MUS Scoping Studies

Potentials, barriers & scaling pathways
in
India, Nepal, Ethiopia, Ghana, Tanzania

Some Findings

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Scaling MUS

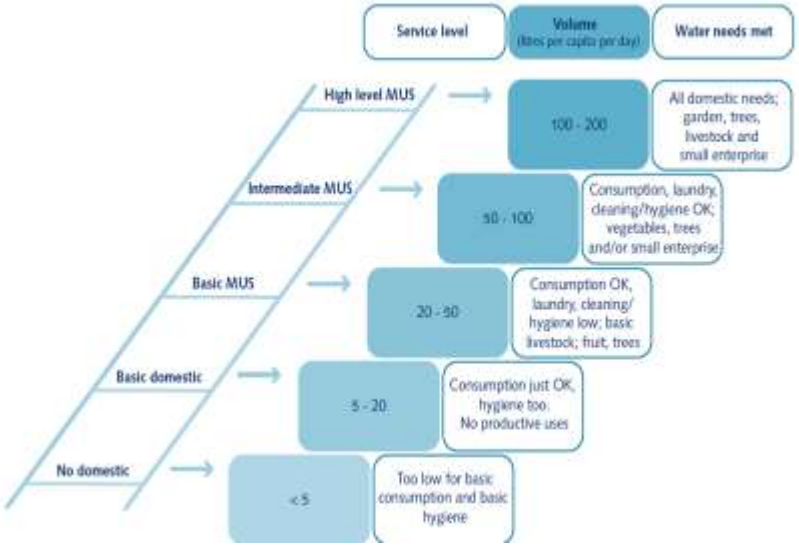
Liaising with large-scale water/development initiatives in evidence-based learning networks, to promote:

- Innovating robust 'MUS modalities' for each sector/approach (conceptualizing, pilot testing, analyzing and synthesizing, developing tools, guidelines and advocacy materials)
- Implementing at large-scale (plus analyzing, synthesizing, comparing performance)

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

Domestic +	Barriers	Potentials
Scaling partners		• Large, well funded WASH sector
MUS modality • Robustness • Awareness	• Limited awareness	• Robust • *More advocacy; national guidelines*

Mandate	• Confined to numbers of people for single uses; no incentive	• *Widen up mandate and indicators*
		• Better meeting mandate, and more
		  • Ability to pay 'MUS is a MUST'
		  • More livelihood benefits
		  • No damage from unplanned uses

Equity and capacity	• Wasting treated water • Delayed reaching of the unserved • Stealing water • Lack of capacity for livelihood planning and technical designs	• *Specify conditions; promote point of use treatment* • *Better targeting the unserved* • Holistic local allocation: *enforce priority for domestic uses* • *Capacity building participatory planning & multipurpose designs*

Irrigation - plus: 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

Irrigation +	Barriers	Potentials
Scaling partners		• Irrigation agencies (government/ NGOs) rehabilitation Asia; new and rehab in SSAfrica
MUS modality • Robustness • Awareness	• Less robust small-scale • Limited awareness	• Robust for large-scale – MASSMUS • *Apply MASSMUS for small-scale* • *More advocacy (e.g. MASSMUS)*

Mandate	• Prioritize hectares & crop yields; limited incentive
	• No responsibility for water quality
		• *Widen up mandate and indicators*
		• Better meeting mandate, and more
		  • 'Livelihood engineers'
		  • No damage from unplanned uses
		  • Participation for sustainability
		• *Include health concerns; p.o.u.*

Equity and capacity	• limited equity goals; Ignoring small fields & homesteads • Lack of capacity for multiple use planning and technical designs	• *Better targeting for more wealth- and gender equity* • Holistic local allocation; *safeguard priority domestic uses & small-scale productive uses* • *Capacity building participatory planning & multipurpose designs*

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

Self-supply	Barriers	Potentials
Scaling partners		• Expanding NGOs and private sector
MUS modality • Robustness • Awareness	Weak or somewhat robust in • Technology development • Supply chain • Loans/subsidies • Enabling policies Limited awareness	*Further* • *Developing technologies (ecosan)* • *Setting up supply chains (e.g. rope pump, p.o.u. treament)* • *Setting up loans/subsidies* • *Improving policy environment* • *Expanding awareness*
Mandate	• Limited insight in multiple uses	• Own investments • Highly sustainable • *Study and strengthen synergies for multiple uses*
Equity and capacity	• Self-targeting just-above-poor, mainly men	• *More affordable technologies* • *Targeting and including women in supply chain development, financing, technical training and capacity building*

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’

Community	Barriers	Potentials
Scaling partners		• Local government, water resource managers, line agencies, water in participatory programs.
MUS modality • Robustness • Awareness	Limited knowledge of spontaneous initiatives	• *Stock taking and piloting improved support for multiple-use and multiple-source planning and implementation*
Mandate	• Matching integrated demands-funding	• Empowerment and own priorities for sustainability • Multipurpose designs & integrated local water resource management • *Widen earmarks, convergence*
Equity and capacity	• Risk of elite capture • Technical support remains single-use • Lack of capacity for livelihood planning and technical designs	• Holistic local allocation • *Better targeting and inclusive planning* • *Capacity building for participatory planning, multiple-use designs and integrated local water resource management or 'bottom-up IWRM'*