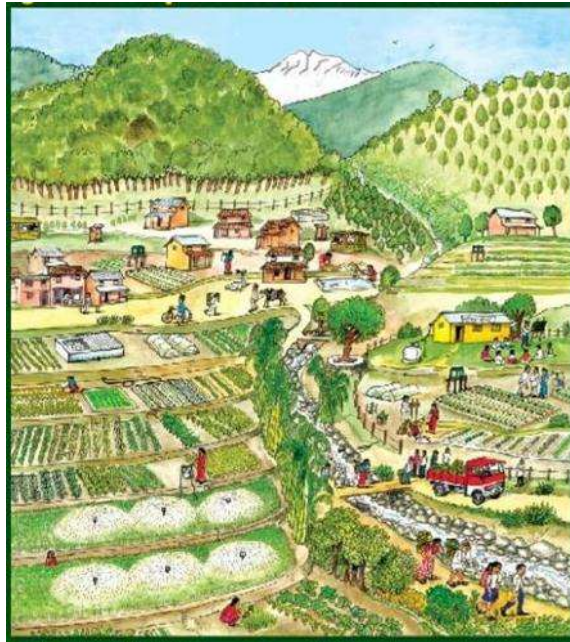


Key Concepts

Multiple Use Water Services (MUS)



MUS Group meeting, hosted by Winrock
Washington, 19 – 20 January 2012



What is MUS?

- An **approach** to the development (new and rehabilitation) and management of water **services** that take people's multiple **water needs** (domestic, productive) as starting point
- By changing the way **public sector agencies**, and other actors, finance, develop, regulate and support such services
- Turning the problem of undesirable or ignored *de facto* multiple uses into the solution of planning and design

Why MUS?

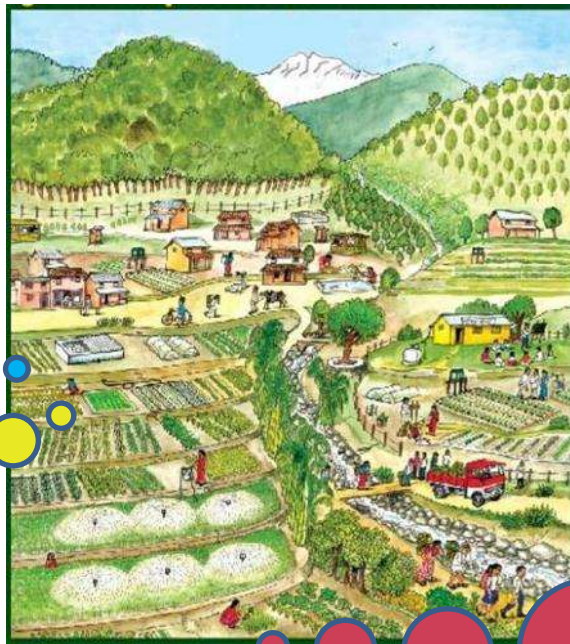
- More livelihood benefits and resilience: health, food, income, freedom from drudgery
- Cost-effective investments in multi-purpose water infrastructure
 - Potential to generate a wider basis of revenue for cost-recovery
 - Reduced risk of unsustainability of water systems, due to unplanned uses, anticipating competition between users
- Particularly in rural and peri-urban areas



MUS modalities: adding value to all water sectors



Domestic-plus:
providing higher
levels of service
to homesteads



Irrigation-plus:
providing water to
crops in fields and
for other uses

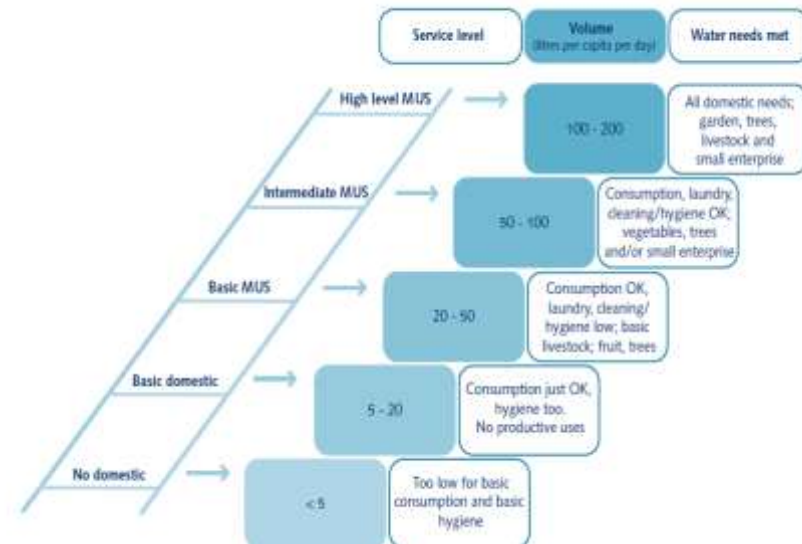
Self-supply:
Users decide
by obtaining
(individual)
infrastructure for
any use

Community-based
MUS: users decide
through participatory
planning of public
support, integrating
multiple sources

Domestic-plus

Characteristics

- Providing higher levels of service, for new infrastructure, or in expansion and rehabilitation
- Strengthening community management
- Add-ons, like cattle troughs, community gardens
- Ensuring water quality for those uses that need it



How to:

- Structured planning approach
- Bringing in livelihoods perspective in all phases of the project cycle

Examples

- Adding nutrition component to WASH projects with point sources, e.g. UNICEF Ethiopia
- Productive use of water in gravity-fed piped schemes, in Nepal and Latin America
- Increasing service levels, Ghana



Irrigation-plus



Characteristics

- Providing water services for other needs than crop production through infrastructure adjustments and management reforms
 - Add-ons to improve access, e.g. cattle ramps
 - Provision of water in bulk for formal drinking water supplies
 - Conjunctive use of groundwater and surface water

How to:

- MASSMUS methodology (FAO) for large canal irrigation schemes
 - Assessing multiple uses of water in schemes, and the value generated through these
 - Recognise and address these in canal modernization efforts and management reforms

Example: Krishna Western Delta (India)



Canal irrigation supplies domestic water for millions of people through:

- Bulk supply to towns and cities
- Conjunctive use of ground water
- In-stream uses

Assessing these to address them in modernization plans

Self-supply

Unprotected



Semi-protected



Handpump
(communal)



Rope pump



Motorised
pumps



- Users invest in climbing the ladder through:
 - technology development
 - supply chain and market development
 - financing facilities & subsidies
 - enabling policy environment

Community-based MUS



- Participatory planning in holistic water projects or water components in participatory programs
- Own priorities for sustainability
- Empowering communities linked to local government
- Holistic local allocation
- Efficiencies and resilience of combining multiple sources
- ‘Bottom-up IWRM’

Examples

Water specific:

- Water Use Management Plan Nepal
- IWRM Demonstration projects Southern Africa



Water components in participatory rural development:

- National rural employment guarantee scheme, India
- Community-driven Development (CDD) Projects