



## A WAR FOR WATER AND DIGNITY

Victoria Bungane

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*"If the wars of this century were fought over oil, the wars of the next century will be fought over water – unless we change our approach to managing this precious and vital resource,"*

*Ismail Serageldin.*

The poor in South Africa are already in a war for water, for basic dignity, on a daily basis. This country finds itself in the midst of one of the worst droughts since the 90s, suddenly bringing water into the forefront of the Nation's consciousness.

For those living in rural areas, informal settlements and under-developed townships the struggle for minimal access to water and sanitation is nothing novel, it is the norm. The panic experienced by government, the private sector and the middle class in South Africa regarding impending wide scale water shortages and their effects on quality of life and the economy, although not to be minimalised, are a perpetual lived experience by an unacceptably high number of South Africans.

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NOTE FROM THE SPII DIRECTOR:

## WOMEN HOLD UP HALF THE SKY

By Isobel Frye

It is widely accepted that the brunt of both poverty and inequality fall more disproportionately on the shoulders of women in our country than men. This is so for a number of reasons. The cost of social reproduction falls mainly on women to bear. Due to having to take time out from work for maternity leave means many working women, are discriminated against as men are more likely to be promoted because "they are always there", and not taking children to the clinic, or caring for sick relatives.

In addition to this, there is an age-old discrimination in the workplace on paying men and women equally for equal work. Historically, this was informed by a view that held that the man was the REAL breadwinner, and women were merely earning 'pin money'; hence, it was really not necessary to pay women a decent wage or equal that earned by men.

We can still see this pattern today; households headed by a woman, according to the 2010/11 Statistics South Africa Income and Expenditure Survey, had an average annual income of **R70 830**, while for households headed by men, this average annual income soared to **R151 186** for the survey period.



In fact, income to male headed households increased by **18,2%** in the five years since the **2005/06** IES, while the increase for female headed households over the same period was just **13,5%**.

One of the policies that has augmented earned income for poor women and caregivers have been the social security cash transfers. Since its introduction in 1996, take up of the child support grant (CSG) was **11,9 million** children as at 31 May 2016, out of a total of **16,9 million** grants beneficiaries.

The policy has a broad reach, but of concern is that there is no attempt to align the value of the grant to what it costs to raise a child, which leaves a huge deficit for vulnerable households for which social grants form the primary source of income.

### SO WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

Firstly, we need to accept that not investing in poor households generally results in intergenerational transfers of poverty and poverty traps. Insufficient nutrition results in stunting and damaged developmental pathways, irrevocably.

This means that children will never fulfil their potential as learners, nor the adult potential as productive workers, which in turn retards the country's ability to increase economic growth and development.

We need to consider new ways of addressing these basic needs. Adopting a meaningful national minimum wage is a crucial first step, and we trust that the negotiation process currently before the National Economic and Development Labour Advisory Council will indeed embrace that outcome.

Secondly, we need to ensure that there is a greater attempt to increase the value of the CSG to meet at least the basics of children's needs. In some years, the value does not even keep pace with inflation, which erodes the purchasing power.

We need to respect women as having agency, and enable them to meet this through sufficient means. Remember: women hold up half the sky.

Cover story continued

It is without doubt that the government has done a commendable job in drastically improving access to water and the quality of sanitation services, to the point of meeting our Millennium Development Goals and almost eradicating the bucket system in some areas. A battle or two won but the fight is far from over, when the act of relieving one's self comes with considerations about safety, risk of humiliation and exposure to disease. We were in crisis before the drought.

A critical issue identified in research conducted by Studies in Poverty and Inequality Institute (SPII) is the lack of integration between government departments that have similar or linked purposes.

For example, Water and Sanitation and Waste management have closely linked activities and yet do not have mechanisms in place to harmonise their efforts for end user satisfaction. "Not my job" should never be a response one gets from government.

Again, this silo approach can be seen with the budget, under-expenditure at local level cannot be addressed by provincial level because it would be considered somewhat antagonistic, crossing a line.

So now we find ourselves facing a number of enemies, a drought, water and sanitation service delivery limitations and of course the overall climate change and environmental challenges. It seems a bleak situation but in our weakness, our early stages of development, lays an opportunity.

South Africa is strategically placed to implement water and sanitation policies and infrastructure that are sustainable both economically and environmentally. The green economy

offers an opportunity for innovation that can not only ensure expedited quality sanitation infrastructure but also community employment opportunities and long term environmental sustainability.

By tapping into "green sanitation methods" that can employ local cooperatives in their implementation, the government can curb water usage whilst creating significant multipliers and most importantly ensuring the dignity and enjoyment of the end user.

Our war for a healthy environment is a very winnable one; all it needs is daring leadership that can drive plans from policy all the way to realisation. South Africans are amazing planners, our policies and intentions are beautiful, we have great imaginations and the paperwork to prove it.

All these mechanisms and opportunities to combat our water and sanitation struggles are not lost on government, they know. The issue is our crippling inability to deliver, or at least deliver at the scale of our imaginations and, more strikingly, our resource allocation. We have the means, we have the ideas... we just don't seem to quite have the will.

The war for water and a healthy environment is being fought now, if we wait until the worst of the situation occurs, then we would have already lost.

*A critical issue identified in research conducted by SPII is the lack of integration between government departments that have similar or linked purposes*



**Victoria Bungane** is a Johannesburg-based aspiring development economist who is currently completing the Auwal Socio Economic Research Institute: Future Leaders Fellowship. Through the fellowship, she has joined the SPII advocacy team for three months.

See pictures from SPII recent launch of its "Monitoring and Evaluating the Progressive Realisation of the Right to Water and Sanitation in South Africa" report on Page 14.



## SADC BIG CAMPAIGN ENGAGES IN B.I.G. DISCUSSIONS

*The SADC BIG Campaign is dedicated to forming collaborative partnerships, engaging with civil society organisations and participating in forums that support development and the promotion of equal rights and opportunities in society.*

*In August, the SADC BIG Campaign participated in two exciting events.*

SADC BIG Coordinator Nkateko Chauke participated in the World Social Forum (WSF) action convergence assemblies held from 10-11 August 2016 in Montreal, Canada. The WSF is the largest gathering of civil society aimed at resolving issues that persist in contemporary society.

The WSF 2016 gathering was a historic event, as it was held in a Northern county for the first time, with the aim of collective exchanges between North and South actors and to bridge the North-South divide by circulating ideas, solutions and converging energies around basic income.

The operational objectives of the WSF 2016 included gathering between 50,000 to 80,000 participants, reuniting 5,000 organisations (locally and internationally) and to organise 1,500 activities, all of which were carried out by virtual participation in different locations in Montreal.



The first action convergence assembly titled Basic Income: from the realist utopia to public policy saw participants' articulate developments on basic income in their country contexts. Since its inception, the concept of basic income has been seen as a utopian idea by many observers.

The SADC BIG articulated issues around basic income in Southern Africa including the lack of political will to adopt and implement, and urgency on the part of SADC governments to recognise basic income, and more broadly social protection as an integral part of sustainable development.

The second action convergence assembly held on 11 August, titled Income, a non-medical remedy tackled basic income and health as two components that go hand in hand, addressing the link between mortality, income and health. The idea stems from the fact that the more income people have, the more likely they are to access and afford adequate healthcare services. The topic was inspired by the recent move by the Ontario government to consider launching a basic income pilot, an initiative largely driven by those in the health sector in the province.

Following the discussions, participants were divided into subgroups to develop a plan of action for civil society groups working on basic income. The SADC BIG Campaign presented a reflection on the Namibian basic income grant pilot, where other participants shared their experiences on civic mobilisation.

As a result of the SADC BIG Campaigns engagement during the WSF, the campaign has been recognised by various international movements on basic income in Canada – Revenu de base Québec, Brazil – ReCivitas Instituto pela Revitalização da Cidadania and France – Mouvement français pour un revenu de base (MFRB).

During this period, the coordinator participated in two interviews with big media houses including Radio France International and Radio Canada.

In anticipation of Basic Income International Week from 19-25 September, the campaign is working closely with its organisers and aims to popularise the activities carried out by the SADC BIG Campaign.

## 12TH CIVIL SOCIETY FORUM

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The coalition participated in the 12th Civil Society Forum (CSF) held in Swaziland from 15-17 August 2016, themed SADC RISING: Reclaiming our Democracy and citizen's participation in consolidating regional integration and development.

The 12th CSF convened by the Fellowship of Christian Councils in Southern Africa (FOCCISA), SADC-CNGO and the Southern Africa Trade Union Co-ordination Council (SATUCC). The CSF is a platform for civil society to dialogue and reflect on issues affecting the regional community, and the constituencies, organisations and movements of civil society at regional and national level.

Here, civil society groupings reflected on previous successes and stipulated future objectives and goals on the ways in which civil society can improve the SADC region for

its residents.

The CSF was convened around three key thematic sessions, including: the political situation of the region, economic development, and human and social development.

The SADC BIG Campaign is an advocate for the attainment of a decent living in the SADC region and as such, we were enthusiastic in our reflections on the progress that has been made in the region and our engagement in dialogue to address the core issues that prevail in the SADC region.

The 12th CSF was concluded with a communique that was developed through commissions that interrogated issues including democratising our democracies, inclusive and sustainable development, human security and development in SADC, and the civil society engagement mechanism.

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***The outcome of these deliberations was a civil society-led plan of action.  
A few of the points outlined in the plan of action include:***

- Establishing an effective civil society-led knowledge portal to collect and disseminate information on poverty, best practice and experiences from all sectors and countries;
- Ensure the full participation of civil society in the Regional Poverty Observatory at local, district, national and regional levels to give effect to these demands; and
- Develop a baseline of poverty indicators and status report, and campaign for Heads of State and Government (HOSG) to report on an annual basis on progress made against the indicators.

**AS SADC RESIDENCE WE SAY, BUSINESS AS USUAL IS NO LONGER ACCEPTABLE!**

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Pledge your support by endorsing the  
SADC Basic Income Grant (BIG) campaign now.

***Simply [click here](#).***

# SPII LAUNCHES: SOCIO-ECONOMIC RIGHTS (SERS) MONITORING TOOL PROJECT PEOPLES' GUIDES

Along with the launch of its latest report, "Monitoring and Evaluating the Progressive Realisation of the Right to Water and Sanitation in South Africa", Studies in Poverty and Inequality Institute has launched a "peoples' guide" which aims to make the findings of the greater report more accessible to the public.

**SPII**  
STUDIES IN POVERTY AND  
INEQUALITY INSTITUTE

*Building up knowledge  
to break down Poverty*

**Monitoring and Evaluating the  
Progressive Realisation of the Right to  
Water and Sanitation in South Africa**

**PEOPLES' GUIDE**

September 2016

Mathiso Matseneng

The Socio-Economic Rights  
Monitoring Tool

FORD FOUNDATION

FOUNDATION FOR  
HUMAN RIGHTS

Peoples' Guide

## THE RIGHT TO WATER AND SANITATION

Safe, clean drinking water as well as safe and hygienic sanitation is essential to human life. This working paper provides an evaluation of the right to water and sanitation in South Africa. By employing SPII's 3 step Socio-Economic Rights Monitoring Tool methodology of applying policy analysis, budget or resource allocation and the development of indicators to monitor the level of enjoyment of this right as guaranteed in Section 27 of the Constitution.

The paper explores the content of the right and the obligations it places on the state. This is followed by an analysis of existing policy frameworks and legislation that regulates the right to water and sanitation in South Africa. The paper then analyses the resources allocated towards the attainment of the right within a human rights budget framework. Lastly, the paper evaluates impact indicators for the right to water and sanitation populated with data going back to 2002 (where possible).

[CLICK HERE TO ACCESS THE "PEOPLES' GUIDE"](#)



# STEPHANIE LUCE: *LESSONS FROM ABROAD*

By Sanae Lahgazi-Alaoui

As the cost of living has significantly increased in the past few decades, the real value of the minimum wage has decreased. In fact, it has decreased so much that it is now below the poverty line in the United States, international living wage expert Dr Stephanie Luce from City University tells us during SPII's civil society workshop for "Mobilising Communities to Realise a National Minimum Wage" in July.

## WHAT GOT US HERE?

During a sit-down interview, Dr Luce talks frankly about the phenomenon that has put millions of workers in the US and around the world in the impoverished circumstances they are in today. This phenomenon is the neoliberal policy that has gripped US and global economic policy-making since the 1980s.

An approach to the economy which puts businesses first, the neoliberal mentality aims to create an economic atmosphere that is as business-friendly as possible. This means reducing taxes for businesses, and removing restrictions on business' growth, which was purported to ultimately enhance the economy in a trickle-down effect.

"Of course, after the 2008 economic crisis, it became evident that the policy is not working, and many proponents of the

neoliberal model said that it helped cause the economic crisis," says Dr Luce.

Now eight years later, while Wall Street has recovered as well as the world's major multinational corporations, the crisis is far from over for the average worker, and the neoliberal model is only generating growth for 1% of the population.

In fact, the average worker has absorbed the majority of the cost, an effect set up by the business-first approach to economic policies. Consequently, 25-30% of working people are living in poverty in the US and the need for a minimum wage is evident now more than ever, says Dr Luce who points out that there is a "worldwide fear that if wages increase, jobs will decrease".

## DO HIGHER WAGES REALLY MEAN FEWER JOBS?

The fear that an increase in wages will have a devastating effect on the average worker as unemployment rises is a fair but ungrounded assumption. Research on the effect of a minimum wage has not generally shown a decrease in jobs and in fact shows numerous positive effects Dr Luce reports.

"A study examining the effects of a minimum wage on businesses focused on the border between New Jersey

and Pennsylvania. New Jersey had implemented a higher minimum, and in Pennsylvania, the minimum wage was the same since 1980. Had the negative effects of a minimum wage showed up, we would have seen businesses closing in New Jersey and moving to Pennsylvania. But none of these effects showed up, and in fact what did happen was an increase in productivity in businesses on the New Jersey side of the border."

## BUILDING ADVOCACY

Dr Luce says that the main catalysts in building agency for the fight for a higher minimum wage in the US was getting people involved on a local level, building coalitions across different interest groups, and popular education.

"When all the major politicians across the US were saying that a higher minimum wage would be bad for employment, the only real option we had was to go to the local level and get people engaged on the ground. Particularly getting people to put pressure on local government."

Dr Luce describes how momentum was built over several years through alliances that brought together people who had never dealt with each other before. For example, church groups worked with trade unions, and formed a coalition to

deal with issues which they all had a stake in, namely the issue of poverty.

Most significantly these groups got together to go out into neighbourhoods and communities and advocate for a higher minimum wage through popular education. Popular education involved teach-ins, community educating, and door-to-door canvassing; it also included research teams, legal teams, and op-eds in newspapers.

"There was also a constant pressure from people on the ground towards their elected public officials. Putting just as much pressure on them from the side of regular people as the businesses were putting on them from the other side."

## COMING UP WITH A NUMBER

The difference between a living wage and minimum wage is significant when one considers that the demanded minimum wage is far from a living wage in most cases. While workers in the New York City "Fight for \$15" calculated a living wage to be at \$20/hr, they nonetheless settled for \$15/hr. Coming up with a number for a minimum wage can be difficult.

"Certainly, we don't expect the number to be the same across

all countries, when even across states the living wage level differs. However, we are aiming for a consistent methodology on a global scale for coming up with a decent minimum wage and for implementing that minimum wage."

Dr Luce describes the situation in South Africa concerning the minimum wage as a different one from the US but nonetheless finds that many of the challenges are the same.

# POVERTY IS INTERSECTIONAL —

## ENDING POVERTY BEGINS WITH DISMANTLING PATRIARCHY

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**Mawethu Nkosana**

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The real faces of poverty are the millions of women and queer bodies whose gender positionality and/or sexual orientation and the stereotypes and stigma attached to them respectively is a barrier for their progress and general advancement. The real faces of poverty are the ones who are not only dealing with a physical manifestation of absence and nothingness but those whose hunger and absence is exacerbated by misogyny and systemic oppression. Freedom is a myth and perhaps a slippery concept for poor marginalized groups.

According to Statistics South Africa, 12 million people live in extreme poverty in South Africa, extreme referring to a total lack of bare essentials. In a country where race and class are synonymous, this 12 million refers largely to the black community,

generating discourses around poverty that are racialized, but poverty is also intersectional thus, its adverse effects need to be analysed relative to the intersections of race, gender, geography, class and sexual orientation.

As a black queer body living in Soweto, poverty is a lived experience. Each day I am confronted by stark adversity and the violent nature of poverty, subsequently also I am conscious of the tight barriers in alleviating it and the fallibility of the notion of social upward mobility, as poverty is generationally and systematically perpetuated by the existing status quo.

Black queer bodies and women are ensnared by the complex web of poverty. In black communities, poverty is feminised – women



are burdened more than anyone one in society. This feminisation of poverty is not just a socio-economic phenomenon but a result of the systematic oppression of patriarchy.

Social and cultural factors also intensify the genderisation of poverty and inequality as in certain sectors gender and sexual orientation are used as buffers for employment and/or access to information and skills. In some institutions, the overt patriarchal organisational cultures coupled by gendered micro-aggressions make

spaces unsafe and thus leading to women and queer bodies exiting the workforces. Certain regulations and codes of conduct ensure the exclusion of women and queer bodies from economic and social participation.

Most constitutions are hetero-normative prohibiting queer and women bodies from legal recourse and accessing institutions of democracy due to an ascribed legal inferiority. In the more progressive economies, poverty impedes the total enjoyment

of freedom and subsequently violating women's rights to education, shelter, access to housing and land, movement, health care, security – as all the latter require economical remuneration.

Poor people are exposed to abuse and poverty perpetuates abuse – psychologically and physically. Research shows that a correlation can be drawn between highly impoverished communities and the rise to AIDS-related deaths.

## TOWARDS A JUST SOCIETY

There have been various attempts by government and civil society to empower, advance and uplift marginalised groups but unfortunately the programmes are not enough, as the challenge of poverty and its gendered nature requires us to dismantle the white supremacist hetero-patriarchal capital system fully. Gender inequality perpetuates and deepens poverty; and as such, dismantling it and conscientising society of the consequences will have powerful multiplier effect on the nation as a whole.

Being the eldest in a child-headed family has given me firsthand experience of poverty – from the awful nights of being unable to provide a meal for my sisters to not being able to pay rent. The theory was that a university degree was going to be a liberator and allow me access to opportunities and certain spaces. In as much as that may be true to a certain extent, analyses can never be divorced from the premise that most bodies drenched in similar complexities have been unable to break free; not so much because of a lack of initiative, but due to the impossibility of breaking free from poverty.

There are millions of black graduates, particularly women,

who are unable to gain access to employment due to the tight barriers to entry and gendered nature of most opportunities in the open market.

So yes, maybe poverty does affect a lot of us as a community; but, the effects are relative and some groups are affected more than others. Erasure or alleviation of poverty will require an entire systematic and structural reconstruction. Ending poverty starts with dismantling patriarchy as it is responsible for the existing inequalities.

We need to abolish the notion of a generic male, and also encourage gender sensitisation of the different superstructures in society such as education, religion, media and communities as they are purveyors of gender-based inequality and oppression.

From a human rights and activism perspective, more practical research and advocacy programmes geared towards the conscientisation of women and the LGBTIQ+ community around their constitutional rights and other international legislations are imperative.



**Mawethu Nkosana** is a ASRI Future Leaders Fellow 2016, a research and project assistant at Human Rights Institute of South Africa (HURISA) and freelance writer.



*As advocacy in the 21st century is increasingly becoming media-based, how we can take advantage of it to educate, raise awareness, and make a significant difference, is the question which cause communication seeks to answer.*

# MEDIA MEETS ACTIVISM

Sanae Lahgazi-Alaoui

By using his hard-earned media presence to highlight the issues which he is advocating for – including HIV awareness, LGBT rights activism and advocacy for a decent standard of living – Studies in Poverty and Inequality (SPII) Advocacy Officer Angelo C Louw hopes to achieve a tangible change in society through this media-meets-advocacy field.

*'I want to live in a world where a six year can decide: 'I want to be a doctor or lawyer or filmmaker or poet' and pursue that dream without any reservations.*

*We don't live in that world, and that is what I am fighting for," says Louw.*

Most significantly Louw is interested in increasing media representation of marginalised groups in order to change media narratives and have a real world impact. It is this drive for social justice that afforded him prestigious 10-month Hubert H. Humphrey fellowship in Washington DC. He is one of only two candidates from the African continent to be selected.

## FUTURE FELLOWSHIP

In order to increase his skill, network, and knowledge in the area of cause communications, Louw will be attending the University of Maryland's Philip Merrill College of Journalism as part of the fellowship. After a year-long application process, Louw was accepted with ten other experienced professionals from around the world seeking to strengthen their leadership skills.

This programme, started in 1978, has been attended by 4,600 Fellows from 157 countries who have gone on to become acclaimed media representatives, human rights lawyers, and national advocacy officers for prominent organisations in their respective countries.

"I became aware of the social ills that plagued my community at a very young age, and made the decision pretty early on that I would pursue a career in media to address these issues because I could see just how influential the media was in setting the agenda and swaying public opinion. As I grew older, I started to realise that most issues in my community were

not isolated, but a part of a broader set of factors that are structural. My outlook on advocacy shifted accordingly, where I try to engage audiences at various levels in a manner most relevant to them."

Louw will be returning to SPII shortly after the American academic year ends in 2017. At SPII Louw is currently focusing his media efforts on the effects of poverty and inequality as he runs the advocacy and media on a one-man team. In the seven months he has been at SPII, he managed to quadruple SPII's media coverage and presence.

"My role at loveLife focused solely on media and messaging; at SPII, I have a much broader set of responsibilities as the advocacy officer – which is what attracted me to the role from the onset. While I arrived with quite an extensive knowledge of communicating causes, I gained much insight into other platforms of advocacy. I also learned the value of comradery in the fight for social justice."

## OPPORTUNITY CALLS

Louw has been given license to attend any of the classes at the university; he will also be working closely with a group of media professionals from around the world and attending conferences frequently, where he will represent SPII.

The expertise and network Louw will be exposed to in Washington DC will subsequently benefit SPII as the organisation strives to achieve maximum impact in its advocacy.

"The fellowship also has workplace-based exchange element which I quite look forward to," says Louw, and it "...really gives

me the opportunity to expand my skill set and hone my craft. I would like to focus a lot of my energy on communication theory around the targeting of messages so that I can achieve maximum impact with the media I create."

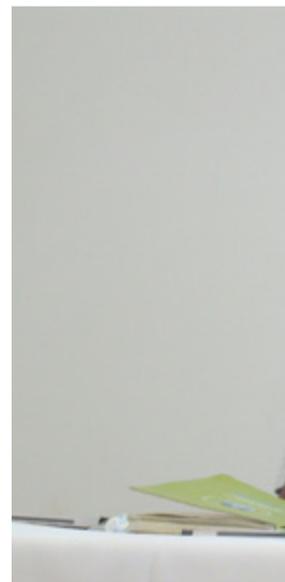
Louw is interested in learning how you can shape your media for different backgrounds, as "it is important to take in the intercultural factors at play in South Africa where cultural background often correlates with the socio-economic status, and we can't ignore that as media creators."

# NEW SPII REPORTS' ENVIRONMENTAL FOCUS

Victoria Bungane

Studies in Poverty and Inequality Institute launched two reports, "Realising the Right to a Healthy Environment" and "Monitoring the Progressive Realisation of the right to Water and Sanitation in late September. The event was attended by members of civil society, academics, the public and other interested parties.

Amongst many key findings and recommendations a prevalent issue identified had to do with government funding, underspending in the case of water and sanitation and a relatively minuscule budget allocated to environmental preservation and monitoring. The brunt of these fiscal anomalies is of course borne by the poor in undignified and insidious ways.





The poor are disposable; living in an “informal settlement” for twenty years means no permanent sanitation method is implemented because you are considered a temporary phenomenon. If you happen to be poor and disabled, or poor and a woman, you are particularly invisible with mostly no provision made for your unique needs. You are vulnerable and frustrated. The crippling lack of inter-departmental integration within government leads to gross inefficiency that manifests in wastage and ultimately an under serviced public.



The environment should be considered a generational right. Damage done to the environment can be irreversible with devastating consequences, as seen in the case of wetlands in South Africa.

Given the context of poverty in South Africa, limiting or redirecting economic activity in the name of the environment may seem elitist and immediately cruel, however, the payoff for environmental destruction has echoing effects that no money in the world will be able to remedy, as such, the environmental monitoring and compliance department of the Green Scorpions urged civil society to embark on campaigns to educate and empower the public concerning the gravity of environmental preservation.



The government can do better; we can do better as society. These rights are inextricably linked to dignity, to the removal of barriers to upward mobility and to the enjoyment of life.

# SPII *Matters*

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

*10 November 2016*

### **TOWARDS A DECENT STANDARD OF LIVING-**

PANEL DISCUSSION ON A DECENT STANDARD OF LIVING

FES and SPII will be engaged in high level panel debate on obligations on the state to ensure a decent standard of living for all South Africans, and the implications of the ratification of the UN International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

*11 November 2016*

### **CELEBRATING 10 YEARS OF SPII-**

GALA EVENT

SPII will be hosting a gala event to celebrate its 10 year anniversary on the 11 November 2016 that will be attended by civil society, various industry representatives, key policy makers, international organisations and the media amongst others. The gala will include a gallery where original prints by a local artist will be displayed and auctioned.

### **SADC BIG-**

*The SABC BIG Campaign is partaking in the following events:*

*11-13 Oct 2016*

Pan African Conference on Illicit Financial Flows and Taxation in Abuja, Nigeria

*18 - 19 Oct 2016*

SASPEN Conference in Johannesburg, South Africa

Please contact Fortunate Mabuza at SPII should you wish to have any information about any of the announcements - Email: [fortunate@spii.org.za](mailto:fortunate@spii.org.za)



[www.spii.org.za](http://www.spii.org.za)

*Building up knowledge  
to break down Poverty*

## SPII Services:

SPII provides the following services:

Bringing people together, "honest broker" at roundtables and seminars

Conference host, bringing together a verity of stakeholders to share new information

Basic Needs Basket research – a representative sample of poorest members of society

Research project

Policy support and analysis

Training in research methodologies – on request

***SPII is a not-for-profit Public benefit Organisation***

***Tax deductible donations and bequests are welcomed to enable us to build our sustainability and to continue to undertake these critical projects.***

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