Guidelines
Synthesizing Lessons ‘How to’ do MUS

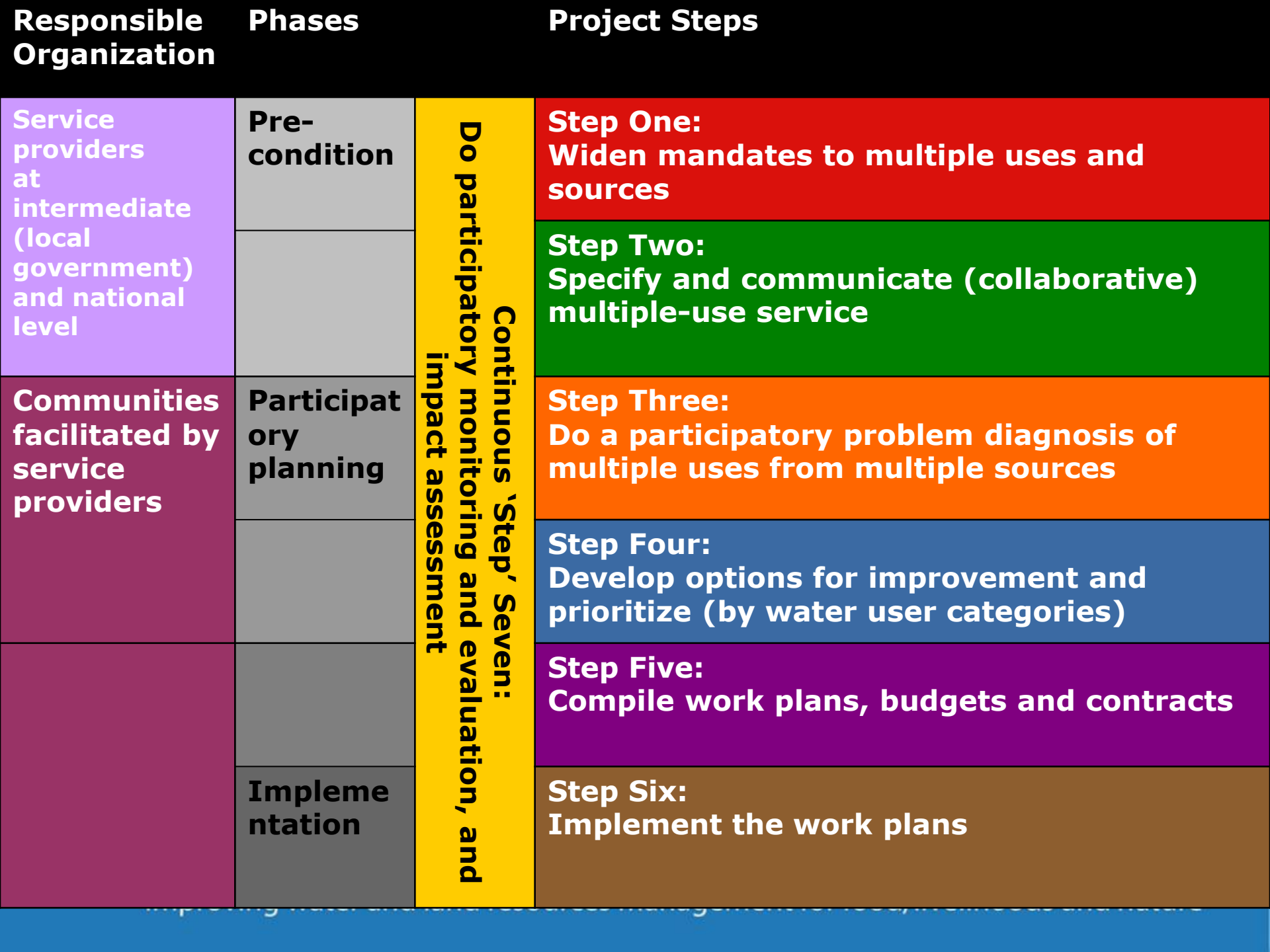
Winrock, IRC, IWMI
MUS project IWMI, IRC, IDE et al
FAO MASSMUS
SADC/Danida IWRM Demonstration
ZimWASH consortium Zimbabwe
RASHON and IRC Honduras
Women and Water Partnership
BSP Nepal
etc

Outline

- What is minimum common core of the four different entry points for MUS in upgrading, improved governance, or new systems?
- MUS Project cycle
  - Steps 1-2: by intermediate-level service provider (government, NGO, informal/formal private sector)
  - Steps 3-7: in rural/peri-urban communities
- Conclusion: more complexity for many more benefits
- Annex with Tools and Reference List

MUS entry points

- **Domestic-plus**: near/at homestead; more water to 'climb the water ladder', 3-5 lpcd safe
- **Irrigation-plus**: add-ons for access, year-round storage/supplies, groundwater recharge, fish-crop, ecosystem services
- **MUS technologies by design** - individual/communal (e.g., rope-and-washer pumps, hybrid gravity systems, tanks/reservoirs, point-of-use treatment, soil and water conservation)
- **Community-driven MUS by design**: participatory planning for multiple uses and sources; increasingly integrated in local government for scaling


Responsible Organization
Phases
Project Steps
Service providers at intermediate (local government) and national level
Communities facilitated by service providers
Pre-condition
Participatory planning
Implementation
Continuous 'Step' Seven: Do participatory monitoring and evaluation, and impact assessment
Step One: Widen mandates to multiple uses and sources
Step Two: Specify and communicate (collaborative) multiple-use service
Step Three: Do a participatory problem diagnosis of multiple uses from multiple sources
Step Four: Develop options for improvement and prioritize (by water user categories)
Step Five: Compile work plans, budgets and contracts
Step Six: Implement the work plans

Step 1: by service provider

· Step One: Widen mandates to multiple uses and sources
Recognize de facto non-planned uses
Integrate MUS in mandate and job description
Forge collaboration in service provision

Step 2: by service provider

氰Step Two: Specify and communicate (collaborative) multiple-use service
Include participatory and accountable procedures to prioritize water uses
Specify target groups and methods for inclusion
Integrate technology choice, institutional support, and two-phased financing (planning vs implementation) in collaborative service packages
Set service conditions, e.g. payment for MUS

Step 3: in community

- **Step Three: Do a participatory problem diagnosis of multiple uses from multiple sources**
- **Select genuine community representatives and build capacity**
- **Map water sources, technologies, uses/values, users (category, scale), and management arrangements**
- **Assess problems and needs**

Community Mapping Tool

WATER SOURCES	TECHNOLOGIES (Number/type)	USERS AND USES by gender and vulnerability status	MANAGEMENT (committees, rules on operation and maintenance/tariffs, enforcement)
Surface streams	Direct use	70 poor women - domestic 20 poor men - cattle	No management, no problem
	1 dam	10 less poor men - irrigation 5 less poor women - irrigation 5 less poor men - cattle (dry season)	No committee, no maintenance, severe degradation
	3 fishponds	5 less poor men	Committee, protection against theft
	1 irrigation scheme	20 poor and 5 less poor men - irrigation	Committee, less functional, no cost-recovery
Groundwater	5 shallow wells	30 poor women	No management, silting and pollution
	3 boreholes	25 less poor women – community garden	Committees, two with good cost-recovery; one not functional, with broken pump
Rain	Rooftop water harvesting	15 households - multiple uses	Household-managed

Step 4: in community

· Step Four: Develop options for improvements and prioritize (by water user categories)
Envision new ways to manage water at medium-term
Inform about options and identify short-term improvements for multiple uses from multiple sources (and accompanying measures)
Rank potential short-term improvements
Select potential improvements for follow-up, matched to available short-term support

Step 5: in community

☐Step Five: Compile work plans, budgets and contracts
Elaborate feasibility of selected improvements and adjust
Specify work plan of actions, procurement, roles and budgets of communities and service providers
Negotiate fund allocation, and sign off contracts

Step 6: in community

· Step Six: Implement the work plans.
Construct/rehabilitate infrastructure and/or improve governance
Implement accompanying measures

Step 7: in community

· **Continuous 'Step' Seven: Do participatory monitoring and evaluation and livelihood impact assessment for follow-up**
Monitor process of planning, implementation and use
Monitor costs and livelihood- and other benefits of MUS
Envision follow-up improvements, also through local government planning

Conclusion
MUS: more complexity

- Losing focus when expanding to multiple (competing) uses and multiple sources/ecosystems
- Higher costs of '–plus'
- Partly: new technology development & dissemination
- Decentralizing decision-making
- Building competencies of intermediate service providers
- Restructuring technical and institutional expertise for support
- Two-phase budgeting
- Facilitating participation
- Managing politicization and elite capture

Conclusion
MUS: many more benefits

More and more sustainable livelihood benefits

- meeting own priorities for multiple needs
- building on own five capitals
- avoiding damage of unplanned uses
- managing anticipated trade-offs and competition
- combining locally-specific use- and re-use of multiple sources, for higher resilience
- saving costs by efficient combinations of infrastructure and economies of scale
- aligning with integrated local government planning

THANK YOU