



MUS Approach Framework: Scaling up of MUS in Nepal

PRACHANDA PRADHAN, FMIST
INTERNATIONAL MUS WORKSHOP
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Conceptualization of MUS

- Multiple use services have gained recognition as an approach to water services that meet people's need of rural and peri-urban areas. MUS approach focuses on hh / direct benefit
- Physical, socio-economic and institutional context influence on the mode of MUS
- Research findings have concluded that there are conditions to be fulfilled for implementation of MUS

Conditions for MUS

1. Livelihood improvement as the driver
2. Technologies
3. Institutions
4. Financing
5. Sustainable water resources

Types of MUS

- Homestead scale MUS which is more on households with marginal landholdings
- Considered as useful approach towards poverty alleviation
- Along with drinking water use, water is also used for vegetable cultivation as well as for livestock .
- They bring more income to these households

Community Scale MUS

- Community scale MUS would have large number of members in the use of MUS and different types of water use:
 1. drinking water, water storage for agriculture purpose, livestock use, fishery, domestic use, etc.
 2. water use services for milling, hydropower, agriculture purpose, organizational support for marketing of products.

Water Sources for MUS

- Gravity flow of water
- Rainwater harvesting and water storage
- Ground water extraction with the help of fuel, electric or solar pump or manual extraction
- The type of water resources influence on the MUS model.

Institutional Arrangement in Nepal and Place of MUS

- Several institutions are involved in water use in Nepal. These institutions are involved in Policy and Planning
 1. **Ministry of Energy**: deals with policy relating to micro and small hydro-power
 2. **Ministry of Irrigation** (all category of irrigation systems including non-conventional irrigation systems, but not specific to MUS
 3. **Ministry of Urban Development** with department of Drinking Water. Uni-sector approach of water use

Institutional Arrangement in Nepal and Place of MUS (Con'ted)

- **Ministry of Agriculture Development** with department of Agriculture helping the small scale irrigations and crop production.
- **Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development** having extended offices at district level and VDC level. Rural drinking water Supply is the responsibility of this ministry, implemented through **DOLIDAR** and district development committees. However, the agency attempts to implement sector approach in drinking water supply.

Institutional Arrangement in Nepal and Place of MUS (Con'ted)

- Individuals and community also play important role under Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local development.
- **Ministry of Population and Environment** looking at the impact of the status on water resources as the impact of climate change
- **Ministry of Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation** and Commission on Poverty Alleviation. This agency is potential agency for the adoption of MUS approach for poverty alleviation in the rural area

Institutional Arrangement in Nepal and Place of MUS (Con'ted)

- **The National Planning Commission** as an agency responsible for steering the development at national level as well as at the rural level can very well influence on the poverty issue and multiple water use services.

Legal Arrangement and Policy Aspects

- There were several legal documents relating to drinking water supply both in urban and rural areas. In 2015, Government of Nepal brought out National Sector Development Plan (SDP) for Drinking Water and Sanitation. In that document, it clearly mentioned that Sector Development Plan does not cover agriculture and water management issues. Sector Development Plan focuses only on WASH.

Legal Arrangement and Policy Aspects (Con'ted)

- There are number of **Acts and Regulations** relating to **drinking water**. They are:
 1. Directives on Water Supply Services (2012), National Hygiene and Sanitation Plan (2011), National Urban Water Supply Sanitation Sector
 2. Policy (2009), Water Supply Tariff Fixation Commission Act (2006), Water Supply Management Board Act (2006). National Policy and Strategy on Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation (2004) Drinking Water Supply Regulation (1998), Water Resources Act (1992)
 3. **Irrigation Policy 2014 briefly** mentions about multiple use of water services. Part of this activity is undertaken by NCID unit of DOI. DOI is piloting a project on multiple water use services at Ripen –Dhotar Irrigation System in Sindhupalchowk district

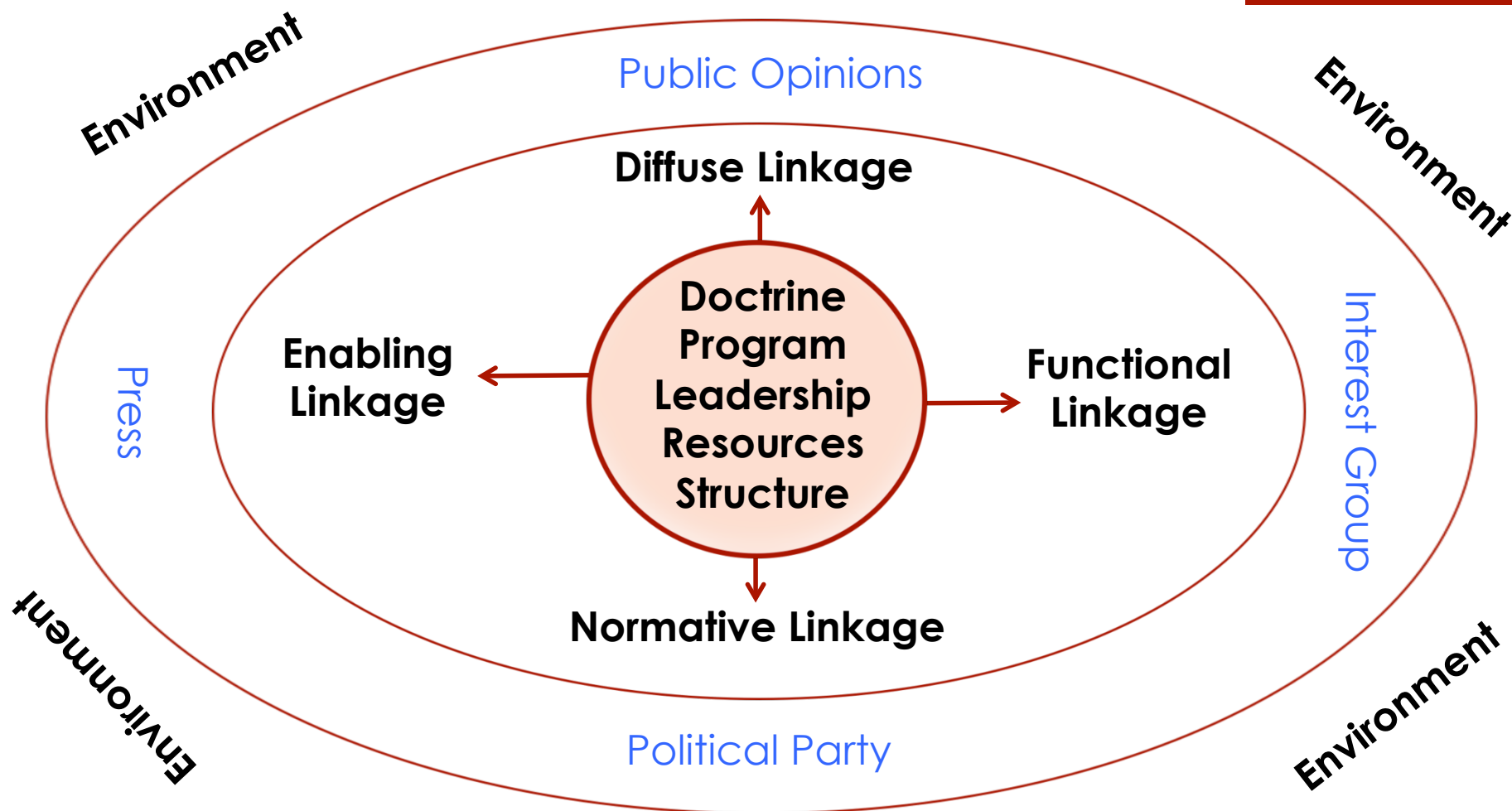
Legal Arrangement and Policy Aspects (Con'ted)

- The **Water Resources Strategy of Nepal, 2002**, National water Resources Plan documents also do not include MUS approach. Even IWRM approach is not included except it is mentioned in couple of places. Neither MUS is mentioned in the government policy to be delivered by the President in the parliament , nor in government budget nor has it been part of poverty alleviation program of the Ministry of Cooperatives and Poverty alleviation or that of Poverty Alleviation Fund.

MUS Components

- MUS Approach component.
 - Government agencies putting it in program
- MUS Implementation Component- by Dept. INGOs, NGOs, CBO, Community, etc.

Institution Building Approach



Scaling up of MUS and Strategy of MUS Institutionalization

- Research findings indicate that MUS has demonstrated sustainability of the systems by owning them by the community. The stakeholders evolved rules and regulations for operation and maintenance of them. (F. Clement. 2014)
- Other studies have also shown its effectiveness for increased productivity, addresses poverty issues, helps increased income of the marginal landholding households.

Scaling up of MUS and Strategy of MUS Institutionalization (Con'ted)

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- At community level widening the activity
- Village level- one tap one house
- Departmental level
- Inter-project interaction

Human Resources Development

- Part of education system
- Making the information available
- Networking helps up scaling

Up-scaling MUS from project to program

- Making part of government program:
 - ✓ reflected in budget and
 - ✓ government policy.

Who and How?

- Local government and Citizen's organization
- Knowledge centers (training program, research and dissemination of knowledge)
- Network at district level and national level for Advocacy of MUS.