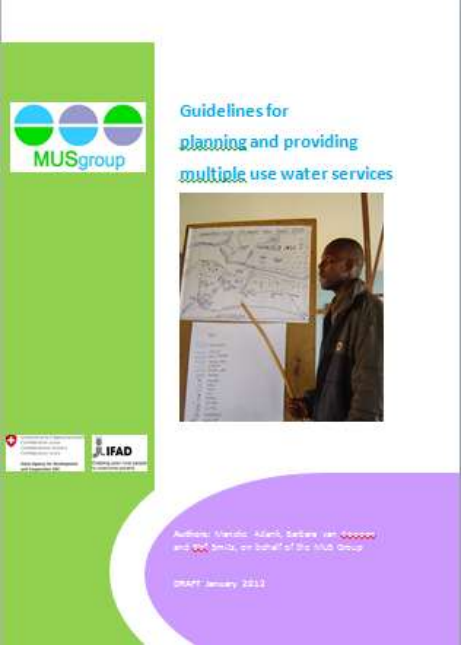


Guidelines for planning and providing multiple use water services

MUS Group meeting

Arlington, 20 January 2012

MUSgroup

Background

- Growing number of MUS initiatives
- Growing knowledge and experience on how to do MUS
- Interest of MUS group members to synthesize existing MUS guidelines, with support from IFAD

MUSgroup

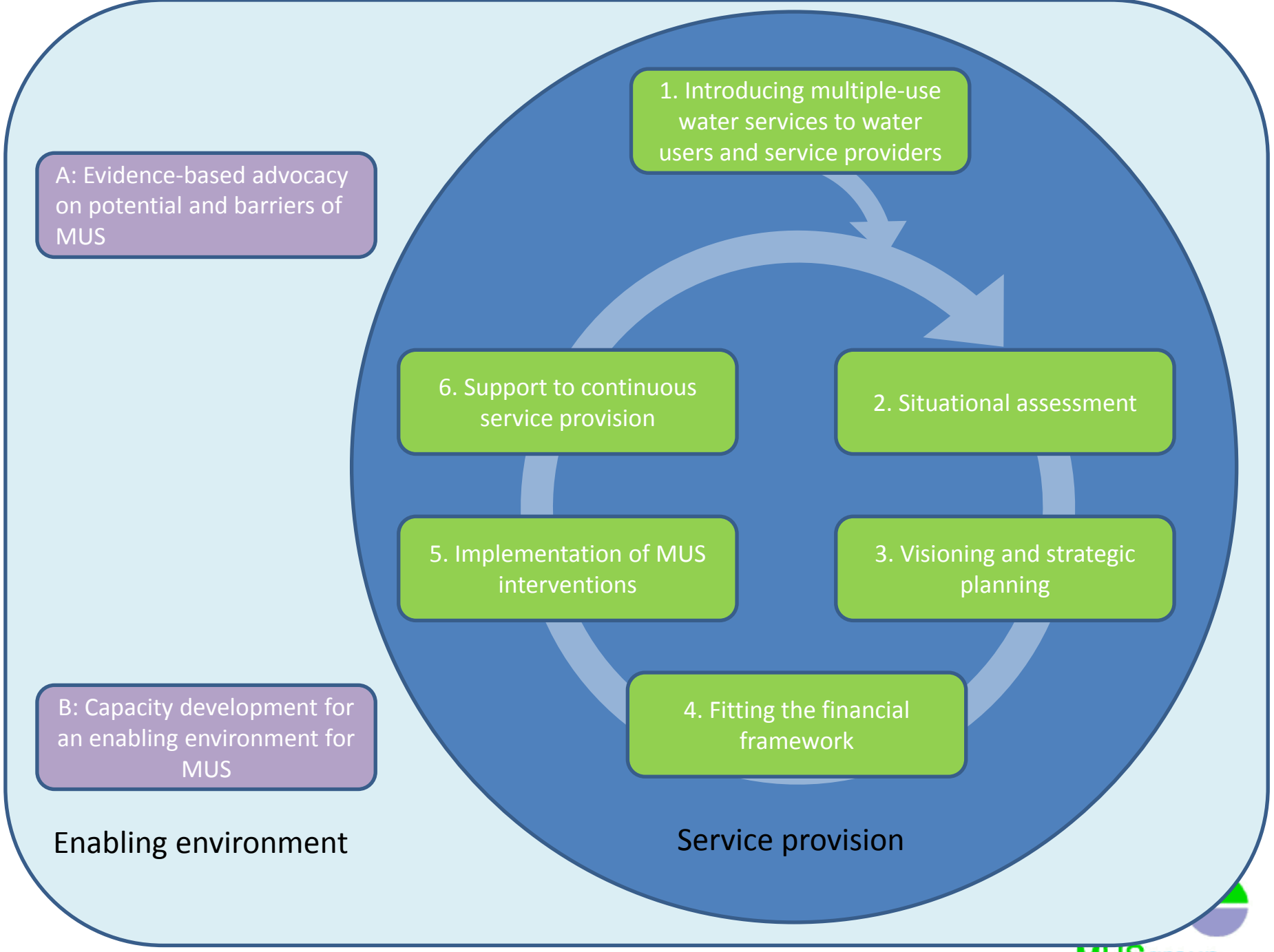
The guidelines

- Objective : to provide guidance on the planning and the provision of multiple-use water services, based on the experiences of MUS group members.
- Target audience: people and organisations that already have an interest in MUS, and are interested in applying the MUS approach.
- The guidelines can be used for the development of context specific guidelines for MUS.

MUSgroup

Existing MUS guidelines

Guidelines	Geographical focus	Organisation	MUS entry-point
Guidelines for Planning for Water for Livelihoods (ZIMWASH, 2010)	Zimbabwe	IRC	Domestic plus
Guide for planning and implementation of multiple-use water service projects (Smits and Mejía, 2011)	Honduras	RASHON & IRC	Domestic plus
The empowers approach to water governance (Moriarty et al, 2007)	Mediterranean and North Africa region	EMPOWERS	Community-driven MUS
Guidelines for planning and management of MUS systems (CINARA, 2007)	Colombia	CINARA	Domestic plus
Multiple-Uses of Water Services in Large Irrigation Systems Auditing and planning modernisation: The MASSMUS Approach (Renault, n.d.)	Global	FAO	Irrigation plus
Engendering the MASSMUS approach, MASSMUS Gender Module (Wiegers, and Wahaj, n.d.)	Global	FAO	Irrigation plus
Guidelines for local level Integrated Water Resources Management (Van Koppen, 2006)	Southern Africa	IWMI	Community-driven MUS
Guideline for Water-Use Master Plan (WUMP) preparation (WARM-P/Helvitas and RVWRMP, 2007)	Nepal	WARM & RVWRMP	Community-driven MUS


A: Evidence-based advocacy on potential and barriers of MUS
B: Capacity development for an enabling environment for MUS
Enabling environment
1. Introducing multiple-use water services to water users and service providers
2. Situational assessment
3. Visioning and strategic planning
4. Fitting the financial framework
5. Implementation of MUS interventions
6. Support to continuous service provision
Service provision
MUSgroup

A: Evidence-based advocacy on potential and barriers of MUS

B: Capacity development for an enabling environment for MUS

MUSgroup

Set-up of the guidelines

1. Introducing multiple- use water services to water users and service providers
2. Situational assessment
3. Visioning and strategic planning
4. Fitting the financial framework
5. Implementation of MUS interventions
6. Support to continuous service provision

A: Evidence-based advocacy on potential and barriers of MUS

B: Capacity development at intermediate and national level

Part 1: MUS concepts and entry points

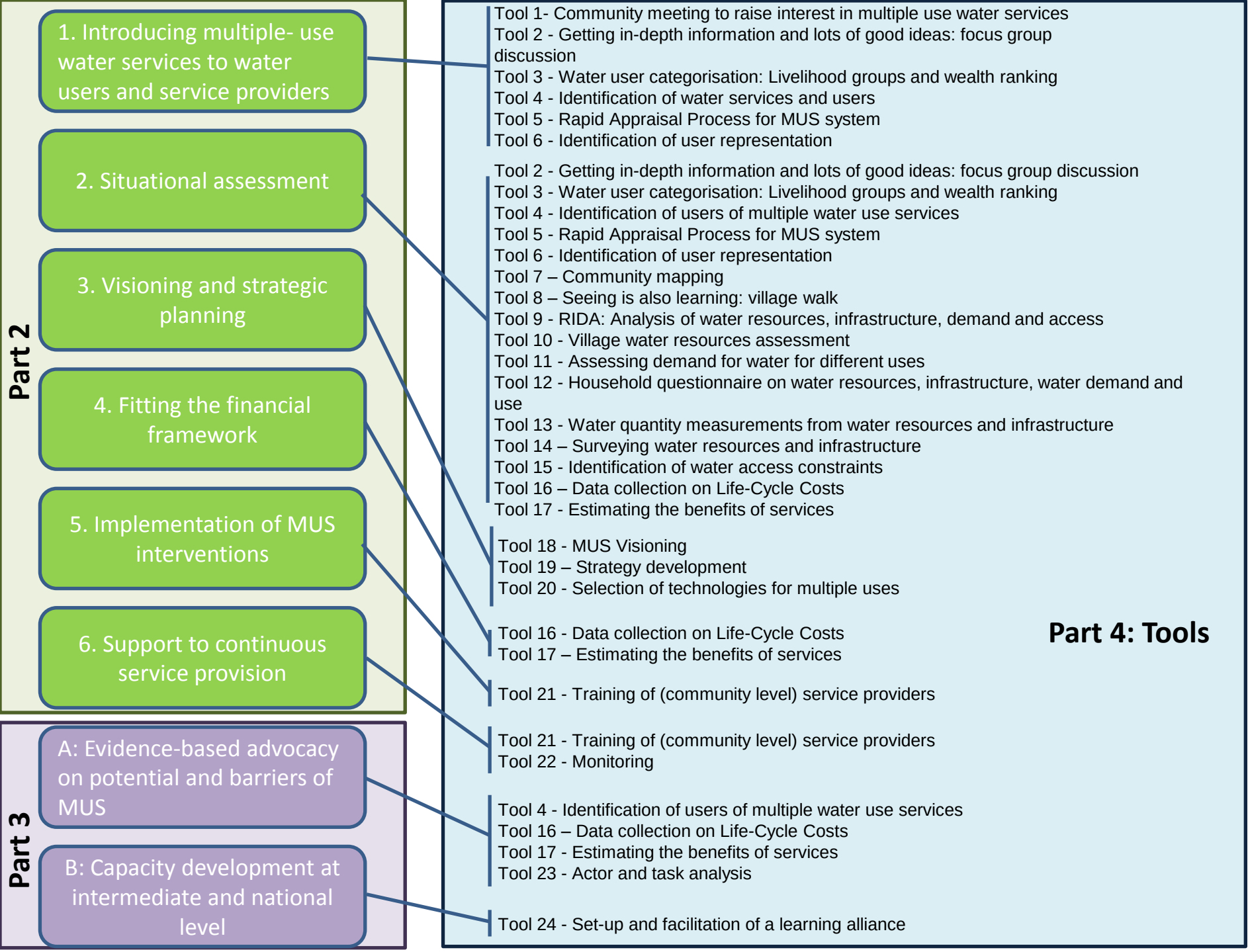
Part 2: Guidelines for planning and provision of MUS

Part 3: Guidelines for the development of an enabling environment for MUS

For each phase:
- Objective
- Activities
- Tools

Part 4: tools

For each tool:
- Objective
- Method
- Tips and tricks
- Based on
- Further reading


Part 2
1. Introducing multiple- use water services to water users and service providers
2. Situational assessment
3. Visioning and strategic planning
4. Fitting the financial framework
5. Implementation of MUS interventions
6. Support to continuous service provision
Part 3
A: Evidence-based advocacy on potential and barriers of MUS
B: Capacity development at intermediate and national level
Tool 1- Community meeting to raise interest in multiple use water services
Tool 2 - Getting in-depth information and lots of good ideas: focus group discussion
Tool 3 - Water user categorisation: Livelihood groups and wealth ranking
Tool 4 - Identification of water services and users
Tool 5 - Rapid Appraisal Process for MUS system
Tool 6 - Identification of user representation
Tool 2 - Getting in-depth information and lots of good ideas: focus group discussion
Tool 3 - Water user categorisation: Livelihood groups and wealth ranking
Tool 4 - Identification of users of multiple water use services
Tool 5 - Rapid Appraisal Process for MUS system
Tool 6 - Identification of user representation
Tool 7 – Community mapping
Tool 8 – Seeing is also learning: village walk
Tool 9 - RIDA: Analysis of water resources, infrastructure, demand and access
Tool 10 - Village water resources assessment
Tool 11 - Assessing demand for water for different uses
Tool 12 - Household questionnaire on water resources, infrastructure, water demand and use
Tool 13 - Water quantity measurements from water resources and infrastructure
Tool 14 – Surveying water resources and infrastructure
Tool 15 - Identification of water access constraints
Tool 16 – Data collection on Life-Cycle Costs
Tool 17 - Estimating the benefits of services
Tool 18 - MUS Visioning
Tool 19 – Strategy development
Tool 20 - Selection of technologies for multiple uses
Tool 16 - Data collection on Life-Cycle Costs
Tool 17 – Estimating the benefits of services
Tool 21 - Training of (community level) service providers
Tool 21 - Training of (community level) service providers
Tool 22 - Monitoring
Tool 4 - Identification of users of multiple water use services
Tool 16 – Data collection on Life-Cycle Costs
Tool 17 - Estimating the benefits of services
Tool 23 - Actor and task analysis
Tool 24 - Set-up and facilitation of a learning alliance
Part 4: Tools

1. Introducing multiple-use water services to water users and service providers

Objective

- to make water service providers and users aware of the potential and limitations of multiple-use water services in a certain context.

Activities

- Getting to understand the context
- Raising interest on MUS at user and service provider level
- Setting expectations and conditions

MUSgroup

1. Introducing multiple-use water services to water users and service providers

Tools:

- Tool 1- Community meeting to raise interest in multiple use water services
- Tool 2 - Getting in-depth information and lots of good ideas: focus group discussion
- Tool 3 - Water user categorisation: Livelihood groups and wealth ranking
- Tool 4 - Identification of water services and users
- Tool 5 - Rapid Appraisal Process for MUS system
- Tool 6 - Identification of user representation

MUSgroup

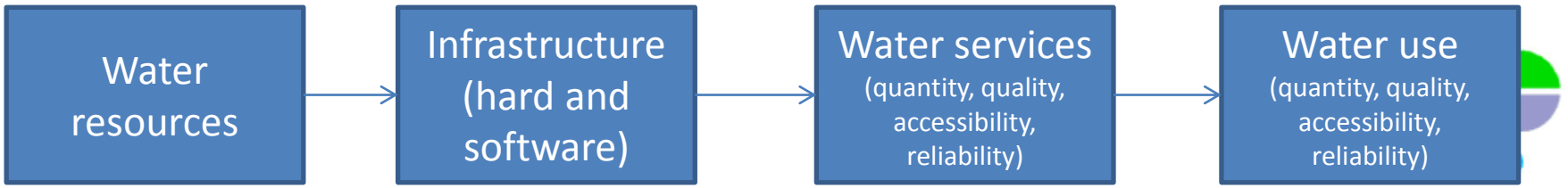
2. Situational assessment

Objective

- to get a good insight into the current and projected future situation of water resources, water infrastructure, water demand and water use of different social and economic groups, at household, community, system and / or basin level.

Activities

- Assessment of water resources
- Assessment of water infrastructure
- Assessment of optimal water demand
- Assessment of actual water use and barriers to accessing water services
- Analysis of water Resources, Infrastructure, Demand and Access
- Data storage and presentation



2. Situational assessment

Tools

- Tool 2 - Getting in-depth information and lots of good ideas: focus group discussion
- Tool 3 - Water user categorisation: Livelihood groups and wealth ranking
- Tool 4 - Identification of users of multiple water use services
- Tool 5 - Rapid Appraisal Process for MUS system
- Tool 6 - Identification of user representation
- Tool 7 - Community mapping
- Tool 8 - Seeing is also learning: village walk
- Tool 9 - RIDA: Analysis of water resources, infrastructure, demand and access
- Tool 10 - Village water resources assessment
- Tool 11 - Assessing demand for water for different uses
- Tool 12 - Household questionnaire on water resources, infrastructure, water demand and use
- Tool 13 - Water quantity measurements from water resources and infrastructure
- Tool 14 - Surveying water resources and infrastructure
- Tool 15 - Identification of water access constraints
- Tool 16 - Data collection on Life-Cycle Costs
- Tool 17 - Estimating the benefits of services

MUSgroup

3. Visioning and strategic planning

Objective

- To agree on a common vision and development of a strategic plan for multiple-use water service provision, which addresses people's multiple water needs taking into account gender and equity issues of multiple use services.

Activities

- Developing a common vision
- Developing strategies for achieving the vision: putting the options on the table
- Assessing and prioritising strategies

MUSgroup

3. Visioning and strategic planning

Tools

- Tool 18 - MUS Visioning
- Tool 19 - Strategy development
- Tool 20 - Selection of technologies for multiple uses

MUSgroup

4. Fitting the financial framework

Objective

- to match costs and financing frameworks while overcoming the earmarks for single water use that are often attached to financing streams and accountability in conventional water services.

Activities

- Identify (incremental) life-cycle costs of the provision of multiple use water services
- Identify potential sources of funding in order to meet the life-cycle costs
- Agree on cost sharing arrangements

MUSgroup

Costs and sources of funding

Incremental costs of MUS include:

- Capital (maintenance) expenditure of the technological add-ons such as a water treatment system added to an open canal irrigation system (irrigation +) or a drip irrigation system added to a piped water supply system (domestic +);
- Additional operational and minor maintenance related to additional water use because of additional energy consumption;
- Additional costs of capital, related to additional loans;
- Additional direct and indirect support costs, related with the higher need for coordination between different sub-sectors, which comes at additional costs.

Sources of funding:

- Government funding, through taxes
- Tariffs (from users)
- Transfers from donors

MUSgroup

4. Fitting the financial framework

Tools:

- Tool 16 - Data collection on Life-Cycle Costs
- Tool 17 - Estimating the benefits of services

MUSgroup

5. Implementation of MUS interventions

Objective

- The objective of this step is to implement the strategic plan as developed in the previous step.

Activities

- Development and execution of a work plan / action plan
- Infrastructural interventions
- Governance and managerial interventions

MUSgroup

5. Implementation of MUS interventions

Tools:

- Tool 21 - Training of (community level) service providers

MUSgroup

6. Support to continuous service provision

Objective

- The objective of this phase is to ensure the continuous provision of sustainable multiple water services.

Activities

- Continuous post-construction support (capacity development, technical assistance, facilitation) to service providers and users.
- Monitoring

MUSgroup

6. Support to continuous service provision

Tools:

- Tool 21 - Training of (community level) service providers
- Tool 22 - Monitoring

A: Evidence-based advocacy on potential and barriers of MUS

Objective

- to improve awareness of and insight into the potential and barriers for multiple-use water services of stakeholders at national and intermediate levels within a certain context

Activities

- Data collection and analysis to feed evidence based advocacy for MUS
- Developing and distributing evidence-based information and advocacy materials

MUSgroup

A: Evidence-based advocacy on potential and barriers of MUS

Tools

- Tool 4 - Identification of users of multiple water use services
- Tool 16 – Data collection on Life-Cycle Costs
- Tool 17 - Estimating the benefits of services
- Tool 23 - Actor and task analysis

MUSgroup

B: Capacity development at intermediate and national level

Objective

- to create skills, knowledge and attitude and organisational and institutional systems and structures at intermediate and nation level, to stimulate, facilitate and support the provision of multiple-use water services.

Activities

- Participatory action research
- Training of intermediate and national level stakeholders
- Applying a learning alliance approach

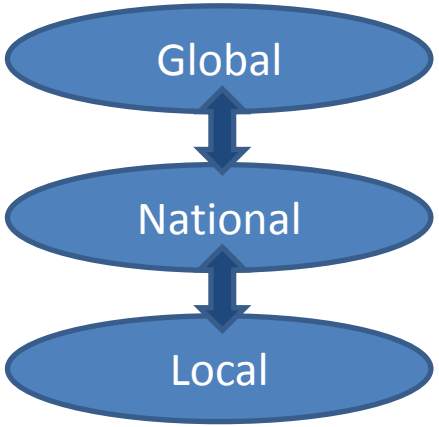
MUSgroup

B: Capacity development at intermediate and national level

Tools

- Tool 24 - Set-up and facilitation of a learning alliance

"a series of interconnected multi-stakeholder platforms at different institutional levels (national, district, community, etc.), aiming to speed up the process of identification, development and scaling up of innovations"



MUSgroup

Conclusions

- MUS requires a structured planning approach
- Hence, usefulness of the service delivery framework
- MUS builds of existing good practices of WASH, irrigation and participatory planning
- Difference is in the awareness creation, assessment, “fitting the financial framework” phase and the enabling environment
- Tools are mainly available for the awareness creation and assessment phase

MUSgroup

Questions?

MUSgroup