

Focus on water and sanitation delivery

This issue of the WIN-SA newsletter focuses on global and national initiatives to raise the level of awareness of good health and hygiene practices. It also looks at national and provincial efforts to put good service delivery in place, and to improve the skills and expertise of local communities within the sector, thereby addressing problems of poverty and unemployment.

The United Nations General Assembly designated 2008 the International Year of Sanitation (IYS), which will be reinforced on 15 October 2008, global Handwashing Day. Preparations are under way to promote Handwashing Day in South Africa.

In 2000, the United Nations General Assembly adopted eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to reduce poverty and improve the health and well-being of people globally. In 2002, the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg reaffirmed these MDGs, and added access to basic sanitation as a focus of poverty eradication. In the context of HIV and Aids this becomes all important. Care-givers of terminally ill and bedridden Aids sufferers are trained to look after households who have an HIV-infected member in a way that protects the infected individual as well as the entire household against excreta related infections.

On 29 August 2008 DWAF launched the first Women in Water and Forestry Organisation at

the Sandton Convention Centre. The idea stems from DWAF's commitment to gender equality, women empowerment and upliftment. *Sedibeng Bafadzi* means 'Women in Water', and its purpose is to strengthen and align existing programmes to the broader objectives of women empowerment in the water and sanitation sector and to promote entrepreneurship among women.

Provincial efforts to improve sustainable water and sanitation are also demonstrated in this newsletter. In the Eastern Cape we look at the efforts of Alfred Nzo District Municipality to construct and deliver VIPs to needy rural households, through the use of Municipal Service Zone Centres. In KwaZulu-Natal, we highlight eThekweni Municipality's focus on appropriate technology, in this case pit emptying and urine diversion. In the North West province DWAF's Sanitation Unit has engaged Community Development Workers (CDWs) to drive health and hygiene awareness campaigns. In the Free State Letsemeng Local Municipality (Letse Mun) has launched a Sanitation Youth Programme in partnership with DWAF. In Limpopo Vhembe District Municipality celebrated and acknowledged women's achievements in projects that help create jobs and reduce poverty through the *Sanitation Job Creation Exposition and Women's Month Celebration*.



WIN-SA is a knowledge sharing initiative, established by the WSLG (Water Services Leadership Group)

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Global Handwashing Day

15 October 2008

Global Handwashing Day

The United Nations General Assembly has designated 2008 the International Year of Sanitation (IYS). This call for improved hygiene practices will be echoed and reinforced on 15 October 2008, Global Handwashing Day, announced during World Water Week, held in Stockholm from 17 to 23 August 2008. This is the first year that Global Handwashing Day is to be celebrated.

The practice of washing hands with soap is foremost on the international hygiene agenda. The purpose is to mobilise communities, households, schools and workplaces to wash hands with soap to curb life-threatening diseases. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO) 1.5 million children under the age of five years die from diarrhoeal-related diseases each year, an estimated 88% of which are due to poor hygiene and lack of access to sanitation. Handwashing with soap would make a significant contribution to reducing deaths among children under the age of five by two-thirds, and towards meeting this Millennium Development Goal (MDG) by 2015.

The handwashing with soap campaign aims to raise awareness amongst children, who are situated at the intersection of home, school and community. Mortality figures could be reduced dramatically if children become powerful agents of behavioural change.

The primary targets for Global Handwashing Day are members of the general public, political decision makers, journalists, education officials and school children. This event is an initiative of a global Public-Private Partnership for hand washing with soap, designed to:

- introduce the idea of a Global Handwashing Day and begin the process of yearly commemoration
- shine the spotlight on the 'stage of handwashing'
- raise awareness about the benefits of handwashing with soap.

Handwashing Day in South Africa

The private sector has indicated a willingness to participate in the official launch of Handwashing Day by the Departments of Health and Water Affairs and Forestry. On the morning of 15 October 2008 an open bus with all the hygiene messages, will be stationed outside Sedibeng Building.

The Directors-General of Water Affairs and Forestry and Health will address the media and demonstrate the proper washing of hands with soap to launch Handwashing Day in South Africa. Media will be invited to this occasion so that the event could be reported to the public as another way of broadening awareness. The bus will then visit nearby schools around Pretoria to further raise awareness.

DWAF and Health provincial offices are also encouraged to plan for this day to mark its launch. They are encouraged to work together with the 2020 Vision programme to raise awareness in schools.

Big balloons will fly over at the entrances of the regional offices of the departments with the Global Handwashing Day Logo.

For more information go to:

<http://www.globalhandwashing.org>.





HIV-infected and Aids-affected households and Sanitation

In September 2000, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to reduce poverty and increase the health and well-being of all people. In September 2002, the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg reaffirmed these MDGs, and added access to basic sanitation as a focus of poverty eradication, thereby highlighting the importance of sanitation in both development and health.

In the context of HIV and Aids sanitation becomes all important. Many people have become vulnerable with the spread of HIV and Aids. The epidemic has created a new set of water and sanitation needs that may not be met by current service delivery processes. Care-giving to terminally ill and bedridden Aids sufferers also poses a challenge, especially in rural areas where sanitation is rudimentary. In some cases, care-givers use portable bed pans for both urine and solid waste disposal.

Access to a clean adequate supply of water and sanitation for HIV-infected people can help delay progression from HIV infection to Aids. Provision of adequate sanitation and good health and hygiene practice reduces the risk of water-related diseases and the burden of disease for those already experiencing illness from HIV, and helps improve the longevity of those infected with HIV, as well as the quality of life of HIV and Aids affected households

The water sector needs to understand how the epidemic grows with inadequate sanitation. The Government, through the Department of Health (DOH) developed a National (HIV, Aids and STI) Strategic Plan (NSP) for South Africa 2007-2011 (NSP 2007-2011). This strategic framework promotes a mainstreamed approach to HIV and Aids, aimed at guiding all government departments and sectors to the same approach when dealing with HIV and Aids. Parallel to this strategy is the HIV and Aids Monitoring and Evaluation Framework which represents an agreed country-level monitoring system. The set of primary indicators in this framework include an annual reporting by the water sector on the proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation, clearly articulating the government's expectation of the role of the water sector in the fight against HIV and Aids.

The water sector has developed a strategy on HIV and Aids, which is currently being finalised. The strategy will guide interventions related to water and sanitation that will assist in attaining the aims of the NSP.

During the IYS all achievements and progress in terms of sanitation service delivery will also contribute to the overall fight against HIV and Aids. In terms of MDG 7, target 11, major progress has been made by South Africa with regard to the provision of basic water and sanitation services. The Development Indicators Mid-term Review indicates that households with access to basic sanitation increased from 50% in 1994, to 71% in 2006, acknowledging the contribution made by the water sector in the fight against HIV and Aids.

The National Health and Hygiene Education Strategy (NHHS) acknowledges the impact of HIV and Aids on sanitation service delivery initiatives aimed at improving people's livelihoods, especially in terms of prevention of the disease, home-based care and treatment.

The NHHS will ensure that those who perform home based care are trained to look after households who have an HIV-infected member in a way that protects the infected individual as well as the entire household against excreta related infections.

The 1st of December is World Aids Day, which will be commemorated by DWAF through continued commitment to effective and sustainable delivery of sanitation.



Mobilising women to participate in Water and Forestry Programmes

DWAF with its partners, Rand Water and TCTA (Trans-Canal Tunnel Authority), launched the first Women in Water and Forestry Organisation at the Sandton Convention Centre, on 29 August 2008. The idea stems from DWAF's commitment to gender equality, women empowerment and upliftment.

Sedibeng Bafadzi means 'Women in Water'. Its purpose is to strengthen and align existing programmes to the broader objectives of women empowerment in the water and sanitation sector; to network, share knowledge and build capacity in water management and innovation; and to promote entrepreneurship among women.



Nokuthula Bila is 24 years old, and manager of a sawmill in Witbank, Mpumalanga.

WIN-SA interviewed Nokuthula Bila who has benefited from the empowerment efforts of DWAF. She is 24 years old, and manager of a sawmill in Witbank, Mpumalanga.

Nokuthula started small, with a manufacturing business in her backyard, supplying charcoal to garages and supermarkets. A farmer, Mr Steyn, offered her space and equipment, and allowed her to operate from his farm. When he decided to sell, she contacted the Department of Land Affairs for assistance to buy the property. Her customers grew and she now supplies big industries with wood chips, coking coal and dunnages. With the help of Land Affairs and DWAF she has been empowered to network and source

new clients.

Before starting this business, Nokuthula was an unemployed mother of two, and a sole breadwinner. Now she can provide her family with a home, her children are being well educated and she lives independently.

Nokuthula encourages women to take up the opportunities offered by the DWAF programme, and to reach out to their communities, and offer help where they can. She works with young people in her community who also want to start a business. As more women get empowered, so the community prospers too, and this contributes to the reduction of poverty.

Nokuthula has faced big challenges, such as lack of capital, but that has made her very careful with the way she manages money, and she invests it wisely. She received some training from FETA, but they target people below 35, so couldn't train most of her workers, who are older than 35 years. Language is also a stumbling block as the training is provided mostly in English. Shortage of wood is another challenge, but now she is addressing that problem with the support of DWAF.

Nokuthula joined *Sedibeng Bafadzi*, and has found DWAF supportive of her business, even though they don't offer funding. Through the programme she was able to get help in identifying target markets, investors and networking opportunities, and became empowered to run her business. She in turn hopes to help other women and share ideas through the organisation. She hopes also to receive more training in the running of a successful business.

Nokuthula has big dreams for the future - she wants to continue to improve herself, as well as other women and her community at large. She would like to see her business grow from strength to strength!

The Alfred Nzo Sanitation Job Creation Project

Alfred Nzo District Municipality (ANDM) is made up of Matatiele and Umzimvubu Local Municipalities. ANDM has successfully utilised DWAF's *Sanitation Job Creation Programme* to construct and deliver VIPs to needy rural households, through the use of Municipal Services Zone Centres (MSZCs) to integrate planning and implementation across various government departments.

The project began in 2005, and there are seven MSZCs in the DM, aimed at 'getting municipal services to the people'. Each MSZC provides the following for VIP roll out:

- manufacture of blocks, slabs, pedestals and toilet seats
- construction of each household toilet
- installation of steel doors
- support activities, including transport of materials from the manufacturing site to villages and households.

Municipal Services Zone Centres (MSZCs):

- are area-based nodes, accessible to and serving a number of wards
- achieve co-operation and co-ordination at local level
- provide a combination of municipal services to the clustered wards, in areas such as water, sanitation, health and other social services.

Added to this is:

- improved service delivery
- job creation
- stimulation of the local economy.

Local government co-ordinates and manages the overall programme. Each MSZC, where the project is rolled-out, is ward-based, with planning based on village participation. Communities are involved in decision making and women and youth (who comprise the predominant population) are involved in the manufacturing and delivery of the VIPs to villages. Local entrepreneurs are empowered, and enterprising community members can establish their own independent or complementary businesses, as the photographs below demonstrate.

Mphakamisi Mhlaba Municipal Services Zone Centre, 30 km from Matiele, employs about 137 people - mainly production workers and a loading team, while builders, security staff and community liaison people work in the villages.



KwaZulu-Natal: Disposing of human waste

In July this year a learning journey for Regional Sanitation Coordinators was held at eThekweni Municipality, organised by DWAF's National Sanitation Programme Unit (NSPU). The focus was appropriate technology, in this case pit emptying and urine diversion.

VIP Emptying project

Site visit to VIP toilets

Approximately 50 000 formal pit latrines are currently being used, many of which are full and have the potential for creating a severe health hazard. In 2002 eThekweni Municipality made a policy decision that every household with a formal VIP latrine would receive one free emptying of the pit every five years. If the pit is constructed and managed correctly (i.e. re-usable) this would provide an adequate 'free basic service'.

As more urine diversion toilets are eventually rolled out, the number of conventional pits latrines that form part of this cyclical maintenance will decrease. The programme currently underway started in November 2007 and uses five emerging contractors under the overall control of a managing contractor. Concrete slabs are opened up, the contents removed for disposal and transported to treatment works for further processing. The slab is replaced after emptying, and householders sign off the job when it is completed.

The work is labour intensive and the contract is designed to support, encourage and incentivise small contractors. Community participation, health and pit latrine maintenance education as well as the health and safety of the labourers involved are cornerstones of the project.

This initial project will run for three years, with the balance of the first cycle being undertaken by new contractors. Approximately 500 pits have been emptied since November 2007, and the site visited was one of the first areas to form part of the programme.

Urine Diversion Composting Toilets

The eThekweni Municipality is in the process of rolling out Urine Diversion (UD) toilets throughout the region to meet its sanitation backlog. It is attempting to ensure an effective barrier against the spread of disease among the under-serviced rural communities through an innovative, sustainable approach in the provision of free basic water supply (200 litres/household/day), and a UD toilet, together with health and hygiene education that promotes hygienic practices.

The municipality believes that the only sustainable on-site household sanitation option is one which the householders can sustain themselves. The UD toilet (if correctly used) allows for safe on-site disposal of human waste, with no need for municipal intervention besides education and training.

Urine Diversion technology

The urine diversion toilet consists of two chambers, which allow access to the contents from the rear of the chamber, constructed above or slightly below ground level. The pedestal is designed to allow urine to flow to a soakaway, while the faecal matter collects in the chamber in use. A urinal for men also links to the soakaway. Sand or ash is added as covering material over the faeces after each use to promote drying and prevent odour and fly problems. When the chamber is full, the pedestal is moved to the second chamber and the opening to the first chamber is sealed. When the second chamber is full, the contents of the first chamber are emptied and the pedestal switch is again carried out. The householder is instructed how and when to remove the contents, and how and where to dig a hole and bury the contents on site.

Contractors, hired by the municipality, empty the contents of full VIPs, every five years, provided that the VIPs were properly constructed in the first place.



Site Visit to UD toilets

The Regional Sanitation Coordinator team visited the Lower eMaphephetheni area located close to the iNanda Dam, where eThekweni Municipality has helped the community to establish Urine Diversion (UD) toilets.

Municipal Intervention

The municipality engages Community Liaison Officers as well as ward councilors to raise awareness within the communities. Two toilets are allocated for bigger families with more than 8 members. The municipal teams make three visits to the site to ensure proper operation and maintenance of the UD, viz. before, during and after construction of the toilets. Posters, with dos and don'ts of proper operation and maintenance, are placed behind the door. Communities are provided with an affordable maintenance system - local contractors charge R65.00 per vault for emptying, and for fixing structural defects.

Lucky Sibiya informed the team that the University of KwaZulu-Natal is conducting research on effective use of the waste from the pits for composting.

The day ended with the team's reflection on lessons learnt. Teddy Gounden, Manager: Community Education and Councillor Liaison, gave further opportunity for clarification and discussion. The team discussed key lessons learnt from the site visits.



This photo shows clearly how the UD toilet works. The pedestal is designed to allow urine to flow to a soakaway, while the faecal matter collects in the chamber in use. A urinal for men also links to the soakaway. Sand or ash is added as covering material over the faeces after each use to promote drying and prevent odour and fly problems. When the chamber is full, the pedestal is moved to the second chamber and the opening to the first chamber is sealed. When the second chamber is full, the contents of the first chamber are emptied and the pedestal switch is again carried out.



The UD toilet consists of two chambers, constructed above or slightly below ground level. The householder is instructed how and when to remove the contents, and how and where to dig a hole and bury the contents on site.



The dos and don'ts of toilet maintenance are posted inside each toilet door. Lucky Sibiya tells the team how each household is provided with 200 litres of free water daily.



NW Province: Involving CDWs in Health and Hygiene Awareness

DWAF's Sanitation Unit in the North West province has engaged in constructive discussions with the province's Department of Developmental Local Government and Housing (DDLG&H). The outcome of the discussions has been permission for DWAF to use Community Development Workers (CDWs) to drive health and hygiene awareness campaigns. DWAF is optimistic about this project, as it demonstrates sector partnership and application of the 'Business Unusual' concept.

Project Aims

Through this project, the Sanitation Unit aims to fill the gaps that were identified after the implementation of the bucket eradication programme in the province. The vision was to develop the capacity of CDWs to address critical issues such as training.

Project partners

The project demonstrates a spirit of collaboration, integration and coordinated planning. Key stakeholders involved from conceptualisation to implementation are: DWAF, Department of Health (DoH), Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), North-West University (UNW), South African Local Government Association (SALGA) and Department of Developmental Local Government and Housing (DDLG&H).

CDW training, funding and accreditation

DBSA funded the CDW training programme and UNW conducted accredited training for 300 CDWs in all four North West districts. Training was set at an NQF level of 5. CDWs submitted portfolios around the topic of operations and maintenance of various sanitation options, whereupon they received accredited Health and Hygiene certificates.

With this *Train a Trainer* accredited qualification in Health and Hygiene, CDWs could go back to their municipalities to train other health promoters. DWAF provided promotional material to facilitate the CDWs' work amongst communities, prescribed by both DWAF and the DoH.

Focus of the training

- Drafting of the North West health and hygiene awareness guidelines and strategy
- Action plans and implementation programmes to raise the profile of sanitation and hygiene practices
- Sanitation technology options, and reasons why specific sanitation options were chosen
- Accredited training on operations and maintenance of various sanitation options by the North-West University.



Community Development Workers at their training session



Officials taking part in the Health and Hygiene training facilitated by North-West University.

Training programme and expectations

The first leg of CDW training started in March 2008. The aim was to brief the CDWs on health and hygiene advocacy programmes. Representatives from the CDW units in the four district municipalities, local government and DDLG&H officials took part in the training.

Sector departments hoped that through training greater impact could be realized at ground level, based on the logic that CDWs are hands-on in areas where sanitation awareness is needed most. The idea was that the sector partners should fund and support health and hygiene awareness demonstrations, training methods and door-to-door campaigns by CDWs. Communities learn through practice and demonstration, and so during Sanitation Week awareness campaigns focused on interactive participation of communities.

Knowledge sharing

The challenges faced were to make sure that the sanitation managers in the municipalities realize that the CDWs are trained and need to be utilised; and that the skills of the CDWs could enhance their action plans.

With the DDLG&H on board, it was easier to conduct mobilisation campaigns during Sanitation Week in May, especially in areas with high sanitation backlogs. The training has raised the profile and importance of the CDW unit, and made hygiene awareness a huge priority. This made for an extensively planned health and hygiene programme during Sanitation Week by both the sector departments and CDWs. The CDWs profiled the needs of communities with compromised sanitation and came up with implementation plans to deal with identified hygiene issues. The CDW programme can also assist sanitation units to compile reports to



Community member showing off her toilet after the health and hygiene awareness campaign by the CDWs.

municipalities on critical areas with sanitation backlogs that need urgent attention. This information would then be verified and an action plan can then be drafted by the municipality in conjunction with DWAF and the provincial sanitation steering committee.

Monitoring success

The role of DWAF is to monitor the success of the programme, and to maintain the partnership between sector partners through knowledge sharing and advanced health and hygiene training. The CDW health and hygiene programme has helped to consolidate mutual relationships between local government and water sector support divisions for many programmes. Ms. T. Malaka, Director: Water Sector Support, noted that *'Once you find a winning formula the need shifts a bit towards a maintenance and enhancement strategy, and our mutual relationship with our sector partners will bring greater rewards to our programmes in support of service delivery.'*

Free State Province: Empowering and developing the capacity of the youth

The Letsemeng Local Municipality (Letse Mun) (formerly Koffiefontein) in the Xhariep District Municipality in Free State province launched a Sanitation Youth Programme in partnership with DWAF. The programme arises from the need to equip young people with skills in order to participate profitably in the construction industry. It makes use of medium-term educational interventions required by the Accelerated Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa (ASGISA) and the Joint Initiative for Priority Skills Acquisition (JIPSA) to raise the level of skill in areas needed by the economy.

Two municipalities, Alfred Nzo DM and Letsemeng LM, have been identified for piloting the national Youth Service Project. 150 young people will be registered for the programme, 75 in each municipality.

Programme of action

A budget of R3 million has been secured for this project with an allocation of R1,5m for each municipality. A multi-stakeholder task team finalised logistics pertaining and develop criteria for selection of the youth, the type of skills to be acquired, monitoring and evaluation and any other issues relevant to the project.

Key interventions of the Youth Development Programme in Letse Mun.

Training will be delivered:

- in job creation initiatives within the municipal water and sanitation programme.
- on-the-job from approved and accredited service providers.
- in the form of theory as well as a mentorship programme for the work executed on site.
- to develop skilled artisans (brick-makers, brick-layers, plumbers etc), personnel (project managers, administrators) and business entities (cooperatives etc.).
- in conjunction with other key partners (both financial and active support), including:
 - ◆ other provincial departments (Labour, Public Works, SALGA etc.)
 - ◆ the national Youth Service Programme, including the Umsobomvu Youth Fund (UYF), which through its Business Opportunity Support Service (BOSS) programme supports developing youth small contractors.

Selection and training criteria

Selection was made on the following grounds:

- youth who passed Grade 10-12
- youth who have had training, but not accredited training, in order to utilise Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)
- the majority of the youth selected will be females
- the disabled also will be considered.

Linkages with the National Youth Service (NYS) and the Umsobomvu Youth Fund (UYF) are important. The education and training components of NYS projects aim to:

- engage young people in a process of providing a valued and necessary service to the communities in which they live
- increase their own skills, education and opportunities to generate income
- provide young people with a set of skills that would give them access to economically sustainable opportunities once the service project itself is complete
- inculcate a culture of service by supporting youth to participate constructively in nation building and service delivery.

Launch of the project

The project was officially launched on 19 June 2008 at Jacobsdal Sports Complex in Jacobsdal, during Public Service Week. It included the construction of two toilets in Ratanang Township by DWAF, Letse Mun., the Department of Labour and other stakeholders. A representative from the National Youth Commission presented information on the NYS's programmes and objectives. Youth members selected showed great enthusiasm about participating in the programme.

Letsemeng Municipality identified the following critical training needs:

- Plumbing
- O&M of municipal infrastructure
- Business and Financial Management
- Water Harvesting
- Sanitation Construction-Builder training
- Bricklaying
- Brick making
- Life skills



Three service providers have been recommended to provide training to the 75 Youth members of Letsemeng municipal area as follows:

- Mahube Development and Training will provide training on Operation and maintenance;
- Leeps Training Consultant will be training the youth on bricklaying, plastering and plumbing; and
- Heed Maureen will do Water Harvesting and Irrigation.

The Task Team recommended that training commence on 1 September 2008 after a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between DWAF and Letsemeng Municipality was signed. A business plan on training was developed by DWAF, and a formal meeting held in August 2008 with the selected youth of Letsemeng to inform them of their training, and to introduce the appointed service providers.

A Stipend will be provided to the learners for the number of days they attend training.



Above: The Sanitation Youth Programme gets off to a good start.

Below: The youth who have been selected to participate in the programme



Limpopo: Sanitation Job Creation Exposition and Women's Month Celebration



DWAF, in partnership with the South African Local Government Association (SALGA) and the Department of Provincial Local Government and Housing (DPLG&H), successfully hosted the *Sanitation Job Creation Exposition and Women's Month Celebration*

in Vhembe District Municipality, Limpopo on 28 August 2008. The event marked the celebration, recognition and acknowledgement of women's achievements in projects that help create jobs and reduce poverty.

The event was well attended by guests from various organisations in the sector, local and neighbouring communities, local chief's representative, local councillors, the Mayor of Thulamela Local Municipality, the Limpopo MEC for DPLG&H and other dignitaries. About eleven organisations participated in an exhibition that formed part of the proceedings, show-casing their products and initiatives, which help create jobs and reduce poverty.

Task Teams established at both national and regional level successfully looked at planning and logistical issues. These Task Teams and the Mulamula councillors, as well as the local community ensured the success of the event. A number of planning sessions took place and some action

points came out of these meetings that called for the job creation team's attention. Meetings were held between July and August 2008 to: check status of progress; identify and address risks and challenges; and agree on the plan of action until the event was held. Stakeholders involved in water and sanitation showcased their products at the Expo, such as DWAF, Calcamite, SANBI, Mashrik six, Magalies Water, Enviro Opinions, Umgeni Water and WIN-SA.

Speakers commended Mulamula village's hosting of the event during Women's Month. Thabita Maumela of Limpopo University spoke about careers in water and sanitation, and encouraged women to get involved in sanitation issues. Guest speaker, MEC Maite Nkoana Mashabane, thanked DWAF for honouring women in their month, recalling the 1956 women's march to the Union Buildings. She appealed to municipalities to give support to the needs of women and encourage their active participation in job creation opportunities. She also reminded the audience that waterborne diseases are preventable through proper sanitation services.

At the end of the speeches the MEC, Chiefs, Mayors and all the VIPs visited the exhibition tent with volumes of sanitation documents and technologies.

MEC: Maite Nkoana Mashabane

