addressed by a variety of speakers, including teachers, parents, Yoliswa Dwane, the Chairperson of EE, Mr Mpondwana, the Regional Secretary of the South African National Civic Organisation (SANCO), and a representative from the Khayelitsha Education Forum (KEF).

**SCHOOL-BASED PROJECTS**

In 2013, EE parent members met with Khayelitsha school principals to discuss the ways in which they can play a part in improving the physical conditions at the schools. Of the various needs discussed, and given the resources available, toilet-cleaning and wall-painting were prioritized. At Sakumlandela Primary in Site B, the entire school was painted, while at Sobambisana Primary parents painted the school library. At Sosebenza Primary and Chuma Primary, toilet-cleaning rosters have been implemented.

**PARENTS CAMP**

Between 1 and 3 November 2013, the Community Department held a parent members camp in Hermanus. About 90 parents attended, representing all branches. Over the three days, the members engaged with one another over, among other issues, the problems they are confronted with in their communities, and they studied the roles and responsibilities of SGBs. Priorities were identified and plans drawn up.

“Discussions focus on how parents can best involve themselves in assisting their children’s schooling, both at home and in their schools by serving on school governing bodies, setting up cleaning and restoration projects, or participating in EE’s campaign work.”
The Youth Department is the lifeblood of EE. Comprised mainly of high-school-going members (known as ‘equalisers’) who attend more than 30 weekly meetings across Gauteng and the Western Cape, its work provides the foundation upon which EE develops and mobilises young activist leaders. Monthly meetings are held in communities throughout Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape.

**THE JOURNEY OF AN EQUALISER:**

- **JOINS EE as an equaliser, and begins attending weekly youth group meetings.**
- **May get involved in a particular project within EE, like ‘The Equaliser’ magazine which uses equaliser-journalists, or Amazwi Wethu which trains equaliser-film-makers.**
- **Participates in campaigns, whether locally to fix toilets, end late-coming or ensure textbook supply, or nationally to reform policy and secure greater resources for poor schools.**
- **Attends EE’s annual summer camp with 600 members from across the country.**
- **Attends EE National Congress once every three years, as a delegate able to vote on resolutions and for the leadership of the organisation.**
- **Past equalisers often go on to be trained as facilitators, thereafter running the weekly youth groups for new equalisers.**
- **Participates in EE events like seminars, summits, and conferences.**
- **In addition to weekly youth group, will attend monthly mass meetings where campaign developments are discussed with members from across a region.**
- **May be elected by other equalisers onto the Leadership Committee, a leadership coordinating structure from across all youth groups.**
- **On the finished school, the equaliser may be selected for the Community Leadership Programme, a year-long community organising training programme within EE.**
- **May graduate into a fulltime EE leadership role, or work as a youth librarian in one of the 32 school libraries that EE has opened and supports.**
Some Highlights from 2013

COMMUNITY LEADERS

In 2013, EE continued its Community Leadership (CL) programme, a post-matric year of leadership development and community organising for promising EE members. The programme, which was previously run in the Cape Town CBD has been relocated to EE's head office in Khayelitsha. In the mornings, the CLs (as they’re known) attend seminars, covering areas such as politics, history, economics, leadership, and writing and language skills. In the afternoons they prepare for and facilitate EE’s weekly youth groups, and engage in campaign work.

FACILITATOR TRAINING

In addition to the CLs, a large number of facilitators – mostly former equalisers – run the weekly youth group meetings. In July, the Youth Department held a facilitator training workshop, which focussed on skills identified by the facilitators themselves.

In November, in preparation for the January 2014 Annual Summer Camp, the Youth Department held a preparatory camp (Pre-Camp) for facilitators. This allowed them to be better prepared for their sessions, and helped to create a sense of the facilitators’ role in the movement on a national – rather than provincial – level.

SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE EXHIBITION

In the third quarter of the year, the equalisers connected the campaign for norms and standards for school infrastructure to their daily experience. They did this by documenting their own schools through surveys and photographs. These were then consolidated and displayed in a public exhibition.

On 5 September 2013, over 600 equalisers attended an exhibition at Khayelitsha’s OR Tambo Hall to draw attention to the infrastructural problems in local schools. Equalisers shared the challenges they faced, whether these related to security, classroom conditions, extramural facilities, academic support spaces or sanitation.

Equalisers browsed the displays and then filled out a reflection worksheet which encouraged them to identify what they believed to be the most serious issues. Although broken windows, classroom furniture, secure fencing and sports facilities all featured prominently in their responses, the problem of sanitation emerged as the most pressing.

TOILET CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN

Equalisers identified the many problems that the form of sanitation takes – from broken pipes, windows, cisterns and doors to a lack of toilet paper, soap and sanitary bins. Once these issues had been identified, equalisers and facilitators then listed their causes – which ranged from insufficient infrastructure and maintenance to vandalism and misuse – before coming up with a variety of practical solutions.

It was then decided that a toilet-cleaning campaign – involving equalisers, facilitators, community leaders and EE staff – be established in EE-member schools to encourage learners to take responsibility for their facilities, and to send a clear message to both the schools’ management and governance, and the provincial government, that better sanitation maintenance is needed. This campaign is ongoing.

CONSTITUTION SEMINARS

In July 2012, when EE adopted its new Interim Constitution, it was resolved that workshops on EE’s Constitution and how internal democracy works in the movement would be held for members across the country. These took place in June 2013 in KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape, Limpopo and the major centres.

Amazwi Wethu (‘Our voices’)

Co-founded in June 2012 by three graduate students from the New School in New York, Palika Makam, Carlos Cagin and Jordan Clark, Amazwi Wethu is EE’s youth film training programme, providing equalisers with the opportunity to develop their skills in documentary filmmaking, photography and visual-media editing.

Since its pilot workshop in 2012, equalisers within Amazwi Wethu have produced and edited three short documentaries which, in line with EE’s Campaign for Minimum Norms and Standards, have explored issues relating to under-resourced schools in the Eastern Cape and inadequate sanitation and service delivery in Khayelitsha.

By focussing on areas such as these – in addition to documenting and promoting EE events, including EE’s 2012 Congress, weekly seminars, marches and library openings – Amazwi Wethu equalisers use the medium of film to further EE’s campaign work while themselves becoming more critically conscious producers and consumers of visual media.

Amazwi Wethu’s films have featured on Cape Town TV and at an exhibition at The District 6 Museum. For its latest film, Siwe’s Journey: Sanitation in Khayelitsha, the crew underwent a training programme with STEPS Southern Africa. It later premiered at the Labia Theatre as part of the Cape Town Eco Festival, and will also be screened by Weltfriedensdienst (World Peace Service) as a way to show how youth activists are using film as an advocacy tool. Numerous screenings throughout Khayelitsha are being arranged. The films are available on YouTube.
In just two years, EE has established a strong foothold in Gauteng. 2013 was dominated by a sanitation campaign in Tembisa schools which captured the attention of the media and ultimately convinced the Education MEC for Gauteng, Barbara Creecy, to take active steps towards resolving the crisis in early 2014. The campaign’s impact has also helped EE to extend its work beyond Tembisa, to the communities of Daveyton and Kwa-Thema in Ekurhuleni, where weekly youth group meetings involving hundreds of equalisers are now being held.

SANITATION CAMPAIGN IN TEMBISA SCHOOLS

For many of South Africa’s learners in township and poor rural schools, unhygienic sanitation is a grim daily reality. In their schools, toilets are often too few in number or broken, forcing learners to wait in long queues, and there is no soap, toilet paper or sanitary bins, let alone running water. Using these toilets puts learners’ health at risk, and violates their dignity.

To better understand this crisis, Tembisa equalisers organised and conducted a social audit of the sanitary conditions in 11 of the township’s high schools serving over 10,000 learners. Over two weeks between 26 August and 6 September, the equalisers monitored the state of each and every school toilet twice a day.

Some survey findings:

- approximately 90% of schools had insufficient infrastructure or a dysfunctional sanitation system;
- in some schools there were days when there were no functioning toilets for students to use;
- learners did not have regular access to toilet paper or soap in their schools;
- many schools had broken or non-functional taps, some of which were disconnected from a water supply; and
- in the few schools where sanitary bins were provided, they were often full, causing students to throw their sanitary pads on the floor.

“My dignity is not here anymore,” one equaliser reported, “because of the dirty toilet I have to go to every day.” The conditions viewed in many of the schools were worse than those in prisons. At more than half of the schools visited, it was commonplace for more than 100 boys or girls to share a single working toilet. By comparison, according to the Wits Justice Project, 65 men share a single toilet at Johannesburg Medium A Prison.

On 25 October, EE presented its findings to the Ekurhuleni North Education District Director, Ephraim Tau. During this meeting EE asked the Gauteng Department of Education (GDE) to address the sanitation crisis in Tembisa by 8 November 2013. When the GDE failed to do so, EE published its report on 19 November 2013, UN World Toilet Day.

This prompted the GDE into action and on 26 November EE met with MEC Creecy. In January 2014 12 new pre-fabricated toilet blocks were delivered to schools in Tembisa, contractors were sent to fix taps and toilets, and the MEC herself visited and helped clean Tembisa toilets on 12 January. In addition, MEC Creecy undertook to deliver an additional 10 prefabricated toilets to schools in Gauteng, as well as assigning contractors to improve the sanitation at 60 schools in the province.

This was a major victory for equalisers and staff in Gauteng, who are currently planning the next phase of the campaign. This will involve bringing together learners, parents, teachers and principals to monitor the sanitation facilities, ensure that soap and toilet paper is always available, and that learners practice good hygiene and maintain the toilets.
NATIONAL ORGANISING

In addition to its membership in the Western Cape and Gauteng, EE also has active volunteers and members in Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape.

A systematic drive to map and organise these members began in January 2013. From northern Limpopo to Bisho in the Eastern Cape, equalisers were contacted and engaged with over the specific problems they were confronted with in their schools and communities. Leaders were identified, meeting locations scouted, and community structures consulted.

From June onwards, facilitators were trained and youth groups began to take place across Limpopo’s Vhembe and Capricorn regions, the Umzinyathi district of KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape’s Buffalo district. From these footholds EE’s youth groups spread and took root elsewhere. They followed the pattern of EE’s strong youth groups in Gauteng and the Western Cape. In every province, campaigns were initiated to address issues such as school sanitation, non-functional libraries, lack of textbooks and poorly-managed hostels.

EE’s national organisers have been struck by the passion and commitment of the members they have engaged with in every corner of the country. It has been a reminder that the struggle for quality and equality in South African education is one that resonates across all cultural and geographical boundaries.

Where is EE?

**Johannesburg, Gauteng:**
Sanitation campaign in Tembisa and new youth groups in Daveytown and KwaThema.

**Valdezia, Thohoyandou and Makuleke, Limpopo:**
In schools in these three districts, EE has been instrumental in establishing, upgrading and cleaning school libraries.

**Seshego and Mashashane, Limpopo:**
EE campaigns to improve the dire lack of furniture in a school where 500 learners sit on the floor each day.

**Nqutu, KwaZulu-Natal:**
EE has growing memberships in 10 schools.

**Mataiele, Eastern Cape:**
Equalisers successfully remove their non-functioning principal, and win more teachers and textbooks for their school, through campaigning and litigation.

**Mthatha District, Eastern Cape:**
EE undertakes a solidarity visit to six Eastern Cape schools with Archbishop Thabo Makgoba and a delegation of eminent South Africans.

Some Highlights from 2013

**Bhisho High Sanitation Campaign**
Throughout 2013, EE helped equalisers organise a sanitation campaign at Bhisho High School in the Eastern Cape. It began with a research phase during which equalisers collected and studied policy documents to better understand their right to adequate sanitation. Next they conducted a survey which made it clear that the state of Bhisho High’s toilets was unacceptable. They then reported their findings to the SGB and teachers. The deputy-principal was particularly taken by the efforts of the learners and their strength within the student body, and committed himself to ensuring the toilets were cleaned regularly. The situation has changed considerably; however, the Bhisho equalisers continue to monitor the situation.

**Limpopo Libraries**
Central to EE’s work in Limpopo province has been the creation and preservation of libraries – a rare facility in this neglected region. At schools in Thohoyandou and Makuleke, EE has also been running campaigns to ensure that libraries are looked after, both in terms of cleanliness and functionality. Facilitators and equalisers combined efforts to rebuild shelves, sort books and clean the floors and windows.

In the Valdezia district, EE’s work also inspired an equaliser, appropriately named Teacher, to coordinate single-handedly the construction of a library at his school, Rivubhye High. Having previously been nothing more than a bare room, the library now has shelves, books and a comfortable space where learners can study.

**Magaliesberg Campbell**
In June 2013, a camp was held in the Magaliesberg for the Gauteng staff, facilitators and community leaders, in addition to a core group of facilitators from other provinces. Organised as a training camp, its activities were geared to helping EE’s young leaders find practical ways to develop and run meetings and campaigns in their areas.
The PCR department is EE’s think tank. Its staff produces research and analysis to inform the organisation’s campaign work, and a publication with which equalisers and EE organisers express their views.

All of EE’s campaigns and activism are based on detailed research. The PCR department produces internal materials such as fact sheets and pamphlets that assist the work of the youth and community departments. For external use, it publishes detailed research and policy analysis, submissions to Parliament, and briefing documents for liaising with the media and government. The same emphasis on accuracy underlies EE’s social media presence.

In addition to its steady stream of written material – including newspaper articles, reports, affidavits and submissions to government departments – PCR uses television, radio, newspapers, pamphleteering, mass SMSing (texting), email, social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter and MXit, Youtube, Vimeo and of course EE’s comprehensive website to improve public awareness and bolster the organising and mobilisation work undertaken by the rest of EE.

Every quarter the PCR Department also publishes a new issue of ‘The Equalizer’ – EE’s official magazine written by equalisers and aimed at young people. Its articles address issues relating to education and the broader struggle for equality and social justice, both in South Africa and abroad.

Some Highlights from 2013

PARLIAMENTARY MONITORING

Since 2010 EE has attended every single Education Portfolio Committee meeting at Parliament. This work is important because through it EE helps to ensure that Parliament fulfils its function as the country’s most important oversight structure, bringing accountability to the work of the Department of Basic Education. Through this work EE is able to pose questions in committees and in both houses of Parliament, to engage with MPs, to receive reports on the implementation of laws, policies and budgets, and sometimes to fill committee rooms with our members to exert necessary pressure. This work continued productively throughout 2013.

THE LEGACY REPORT

The Portfolio Committee on Basic Education’s ‘Legacy Report’ was published in March 2014. Covering the past five years, between May 2009 and March 2014, its aim was to inform the members of the incoming Parliament about key outstanding issues of oversight and legislature in relation to the Department of Basic Education.

The report included the oral presentation EE made to the committee, which reviewed the DBE’s performance during the previous financial year and provided a list of recommendations for the Budget Review and Recommendation Report.

TEXTBOOK PROCUREMENT AND DELIVERY: AN ANALYSIS

Throughout 2013, EE conducted research into the production and distribution of textbooks in South Africa. The research is currently being edited for publication. It analyses the process of textbook publication, as regulated by the National Catalogue, produced by the Department of Basic Education. It also looks at the different procurement and distribution systems in all nine provinces. Based on these and other facets of the textbooks supply chain, the report makes recommendations for how textbook supply can be improved in our schools.

EE’S SEMINAR SERIES

Every two weeks since mid-2013, EE has been holding public seminars on social and political questions that have an impact on its work and the lives of young people in South Africa. The success of this series has meant that another 20 seminars have been scheduled for 2014.
**FUNDRAISING**

EE is partly funded by the contributions of hundreds of ordinary South Africans. Currently, over 300 people donate small amounts via debit order on a regular basis. Many more contribute once-off. The EE website (www.equaleducation.org.za/donate) has the capacity to process credit card donations online. In 2013, EE raised over R500,000 in this manner.

Thank you to all our individual donors whose contribution and support drive the movement for quality and equality in South African education forward. Should you wish to donate to EE on a monthly basis please contact unathi@equaleducation.org.za.

**MY SCHOOL CARD**

In September, EE qualified to be included as a beneficiary of the MySchool Card scheme. This meant that for every card swiped at selected South African retail chains, including Woolworths and Waltons, EE would receive a percentage of the amount paid, and at no cost to the purchaser.

**Thank You to EE’s Institutional Funders**

**PRINCIPAL FUNDERS**
- The Atlantic Philanthropies
- The Open Society Foundations (Education Support Programme)
- The Ford Foundation
- The Raith Foundation
- The Sigrid Rausing Trust
- The European Union
- The DG Murray Trust
- The Bertha Foundation
- Open Society Foundation South Africa
- First Rand Foundation
- Open Society Presidents Fund

**MAJOR FUNDERS**
- The Heinrich Böll Stiftung
- The EGG Foundation
- EMpower
- The Claude Leon Foundation
- Wallace Global Fund
- The Foundation for Human Rights
- South Africa Development Fund

**SIGNIFICANT SUPPORTERS**
- Tullow Oil Plc
- HCI Foundation
- Zenex Foundation
- Trident Trust
- Stella and Paul Loewenstein Charitable and Educational Trust (managed by Investec)

**FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION**

EE’s administrative staff oversees the ever-expanding operations of an organisation growing nationally. This team is responsible for the internal functioning of the organisation and its activities; ensuring that the strategic work of EE is organised, efficient, and thus capable of having the greatest impact.

In 2013, EE added additional full-time skills to its Finance and Administration departments, particularly in bookkeeping. This became necessary given the tremendous diversity of EE’s activities and funders, and because departments require up-to-date knowledge of their expenditure limits before planning activities.

With a growing staff component we have had to ensure that robust policies and procedures are in place and that our systems work smoothly and efficiently. It is vital for an activist organisation to have a strong administrative backbone in order for it to be professional as well as react quickly and effectively to drive our aims forward.

EE is audited annually by Braude Gordon & Co.
### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Current Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>407,185</td>
<td>209,929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other receivables</td>
<td>28,235</td>
<td>28,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>7,281,245</td>
<td>4,250,829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7,310,480</td>
<td>4,278,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td>7,717,665</td>
<td>4,485,829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equity and Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained income</td>
<td>895,679</td>
<td>426,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other payables</td>
<td>177,190</td>
<td>328,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income received in advance</td>
<td>6,680,142</td>
<td>3,735,544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank overdraft</td>
<td>714</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6,858,046</td>
<td>4,059,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Equity and Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>7,717,665</td>
<td>4,485,829</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>15,420,895</td>
<td>12,540,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment income</td>
<td>171,220</td>
<td>89,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>1,492</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income and recoveries</td>
<td>36,358</td>
<td>76,107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>205,971</td>
<td>165,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td>15,626,866</td>
<td>12,706,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditure - other</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookery</td>
<td>368,750</td>
<td>475,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campaigns</td>
<td>2,195,828</td>
<td>1,259,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Mobilization</td>
<td>81,466</td>
<td>4,923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gauteng office projects and operations</td>
<td>648,363</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Librarian Project</td>
<td>943,981</td>
<td>489,641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Coordination</td>
<td>373,423</td>
<td>504,618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents Project</td>
<td>674,938</td>
<td>541,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research and policy work (PCR)</td>
<td>1,873,986</td>
<td>2,964,943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>3,438,940</td>
<td>2,693,388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15,572,784</td>
<td>8,923,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditure</strong></td>
<td>15,176,843</td>
<td>12,253,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surplus for the year</strong></td>
<td>433,123</td>
<td>462,612</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figures in R**
THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

Yoliswa Dwane, Chairperson

Yoliswa grew up in Dimbaza township in the Eastern Cape, and matriculated in King William's Town. At UCT she completed a degree in Media, Film and Visual Studies and an LLB. Yoliswa is a founding member of EE and the current Chairperson. She also leads EE’s research, media engagement, law reform work and publications.

Mthuze Ndumo, Deputy Chairperson

Mthuze joined EE in 2008 and has played a role in every one of EE’s campaigns. Having previously worked as a facilitator, he is now responsible for training the community leadership group. Mthuze is also currently studying towards a BA degree, majoring in history and politics, at UCT.

Bayanda Mazwi, Deputy Chairperson

Bayanda spent his early childhood in East London, in Mntamvuna township. He moved to Cape Town in 2002 and is currently in grade 12 at the Centre of Science and Technology (COSAT). Bayanda joined EE in 2009 and sits on the organisation’s disciplinary committee.

Brad Brookman, General Secretary

Brad grew up in Cape Town and attended Westerford High before graduating from UCT with a BA in History and Politics, and an Honours degree in History. In 2010 he joined EE as a researcher, before working with youth and parents. As General Secretary, Brad leads all of EE’s work on a day-to-day basis.

Sean Feinberg, Treasurer

Sean grew up in Durban and in 2002 graduated from UCT with a degree in Business Science. He was actively involved in Robben Island South Africa for many years. After spending five years working for Nedbank, Sean is now a manager for a financial service company based in Cape Town.

Mmomez Mthath, Equaliser Representative

Mmomez lives in Makaha. Khayelitsha with his father and two brothers. He is currently in grade 12, and in addition to being an active equaliser and leader in EE, he is the leader of the Christian Arts and Culture Society at his school.

Thando Dyamara, Post-School Youth Representative

Thando was born in Cape Town and matriculated at Kensington High School. In 2012, he was an EE community leader and, since 2013, has worked as a community librarian at Thembelihle High. Thando also an EE facilitator in the Ekhaya and Eyethu areas of Khayelitsha.

Thakunthebelela Manwadi, Limpopo Representative

Thakunthebelela grew up in Thohoyandou, Limpopo. He is currently completing a degree in youth development through the University of Venda. Thakunthebelela has been one of the drivers of EE in Limpopo.

Zintle Makaba, Western Cape Representative

Zintle was born in the Eastern Cape but studied Environmental and Geographical Science and Social Anthropology at UCT. She joined EE in June 2009 and was a member of the first leadership committee, before running a Kraaifontein youth group for two years.

Phatshedzo Typahi, Equaliser

Phatshedzo grew up in Thembelihle, Khayelitsha. He is currently working for an educational developmental organisation assisted her son to find a job and a job, being an active equaliser and leader in EE, is the leader of the Christian Arts and Culture Society at his school.

Mpho Mothoueng, Gauteng Representative

Mpho grew up in Nympo in rural KwaZulu-Natal. After attaining a BA degree from Wits University, she returned to Nympo to run youth development in the community. Mpho is currently based in Gauteng.

Paula Esser, Co-opted

Professor Esser was UCT’s Dean of Humanities for ten years. She holds a PhD in Mathematics Education from the University of London and has an extensive teaching career, in addition to having participated in many education-related projects. She is currently on a sabatical, but in 2015 will return as a professor to UCT’s School of Education.

Doron Iraua, Deputy-General Secretary

Doron grew up in Durban and attained degrees in Finance and Law at UCT. He was a founder of EE, and served as Coordinator for 4½ years. Doron takes a leading role in much of EE’s work, and particularly strategy and planning. He is also a board member of the EE Law Centre and Ndifuna Ukwazi.

Sean Feinberg, Treasurer

Sean grew up in Durban and in 2002 graduated from UCT with a degree in Business Science. He was actively involved in Robben Island South Africa for many years. After spending five years working for Nedbank, Sean is now a manager for a financial service company based in Cape Town.

Mmomez Mthath, Equaliser Representative

Mmomez lives in Makaha. Khayelitsha with his father and two brothers. He is currently in grade 12, and in addition to being an active equaliser and leader in EE, he is the leader of the Christian Arts and Culture Society at his school.

Thando Dyamara, Post-School Youth Representative

Thando was born in Cape Town and matriculated at Kensington High School. In 2012, he was an EE community leader and, since 2013, has worked as a community librarian at Thembelihle High. Thando also an EE facilitator in the Ekhaya and Eyethu areas of Khayelitsha.

Thakunthebelela Manwadi, Limpopo Representative

Thakunthebelela grew up in Thohoyandou, Limpopo. He is currently completing a degree in youth development through the University of Venda. Thakunthebelela has been one of the drivers of EE in Limpopo.

Zintle Makaba, Western Cape Representative

Zintle was born in the Eastern Cape but studied Environmental and Geographical Science and Social Anthropology at UCT. She joined EE in June 2009 and was a member of the first leadership committee, before running a Kraaifontein youth group for two years.

Phatshedzo Typahi, Equaliser

Phatshedzo grew up in Thembelihle, Khayelitsha. He is currently working for an educational developmental organisation assisted her son to find a job and a job, being an active equaliser and leader in EE, is the leader of the Christian Arts and Culture Society at his school.

Mpho Mothoueng, Gauteng Representative

Mpho grew up in Nympo in rural KwaZulu-Natal. After attaining a BA degree from Wits University, she returned to Nympo to run youth development in the community. Mpho is currently based in Gauteng.

Paula Esser, Co-opted

Professor Esser was UCT’s Dean of Humanities for ten years. She holds a PhD in Mathematics Education from the University of London and has an extensive teaching career, in addition to having participated in many education-related projects. She is currently on a sabatical, but in 2015 will return as a professor to UCT’s School of Education.

Doron Iraua, Deputy-General Secretary

Doron grew up in Durban and attained degrees in Finance and Law at UCT. He was a founder of EE, and served as Coordinator for 4½ years. Doron takes a leading role in much of EE’s work, and particularly strategy and planning. He is also a board member of the EE Law Centre and Ndifuna Ukwazi.
General Secretary's Office:

Brad Broekman, General Secretary
Brad grew up in Cape Town and graduated from UCT with a BA in History and Politics, and an Honours degree in History. In 2010 he joined EE as a researcher, before working with youth and parents. In 2012 Brad was elected General Secretary. He leads all of EE’s work on a day-to-day basis, with a special focus on building EE at grassroots level and nationally.

Doron Isaacs, Deputy General Secretary
Doron grew up in Durban and attained degrees in Finance and Law at UCT. He has previously led Habiven Southern Africa and Students for Law and Social Justice (SLSJ). He was a founder of EE, and served as Coordinator for 10 years. Doron takes a leading role in much of EE’s work, and particularly strategy and planning. He is a board member of the EE Law Centre and Ndifuna Ukwazi.

Yana van Lueve, Deputy National Coordinator
Yana grew up in Cape Town where she studied a B.Soc.Sci (Sociology, Politics and Gender Studies) at UCT and an LLB at Wits, during which she was elected Chairperson of SLSJ. She began working as an attorney for the Legal Resources Centre in 2011, before joining EE in 2013.

Community & Parents:

Lukhula Zazi, Head of Department
Lumkile grew up in Alice, Durban, and in 2011 joined EE as a facilitator for the grade 10 youth group in Mitchells Plain. Currently, he is responsible for training the community leadership group, in addition to his duties as Deputy Chairperson of EE. Lumkile is studying towards a BA degree, majoring in history and politics, at UCT.

Pamela Bangani, Parent Organiser
Pamella is originally from Lady Frere in the Eastern Cape but now lives in Site B, Khayelitsha. She has two children, one of whom attends school in Lady Frere, the other in Khayelitsha. Pamella joined EE in 2011.

Nolubabalo Nketse, National Council Liaison Officer
Nolubabalo joined EE in 2008. After working as a facilitator for the grade 10 youth group in 2010, he started a new youth group in Mitchells Plain in 2011. Currently, he is responsible for training the community leadership group, in addition to his duties as Deputy Chairperson of EE. Nolubabalo is studying towards a BA degree, majoring in history and politics, at UCT.

Ntuthuzo Msanku, Parent Members Trainer
Ntuthuzo was born in the Eastern Cape in 1961, and joined EE as a parent organiser in 2012. In addition to his work at EE, Ntuthuzo is also an active community stakeholder and leader in SANCO.

Msanhu Patrick Kafubwe, Parent Members Trainer
Msanhu grew up in Site B, Khayelitsha. He matriculated from Joe Slovo High School in 1987, and then went on to study a few short courses at Cape College. Msanhu joined EE in 2012, and his current role is to organise and train EE’s parent members.

Daphne Erosi, Parent Organiser
Daphne grew up in Aliwal North where she completed her education at Malcomess Secondary. She now lives in Site B, Khayelitsha, and in addition to being a fulltime parents organiser and team leader for a Prevention in Action support group, she is the parents’ representative on EE’s National Council.

Youth:

Winearlan Mwenendeza Dingani, Parent Organiser
Winearlan was born in the Eastern Cape in 1981, and joined EE as a parent organiser in 2012. In addition to his work at EE, Winearlan is also an active community stakeholder and leader in SANGO.

Pamela Bangani, Parent Organiser
Pamella is originally from Lady Frere in the Eastern Cape but now lives in Site B, Khayelitsha. She has two children, one of whom attends school in Lady Frere, the other in Khayelitsha. Pamella joined EE in 2011.

Ntshadi Msanku
Ntsha joined EE in 2011, she joined the Youth Department as a youth organiser, before becoming its head.

Nolubabalo Nketse
Nolubabalo is responsible for planning youth group meetings and organising EE’s membership system.

Gilbert Pindana, Youth Organiser
Gilbert supports all heads of youth groups and their facilitators across the Western Cape. After growing up in Kadoma, Zimbabwe, he attained a BA in History and Development Studies from Midlands State University, before completing a Masters in Human Rights Law at UCT.

EE STAFF

PAGE 32
Equal Education Annual Report 2013

General Secretary's Office:

Lwando Msandisi, Leadership Trainer
Lwando is working with the EE Leadership Committee which is made up of representatives from all EE member schools. He attended KwaMfundo High School in Khayelitsha, and joined EE in 2009. Having previously worked as a youth group leader, a facilitator and a leadership trainer, in 2014 Lwando took up his current position in the General Secretary’s Office.

Andiswa Kolanisi, Parent Organiser
Andiswa supports the development of branches of EE parent members. She lives in Masakas, east of Khayelitsha, and joined EE in 2011 when the organisation assisted her son to find a position in a local school.

Wiseman Mwenendeza Dingani, Parent Organiser
Wiseman was born in the Eastern Cape in 1981, and joined EE as a parent organiser in 2012. In addition to his work at EE, Wiseman is also an active community stakeholder and leader in SANGO.

Daphne Erosi, Parent Organiser
Daphne grew up in Aliwal North where she completed her education at Malcomess Secondary. She now lives in Site B, Khayelitsha, and in addition to being a fulltime parents organiser and team leader for a Prevention in Action support group, she is the parents’ representative on EE’s National Council.

Ntshadi Msanku
Ntsha joined EE in 2011, she joined the Youth Department as a youth organiser, before becoming its head.

Nolubabalo Nketse
Nolubabalo is responsible for planning youth group meetings and organising EE’s membership system.

Gilbert Pindana, Youth Organiser
Gilbert supports all heads of youth groups and their facilitators across the Western Cape. After growing up in Kadoma, Zimbabwe, he attained a BA in History and Development Studies from Midlands State University, before completing a Masters in Human Rights Law at UCT.

EE STAFF

PAGE 32
Equal Education Annual Report 2013

General Secretary's Office:

Lwando Msandisi, Leadership Trainer
Lwando is working with the EE Leadership Committee which is made up of representatives from all EE member schools. He attended KwaMfundo High School in Khayelitsha, and joined EE in 2009. Having previously worked as a youth group leader, a facilitator and a leadership trainer, in 2014 Lwando took up his current position in the General Secretary’s Office.

Andiswa Kolanisi, Parent Organiser
Andiswa supports the development of branches of EE parent members. She lives in Masakas, east of Khayelitsha, and joined EE in 2011 when the organisation assisted her son to find a position in a local school.

Wiseman Mwenendeza Dingani, Parent Organiser
Wiseman was born in the Eastern Cape in 1981, and joined EE as a parent organiser in 2012. In addition to his work at EE, Wiseman is also an active community stakeholder and leader in SANGO.

Daphne Erosi, Parent Organiser
Daphne grew up in Aliwal North where she completed her education at Malcomess Secondary. She now lives in Site B, Khayelitsha, and in addition to being a fulltime parents organiser and team leader for a Prevention in Action support group, she is the parents’ representative on EE’s National Council.

Ntshadi Msanku
Ntsha joined EE in 2011, she joined the Youth Department as a youth organiser, before becoming its head.

Nolubabalo Nketse
Nolubabalo is responsible for planning youth group meetings and organising EE’s membership system.

Gilbert Pindana, Youth Organiser
Gilbert supports all heads of youth groups and their facilitators across the Western Cape. After growing up in Kadoma, Zimbabwe, he attained a BA in History and Development Studies from Midlands State University, before completing a Masters in Human Rights Law at UCT.
Nkuleleko Pote, Junior Youth Organiser
Nkuleleko joined EE in 2009. He is from Harare in Khayelitsha and attended Kwanfundo Senior Secondary. He began working as a CL in 2012 before becoming a junior youth organiser in early 2014.

Thoko Qalanto, Campaigns Organiser
Thoko was born in Khayelitsha and has been a member of EE since 2009. She matriculated in 2013 and went on to become a junior youth organiser in early 2014.

Policy, Comms and Research (PCR):

Ntokozo Mnteto, Junior Youth Organiser
Ntokozo grew up in Cape Town, matriculated from Wynberg High School in 2010 and is currently studying Public Relations at CPUT. She joined EE in 2009, became chairperson of the equalisers in 2010, and sat on the EE board. Having interned in the PCR department and worked as a facilitator with Youth, she is now a junior youth organiser.

Kirsten Colquhuon, Tertiary Academic Support
Kirsten is from Cape Town. She holds a Masters in Psychology from UCT and sits on the EE board. Having interned in the PCR department and worked as a facilitator with Youth, she is now a junior youth organiser.

Nkuleleko Pote, Junior Youth Organiser
Nkuleleko joined EE in 2009. He is from Harare in Khayelitsha and attended Kwanfundo Senior Secondary. He began working as a CL in 2012 before becoming a junior youth organiser in early 2014.

Nkuleleko Pote, Junior Youth Organiser
Nkuleleko joined EE in 2009. He is from Harare in Khayelitsha and attended Kwanfundo Senior Secondary. He began working as a CL in 2012 before becoming a junior youth organiser in early 2014.

Kirsten Colquhuon, Tertiary Academic Support
Kirsten is from Cape Town. She holds a Masters in Psychology from UCT and sits on the EE board. Having interned in the PCR department and worked as a facilitator with Youth, she is now a junior youth organiser.

National Organising:

Nishal Robb, Head of Department
Nishal grew up in Johannesburg and moved to Cape Town in 2010 to study a B.Soc.Sc (PPE) and a BA (Hons) in Economic History at UCT. He was previously involved in running various youth groups in Mitchells Plain and Site B, and co-facilitated a Political Education module as part of EE’s CL programme.

Thoko Qalanto, Campaigns Organiser
Thoko was born in Khayelitsha and has been a member of EE since 2009. She matriculated in 2013 and went on to become a junior youth organiser in early 2014.

Policy, Comms and Research (PCR):

Ntokozo Mnteto, Junior Youth Organiser
Ntokozo grew up in Cape Town, matriculated from Wynberg High School in 2010 and is currently studying Public Relations at CPUT. She joined EE in 2009, became chairperson of the equalisers in 2010, and sat on the EE board. Having interned in the PCR department and worked as a facilitator with Youth, she is now a junior youth organiser.

Kirsten Colquhuon, Tertiary Academic Support
Kirsten is from Cape Town. She holds a Masters in Psychology from UCT and sits on the EE board. Having interned in the PCR department and worked as a facilitator with Youth, she is now a junior youth organiser.

Nkuleleko Pote, Junior Youth Organiser
Nkuleleko joined EE in 2009. He is from Harare in Khayelitsha and attended Kwanfundo Senior Secondary. He began working as a CL in 2012 before becoming a junior youth organiser in early 2014.

Nkuleleko Pote, Junior Youth Organiser
Nkuleleko joined EE in 2009. He is from Harare in Khayelitsha and attended Kwanfundo Senior Secondary. He began working as a CL in 2012 before becoming a junior youth organiser in early 2014.

Kirsten Colquhuon, Tertiary Academic Support
Kirsten is from Cape Town. She holds a Masters in Psychology from UCT and sits on the EE board. Having interned in the PCR department and worked as a facilitator with Youth, she is now a junior youth organiser.

National Organising:

Nishal Robb, Head of Department
Nishal grew up in Johannesburg and moved to Cape Town in 2010 to study a B.Soc.Sc (PPE) and a BA (Hons) in Economic History at UCT. He was previously involved in running various youth groups in Mitchells Plain and Site B, and co-facilitated a Political Education module as part of EE’s CL programme.

Samuel Shapiri, National Organiser
Sam grew up in Johannesburg, and attained an honours degree in politics and philosophy from Rhodes University. He joined EE at the beginning of 2012 as a researcher. Since then, he has worked as a community organiser and is currently travelling around the country in his capacity as the national organiser.

Policy, Comms and Research (PCR):

Ntokozo Mnteto, Junior Youth Organiser
Ntokozo grew up in Cape Town, matriculated from Wynberg High School in 2010 and is currently studying Public Relations at CPUT. She joined EE in 2009, became chairperson of the equalisers in 2010, and sat on the EE board. Having interned in the PCR department and worked as a facilitator with Youth, she is now a junior youth organiser.

Kirsten Colquhuon, Tertiary Academic Support
Kirsten is from Cape Town. She holds a Masters in Psychology from UCT and sits on the EE board. Having interned in the PCR department and worked as a facilitator with Youth, she is now a junior youth organiser.

Nkuleleko Pote, Junior Youth Organiser
Nkuleleko joined EE in 2009. He is from Harare in Khayelitsha and attended Kwanfundo Senior Secondary. He began working as a CL in 2012 before becoming a junior youth organiser in early 2014.

Nkuleleko Pote, Junior Youth Organiser
Nkuleleko joined EE in 2009. He is from Harare in Khayelitsha and attended Kwanfundo Senior Secondary. He began working as a CL in 2012 before becoming a junior youth organiser in early 2014.

Kirsten Colquhuon, Tertiary Academic Support
Kirsten is from Cape Town. She holds a Masters in Psychology from UCT and sits on the EE board. Having interned in the PCR department and worked as a facilitator with Youth, she is now a junior youth organiser.

National Organising:

Nishal Robb, Head of Department
Nishal grew up in Johannesburg and moved to Cape Town in 2010 to study a B.Soc.Sc (PPE) and a BA (Hons) in Economic History at UCT. He was previously involved in running various youth groups in Mitchells Plain and Site B, and co-facilitated a Political Education module as part of EE’s CL programme.

Samuel Shapiri, National Organiser
Sam grew up in Johannesburg, and attained an honours degree in politics and philosophy from Rhodes University. He joined EE at the beginning of 2012 as a researcher. Since then, he has worked as a community organiser and is currently travelling around the country in his capacity as the national organiser.

Policy, Comms and Research (PCR):

Ntokozo Mnteto, Junior Youth Organiser
Ntokozo grew up in Cape Town, matriculated from Wynberg High School in 2010 and is currently studying Public Relations at CPUT. She joined EE in 2009, became chairperson of the equalisers in 2010, and sat on the EE board. Having interned in the PCR department and worked as a facilitator with Youth, she is now a junior youth organiser.

Kirsten Colquhuon, Tertiary Academic Support
Kirsten is from Cape Town. She holds a Masters in Psychology from UCT and sits on the EE board. Having interned in the PCR department and worked as a facilitator with Youth, she is now a junior youth organiser.

Nkuleleko Pote, Junior Youth Organiser
Nkuleleko joined EE in 2009. He is from Harare in Khayelitsha and attended Kwanfundo Senior Secondary. He began working as a CL in 2012 before becoming a junior youth organiser in early 2014.

Nkuleleko Pote, Junior Youth Organiser
Nkuleleko joined EE in 2009. He is from Harare in Khayelitsha and attended Kwanfundo Senior Secondary. He began working as a CL in 2012 before becoming a junior youth organiser in early 2014.

Kirsten Colquhuon, Tertiary Academic Support
Kirsten is from Cape Town. She holds a Masters in Psychology from UCT and sits on the EE board. Having interned in the PCR department and worked as a facilitator with Youth, she is now a junior youth organiser.

National Organising:

Nishal Robb, Head of Department
Nishal grew up in Johannesburg and moved to Cape Town in 2010 to study a B.Soc.Sc (PPE) and a BA (Hons) in Economic History at UCT. He was previously involved in running various youth groups in Mitchells Plain and Site B, and co-facilitated a Political Education module as part of EE’s CL programme.

Samuel Shapiri, National Organiser
Sam grew up in Johannesburg, and attained an honours degree in politics and philosophy from Rhodes University. He joined EE at the beginning of 2012 as a researcher. Since then, he has worked as a community organiser and is currently travelling around the country in his capacity as the national organiser.
Charity Sebopela, Junior Organizer (National Coordination)
Charity is from Tembisa in Gauteng where she attended Impanglela High. She joined EE in 2011 as an equaliser, before becoming a facilitator in 2013 and a junior organizer in early 2014. Charity assists Sam in coordinating youth membership on a national level. Her dream is to study Social Work in 2015.

Yoni Bass, Chief Financial Officer
Yoni was born and grew up in Durban. He graduated with a law degree in 2009, and spent 2010 working for the Social Justice Coalition (SJC). At the beginning of 2011, Yoni joined EE to work on fundraising and development. Currently, he is responsible for overseeing both EE’s fundraising and finance.

Unathi Lasiti, fundraiser
Unathi was born in the Eastern Cape and grew up in Khayelitsha. He studied a degree in Public Policy, Administration and Industrial Psychology at UCT, specializing in Commercial Law. Unathi joined EE in early 2013. He builds EE’s individual funding base of monthly donors.

Khalied Ismail, Finance Officer
Khalied joined EE in February 2013. He matriculated from Oakland's High in 1986, and has previously worked in financial management for various other non-governmental organisations.

Jess Lewis, fundraiser
Jess grew up in Durban but obtained her B.Soc.Sc in Politics, Psychology and Sociology from UCT before completing her Honours in Psychology with UNISA. In 2012 Jess completed a Trauma Counselling internship at the Trauma Clinic and Harold Cressy High School. In 2012, she joined EE to take up her current role of working with institutional funders.

Michelle Adler, Operations Manager
Michelle grew up in Johannesburg and holds a B.Com from Witwatersrand University where she completed her Honours in Business Economics. Michelle then moved to Cape Town after working in London and Johannesburg. She is responsible for overseeing administration, human resources and internal organisation development.

Lerato Mohlabi, Senior Administrator
Lerato Mohlabi was born in Johannesburg. She has a qualification in Project Management from UNISA and has previously worked for the Catholic Relief Services as a project officer coordinating privately-funded HIV/AIDS projects. Lerato is responsible for managing the office’s logistics and daily finances.

Nokubonga Yawa, Partner Liaison Officer
Prior to working at EE, Nokubonga was a TAC activist, a TV show host on the S4yango Blat! It show about HIV/AIDS, and a journalist for the GroundUp news website. Currently, she works part-time as a presenter on Radio Zibonile in Khayelitsha. Nokubonga has been involved with EE since its founding in 2008.

Phunza Mhlongwini, Office Administrator
Phunza grew up in Pietermaritzburg and attended school in Khayelitsha. She completed a home-based care course, and then began volunteering at EE in 2010. Phunza’s responsibilities include running EE’s reception, phones and office supplies, as well as managing security, cleaning and general logistics.

Nolwazi Silwanyana, Receptionist
Nolwazi was born in Colmonde in the Eastern Cape. In 1994 she and her mother moved to the Western Cape. Until March 2013, when she joined EE, Nolwazi worked as a domestic worker and later as a cleaner in a Department of Health forensics unit.

Busi Petela, Gardener
Busi is originally from the Eastern Cape and moved to Cape Town in 1992. A mother of two boys, she lives with her family in Delft. Busi began working for EE in early 2013.

Finance & Fundraising:

Gauteng office:

Tshepo Motsepe, Co-Head EE Gauteng
Tshepo is a qualified teacher. He studied at WITS University where he was a leader in the South African Student Congress (SASSCO), Wits University SRC Member 2008/9 and Johannesburg Regional Secretary of SASEO. Along with Adam, Tshepo is responsible for building and strengthening EE’s presence in Gauteng.

Adam Bradlow, Co-Head EE Gauteng
Adam completed his undergraduate studies at Princeton University. Before joining EE he worked for Dalberg and volunteered at the Legal Resources Centre. Together with Tshepo, Adam is responsible for building and strengthening EE’s foothold in Gauteng.

Lerato Mohlabi, Senior Administrator
Lerato Mohlabi was born in Johannesburg. She has a qualification in Project Management from UNISA and has previously worked for the Catholic Relief Services as a project officer coordinating privately-funded HIV/AIDS projects. Lerato is responsible for managing the office’s logistics and daily finances.

Operations, Admin & Logistics:

Charity Sebopela, Junior Organizer (National Coordination)
Charity is from Tembisa in Gauteng where she attended Impanglela High. She joined EE in 2011 as an equaliser, before becoming a facilitator in 2013 and a junior organizer in early 2014. Charity assists Sam in coordinating youth membership on a national level. Her dream is to study Social Work in 2015.

Gauteng office:

Tshepo Motsepe, Co-Head EE Gauteng
Tshepo is a qualified teacher. He studied at WITS University where he was a leader in the South African Student Congress (SASSCO), Wits University SRC Member 2008/9 and Johannesburg Regional Secretary of SASEO. Along with Adam, Tshepo is responsible for building and strengthening EE’s presence in Gauteng.

Adam Bradlow, Co-Head EE Gauteng
Adam completed his undergraduate studies at Princeton University. Before joining EE he worked for Dalberg and volunteered at the Legal Resources Centre. Together with Tshepo, Adam is responsible for building and strengthening EE’s foothold in Gauteng.

Lerato Mohlabi, Senior Administrator
Lerato Mohlabi was born in Johannesburg. She has a qualification in Project Management from UNISA and has previously worked for the Catholic Relief Services as a project officer coordinating privately-funded HIV/AIDS projects. Lerato is responsible for managing the office’s logistics and daily finances.

Operations, Admin & Logistics:

Charity Sebopela, Junior Organizer (National Coordination)
Charity is from Tembisa in Gauteng where she attended Impanglela High. She joined EE in 2011 as an equaliser, before becoming a facilitator in 2013 and a junior organizer in early 2014. Charity assists Sam in coordinating youth membership on a national level. Her dream is to study Social Work in 2015.

Yoni Bass, Chief Financial Officer
Yoni was born and grew up in Durban. He graduated with a law degree in 2009, and spent 2010 working for the Social Justice Coalition (SJC). At the beginning of 2011, Yoni joined EE to work on fundraising and development. Currently, he is responsible for overseeing both EE’s fundraising and finance.

Unathi Lasiti, fundraiser
Unathi was born in the Eastern Cape and grew up in Khayelitsha. He studied a degree in Public Policy, Administration and Industrial Psychology at UCT, specializing in Commercial Law. Unathi joined EE in early 2013. He builds EE’s individual funding base of monthly donors.

Khalied Ismail, Finance Officer
Khalied joined EE in February 2013. He matriculated from Oakland's High in 1986, and has previously worked in financial management for various other non-governmental organisations.

Jess Lewis, fundraiser
Jess grew up in Durban but obtained her B.Soc.Sc in Politics, Psychology and Sociology from UCT before completing her Honours in Psychology with UNISA. In 2012 Jess completed a Trauma Counselling internship at the Trauma Clinic and Harold Cressy High School. In 2012, she joined EE to take up her current role of working with institutional funders.

Michelle Adler, Operations Manager
Michelle grew up in Johannesburg and holds a B.Com from Witwatersrand University where she completed her Honours in Business Economics. Michelle then moved to Cape Town after working in London and Johannesburg. She is responsible for overseeing administration, human resources and internal organisation development.

Lerato Mohlabi, Senior Administrator
Lerato Mohlabi was born in Johannesburg. She has a qualification in Project Management from UNISA and has previously worked for the Catholic Relief Services as a project officer coordinating privately-funded HIV/AIDS projects. Lerato is responsible for managing the office’s logistics and daily finances.

Nokubonga Yawa, Partner Liaison Officer
Prior to working at EE, Nokubonga was a TAC activist, a TV show host on the S4yango Blat! It show about HIV/AIDS, and a journalist for the GroundUp news website. Currently, she works part-time as a presenter on Radio Zibonile in Khayelitsha. Nokubonga has been involved with EE since its founding in 2008.

Phunza Mhlongwini, Office Administrator
Phunza grew up in Pietermaritzburg and attended school in Khayelitsha. She completed a home-based care course, and then began volunteering at EE in 2010. Phunza’s responsibilities include running EE’s reception, phones and office supplies, as well as managing security, cleaning and general logistics.

Nolwazi Silwanyana, Receptionist
Nolwazi was born in Colmonde in the Eastern Cape. In 1994 she and her mother moved to the Western Cape. Until March 2013, when she joined EE, Nolwazi worked as a domestic worker and later as a cleaner in a Department of Health forensics unit.

Busi Petela, Gardener
Busi is originally from the Eastern Cape and moved to Cape Town in 1992. A mother of two boys, she lives with her family in Delft. Busi began working for EE in early 2013.
Noma-Afrika Sombo, Housekeeping

Noma-Afrika was born in Thokoza, Johannesburg, and moved to Cape Town in 2009. She has been working for EE since 2008. Noma-Afrika ensures that the EE office is a welcoming and productive working environment.

Mlawuli Malimba, Security Guard

Mlawuli grew up in Alice in the Eastern Cape, and was educated at Gcoto Senior Secondary School. He currently lives in Kuyasa, Khayelitsha.

Zakina Mogeni, Security Guard

Zakina is from Site C in Khayelitsha. She attended Matthew Goniwe High School and began working for EE in July 2013.

Banele Poni

Banele joined EE in 2010 while attending Bulumko Secondary. In 2011 he was elected to participate in the leadership committee before going on to join the CL program. He is also one of Amazwi Wethu's trainee photographers.

Xhamla Hobo

Xhamla lives in Litha Park in Khayelitsha. She matriculated from Wynberg Secondary in 2013, having joined EE as an equaliser in 2009. Xhamla was a member of EE’s leadership committee in 2010 and 2011, before joining the CLs in 2014.

Nomandla Mdludlu

Nomandla lives in Bongweni in Khayelitsha, and matriculated from Wynberg High. Having joined EE as an equaliser in 2010, she began her work as a CL this year.

Sfiso Mollo

Sfiso was born in Tembisa and attended Jiyana High. He joined EE as a facilitator in 2013 and is now responsible for four schools in Tembisa. Sfiso also assists with EE’s day-to-day finances.

Shimbela Tonga

Shimbela is from Strand. He joined EE in 2008 after participating in a march for school libraries. Shimbela matriculated from Simanyene High School in 2012, and is now responsible for the youth groups at his old school and Khanyishwethu High.

Sizwe Mabupu

Sizwe is originally from East London. He joined EE in March 2013 and has been a CL ever since.

Freddy Mathogya

Freddy lives in Tembisa. In 2013, he joined EE and facilitated a youth group at his old school Thembeka-Maatla. As a CL, Freddy is now responsible for working with all new EE member schools in Daveyton, in addition to assisting with finances.

Lerato Morotolo

Lerato attended Ingqayizivele High and joined EE as an equaliser in late 2010. In 2013 she began working as a facilitator in Zitikeni. Since January 2014, she has been a CL, responsible for five Tembisa schools. Lerato has also written for the EE’s Equalizer magazine.

Sithole Mgweni

Sithole Mgweni was born in Isipingo and attended Elsburg and Kuyasa High. He joined EE as a facilitator in 2012 and has been responsible for all new EE member schools in Tembisa since the inception of the CL program.

Sizwe Mabupu

Sizwe is originally from East London. He joined EE in March 2013 and has been a CL ever since.

Kholwani Simelani

Kholwani lives in Kwa-Thema in the East Rand. He matriculated from South View High in 2012 before joining EE in November 2013. Kholwani is currently working with a team of facilitators in Kwa-Thema.

Tracey Malawana

Tracey was born and bred in Gauteng. She attended Masibuxane Comprehensive, and served as a chairperson of Tembisa peer supporters and the LRC president at school. Tracey joined EE in 2011, initially as an equaliser. As a CL, she currently works with five Tembisa schools.

Community Leadership Year
Western Cape:

Asanda Payi

Asanda joined EE in 2011, beginning as a facilitator in Kraaifontein. She is from Khayelitsha and completed a BA in Psychology and Gender Studies at UWC. Asanda has been a CL since early 2013.

Noma-Afrika Sombo, Housekeeping

Noma-Afrika was born in Thokoza, Johannesburg, and moved to Cape Town in 2009. She has been working for EE since 2008. Noma-Afrika ensures that the EE office is a welcoming and productive working environment.

Mlawuli Malimba, Security Guard

Mlawuli grew up in Alice in the Eastern Cape, and was educated at Gcoto Senior Secondary School. He currently lives in Kuyasa, Khayelitsha.

Zakina Mogeni, Security Guard

Zakina is from Site C in Khayelitsha. She attended Matthew Goniwe High School and began working for EE in July 2013.

Banele Poni

Banele joined EE in 2010 while attending Bulumko Secondary. In 2011 he was elected to participate in the leadership committee before going on to join the CL program. He is also one of Amazwi Wethu’s trainee photographers.

Xhamla Hobo

Xhamla lives in Litha Park in Khayelitsha. She matriculated from Wynberg Secondary in 2013, having joined EE as an equaliser in 2009. Xhamla was a member of EE’s leadership committee in 2010 and 2011, before joining the CLs in 2014.

Nomandla Mdludlu

Nomandla lives in Bongweni in Khayelitsha, and matriculated from Wynberg High. Having joined EE as an equaliser in 2010, she began her work as a CL this year.

Sfiso Mollo

Sfiso was born in Tembisa and attended Jiyana High. He joined EE as a facilitator in 2013 and is now responsible for four schools in Tembisa. Sfiso also assists with EE’s day-to-day finances.

Shimbela Tonga

Shimbela is from Strand. He joined EE in 2008 after participating in a march for school libraries. Shimbela matriculated from Simanyene High School in 2012, and is now responsible for the youth groups at his old school and Khanyishwethu High.

Sizwe Mabupu

Sizwe is originally from East London. He joined EE in March 2013 and has been a CL ever since.

Freddy Mathogya

Freddy lives in Tembisa. In 2013, he joined EE and facilitated a youth group at his old school Thembeka-Maatla. As a CL, Freddy is now responsible for working with all new EE member schools in Daveyton, in addition to assisting with finances.

Lerato Morotolo

Lerato attended Ingqayizivele High and joined EE as an equaliser in late 2010. In 2013 she began working as a facilitator in Zitikeni. Since January 2014, she has been a CL, responsible for five Tembisa schools. Lerato has also written for the EE’s Equalizer magazine.

Sithole Mgweni

Sithole Mgweni was born in Isipingo and attended Elsburg and Kuyasa High. He joined EE as a facilitator in 2012 and has been responsible for all new EE member schools in Tembisa since the inception of the CL program.

Sizwe Mabupu

Sizwe is originally from East London. He joined EE in March 2013 and has been a CL ever since.

Kholwani Simelani

Kholwani lives in Kwa-Thema in the East Rand. He matriculated from South View High in 2012 before joining EE in November 2013. Kholwani is currently working with a team of facilitators in Kwa-Thema.

Community Leadership Year
Gauteng:

Asanda Payi

Asanda joined EE in 2011, beginning as a facilitator in Kraaifontein. She is from Khayelitsha and completed a BA in Psychology and Gender Studies at UWC. Asanda has been a CL since early 2013.
Established by EE in 2010, the Bookery is a vibrant book depot or ‘library factory’. In just four years it has already opened 32 school libraries across the greater Cape Town area. In 2013, nine libraries were opened, which brought over 17,000 suitable, catalogued books to approximately 5,500 disadvantaged learners.

When processing such huge volumes of donations, the Bookery relies not only on its small permanent staff but also on its dedicated team of volunteers. In 2013, as part of an on-going partnership with Kehl University in Germany, two groups of students each spent three months interning at the Bookery. The monthly ‘coverathons’ advertised by the Cape Times, also bring in dozens of additional willing helpers from across Cape Town.

Creating a well-stocked library, however, is not enough. A key part of ensuring that all of the Bookery’s libraries are fully functional is the provision of a dedicated, full-time librarian. Since 2012, EE has been training and employing young librarians to provide this support. The Bookery currently employs 18 librarians servicing some of the libraries it has opened.

During October 2013 the Bookery became an independent legal entity: It has its own board, finances and premises.

THE BOOKERY STAFF:
Cosmas Mabeya, Executive Project Manager; Nobesuthu Faku, Bookery Administrator; Jonny Wilkinson, Project Development Officer.

THE BOOKERY BOARD:
Alide Dasnios, former editor of the Cape Times; Professor Genevieve Hart, head of library science at the University of the Western Cape; Yoni Bass, Chief Financial Officer at Equal Education; Ntshadi Mofokeng, Head of Youth Department, Equal Education; Lwando Mzandisi, Equal Education National Council Member;

Leslie Byram, Books Editor at the Cape Times; Sean Farrell, Director at Seed Investments; Belinda van der Vyver, Director at Walkers Attorneys.

LIBRARIES OPENED IN 2013:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHOOL</th>
<th>DATE OPENED &amp; DONOR/FARTNER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mitchell Heights Primary, Tafelsig</td>
<td>16 February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hector Peterson Secondary, Kraaifontein</td>
<td>6 March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreston Primary, Maillard</td>
<td>11 March - Kate Cumberland (UK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aalofada Primary, Athlone</td>
<td>23 April (Word Book Day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intshayelelo Primary, Khayelitsha</td>
<td>3 June - Schools Improvement Initiative (UCT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westridge Secondary, Westridge</td>
<td>11 September - Open Book Festival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makupula High, Kayamand</td>
<td>4 October - Fulbright Scholarship Teacher Assistants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Slovo Secondary, Khayelitsha</td>
<td>26 November - Nedbank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Searidge Park Primary, Tafelsig</td>
<td>28 November - St Cyprians School</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As of January 2014, The Bookery has relocated to new premises, just around the corner from the Equal Education Law Centre (EELC), at: Ground Floor, Plain Park, 79 Plain Street, Cape Town. Telephone: +27 (0) 21 461 4189
On 5 December 2013, EE joined billions around the world in saluting one of the greatest ever leaders of liberation and social justice: Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela.

Madiba united not only South Africa but the world. He taught us that forgiveness and reconciliation are far more powerful than punishment and revenge. And for these and many other reasons, his death inspired a global, weeks-long outpouring of appreciation and his life has left us with a legacy that will never be forgotten.

As a mass movement of mainly working-class South African youth, EE is striving to affirm the democratic breakthrough achieved by Madiba and his comrades. The negotiated settlement, as embodied in the Constitution, is the basis upon which South Africans must continue the struggle for freedom and equality. There is a long way to go.

In honour of the father of our democracy, and in the belief that someday every one of us truly can be equal, EE pledges to continue playing its part in this, the struggle that has bridged every generation.

Farewell, Tata Madiba.

“Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world”
EQUALEDUCATION LAW CENTRE (SISTER ORG)
OFFICE: 1st Floor, 6 Spin Street, Cape Town
TELEPHONE: 021 461 1421
E-MAIL: melanie@eelawcentre.org.za

THE BOOKERY (SISTER ORG)
PHYSICAL: Ground Floor, Plein Park, 79 Plein Street, Cape Town, 8001
TELEPHONE: 021 461 4189
E-MAIL: info@thebookery.org.za

EQUALEDUCATION
Registered S18A(1) Public Benefit Organisation (PBO)
(Exemption Number 930 027 221)
Registered Non-Profit Organisation (NPO)
(Registration Number 068-288-NPO)

HEAD OFFICE
POSTAL: PO Box 40114, Elonwabeni, 7791
PHYSICAL: Washington Square, Capital Drive, Thembokwezi, Khayelitsha
TELEPHONE: 021 461 1421
E-MAIL: info@equaleducation.org.za

GAUTENG OFFICE
POSTAL & PHYSICAL: Office 706A, Royal Place,
Cnr Kerk & Eloff Streets, Johannesburg, 2001
TELEPHONE: 011 026 6225
E-MAIL: gauteng@equaleducation.org.za

www.equaleducation.org.za
LOOKING BACK ON THE STRUGGLE FOR NORMS & STANDARDS FOR SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE

A timeline of the campaign’s major events

2008

15 November 2008

The South African Schools Act is passed promoting access, quality and democratic education. As the law is implemented, the country’s people are disappointed that “everyone has the right to basic education” has been turned into a mockery of the Constitution.

2009

4 February

5 A and 58C. Section 12(1)(a) of the Constitution and Sections 28A and 28B of the Basic Education Act are amended to make it clear that the state must ensure that there is a free primary education for all the country’s people.

2010

3 July

The National Education Standing Committee (NESC) of Parliament decides to author Thembelani Surty to write a directive to the Department of Education to make use of the N&MEIS regulations to implement the norms and standards for school infrastructure.

2011

20 August

Minister of Education Angie Motshekga states that “everyone has the right to basic education” is no crisis.

22 August

Surty says the norms and standards for school infrastructure are collected, teachers and parents are supported toEE, spreading to EE Khayelitsha’s circuits, districts and schools.

2012

30 August

The Minister of Finance and the Minister of Basic Education announce that, in the next financial year, R12 billion will be spent on the N&MEIS regulations.

24 May

At a press conference, the President of the Western Cape and the Eastern Cape and the Minister of Education, Angie Motshekga, make the pledge that: “By 30 November 2013, the Western Cape and the Eastern Cape will have 98 new schools, and 138 schools will be in use by 1 April 2014.”

2013

11 July

The order states that a new draft of the norms and standards for school infrastructure is promulgated by the President.

29 November

Based on the hearings, the Constitutional Court of South Africa, in Judge Dukada’s judgment, reads: “It is interesting to read the many quoted comments about the reality of South Africa’s education system, including the role of the police in the dire condition of schools. At the same time, we need to raise. We will write to the Public Protector and the Western Cape to represent the Western Cape.” The judgement states that the Western Cape government, the Minister of Education, Angie Motshekga, and the Deputy Minister of Education should be summoned to appear before the Constitutional Court.

12 December

The Western Cape government, the Minister of Education, Angie Motshekga, and the Deputy Minister of Education are summoned to appear before the Constitutional Court to explain why they have failed to implement the norms and standards for school infrastructure.