



# SUSTAINABILITY PILLARS

MCC MEETING

06/02/2008

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# OVERVIEW:

- The sustainability pillars within the water sector are important in order to ensure sustainable service delivery
- Masibambane Program created a platform to address these sustainability pillars often referred to as soft issues
- Moving beyond the provision of service delivery towards economic growth and development using water as a catalyst




# The pillars under discussions are:

- Environmental Management
- Gender mainstreaming
- Appropriate Technology
- Civil Society Participation
- HIV& AIDS mainstreaming in the WS



# Water for Growth and Dev

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- Water is the umbrella program - all pillars are linked and implemented within WfGD.
  - Develop and manage WS programs that promote economic growth and alleviate poverty.
  - Alignment various water programs contributing to WfGD - Multiple use of water, WAR, WR & WS
  - Promote Integrated Planning: LED, PGDS & National Spatial Development Framework




## (i) EM



- Aims to
- Promote water efficient economy & social ethics of water conservation in the WS
- Guide and advocate for good environmental practices
- Standardize processes & procedures to ensure environmental sustainability



## (ii) Gender mainstreaming:

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- DEF: a process which ensures that gender equity and concerns are taken into account in all Programmes & policies in the WS.
  - Key strategies:
    - Economic transformation
    - Resource mobilization
    - Capacity Building
    - Advocacy and awareness raising

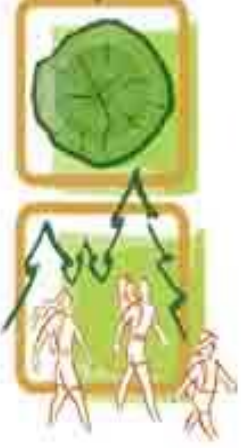


## (iii) AT:

DEF: a technology that is suitable to the environmental, cultural and economic situation it is intended for.

Key characteristics:

- Affordability (O&M)
- Kind to the environment
- Uses local resources
- Needs of the people
- Nations economy
- Health consideration
- Cost Recovery





## **(iv) Civil Society Participation:**



- **Purpose:**

- Promote active involvement of CSO'S in the water sector.
- Build capacity & strengthen CSO'S to deliver sustainable services.
- Encourage CSO'S to perform their watchdog role in order to strengthen democracy and hold government accountable.



## **CSO cont.**



- **Emphasis on communication with key stakeholders esp. Local Govt (to build trust and sound relations)**
- **Advocacy programme to promote community participation and empowerment**
- **Accredited training & Capacity building of NGOs & CBOs (Accreditation)**




## CSO cont.



- **Current Developments:**
- Masibambane III - Bringing the three parts of CSO groupings together, i.e Service Delivery, Advocacy and Mvula Trust
- Main areas of focus; WR, WS and WfGD




## (v) HIV and AIDS Mainstreaming in Water Sector

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- The UNAID defines HIV and AIDS mainstreaming as a process that enables development actors (participants) to address causes and effects of HIV and AIDS in a effective and sustained manner through usual work and with workplace. HIV and AIDS is now seen as a developmental issue and not as a health issue.




# HIV and AIDS Mainstreaming in the Water Sector



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- **WHY MAINSTREAM HIV AND AIDS?**
  - SA has highest number of PLWHA
  - Affects all ages and productive
  - Evidence of impact on workplace
  - Impacts on service delivery
  - **LEGISLATED** – Workplace policy
  - Contribution to national strategies



## (vi) RECOMMENDATIONS:

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- Name change: Sustainability Pillars
  - Programme definition: establish linkages between the pillars & WfGD pillars.
  - Integrated into work plans: senior management and other role players for appropriate coordination and reporting.
  - Linkages of the sustainability pillars to the policy framework of the sector and other development Programmes.
  - The sustainability pillars to be addressed as one integrated programme.



THANK YOU