

# Multiple-Use Water Services Training

*MUS Group Meeting – Washington, DC*

*January 20, 2012*

*Winrock International*



Training prepared by:



Training funded by:



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

THE  
**ROCKEFELLER**  
FOUNDATION



Global  
Water for  
Sustainability  
PROGRAM

# Overview

- Why
- How
- When
- What
  - Outline of training
  - Look into selected sessions





# Why

## **Underlying reason:**

Lack of knowledge of MUS among implementers, policy makers and funders is a barrier to scaling up MUS.

# How: Designed and Tested





# When / Target Audience

Training for anyone working interested in MUS.

*These are just some ideas, if after seeing the content you have others, please share!*

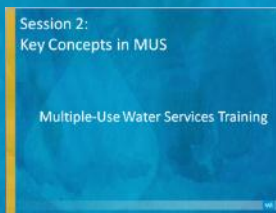
	WHEN
1	During professional development or capacity-building sessions.
2	During MUS program development and design.
3	At the start of a MUS project.

# What – Outline of materials

Training is in 1 folder that can be put on CD or flash disk.



## 1. Training Overview



## 2. PowerPoint Presentations for each of the 10 sessions with notes for presenter



## 3. Movie Files

# What – Outline of materials

## Sessions:

1. The Big Picture
2. Key Concepts in MUS
3. Benefits and Costs of MUS
4. MUS Components and Process
5. Water Overview
6. Water Accounting
7. Water Service Options
8. Livelihoods
9. Health
10. Putting it into Practice



# What's happening in these pictures?





# A solution?





# How does livestock watering affect this solution?





# Session 1 Activity





# Uses

## Types of uses

- **Domestic:** drinking, cooking, bathing, sanitation, laundry cleaning
- **Productive:** gardening/irrigation, livestock, small-scale enterprises (brick making, food processing, etc.)





# Water Service vs. Water System

## Water Service

*emphasis on outputs*

– water –  
what people actually receive

## Water System

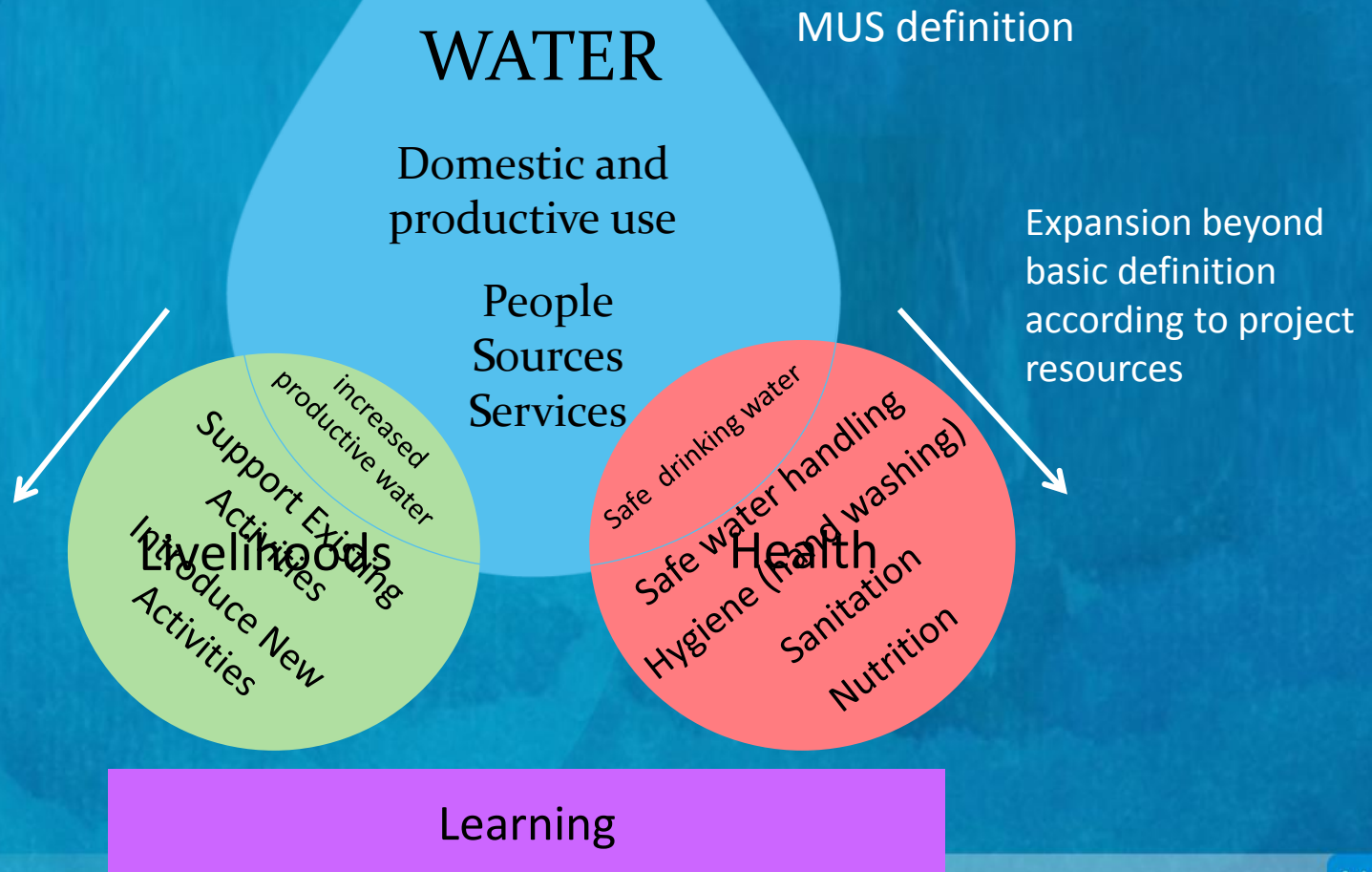
*emphasis on water infrastructure*

- water supply scheme
- irrigation system



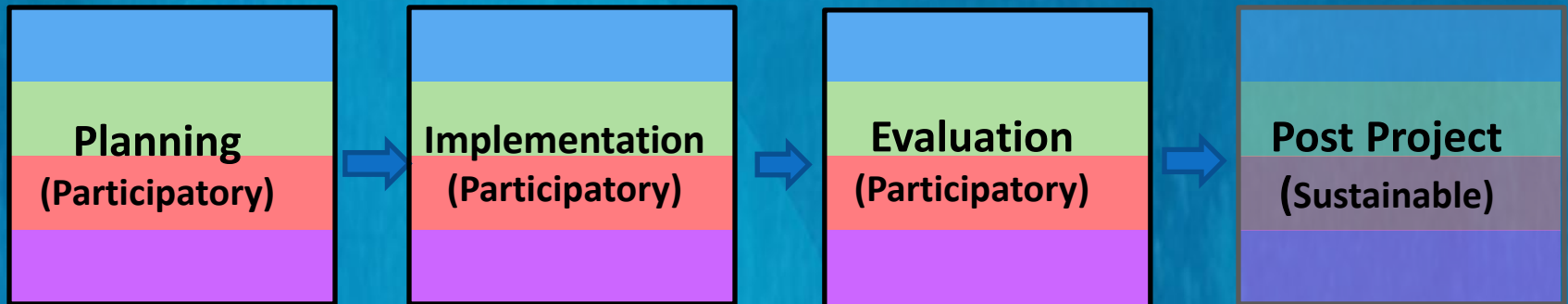


# WI MUS Implementation Model



# Process

Monitoring

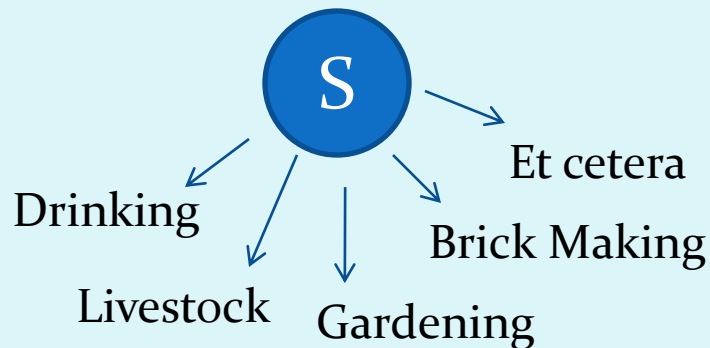


Water Accounting  
Design of Water  
Services

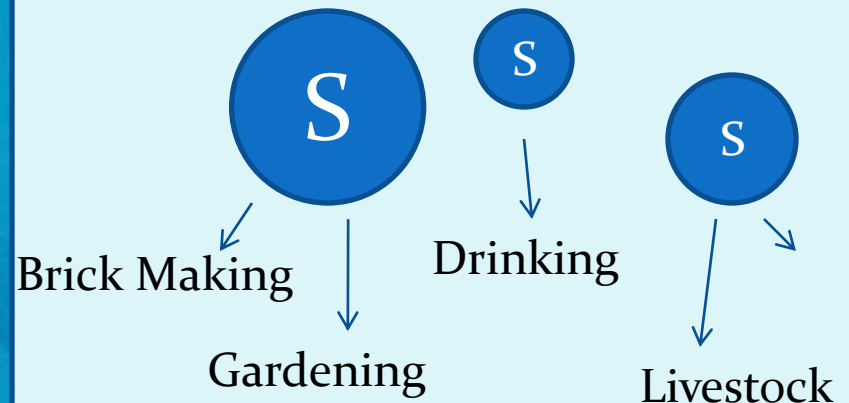
# Hardware

- Hardware for both using *and* improving water sources
  - Using (wells, gravity schemes)
  - Improving (tube recharge, micro-catchments)
- New systems, upgrades, rehabilitations
- One source for multiple uses *or* multiple sources

One source for multiple-uses



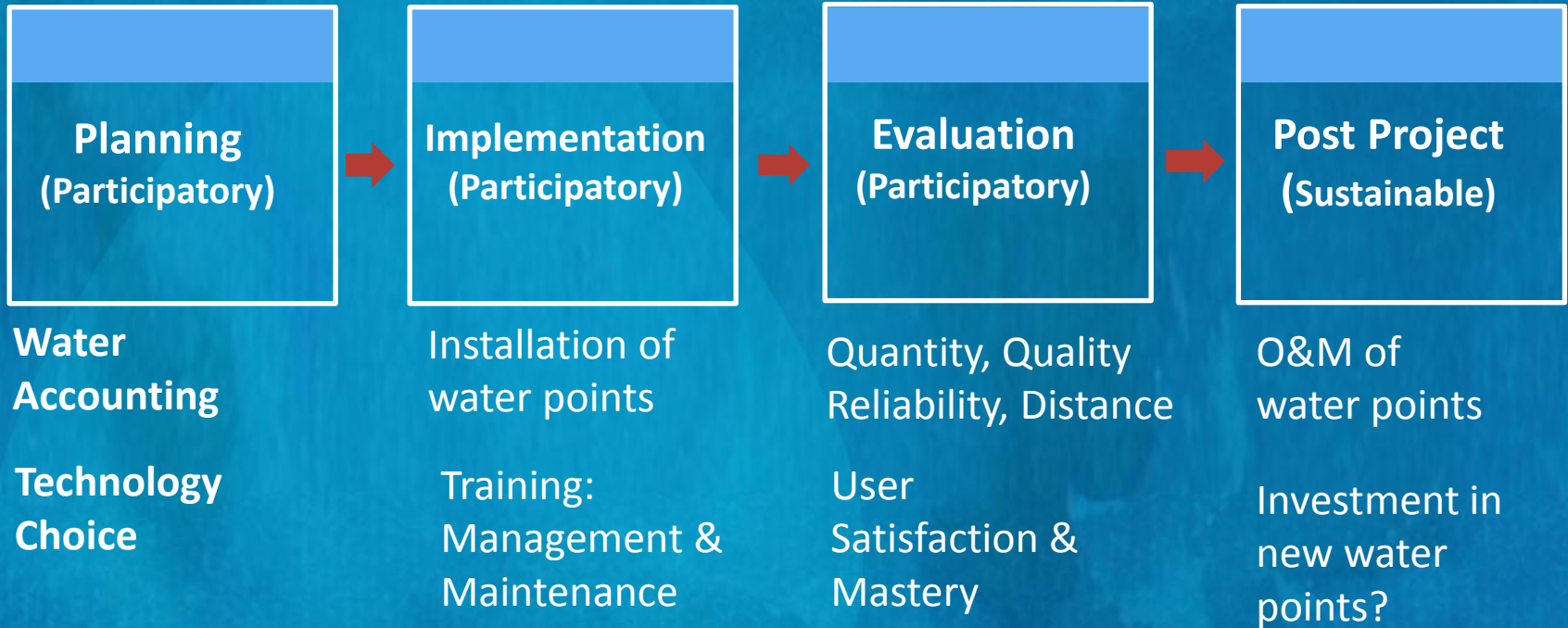
Multiple sources for multiple-uses





# Process

Monitoring →



# Sample Indicators

Impacts

## Water

- Increase in sustainability of water services.
- Reduction in water-related conflicts.

Outcomes

## Hardware

- # of people using an improved drinking water source
- # of people using water for livelihoods activities
- % increase in quantity of water available from source during dry season

## Software

- % of water users associations collecting fees as agreed after 1 year of operation
- % of water users associations holding meetings as agreed after 1 year of operation

Outputs

## Hardware

- # of water systems constructed
- # of micro-catchments constructed

## Software

- # of water users associations trained



# Example 1: Nepal – Single Source

- Hardware:
  - Single source for multiple uses
  - New systems
- Software:
  - Community management





# Example 2: Niger – Multiple Sources

- Hardware
  - Multiple sources for multiple uses
  - Mix of new systems and rehabs
- Software
  - Mix of community and private management





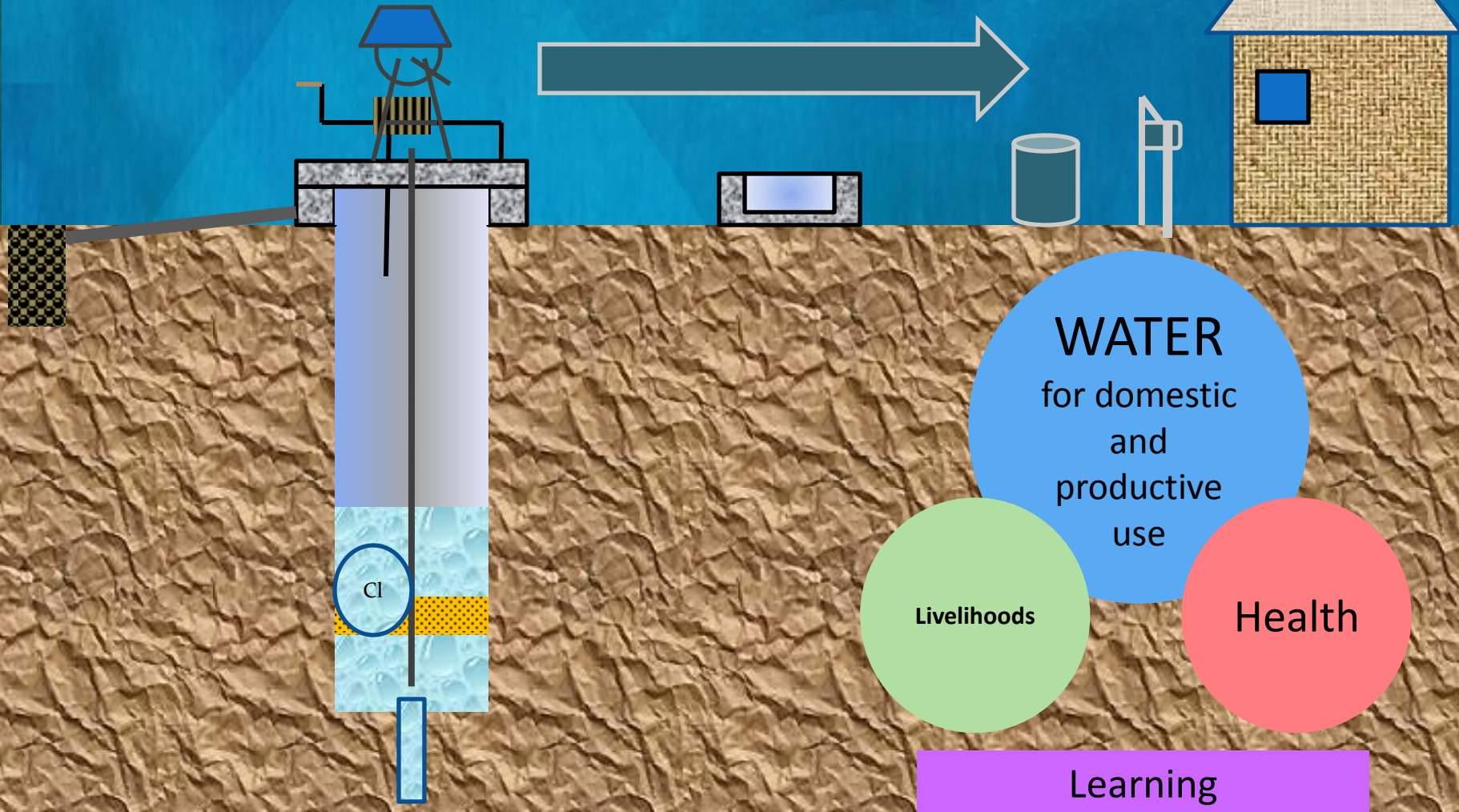
# General technology typology :

<b>Source Improvement</b>	<b>Surface</b> Micro-catchments Tree planting	<b>Underground</b> Well recharge Tube recharge	
<b>Water sources</b>	<b>Atmosphere</b> Rain harvest Fog harvest	<b>Surface</b> Lake Dam	<b>Underground</b> Spring catchment Well
<b>Water lifting devices</b>	<b>Traditional lift:</b> Rope and bucket Noria Delou, Chadouf	<b>Man power lift:</b> Rope pump India, vergnet Treadle	<b>Power pumps:</b> Motor pump Solar /submersible pump
<b>Water storage and moving</b>	<b>Moving:</b> Bucket Wheelbarrow Channel/ditch Pipes	<b>Open reservoirs:</b> Artificial ponds Underground reserve	<b>Storage:</b> Clay pot Iron Drum Plastic reservoir Iron reservoir
<b>Water treatment</b>	<b>Physical:</b> Sand filtration, tulip filter UV decantation	<b>Chemical:</b> CL Coagulants	

# Upgrade/rehabilitate a technology :

The limits of upgrading a single technology:

- Quantity
- Original purpose is a constraint (ex: thin PVC borehole)



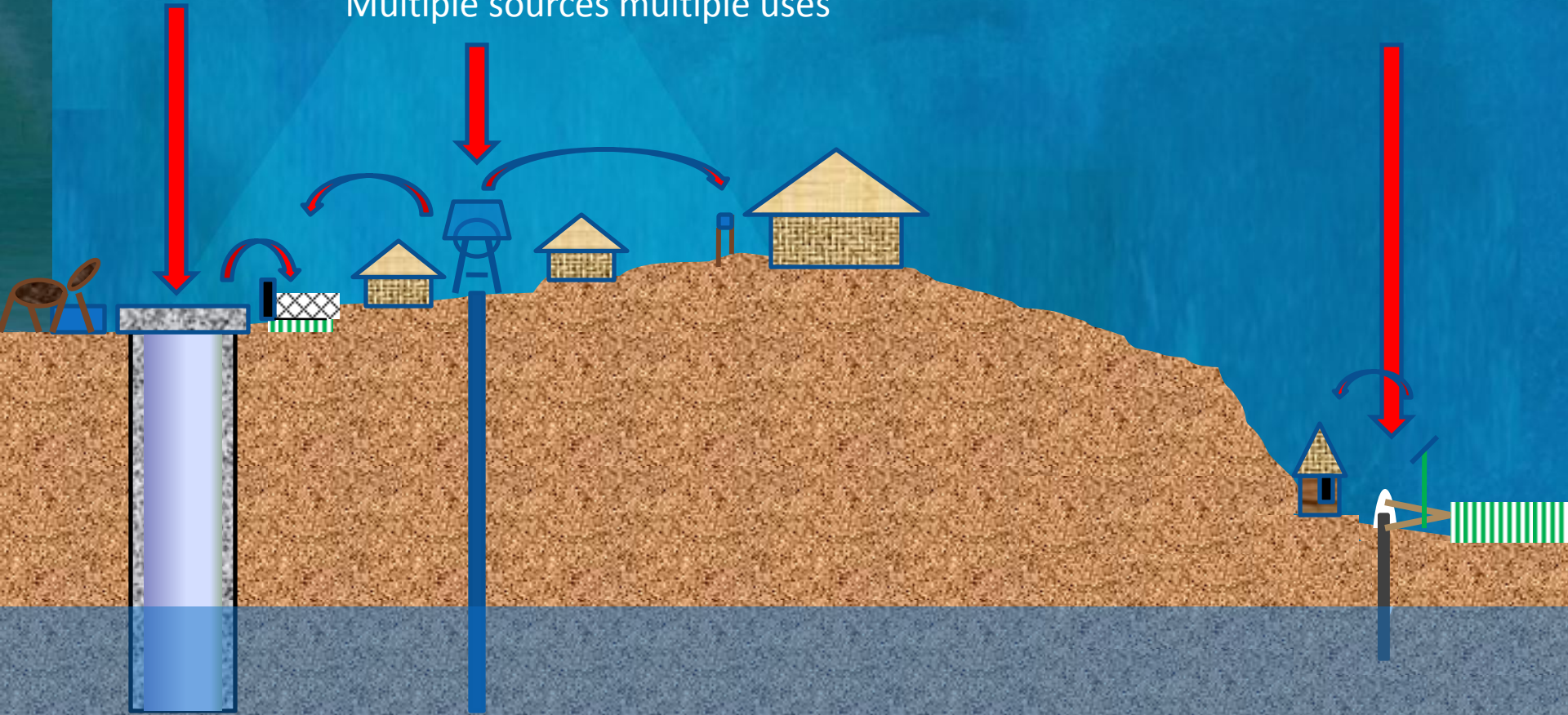


# Technology choices and combinations:

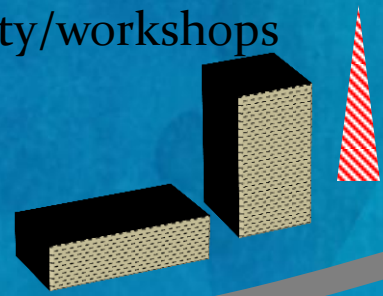
(inspired by Niger example)

Diversification by improving the scope of sources:  
Multiple sources multiple uses

+ software!



City/workshops



Mountain spring,  
river



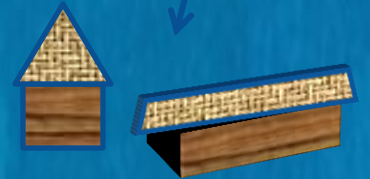
50km

100km

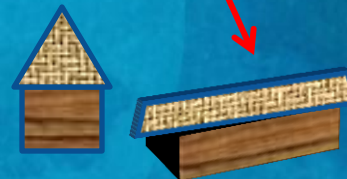


Herders with 1000 cows  
**Conflicts with farmers**

1 km



0,5 km



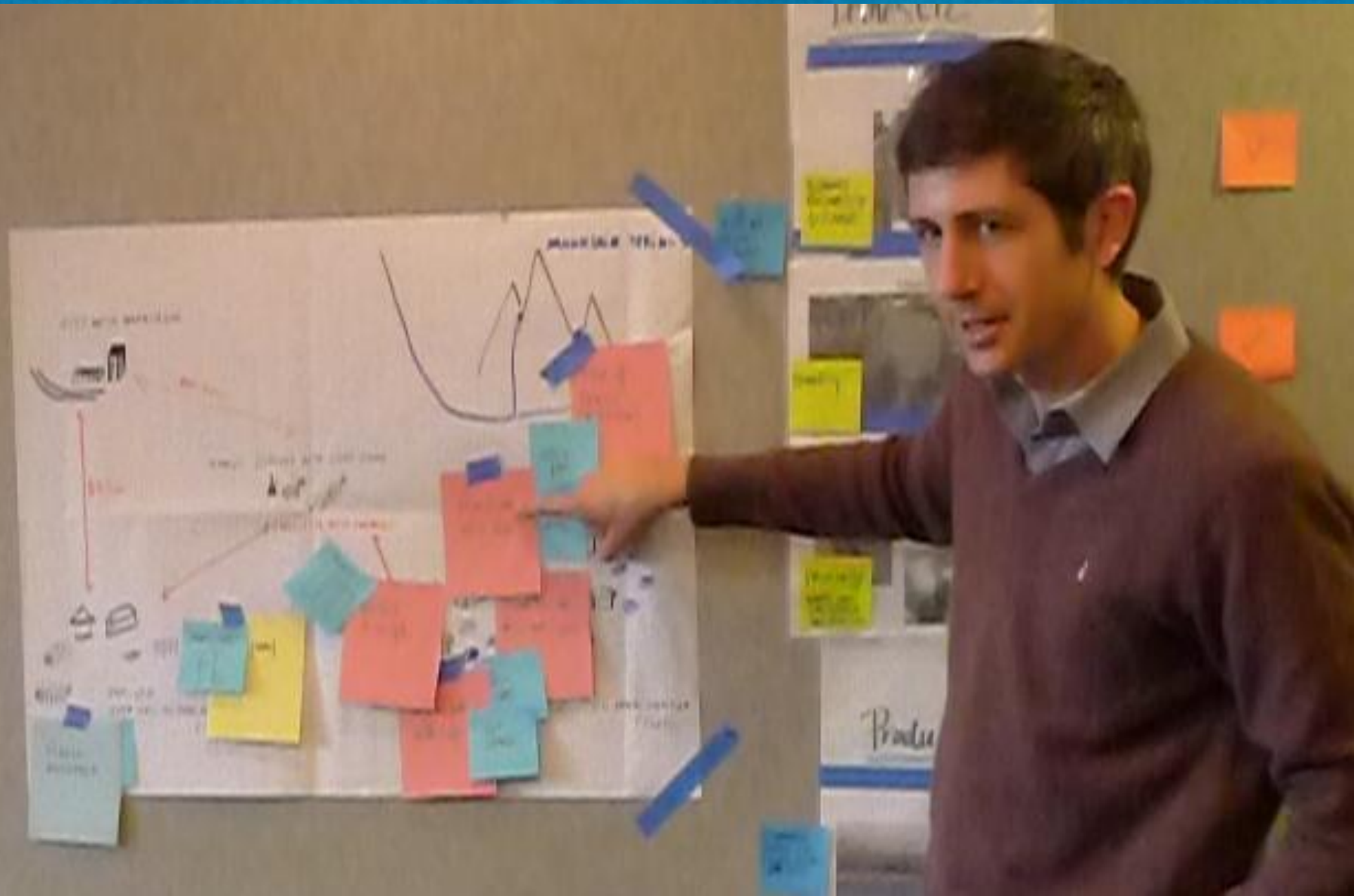
Pop: 1000

Open wells on poor aquifer  
Lot of clay

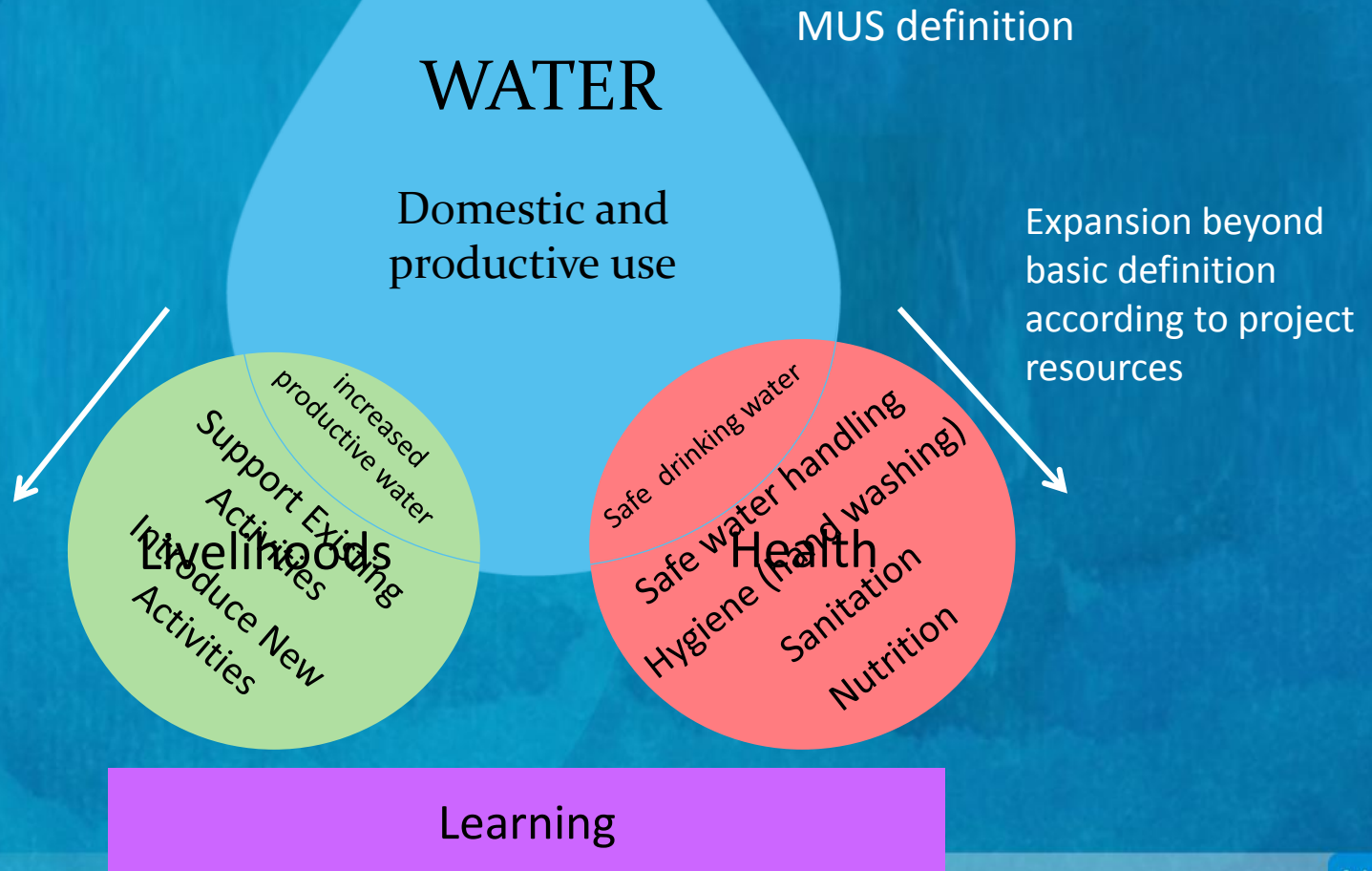
Pop: 150  
Open wells on poor aquifer  
Lot of clay



# Activity – Session 7



# WI MUS Implementation Model





Thank you!