



n 1996 the Gauteng Department of Roads and Public Works did a survey of schools in the Gauteng area. They found many schools with inadequate toilets. Together with the Departments of Health and Education they began a joint project to improve the condition of toilets in schools. This project was called the Gauteng Integrated Schools Sanitation Improvement Programme (GISSIP).

GISSIP commissioned research to find out how learners perceived the water, sanitation and health situation in their schools.

The research showed that:

- Learners saw toilets as a problem in their schools.
- Dirty toilets were not the only problem they were also used as a hangout for bullies and gangs.
- There was strong pressure in schools to stop learners taking action to improve things. Anyone who tried to change the situation, whether teacher or learner, was soon pulled down.

It was clear, therefore, that any education programme around water, sanitation and health in schools needs to look at toilets in the broader context. The programme should try to change the climate in schools from one that discourages action to one that encourages change.

The Call that Changed the School comic story was written to capture learners' interest and get them talking about things they could change in their schools. This resource places the issue of toilets in the broader context of learners taking action to make their schools better places. We hope that this resource will help learners to look critically at their schools, analyse

what they can do and then to "Take Action for Health".

It is important that everyone plays a part in keeping school toilets clean and working. The government can make sure there are proper toilets at all schools. The school principal can make sure the toilets are cleaned and working properly but learners can also play their part. This comic story tells you why it is important to keep toilets clean and how you can stay healthy.

We hope you enjoy reading it!

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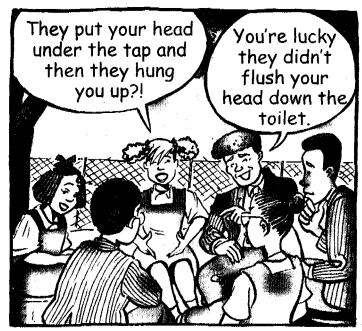
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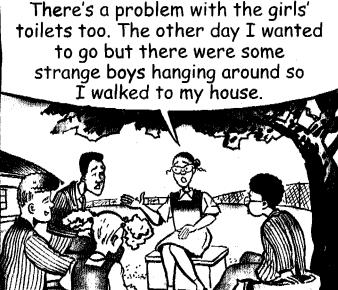






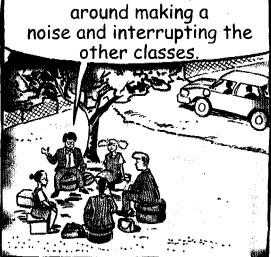








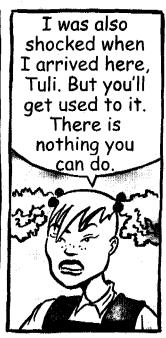


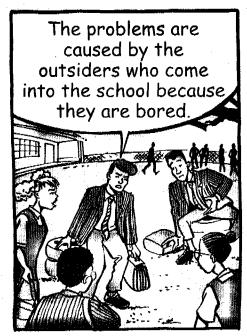


Here some of the teachers

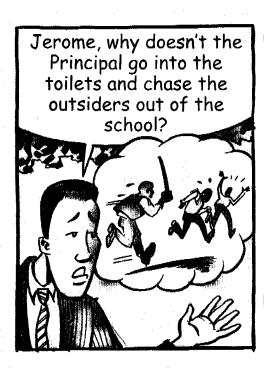
drink tea in the staff room

while the students walk











It's obvious. You saw



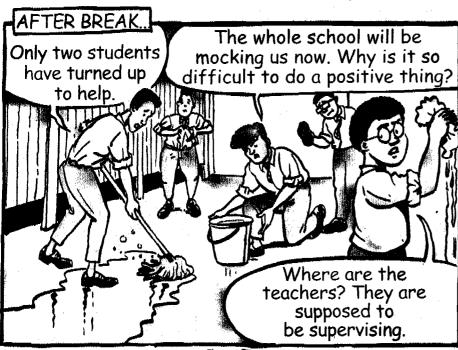
















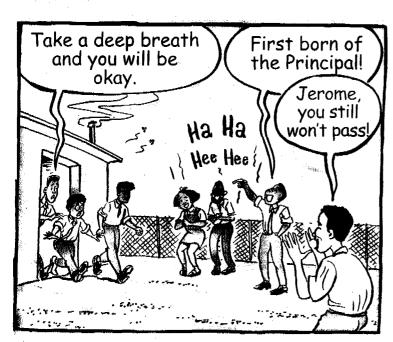








CHANGING THINGS IS NOT EASY



One of the reasons why Vusi's group did not succeed at first was because they did not start by making everyone in the school feel that the project belonged to them. They relied on the Principal only.



A re there some things that you would like to change? Would this happen in your school if you tried to take action to solve a problem like Vusi and his friends did?

Some people in our schools do not like change and are always negative towards positive action.

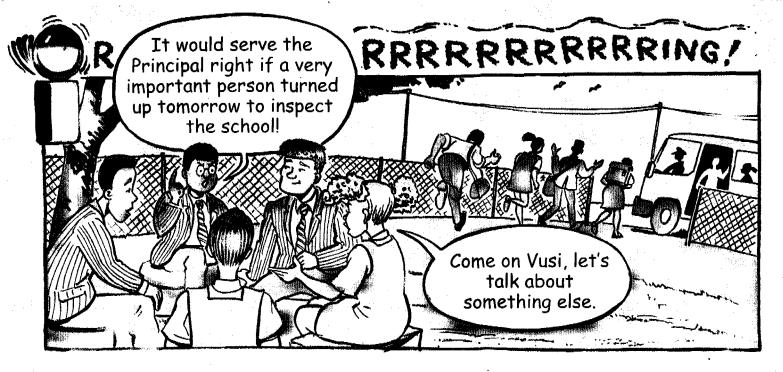
- Why is this the case?
- Why is it not 'cool' to do something to change our schools?
- How do you think we can change this situation?

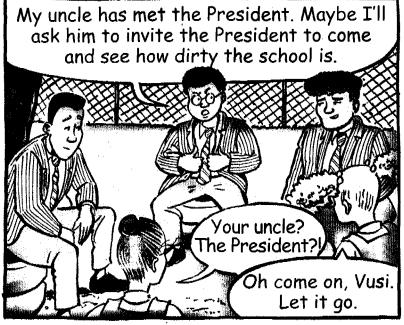
The rest of this book will help you find out how to take positive action in your school.

Do you have a problem you would like to take action to solve in your school?

Think about how you could involve:

- the principal
- the teachers
- the LRC
- students/learners especially the influential and powerful learners.









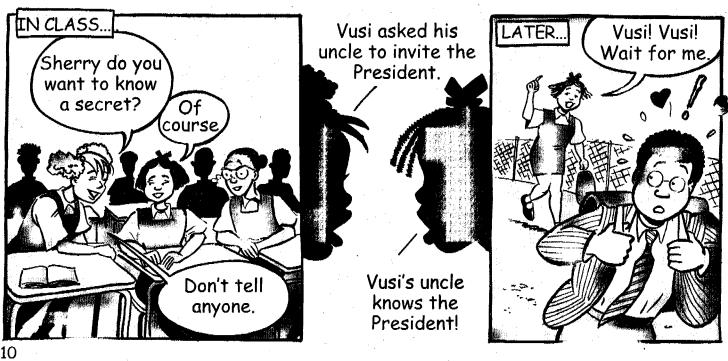


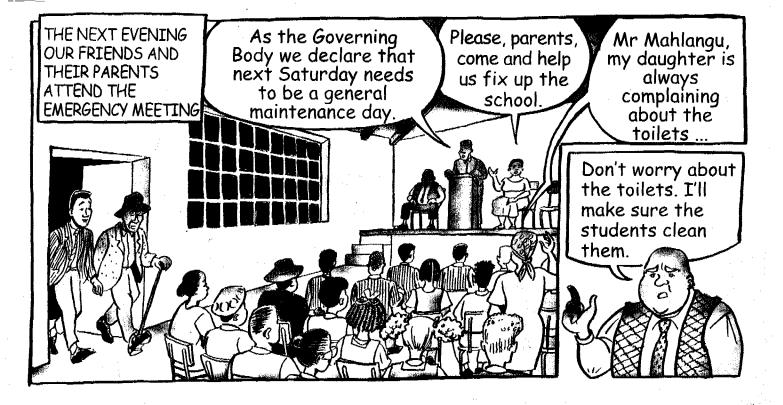












I must object. My nephew, Mzi, has just taken me to the boys' toilets. They are too polluted for children to clean. We need professionals ...



Now, now, I'm sure we won't need to waste money on that



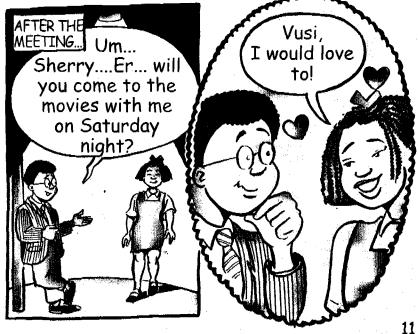
I invite you all
to come and
see how bad
the boys'
toilets really



Wait! I hear what Mkhulu is saying.
I'll phone the professional cleaners tomorrow.











Dirty toilets can cause disease.

Bacteria (germs) are found in human faeces. These bacteria can cause diarrhoea (running stomach) and cholera. If school toilets are dirty and you do not wash your hands after using the toilets, bacteria can get onto your hands. If you then eat food with your hands, the bacteria can make you sick. Flies also carry bacteria from faeces to humans and make us sick.

Why did Vusi's school bring in professional cleaners?

It is difficult for caretakers or school staff to clean toilets if they are very dirty. It is sometimes necessary to bring in professional cleaners. Once the toilets have been deep cleaned, regular cleaning and maintenance is easier.

Looking after school toilets

Gauteng Department of Education (GDE) Works Section is currently responsible for all maintenance of toilets and toilet buildings. Toilet blockages, broken or leaking taps, toilets that won't flush and such problems can be reported to the district office who will decide how to handle it. Schools can also order cleaning materials and toilet paper from district offices. The principal should keep a register of all materials and maintenance requests and should follow up where support is delayed.

The new school governance regulations mean that School Governing Bodies (SGBs) will begin taking full responsibility for school maintenance. Those SGBs that meet the requirements for full governance will be granted a budget for all maintenance and will be able to ensure that their school is properly maintained. If there are serious matters to be handled (e.g. deep cleaning of toilets and toilet buildings that have become too dirty for use) GDE Works Section will be available to help. Even at present the Works Section is committed to cleaning out toilet buildings once per term in every school.



All toilets should have running water and soap so you can wash your hands.

- ◆ Are your school toilets clean?
- Are the taps in the basin working?
- ◆ Is there toilet paper?

Contact the GDE District Office in your district for assistance with:

- Deep cleaning of toilets
- Cleaning materials
- Maintenance











Dingaan some of your friends don't belong to the school. We want them to leave.











I say it is the outsiders who come into our school and hang around the toilets.

But the fence is broken. How can we stop them?



We need volunteers to guard the fence until the Governing Body has done some thing about it.





Since we are discussing problems, I want to raise another problem.



What can we do about those teachers who sit in the staffroom all day drinking tea and talking about us?





Taking action for a better school.

The Education Department is working hard to promote a culture of learning and teaching and to make our schools better places. By starting an action project you can play a part too.

At Vusi's school the students decide to clean up the school. They also plan to improve their library. Could you start an action project in your school? Here are examples of projects other students have done in their schools.

LIBRARY

"We had no school library.

We started by organising
the books we had into a
the books we had into a
proper school library. We
proper school library to
are now raising money to
buy new books."

DEBATE

"We wanted to learn more about issues that concerned us, so we formed a debating group. We do research and write speeches and debate with other schools."

MUSIC AND DRAMA

"We formed a cultural group.
We invited local musicians to
help us and we have written a
musical drama to perform to
the community."

AINTING

"We decided that our school
would be better if we painted
it. We got a local paint
company to sponsor paint and
we got the whole school
involved in painting."

STUD

"We have a study group. We work together after school to learn. We are also starting to help younger students. The Grade 12s are teaching students in Grade 11 after school."

SANITATION AND HEALTH

"Our school toilets weren't working properly so we formed a committee and asked the Principal to have them fixed. Then we organised a cleaning roster."

TREES AND GRASS

"We formed an environmental action group to plant trees and grass. Our school is now a pleasant place to be in."

Look on page 24 for organisations to help you with these projects.

PEER COUNSELLING

"We wanted help with some of the problems that we face in our personal lives. We invited an organisation to train a group of us as peer counsellors. We can now counsel our friends."

Think about your school.
Could you address some of
the problems you have
through an action project?















Vusi tells Tuli that the President will not be visiting the schoolon Friday. He tells her how he phoned the school and pretended to be a spokesman from the President's office.



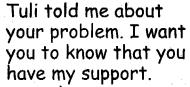
I think he should give you a medal. Look at all the changes your phone call has brought to the school.



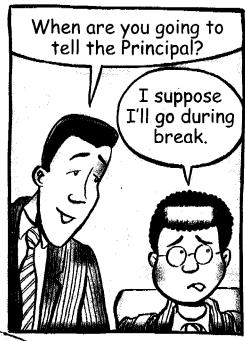




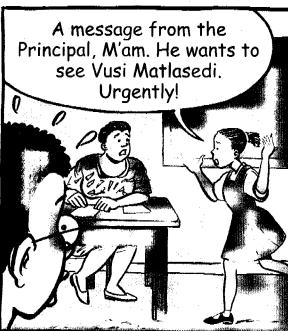














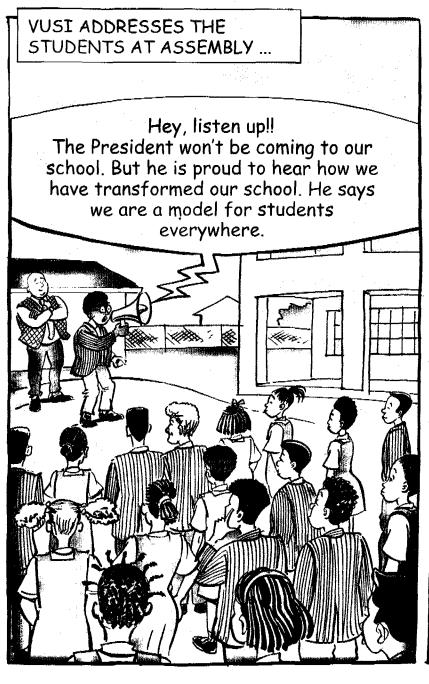


















At first I

thought it

was the





How to organise an Action Project at your school.

Get a project group together

Most effective action projects begin when someone feels very strongly about a problem.

If you feel strongly about something, get a group of people together who also feel strongly about the problem. As a group, word a problem statement something like this: "Our problem is that..."

Also try to gain the support of the LRC, school management and other groups in the school.

Vusi lied about the President in order to get the learners to make changes to the school. This could have led to more trouble for him. Change is difficult. Sometimes you may also wish for a magic solution like Vusi's. What else could Vusi have done?

In some schools, learners have taken on a small action project and this has led to others and sparked off a process of change. Why don't you try an action project in your school?

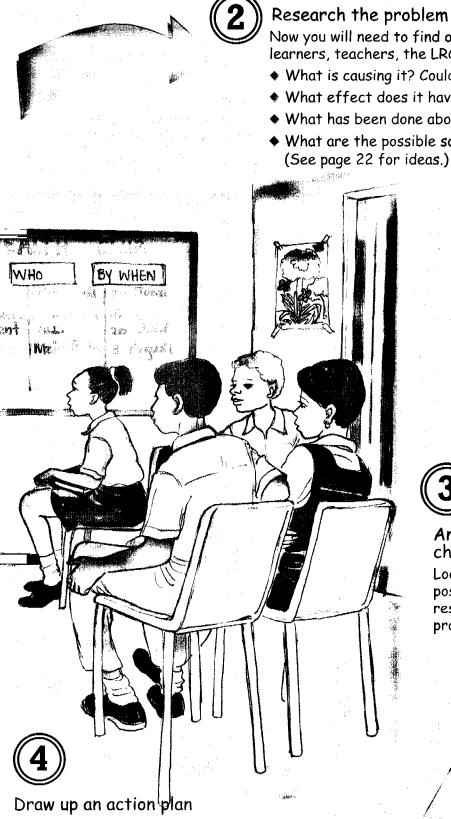


You'll attract a lot of interest in your project and make more learners positive if you try to do some of these things:

- ◆ Talk about your problem and listen to what other learners have to say about your idea.
- ◆ Get a small group together and invite the whole school to make comments and suggestions through a suggestion box.
- ◆ Bring in an outside organisation in to assist you with your project.
- ◆ Publicise your project through a local newspaper, a school publication or local community radio.
- ◆ Give regular progress reports to the whole school, possibly in assembly.

All these things will give your group status. Soon more and more learners will want to join your group. Who knows, you may even change your whole school!





Research the problem

Now you will need to find out more about the problem. Speak to learners, teachers, the LRC and school management.

- What is causing it? Could it be other learners, or outsiders
- What effect does it have on students and learning?
- What has been done about the problem?
- What are the possible solutions?

Analyse the research and choose a project

Look at your research. Which of the possible solutions suggested in your research could you take on as a project?



Know what you would like to achieve.

- Define what needs to be done and how.
- Decide who will do different tasks and ensure that everyone is taking part.
- ◆ By when have time-frames for all tasks that need to be performed and constantly evaluate progress.

Use the Action Plan on page 23 to help.

FIND OUT MORE ABOUT THE PROBLEM

(See Step 2 on page 21.)

To find out more about the problem you want to solve, it may be useful to interview learners, teachers and others about it.

Here are some ideas to help you do interviews:

- Work in pairs. One person can ask the questions while the other can write down the answers.
- Don't try to write down every word the person says. Capture the main ideas.
- Read what you have written down to the person. They can then check whether you have understood them correctly.

You can make a form like the one below for you interviews. This is only an example. You should change it to suit your project.

Involve everybody!

One of the most effective ways to get the whole school involved in solving the problem is to involve everybody in the research. Ask:

- students
- teachers
- the principal
- the LRC

what they think the cause of the problem is and how they would solve it.

Grade: -c.) sk if you can ask them
sk if you can ask them
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ACTION PLAN

(See Step 4 on page 21)

Name of School:					
Our action is to:					
	·				
	: .				

For help with the action projects mentioned on page 15, you could contact one of the following:

The Wildlife and Environment Society of Southern Africa (WESSA) produces a variety of environmental education materials. It runs educational programmes at schools and environmental education centres and manages various nature conservation projects. They also run an active Environmental Clubs programme. 011-486-0938 (T); 011-486-3369 (F).

Trees for Africa supports a wide range of tree planting projects. They provide advice and resources and run workshops.

011-803-9750 (T); 011-803-9604 (F).

The Food Gardens Foundation encourages and teaches small-scale, low-input vegetable growing according to specific environment-friendly methods. They run training courses and provide low-cost seeds for members.

011-880-5956 (T); 011-442-7642 (F).

FAMSA's Education for Living Programme aims at providing the adolescent with relationship skills, a better understanding of self and self worth, the value of positive communication, conflict resolution and exploration of sexuality and responsible decision-making.

011-788-4784 (T/F).

SANCA has a Lifestyle Programme that has the aim of teaching children and young people about alcohol and drugs. SANCA also trains volunteers who can work in schools.

011-726-4210 (T); 482-6183 (F).

READ works mostly in primary schools, but they do have a small section that can offer advice, workshops and courses on secondary school libraries and reading. They also offer workshops on study skills and communication skills for careers. 011-339-5941 (T); 403-2311 (F).

FSM (the new FUBA School of Music), now in the Newtown Cultural Precinct, offers a 3-year diploma in music that helps students develop a life-long career in music. They also have a schools outreach programme (concerts and advice for music clubs) to encourage music activities in schools. Their musical interests are mainly classical, jazz, African music and choral music.

011-838-9417 (T); 011-838-9419 (F).

Township AIDS Project's (TAP) mission is to provide HIV/AIDS information and education in a democratic, non discriminatory and respectful manner. Its programmes are aimed at young people both in and out of school. TAP has an HIV/AIDS resource centre in Soweto.

011-982-1016/27 (T); 011-982-5621 (F).

Planned Parenthood Association of South Africa PPASA is a non-governmental organisation working in the field of reproductive health. Education and training in sexual and reproductive health is a major part of PPASA's work. PPASA offers training for teachers in life skills and HIV/AIDS and support information for young people. 011-403-7740 (T): 011-403-2385 (F).

The Mvula Trust is a water and sanitation NGO which supports and implements water and sanitation projects, mainly in rural areas. They also provide support in health and hygiene education and policy development for these projects. For more information contact:
011-403-3425 (T); 403-1260 (F).

The National Sanitation Co-ordination Office's (NaSCO) mandate is to develop a national sanitation programme on behalf of the National Sanitation Task Team. This Task Team was set up by six government departments. For advice or more information about sanitation and health issues, contact:

012-338-8275 (T); 012-338-8275 (F).

HELPLINES:

Childline

Childline is there for any child who is being abused in some way. If you feel frightened or need someone to talk to, call Toll-free: 0800-05-5555. If you can't get through, call Lifeline.

Life Line

You can phone Life Line to talk to trained counsellors about any life crisis you may be facing. Your call will be anonymous and confidential.

Johannesburg 011-728-1347 Alexandra 011-443-5026 Soweto 011-988-0155 Pretoria 012-342-2222

AIDS Helpline

You can call the AIDS Helpline to talk to trained counsellors about anything that worries you about HIV or AIDS. Your call will be anonymous and confidential. The AIDS helpline can also put you in contact with other organisations that provide training, advice and other support.

Toll-free: 0800-01-2322



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