RAIN water: towards a MUS approach

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RAIN

Rainwater Harvesting Implementation Network

1. The RAIN Foundation - introduction
2. RAIN and Multiple Use water
3. Country programmes

….MUS advise: case study Ethiopia

1. The RAIN Foundation – introduction

RAIN envisions a world in which all people have access to a reliable source of clean water, thereby being empowered to improve their lives through better health, food security and education.

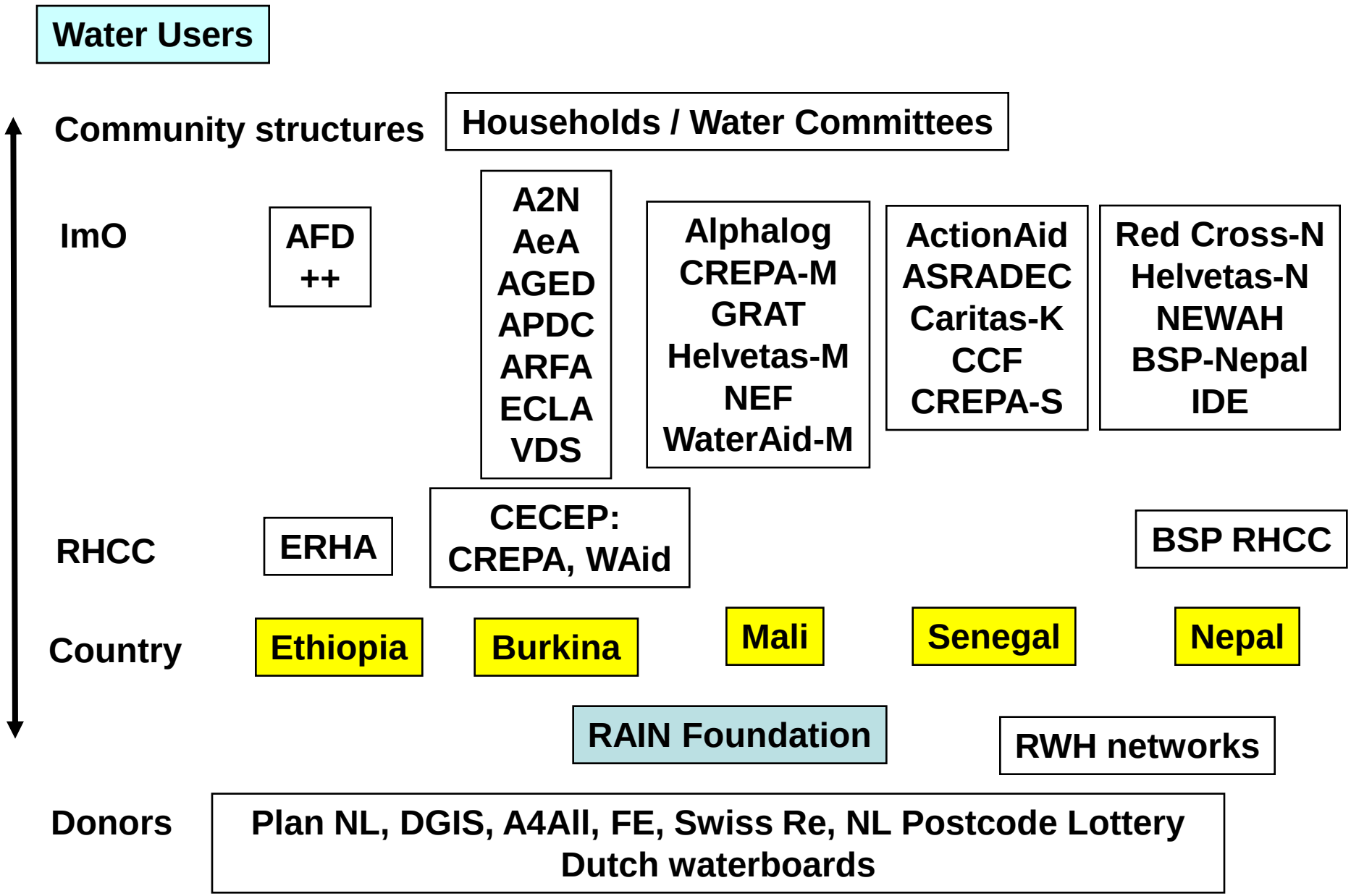
RAIN – beginnings

-- Established 2003 in the Netherlands

What does RAIN do:

- Provide access to (safe) water through collection of rainwater
  "water without walking"
- Reach vulnerable sectors; sub-Sahara Africa & Asia
- Focus on sustainable implementation
- Strengthen local capacities – implementation and management
- Support the development of appropriate RWH technology
- Advocacy, gathering & sharing RWH expertise to enable policy & practice: promoting RWH as a viable water supply option

RAIN – approach



CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

STRENGHTS	WEAKNESSES
• Level of satisfaction and acceptability is very high among users • Rainwater offers a great range of benefits • Water quality is good when systems are properly maintained • O&M cost is low	• Technology is somewhat costly • Rainwater cannot fulfill the complete demand of an average Nepali family • Involvement of LGB is still low • Disadvantaged households are sometimes left out of the programme
OPPORTUNITIES	**THREATS**
• Technical design can be improved • Incentives can be given to enlarge the catchments area and the capacity of the tank • Water reuse should be encouraged • Self initiation rainwater harvesting systems can be encouraged by increasing market involvement and accessibility to credit • Refreshing trainings and awareness campaigns should take place regularly	• A poor technical design has a direct effect on water quality and sustainability of the system • Operation and maintenance is sometimes inadequate • Policy limits the implementation of household level rainwater harvesting programmes • Some spare parts of the systems are not available in the market (nylon mesh, cap for wash pipe, etc)

RAIN – learning & development

- R&D: appropriate technology
- Performance Measurement & Learning (PMLS): measuring impact → improvement

RESULTS:

20.800 m^3 RWH storage capacity;

2007 - 12.500 people with drinking water;

2008 - 18.500 people (> 17.000 m^3)

Working in 5 countries, 33 implementing orgs

2. RAIN and MUS: Opportunities & Bottlenecks

- Beyond drinking water to meet other (water) needs
- Understanding needs, water sources and patterns of use
- Water quality and quantity
- Developing the RAIN model: technical, institutional, financial; 'beneficiaries' to 'clients'; cross-sectorial; land & water management, livelihoods and wellbeing, women, environment

→Towards upscaling: pilots, planning, partnerships

→WASH & 3R

not just a small-scale water supply technical package, water efficiency, practical IWRM, water & food security

3. RAIN in Nepal

- BSP and a business model for biogas, microfinance
- ….and RWH in Nepal: mountains, food gardens

3. RAIN in West Africa: Mali, Burkina Faso & Senegal

- Dutch Government key donor – household drinking water
- 3 litres pp/d, dry periods
- “Type 3” areas, rural

3. RAIN in Ethiopia

- ERHA – Ethiopian Rainwater Harvesting Alliance
- Communal drinking water supply
- Swiss Re ReSource project; communal drinking water +
  - Partnerships, Capacity
  - Surface water runoff tanks & sand dams
- Upscaling; Veld & Vecht

→ MUS advise: case study Ethiopia