



Annual Report 2018

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1. Message from the Coordinator



A year of drift and trenches

As 2018 comes to a close we reflect on year that can in many ways be said to be year of rising hopes abroad and false hopes at home. International developments in 2018 have seen important shifts to the left, although the general rightward drift that has been evident in the last few years continued. In the US there has been a preparedness to organise among progressive forces, and social justice issues and even socialism has been put on the agenda by a number of young, mainly women activists. As 2018 came to a close, the “yellow vests” signaled the rise in mobilisation against years of neoliberal austerity.

In South Africa the year began with the victory of Cyril Ramaphosa in the ANC presidential title race, followed by a whole circus of ‘recall’ of President Jacob Zuma. The “new dawn” promised by the new President of the country failed to materialise, and after a short period of euphoria all the social, economic and indeed political

indices in the country continued their downward drift. Unemployment continued to rise, South Africa’s economy went into a “technical” recession (but for the working class a continuation of a long depression), violence against women continued its upward spiral, and as we close the year the ever present xenophobia against African nationals continued to flare. The “new dawn” notwithstanding, the balance of power within the ANC was such that President Ramaphosa had to make peace with the Zuma faction in the ANC. The press spent time speculating about whether this showed a lack of political will and a compromised president, or the president was playing a “long game”. Within the ruling class and the ruling party, 2018 was therefore a year in which everything was on hold until the elections of 2019. Also, parliamentary opposition parties revealed their lack of any alternative programme beside ‘anti-corruption’ and ‘anti-Zuma’.

In this period working class organising and mobilisation also showed the same drift, the same lack of any urgency and lack of clarity of politics that afflicted the ruling class and its parties. The continuing social delivery protests and strikes on the shopfloor were not met by any political or organisational coherence within the organisations of the working class.

Three key initiatives of mass national mobilisation and organising began with great promised, and as if infected

by the malaise of the ruling class, fizzled out or ended being captured by the elite parties and classes in society. At the beginning of the year labour law amendments not only sought to institutionalise cheap labour through the National Minimum Wage, they also sought to weaken unions' ability to defend workers by passing anti-union strike provisions. A campaign initiated by the Casual Workers Advice Office was supported by the South African Federation of Trade Unions (Safu) and led to significant marches on the 24 April 2018 in major cities and towns. These marches promised a militant and robust campaign, but to date it has stuttered and has not realised the promise of major mobilisations that the marches of 24 April seemed to indicate.

The marches and the campaign seemed to get a new lease of life with the hosting of Working Class Summit at the end of July. The summit too promised much but delivered little. Almost 6 months after its first meeting, the Summit has not managed to get any real mobilisation off the ground. On 1 August women mobilised against violence against women with the slogan #TotalShutdown. This particular mobilisation ended up being captured by the ANC government in a Presidential Summit that repeated all the promises that ANC governments have made for more than 20 years. The possibilities of mobilising women on a key issue, and also building a women's movement ended up in the corridors of the Union Building.

At the level of national politics 2018 has therefore been a year of much promise but little delivery, a year of drift and indecision, a year of waiting and lack of action. This notwithstanding, at a local level the working class continued to struggle and make small if important headway. Community Health Care workers won important legal victories that laid the basis for organising among CHWs, and through inspiration, workers in the Expanded Public Works Programme. Workers continued to mobilise and win victories using gaps in a regressive labour relations regime, using sections of the law to roll back casualisation.

In 2018 Khanya College shadowed these developments, and together with the various constituencies we work with participated in all the key national mobilisations and organising initiatives. Through its various initiatives including the Winter School, the Jozi Book Fair, Karibu and the Mass Advice programme, Khanya College participated in the trenches the working class continues to fight against poverty, inequality and oppression. As the curtain falls on 2018, Khanya College will cast an internal spotlight on those trenches that constitute stepping stones to future battles by the working class, and that have built working class organising and capacity to further struggles for improvement in its daily lives, and for a new society free of poverty, exploitation and oppression.

Oupa Lehulere
College Coordinator

2. Introduction

The All College Conference in 2014 remains a landmark in that it mapped out a strategic perspective for the college based on a thorough-going assessment of the SA context, the needs of the working class and the challenges facing the social justice movement. Since then the new orientation was concretely implemented over the past three-years from 2015-2017.

The main shift for Khanya College was the specified orientation to the primary organisations of the working class, or where the working class is reproduced on a daily basis, as a means to support and rebuild the capacities and generic skills. While the College had to reconceptualise its programmes and reconfigure its implementation structures to effect the new orientation, the first cycle after the ACC was an important opportunity to explore what the orientation to 'primary organisations' means for movement building, and how to do this supportively but unobtrusively, without interfering or tampering with the social processes. The achievements and lessons of the first cycle are highlighted in this annual report

and need to be seamlessly and purposefully incorporated into the next phase, 2018-2021, as the continuity of movement building.

Although 2018 has not been without difficulties, the continuity of movement building was not only maintained but found important traction and there was overall positive developments, growth and some victories in the College's work: the Community Health Workers won their arbitration award and recognition as permanent employees of Gauteng Health Department; the participation of social movements and communities at the 10th Jozi Book Fair Festival confirmed the orientation and growth potential; the Karibu newspaper was placed online, together with 150 articles since 2015, contributing to a wider distribution and Khanya's Advice Centre will open in the first quarter of 2019. Important strides were made to strengthen the institution, enskilling staff, diversifying funding, improving internal efficiencies and data collection.

This report provides a brief overview of Khanya College's work in 2018.



3. Movement building Continuity

This is the first year of the 2018-2021 project cycle, a new phase for the College. 2017 ended the first three-year cycle since the adoption of Khanya's strategic orientation at the All College Conference (ACC) in 2014. The ACC mapped out a strategic orientation towards 'primary organisations' of the working class, and outlined a new programme structure for the College (see below). In preparation for the 2018-2021 cycle the College reviewed the achievements and lessons of the first phase of the strategic orientation.

3.1 Achievements of the first 3 years of the 2014 Strategy

The 2015-2017 cycle gave the College an opportunity to explore and implement the orientation towards the "primary organisations of the working class", adopted at the ACC. The key achievements of this phase of the project need to be seen against this background and have positioned the College's work positively.

3.1.1 Movement building among CHWs

- In only 3 years the College facilitated the building of a mass movement of Community Healthcare Workers (CHWs) from a collection of 20 people to a Forum with a defined membership of 1300, democratically elected leaders in more than 80 clinics and an activist base of 150 CHWs.
- Underpinned by mass struggles, the Forum won an important legal case on the status of "volunteer" workers in 1916. And, after a lengthy arbitration the South African Public Sector Bargaining Council Award confirmed the status of CHWs as fulltime employees of the Gauteng Health Department.

3.1.2 Grounding the Jozi Book Fair

- The ACC clarified the long-term direction of the Jozi Book Fair (JBF), and set up a process of rooting the JBF's activities among



organisation.

3.1.5 Building the College's Technical Infrastructures and Resource Mobilisation

- Important improvements were made to the financial administration in the College and 57 financial reports and audits were generated; and improving these systems continues. The generation of narrative reports, data collection and processing for Monitoring and Evaluation purposes has begun and will be completed early in the next phase.
- The development of business processes for the College's resource units – Bohlale Ba Basebetse (House of Movements) and Busara Research and Publishing Institute - are at an early stage and a key focus in the next cycle.

3.2 Lessons Learnt

A vital lesson was the importance of a programme strategy and a strong foundation for the development of College programmes. The focus on CHWs and the JBF as key programmes in the last cycle created a foundation for the College to upscale other projects (Mass Advice Days, *Karibu!* & Forum for Activist Journalists) in the forthcoming cycle. This indicated that before upscaling a programme, a process to create a core activist group, a social and organisational/institutional base to anchor the project, and a medium-term perspective are needed to ensure

success. These two programmes now also share their activist/constituency bases and are making the building phase of other Khanya programmes clearer and more systematic.

Another key lesson is the need for Khanya to strengthen its capacity to leverage the work that it is already doing and the networks with organisations and individuals that it has built up over the years. This requires that the College's data-collection and management of infrastructures be improved, and forms an important indicator-objective of the next 3-year cycle.

Lastly, a key lesson learnt was the importance of diversification of sources of the College's resources, and building an independent base of resources for both the College and the social movements that it serves.

In light of the review of the achievements and lessons of the last 3-years, and the outlook for the next 3 years, the College refined a sharper focus of its work and its evaluation. The next 3-year cycle is therefore a continuation of the last 3 years of work.



4. About Khanya College



Khanya College is an independent non-government organisation based in Johannesburg, South Africa. Established in 1986, the primary aim of Khanya College is to assist various constituencies within working class and poor communities to respond to the challenges posed by the forces of economic and political globalisation.

Statement of Purpose

The mission of Khanya College is to:

- a. Provide education that is relevant for the needs of historically oppressed communities;
- b. Contribute to the strengthening of community based organisations, trade

unions and non-governmental organisations;

- c. Contribute to a process of social change and development;
- d. Operate democratically, accountably and efficiently.

Constituencies

The College is committed to serving organisations and individuals from working class and poor communities. The College is politically non-sectarian in its relationships with various organisations from the communities it serves. Over many years of work with mass organisations, the College's main constituencies included: emerging social movements in town and country, trade unions, community based organisations, student and youth organisations, co-operatives, churches and ecumenical organisations, and non-governmental organisations.



5. Khanya College's Institutional Design

Board of Trustees

Highest decision-making body, & custodians of College's Mission, meets quarterly.

College Coordinator

A member of the Board; Responsible for the daily management of the College

College Coordinating Team (CCT)

The CCT consists of the College Coordinator and Deputy Coordinators; and is responsible for the daily management of the College.

Programme Coordinating Team (PCT)

The PCT consists of the CCT & managers of Khanya programmes. The PCT undertakes daily executive, administrative & management functions; meets regularly.

All College Staff Meeting

Staff meetings held every 6 weeks on Programme and Administrative issues.



6. College Objective, Programme Concept & Implementation Structure

6.1 College Objective

The College has an overall institutional strategic objective that provides the basis for unifying and orienting all project activities. For the 2018-2021 project cycle the institutional objective is:

To contribute to the development of strong and broad-based civil society organisations and institutions that will promote a culture of human rights, tolerance and social and political accountability; and thus contribute to the emergence of a more socially and economically equal society in South Africa and in the region.

The underlying philosophy of the work of the College is that only through organising independent organisations within the working class can the power relations in society be transformed towards a more just world.

6.2 Programme Concept

The College's project work is organised conceptually into four tiers as follows:

The *first tier* provides direct and ongoing links to the primary organisations within communities and these are: Community Health Workers (CHWs), Mass (legal) Advice Work (Mass Advice Days) and education and training with school youth (Tsohang Batjha) and children (Poetry

Buddies). These initiatives respond to the immediate struggles of the working class (healthcare, HIV/AIDS, access to rights and deteriorating education), and provides the basis for more mass based work, self-organisation and self-education.

The *second tier* brings together the work of building networks and platforms for debate (the Winter School and the Jozi Book Fair) that play a catalytic role, facilitate ongoing links between the various self-initiatives, and enable primary organisations to transition to more mass based transformative initiatives.

The *third tier* provides platforms for working class self-education and includes various newsletters, the Karibu! newspaper and book clubs. It focuses on developing a theoretical understanding of the world in which activists live and act.



The *fourth tier* focuses on strengthening the College as an institution to facilitate its catalytic role sustainably. This includes developing leadership layers,

building administrative infrastructure, governance, financial sustainability and resource mobilisation.

work is streamlined into 3 divisions to ensure efficient implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of work. The divisions house specific projects, see Table below.

6.3 Implementation Structures

The College's institutional programme

3 Divisions	Objective	Project Work
Strategy Centre for the Theory & Practice of Social Movements	Strengthen the working class & its organisations to respond to challenges.	Community Health Workers (CHWs), Mass Advice Legal Support, Activist Journalists, annual Winter School & Feminist Network.
Critical Citizenship & Education	Rebuild the capacities & generic skills of the working class & a culture of critical thinking, debate & citizenship.	School youth (Tsohang Batjha), Children (Poetry Buddies), Library Monitors, Readers Project, Writers Project & Jozi Book Fair Festival
Coordination Division	Strengthen Khanya to play a catalytic role in social justice movement building	Administration, Human Resources, Finance, Fundraising, Governance & Board of Trustees, Resources mobilisation for movement building & Khanya Business Units.



7. Context of Khanya's Work

7.1 General

Since his inauguration as President of South Africa, Cyril Ramaphosa proceeds to consolidate his position within the ANC and the country. While his presidency was generally welcomed, this was short-lived as economic decline set in since the second quarter of 2018 with little chance of recovery. With national elections looming in the first half of 2019, Ramaphosa presides over the most unequal country in the world, and chances are slim that he will resolve and not deepen the social crisis.

The situation in South Africa has developed along three main lines:

1. Continuing deterioration of the social and economic situation in the country, impact seriously on women and youth. The failure to resolve the historical and structural problems of the South African economy in the brief period of growth in the late 1990s to the mid-2000s meant that
2. The concentration of wealth and the growth of social inequality has accelerated, leading to intense struggles for resources within the ruling elite; and increasing social protests for basic services and jobs. The country is in a social crisis with no end in sight and

when the global economic crisis of 2008 registered, the problems of poverty, mass unemployment and hunger were reinforced and accentuated. Already, on the eve of the economic crisis of 2008, 60% of the population was classified as living in poverty. Since then unemployment has increased and is conservatively now 27,7%, and the official expanded rate is now 36,4%. The youth are hardest hit with unemployment between 38% to 50%. Stats SA talks about the "feminisation of unemployment" with an estimated 30% of women unemployed. More than 16 million people live off a social grant, a meagre existence, habituating millions to poverty.



when combined with the effects of HIV/AIDS, declining nutritional standards and rising food insecurity, the economic and social consequences of the potential loss of the most productive part of the population, is serious to say the least. The situation correlates very strongly with rising gender violence, stubborn HIV infection rates, violence in society in general, rising crime and levels of incarceration, and declining educational performance levels among working class children and youth. In 2017, Oxfam South Africa reported that 1% of SA's population owns 42% of the country's wealth and that the gap between rich and poor has widened since 1994, with women and youth at the bottom.



protests grew over two decades. State violence became the only way to deal with rising protest, crime and social violence that are products of mass impoverishment and the courts tend to be the 'end-point' for those who can afford redress.



The overhang of repression over society is paralleled and reinforced by a growing political and social intolerance. The indices of this are sexual violence (including against the LGBTI+ community), xenophobia, political violence and killings, and other forms of intolerance. There is a systematic increase in the power of chiefs, capital, and men over women and their bodies, thus underwriting the wave of violence against women currently underway.

3. There is a crisis of democracy as democratic spaces decline and the threat of authoritarian populism increases. The policies of austerity adopted since 1994, and the mass impoverishment that resulted from them, introduced a dynamic of repression within the political, economic and social spaces of South Africa as social

These developments are closing spaces for debates and engagement within the broader society. Another feature of closing democratic spaces is the increasing concentration of media ownership and a convergence of editorial positions of the dominant media around defending the policies of austerity and neoliberalism.

These 3 elements – impoverishment, inequality and closing democratic spaces – converge to define a particularly difficult context for the project of democratic self-organising. The economic decline and the entrenched power of the elite groups in society is likely to deepen inequality in South Africa, and will lead to more social fracturing. Public declarations against corruption notwithstanding, the decline is likely to exacerbate corruption among the elites as they strive to maintain their wealth and standards of living in a regressive economic context. The consequence of this - especially if a recession persists - is a difficult context for movement building and may contribute to a further decline of civil society. Against a background of government commitment to austerity, poverty among working people will increase.

7.2 Working Class Responses & (some) Victories

The working class and its organisations remain fragmented and disorganised. The generally low generic skills amongst working people, the precarious conditions of the struggle for survival and the organisational and theoretical weaknesses have been major stumbling blocks to develop continuity, and stable leaderships and membership within organisations. This fluidity and at times instability, continues to weaken the movements, together with the lack of political and organisational clarity.

However, notwithstanding many weaknesses, 2018 has also seen a small but significant shift within working class struggles for social justice. This came in the form of Constitutional Court victories, successful mobilisations and the convening of working class



organisations.



1. The march (25 April 2018) against the proposed Labour Relations Act (LRA) Amendments convened progressive organisations of the working class, even though it did not stop the legislation. A Working Class Summit was later convened led by the newly formed South African Federation of Trade Unions (SAFTU) where over 1400 grass roots organisations met to forge unity in struggle against neoliberalism in South Africa.
2. The Constitutional Court ruling on the issue of labour broker workers was a victory even though it does not remove the system of labour brokers altogether. The ruling states that after working for the same client company for 3 months, the worker must be made a permanent employee of the client company and not the labour broker.
3. The Xolobeni case is a victory of a rural community over a giant Australian mining company. The Constitutional Court ruled that communities must give full and formal consent for the mining company to be granted a

mining license. Even though the Department of Mineral Resources sided with the mining company the community won that struggle.

4. Similarly, the Social Justice Coalition's victory at the Constitutional Court affirmed the right to protest without getting permission prior. This is a victory for workers who could not get permission to strike or have been threatened by court interdicts.
5. After a 2-year long arbitration struggle, the Award of the South African Public Sector Bargaining Council (28 September 2018) that CHWs are permanent employees of the Gauteng Health Department is a landmark victory for all 'volunteer' workers, especially black women workers. The South African government is arguably the largest employer of 'volunteer' workers and this Award has already inspired CHWs to organise themselves nationally, and will have a similar effect on other precarious workers.

The working class is still to benefit from these victories and its organisations are still too weak to enforce the victories.



8. Summary Overview of Khanya College's Work

In 2018 the College completed 599 activities excluding consultation meetings with individuals and organisations. The activities brought together 7 603 direct participants, that included activists, members of communities and the general public. More than 179 organisations participated in Khanya's activities including schools, libraries, NGOs', social movements, and CHWs.



The College completed all planned work and made major strides in its various programmes which lifted the overall institution. The College also produced more than 30 publications, many of which were constituency based newsletters.

8.1 The Strategy Centre for the Theory & Practice of Social Movements

8.1.1 Community Health Workers

The CHWs exemplify movement building through struggle and in this period the project carried out 111 activities, excluding 44 field-visits by organisers and the leadership. These

activities involved over 790 CHWs, of which about 85% were women. The CHWs now have a membership of 1 986 and a presence in 120 clinics, close to its target of 200 clinics by 2021.

The CHWs took an important step towards establishing their own independent organisation (Gauteng Community Health Care Forum) when they opened an office at the House of Movements and employed 2 organisers to recruit and run the office. The Forum collects monthly subscriptions from its members. The 5 Office Bearers (OBs) elected at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) in 2017 rotate to run the office after work. The CHWs maintain their constitutional obligation that 75% of leadership must be women. The OBs meet regularly to deal with various aspects of the organisations.

After a two-year legal struggle, the Forum finally won their struggle for recognition when the Public Health and Social Development Sectoral Bargaining Council (PHSDSBC) declared CHWs as permanent workers of the Gauteng Department of Health. This comes after continuous struggles that pressured the Department not to further postpone the process.

The profile of the Forum was enhanced within the social justice movement and the public domain. The CHWs supported fraternal and feminist struggles and participated in the picket at the Constitutional Court on

the status of precarious workers and labour brokers together with NUMSA, Simunye Workers Forum (SWF) and the Casual Workers Advice Office (CWAO). The Forum also participated in the Working Class Summit (21-22 July 2018) and picketed the National Gender Summit (1 November 2018) to protest the exclusion of working class women who are at the receiving end of violence. This saw CHWs on multiple national radio stations and newspapers. The emphasis on building a strong working class health movement that does not only focus on labour issues was one of the great achievements in the Forum.

Working People” and raised the profile of CHWs’ struggles.

8.1.2 Feminist Network

Building women’s leadership and feminising social justice struggles has been a core goal of Khanya College for many years. The Feminist Network arose out of the 2017 Winter School, themed ‘Challenges of feminist organising in community struggles’, an important step towards integrating women’s issues into movement building. The Network consists of precarious women workers and activists from the Gauteng Community Health Care Forum; SWF, Orphan and Vulnerable Children’s Centre coordinators and the African Reclaimers (recycling women workers). The network has sustained the consistent participation of 40 women.

The Feminist Network focuses on how to ensure issues of women’s equity and women’s liberation are integrated and refracted in the organisation; at the level of analysis, organising strategy and organising methodology. This is important at all levels of organisational infrastructure, campaigns, and the make-up of activists within the public sphere and in their homes.

Khanya provided the Network with important training to understand their rights in the context of South Africa’s Constitution and this resulted in an 8-page Setsi sa Mosadi newsletter written by the women themselves, confirming a transfer of skills.



The Forum also launched their book, *Our Lives, Our Communities*, about CHWs in Gauteng sharing their stories and their work. The book was officially launched at the Jozi Book Fair Festival 2018 under the theme “Literature and

In preparation for the 2018 Winter School theme on Struggles and Survival, the College held a training workshop (29 May 2018) with the Network to prepare for and assist in running the School. The School (15-19 July 2018) held an engaging discussion with representatives of the #TheTotalShutdown on their perspectives and the planned march to protest gender based violence.



The Feminist Network made several public interventions: mobilising women to march on 1 August 2018 in Pretoria against gender based violence, which attracted 6 000 women and gender non-conforming people. The Network later critiqued the march and the overall campaign for its exclusion of working class women. The Network does not believe that #TheTotalShutdown is pro-working class women as it claims to be because they do not deal with the sources of gender based violence, and this is reflected in their demands, organising strategies and relationship to government.

The Network is finding traction and influence. In September the Simunye Workers Forum which organises

casual workers, launched their Women's Forum. On 1 November 2018, the Gauteng Community Health Care Forum and the Simunye Women Workers Forum staged a picket at the Gender Summit in Pretoria and sent a strong message of its intention to organise a working class feminist movement.

8.1.3 *Karibu!* Newspaper & Forum of Activist Journalists

In the period under review the main focus of *Karibu!* and the Forum of Activist Journalists (FAJ) project was to ensure that the *Karibu! Online* newsletter functions and that it published articles regularly that begin to reach a wider audience. The focus also involved training *Karibu!* staff to understand and manage Wordpress and the technical side of the online newspaper platform daily. As part of setting *Karibu! Online* on a strong footing, the staff devoted a considerable amount of time to ensuring that all previous articles (more than 150) that were published in *Karibu!* hardcopy editions since 2015 were available online. During this period Khanya staff wrote 67 feature articles that were uploaded electronically.

This period also saw the training and preparation for the Winter School by activist journalists for the production of a daily newsletter, *Imbila Yesu*, and the *My Class* for the Jozi Book Fair Festival. In the period under review *Karibu! Online* received over 200 000 visitors.

The *Karibu!* and the FAJ have made progress and *Karibu! Online* edition has been a cornerstone of the project. The FAJ team strengthened its relationship with working class communities by doing more than 11 in-the-field news coverage reports of working class communities covering marches, land occupations, public demonstrators and working class summits. Given the dearth of opportunities for working class access to information and to express themselves, the *Karibu!* has strategically positioned itself to fill this vacuum. The partnership with fraternal NGOs has grown this year which saw the *Karibu! Online* publishing a number of articles from NGOs, trade unions, community organisations and the social justice movement at large. FAJ is important as it assists to create community journalists and made important strides.



8.1.4 Mass Advice Days

The Mass Advice Days (MAD) provides legal support to activists and communities as a movement building approach. The following activities were implemented in this period: More than 570 affidavits were collected from CHWs in preparation for the arbitration case with the Gauteng Health Department; the staff consulted with 23 individuals around various issues, but mainly the unfair dismissals of CHWs by the Department of Health; meetings were held with other Advice Centres as part of preparations for the launch of the Khanya Advice Centre in

early in 2019.

The Project focused on training and infrastructure development, and community legal problem-solving. This saw the MAD taking up cases at the CCMA and accessing other justice institutions. While the College remains committed to the MAD and its potential is still largely undeveloped, no Mass Advice Day was held this year. Instead, the focus was on supporting a core group of activists within CHWs to take up this task.



8.1.5 20th Annual Winter School

This year Khanya celebrated its 20th annual Winter School, a major feat in the context of difficult conditions. The School brings together activists from social movements, unions, NGOs and community organisations nationally to develop their analysis and understanding of society, network, share their struggles and forge solidarity networks.

The Theme of the School was “Struggles and Survival within Communities and Social Movements”, interrogating the challenges that activists and working people face to meet immediate livelihoods and

sustain their organisations in the context of growing impoverishment and increasing social inequality. The School used several case studies like the Anti-Privatisation Forum to focus on the high turnover of activists and social movements due to pressures of survival and corrupt political cultures.



51 participants (60% women) from 21 organisations attended the School and affirmed a commitment to unity and solidarity in a context where organisations of working people remain fragmented and disorganised. Activists created 'new' communication channels like using whatsapp to keep in-touch and inform each other about the progress and setbacks of struggles.

Activists came from different sectors such as housing, labour, environment, food sovereignty, health, social justice NGOs and community organisations. Solidarity networks were established with organisations on these various sectors. The aim is not to form new organisations but to strengthen existing organisations and struggles. The Feminist Network, amongst others, is a successful case in point. Community

activist journalists from FAJ and Benchmarks participated together with participants and produced five editions of the *Imbila Yesu*. The newsletter provided information about the debates at the School, profiles of activists, organisations and local struggles.

8.2 Critical Citizenship & Education

The Jozi Book Fair (JBF) consists of a number of ongoing projects that take place throughout the year and the annual Jozi Book Fair Festival. The main aim of the JBF is to deepen a culture of reading and writing in all South Africa's languages, deepen critical thinking and enable people to 'read the word and the world' i.e. understand the world in which they live and act.

8.2.1 Poetry Buddies

The Poetry Buddies (PB) programme consists of 130 children between 6-12 years of age, and 15 trainer coordinators from 7 OVC Centres. The children are mostly (60%) girls and coordinators are (70%) young women. The JBF held 5 full day training sessions with coordinators and provided them with books and educational material to encourage children to read and write throughout the year. The use of play and games is widely encouraged as it builds confidence and makes learning fun and effortless. The coordinators are 'volunteer workers' and often their meagre stipend is not forthcoming. Given their precarious conditions there is a high turnover of coordinators in

the OVC Centres and this affects the children and the project.



Notwithstanding these problems, the children produced 70 poems that were published and launched at the JBF Festival, *Poetry for Friends 4*. The coordinators speak directly to the objective of the JBF to build the capacities and generic skills (reading, writing and cognitive skills) of children and the coordinators, largely young adults who have dropped out of school or have no finances to continue their education. This also provides the coordinators with a 'second chance' to read and self-educate. All the coordinators observe that the reading project has increased the children's confidence and self-esteem. The coordinators also confirm that reading has increased their own confidence and interest in the world around them.

8.2.2 Tsohang Batjha

The project works with 46 schools, supporting book clubs with books and training library monitor coordinators. Tsohang Batjha (TB) organises school youth between the ages of 12-18 years of age and book club members vary between 4 to 5 people per group. There is probably between 150 to 250 members (although about

600 learners usually attend the JBF Schools Programme). In the absence of teachers, the JBF trains library monitors to coordinate activities of school youth, especially the book clubs.



This year the JBF successfully held 4 writing workshops and 3 reading workshops on how to write short stories, and deepen reading skills. The project's third annual JBF Schools Short Story Competition received 136 entries from schools and OVC Centres, a significant increase from last year's submissions. The 10 best stories were published as *Love is in the Air*, and launched at the JBF Festival in September.

The JBF held 32 TB Library sessions at the House of Movements in the inner-city. The JBF provides an important space for youth in downtown Johannesburg in a context where recreation and cultural facilities are non-existent. The TB Library has expanded to include drama (35 sessions), which is very popular with school youth. The TB drama group performed Gibson Kente's production, *Too Late*, at the JBF Festival. Similarly, Khanya started the Jazz

School to link reading to other art forms. The jazz classes are held every Friday (19 sessions), and started off with playing the recorder. Besides keeping youth safe and learning music skills, the jazz is also a means to learn about the country's cultural heritage.



8.2.3 Library Monitors

The library monitors (25) are school youth who play a critical role in coordinating book clubs at the schools the JBF organises. While the JBF organises at 47 schools teachers are not consistently active. The turn to Library Monitors therefore also encourages self-organisation and self-education. The JBF provides the monitors with training one Saturday a month. The monitors hold their book clubs together, transfer the training they get to members, encourage school youth to read and write and participate in the Short Story Competition, and shape the Schools Programme at the JBF Festival. The monitors also gather stories that book clubs write for the TB newsletter about the issues that they face, their poetry, and book reviews etc. The monitors have developed into a leadership layer that is indispensable to the project and the JBF is committed to

providing them with more systematic support and training.

8.2.4 Annual JBF Festival

This year the JBF celebrates its 10th annual Festival with its theme, 'Literature and Working People'. By March the JBF wall murals, a unique feature of the Festival, were up throughout the city. The JBF works with its various constituencies throughout the year, and they showcase their work, poetry, book launches and perform their drama at the Festival. In addition, the JBF makes a public call to invite small publishers, authors, artists, civil society, NGOs and the public to exhibit and host events at the Festival. The JBF engaged in more than 45 events including meetings with various organisations in preparation for the JBF Festival, engaging exhibitors, publishers, authors and artists and the public. Over the past 3 years, 50% of events was hosted at the Festival and this provides the fair with another distinctive feature, that it is curated 'from below', by the public.



8.3 Institutional Strengthening

8.3.1 Finance

The financial systems and the production of reports and audits continues to draw on the huge strides the finance department made in the previous cycle. This continues to hold the College in good stead in 2018 to meet all internal and external compliance and accountability needs, to complete quarterly audits speedily and efficiently; and makes financial and general query responses and reporting quicker. Finance staff produced numerous financial reports and audited statements (8) this year, in addition to regular financial administration & management.

This improvement in efficiency facilitated greater project implementation and the College has now turned its attention to improve the reporting, and monitoring and evaluation of its programmes. The key focus in this period has been on the setup and development of data collection and management systems to enable the College to produce narrative reports accurately and consistently. The basic design of back-end systems is currently being tested and refined.

8.3.2 Fundraising

The fundraising situation is becoming more competitive and difficult internationally and Khanya realises the need to find sustainable ways to raise resources for movement building. In this context, the College established the Bathekgi Programme

of 'loyalty subscribers', which although in its early stages, aims to ease the pressure in the funding front. In this period Bathekgi has 140 subscribers. Although the aim was to get 300 subscribers by the end of 2018, the initiative is in motion and will have a positive effect on diversifying Khanya's funding.

This reporting period also focused on creating a fundraising infrastructure to rapidly assist with the production of proposals, identification of appropriate donors, and tracking the progress of various funding proposals. Related to this, the College also set up donor scorecards to track and improve donor management and support.

A team was identified to focus on this task, and by the end of 2018 a number of proposals had been sent to more than 300 CSI companies and three donors.

8.3.3 Programme Monitoring & Evaluation

All Khanya's Programme Assessment, and Monitoring and Evaluation activities were implemented according to plan. The four Home-weeks held were critical for support and engagement for staff self-awareness and to strengthen staff capacity. Khanya's recruiting path: from intern to probation and confirmation of employment, has proved to be viable for the organisation and young people seeking employment.

Khanya's staff programmes are key to the internal life of the College and social cohesion. Activities such as birthdays,

Christmas gifts and staff outings provide a basis for engagement and fun. The Staff newspaper club and book club meet regularly once a week, and this contributes to developing an awareness of the society in which they live and act, and assist in the development of their own reading and writing capacities, and thereby the College.

The formation of a second tier leadership improved this year and the College formed a broader Extended Programme Coordination Team (Ext-PCT) that brings together additional staff members of the different projects to discuss, debate and direct the College's work. This has seen more staff members taking initiative and ownership of the work within the College.

The political and feminist consciousness amongst staff has grown and was reflected in a staff seminar that assessed the #TheTotalShutdown march. While women staff participated in the March in Pretoria, the males cooked and discussed the sources of gender based violence in society. The staff seminar that followed was engaging and broke new ground. Amongst others was a unanimous decision that gender based violence should not be tolerated from staff members, in any aspect of their lives. This far-reaching position will be discussed for inclusion in the Khanya Conditions of Employment, amongst others.

8.3.4 Khanya Resource Units

The Khanya Group of Companies is moving slowly towards increased sustainability. Bohlale ba Basebetsi is reliable and dependable with assisting the College Programmes, and similarly Busara Institute for Research and Publishing has contributed financially to the College's sustainability.

The Resource Unit team has reached a milestone by minimising wastage through daily monitoring of water and electricity meters; and addressing discrepancies with the municipality timeously. This has led to Bohlale and Busara saving on water and electricity bills and contributing funds to Khanya College.

Khanya's resource units, Bohlale and Busara have been successful in their own right; and have contributed to the success of the College's work. Busara has become a publisher in its own right and similarly, Bohlale supports the College's programme work and contributes to its overall implementation and efficiency.



BOHLALE BA BASEBETSI

Busara assists the JBF and Khanya to publish books accessibly and

affordably, especially translations into African languages for children. This contributes to promoting self-education and uplifts the generic skills of the working class. Busara is fast becoming a progressive publisher associated with publishing African languages, and affordable publishing. This will assist with the emergence of a translations department, although it is in its early stages. The Jozi Book Shop promotes the culture of reading to working people by making books affordable and accessible in communities. Through Busara, Khanya is able to supply copies of all its books to the 86 libraries of the City of Johannesburg, for free.



BUSARA INSTITUTE
FOR RESEARCH AND PUBLISHING

Bohlale provides venues, catering and transport to Khanya and other social partners at competitive rates. The unit aims to build good relations with social partners and provide the highest quality of service. Bohlale also provides office spaces for rent and venues to the public. The company has a fully equipped theatre and industrial kitchen. Although the transport fleet is old, with regular maintenance, a reliable service is provided. A 9-seater

Kia vehicle was added to the fleet and is used to transport activists and equipment needed by Bohlale for various events.

The House of Movements building is in a generally good condition, very neat, daily cleaned and regularly maintained. (The commercial value of the building has also increased.) Staffing has generally been consistent and Bohlale gets consultants when needed for the building and/or catering services. A small, relatively skilled and semi-skilled staff is employed. The premises contain security and are always safe during the day and night.

The College is busy bringing the financial reports and audits up to date for both Busara and Bohlale. Once this is done it will begin a process of engaging institutions that can potentially capitalise on Bohlale and Busara once the business plans and statutory compliance issues have been sorted out.

Conclusion

The biggest challenge of 2018 (indeed of the next 3 years) is to stay the course in the context of a deteriorating social, economic and political environment in South Africa, and indeed at an international level. This does not only impact on the terrain in which we engage in our work, but it also affects access to the resources with which these interventions must be carried out. The College is developing interventions to meet this challenge, but it is clearly going to be a serious struggle.

9. Attachments

9.1 Khanya Board of Trustees

Ida Adonis
John Appolis
Timothy Bruinders
Gareth Coleman
Mondli Hlatshwayo
Mokesh Morar
Moses Manganyi
Oupa Lehulere
Spiridoula Webster

9.2 Khanya Staff

Juliet Kabe
Phenyo Legoale
Oupa Lehulere
Alfred Lethebe
Tebogo Mfikwe
Selina Mabena
Dorothy Mabelebele
Lehlogonolo Maenetja
Mzandile Maila
Nosipho Mdletshe
Sabelo Makhubo
Thandekile Mathambeka
Desery Mokonyane
Tarious Mohale
Zama Mthunzi
Cyrus Mzila
Robert Mzila
Amukelani Nonyane Siyabonga Mviko
Fumani Ramanyimi
Jacobus Raphaelalani
Nhlamulo Rikhotso
Promise Sibanda
Maria Van Driel

9.3 Khanya Solidarity Partners

Afrika Groups of Sweden
Bread for the World
Foundation of Human Rights
Medico
Solidar
Zenex

9.4 List of Khanya's Publications & Media in 2018

	Publication	NO
1	Brochures	3
2	Flyers & Misc	11
3	Books	1
	CHW- our communities, our lives Book	1
	Cry Rage - book	1
	Getting Rid of it	1
	Poetry for Friends 4	1
	JBF Catalogue	1
	Batjha Kaofela: Short Stories 3	1
	Asambeni Sonke Siye eJozi Book Fair	1
	Our New Home - Children	1
	Tebogo goes to Jozi Book Fair - Children	1
	Khanya College Annual Report 2017	1
	Khanya College Annual Report 2018	1
	Leli Ikhaya Lethu Elisha	1
	Platforms and Declaration Of SA Social Movements	1
	The State of Social Movements in Southern Africa, 2018	1
4	Workshop Packs	7
5	Posters	12
6	Newsletters	
	Karibu	1
	My Class	4
	TB	3
	Forum News	4
	SSM	1
	About JBF	1
	Electronic invites	14

	Imbila Yesu	
7	Bookmark	4
8	Misc	3
	JBF Correx Boards	4
	Tshirts	2
	Spelling Bee certificates	1
	Winter School Banner	1
	Winter School menu	1
	Winter School Notebook	1
	Total	94

9.5 List of Organisations Khanya worked with in 2018

No	Organisation	Town	Sector
1	Afro Middle East Centre	Johannesburg	NGO
2	Kenya – Kamukunj Paralegal Trust	Kenya	NGO
3	Masizakhe Sitjheje Isitjhaba Ward Base Health & Well Services Outreach Team	Mpumalanga	Home Care Organisation
4	Access to Justice for Marginalised Communities in South Africa	Johannesburg	NGO
5	African Reclaimers	Johannesburg	Social Movement
6	Afrikagrupperna	Sweden	Solidarity Partner
7	Badirile Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
8	Barcelona Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
9	Barney Molokoane	Johannesburg	Clinic
10	Barona	Johannesburg	Orphan & Vulnerable Centre (OVC)
11	Bekkersdal East	Johannesburg	Clinic
12	Bekkersdal West	Johannesburg	Clinic
13	Bellavista Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
14	Benchmarks Foundation	Johannesburg	NGO
15	Birchleigh North	Johannesburg	Clinic
16	Black Sash	Johannesburg	NGO
17	Blaybank Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
18	Boiki Tlhapi Clinic	North West	Clinic

19	Boithuto Lesedi	Johannesburg	Clinic
20	Bophelong Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
21	Bronkhorstspuit Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
22	Bronkhorstspuit Hospital	Johannesburg	Clinic
23	Casual Workers Advice Office	Johannesburg	NGO
24	Catholic Church, Small Farms, Evaton	Johannesburg	NGO
25	Central Westonaria Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
26	Chief Albert Sisulu Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
27	City of Johannesburg: Arts, Culture and Heritage	Johannesburg	Municipality
28	Cosmo City Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
29	Dan Kubheka Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
30	Dark City Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
31	Dawnpark Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
32	Dirang Ka Kagiso	Johannesburg	OVC
33	Discovery Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
34	Donate a Poem, Donate a Story Initiative	Johannesburg	Self-Publisher
35	Dr Martinez Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
36	Dulla Omar -Paralegal Training	Johannesburg	NGO
37	Edenpark Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
38	Edenvale Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
39	Ekeinhof Clinic		Clinic
40	Endayeni Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
41	Enkangala Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
42	Eric Ndeleni	Johannesburg	Clinic
43	Esangweni Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
44	Ever Art	Johannesburg	Layout and Design
45	Ext 28 Voslorus Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
46	Ext 3 Khutsong Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
47	Ext3 Khutsong Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
48	Ext7 Orange Farm	Johannesburg	Clinic
49	Ext8 Ennerdale Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic

50	Ext9 Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
51	Finetown Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
52	Foundation For Human Rights	Johannesburg	NGO
53	Freedom Park Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
54	Gauteng Civic Association	Johannesburg	Social Movement
55	Gauteng Community Health Worker Forum	Johannesburg	Social Movement
56	General Industrial Workers Union of South Africa	Johannesburg	Trade Union
57	Glenhaive Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
58	Goba Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
59	Greenfield Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
60	Grow of Glory	Johannesburg	Clinic
61	Harmonic Rhythms	Zimbabwe	Jazz Band
62	Hillbrow Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
63	Housing Assembly	Cape Town	NGO
64	Igugu Lamakhosikazi	Johannesburg	Clinic
65	Ikageng	Johannesburg	OVC
66	Imbalenhle Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
67	International Labour Research Information Group	Johannesburg	NGO
68	Itsoseng Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
69	Itumeleng Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
70	J Dumane Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
71	Jacana	Johannesburg	Publisher
72	Jepe Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
73	Joburg Art Gallery	Johannesburg	Art Gallery
74	Johannesburg Central Congregation of Jehovah's Witness	Johannesburg	Church
75	Kanana Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
76	Katlegong Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
77	Khaloza Books	Johannesburg	Publisher
78	Khumalo Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
79	Khutsong Main Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
80	Kliptown Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic

81	Kocksoort Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
82	Kokosi Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
83	Lansm Publishing	Johannesburg	Publisher
84	Lawley 1	Johannesburg	Clinic
85	Lawley 2	Johannesburg	Clinic
86	Lenasia South Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
87	Lesedi La Thuto	Johannesburg	OVC
88	Lesego Clinic	North West	Clinic
89	Lethabong Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
90	Lethabong Home Based Care	Mpumalanga	NGO
91	Macodefo	Johannesburg	Social Movement
92	Magagula Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
93	Maki Legwele	Johannesburg	Clinic
94	Maropeng Home Based Care	Mpumalanga	NGO
95	Marry Moodley Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
96	Medico	Germany	Solidarity Partner
97	Mid-Ennerdal Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
98	ML Pessen Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
99	Mogale Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
100	Mohadin Clinic	North West	Clinic
101	Mohlakeng Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
102	Moleleki Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
103	Mollo Arts and Culture Development	Johannesburg	NPO
104	Moloto Home Based Care	Mpumalanga	NGO
105	Motsamai Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
106	Mountaiview Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
107	Muldesdrift Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
108	Nal'Bali	Johannesburg	Publisher
109	National Alliance For The Development of Community Advice Office	Johannesburg	NGO
110	North Drop Center	Johannesburg	Clinic
111	NUMSA	Johannesburg	Trade Union
112	Olifantsfontein Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic

113	Orange Farm Human Right Advice Centre	Johannesburg	NGO
114	PACSA	KwaZulu Natal	NGO
115	Palestine Solidarity Alliance	Johannesburg	Social Movement
116	Palmridge Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
117	Pelmo Books	Johannesburg	Publisher
118	Phenduka Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
119	Philip Moyo Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
120	Phola Park Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
121	PJ Maree Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
122	Poly Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
123	Princess Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
124	Promosa Clinic	North West	Clinic
125	PUSH etx 7	Johannesburg	OVC
126	PUSH ext 1	Johannesburg	OVC
127	Ramokonopi	Johannesburg	Clinic
128	Randgate Clini	Johannesburg	Clinic
129	Refilwe Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
130	Rena Le Lona	Johannesburg	OVC
131	Rethabiseng Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
132	Rex Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
133	Right2Know	Johannesburg	NGO
134	Rosettenville Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
135	SAMEBA	Limpopo	Political Party
136	Sibusiso Ntlantleng	Johannesburg	Clinic
137	Siera Leone – Network Movement for Justice & Development	Sie	NGO
138	Simunye Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
139	Simunye Home Based Care	Mpumalanga	NGO
140	Simunye Support Group	Johannesburg	Clinic
141	Simunye Westrand Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
142	Simunye Workers Forum	Johannesburg	Workers Forum
143	Siphuthando HBC	Johannesburg	Clinic
144	Sisonke Home Based Care	Mpumalanga	NGO

145	Sizabantu	Johannesburg	Clinic
146	South African Cities Network	Johannesburg	NGO
147	South African Federation of Trade Unions	Johannesburg	Union Federation
148	Standing Ovation	Johannesburg	Music Group
149	Steve Tshwete Clinic	North West	Clinic
150	Stredford Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
151	Tales for Change	Johannesburg	Publisher
152	Tembisa Health Center	Johannesburg	Clinic
153	Tembisa Main Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
154	The Roch Home Based Care	Mpumalanga	NGO
155	Thlokomelo	Johannesburg	OVC
156	Thulamtwana Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
157	Thusanang Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
158	Tokoloho Development Association in South Africa and PAC	Johannesburg	Self-Publisher
159	Top City Clinic	North West	Clinic
160	Treatment Action Campaign	Johannesburg	Social Movement
161	Tshepiso Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
162	University of Johannesburg	Johannesburg	University
163	Vaal Environmental Justice Alliance	Johannesburg	Social Movement
164	Villa Liza Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
165	Vlakfontein Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
166	Wannenburg Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
167	Weillersfarm Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
168	Wildebeestfontein	Johannesburg	Clinic
169	Winnie Mandela Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
170	Wits	Johannesburg	University
171	Xarra Books	Johannesburg	Publisher
172	Yarona Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
173	Yeoville Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
174	Zandspruit Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic

175	Zimbabwe – Community Working Group	Zimbabwe	NPO
176	Zithobeni Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
177	Zitsomi	Johannesburg	Publisher
178	Zonke Unit1 Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic
179	Zonke Unit2 Clinic	Johannesburg	Clinic

9.6 List of Organisations Khanya worked with in 2018

1	Africa House College
2	Asteri Primary School
3	Basa Knowledge Primary School
4	Basa Protea Glen Combined School
5	Basa Tutorial Institute
6	Bree Primary School
7	Centurion College
8	Cyrildene Primary School
9	City Kids Pre and Primary School
10	Denver Secondary School
11	Education Alive
12	Florida Park Primary School
13	Holy Family College
14	Hope Fountain combined School
15	I.H Harris Primary School
16	Ilinge High School
17	Johannesburg Girl Prep School
18	Learnmore Institute
19	Metropolitan College
20	Nandi Primary School
21	New Model Private School
22	Nkanyiso M.M Combined
23	Roseneath Primary School
24	Sapphire Secondary School
25	Tembisa West Secondary School
26	The Metropolitan College

27	Thuto ke Matla Secondary School
28	Tswelopele High School
29	United Church School
30	Yeoville Boys Primary School
31	Yeoville Community School