Multiple-Use Water Services for the Poor
Overview of Winrock Activities & Key Learnings

Winrock International
MUS Group Meeting
Washington, DC (Winrock offices)
January 19, 2012
Overview of MUS activities

1. Research and advisory services
2. Implementation
3. Awareness and Capacity building
4. What We’re Learning
Where We’re Working

Africa: Niger, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burkina Faso, Mali

Asia: India and Nepal

Global: scoping studies, advisory services, training

Current MUS programs
1. Research & Advisory

- Potential for Impact: Scoping study for Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- MUS Learning Initiative: Rockefeller Foundation
Multiple Use Water Services for the Poor: Assessing the State of Knowledge

Final report
December 2007

Winrock International
IRC Water and Sanitation Centre
International Water Management Institute

It’s on the internet: www.winrockwater.org
Comparing Single-verse Multiple-Use

Key Findings: Strategic investments in multiple-use services can cost-effectively maximize poverty impacts of water services while enhancing sustainability

Potential Clients: Over 1 billion people

Where: Rural South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa

How: New domestic multiple-use services
Upgrading service levels within existing domestic and irrigation systems
Impact on income:

- $25-$70 / capita / yr net
- Additional $125-$350 / yr for family of 5
- Above 20 lpcd, each additional lpcd generates $.5 $1 / yr of income
Non-financial poverty impact:

• Health
• Food security and nutrition
• Reduced vulnerability and diversification of livelihoods
• Social equity and empowerment
Who are the potential beneficiaries?

- Over 1 billion potential clients
- 5 Opportunity Areas
- Scalable
MUS Search Work: Rockefeller Foundation

- **How** to design and implement MUS?
- **Where** to implement MUS?
- **What** is needed to catalyze scale-up?
What is needed to catalyze scale-up?

Focus on the tipping point … catalyze self-sustaining adoption leading to a paradigm shift

- Champions
- Observable results
- Training and Tools
2. Implementation

• Overview of Winrock Implementation Model

• Countries

• Examples: Nepal and Niger
Winrock’s MUS Implementation Model

Learning

MUS definition
Expansion beyond basic definition according to project resources

Health
Livelihoods
Domestic and productive use

WATER
People
Sources
Services

Support Existing Activities
Introduce New Activities

Learning

increased productive water services

Safe drinking water
Safe water handling
Hygiene (hand washing)
Sanitation
Nutrition
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/ Program</th>
<th>Clients (beneficiaries)*</th>
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* Estimated based on actual and targets (for ongoing programs). Excludes self-supply.
Collaborative Partnerships

Funders
- USAID
- The Rockefeller Foundation
- Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- The Coca-Cola Foundation

Partners
- SHIPO
- CRAC-GRN
- IDE
- AGRRA
- IDE
- Global Water for Sustainability
- msabi
- Naandi
- IDYDC
- IRC
- IWMI
- West Africa Water Initiative
Smallholder Irrigation Market Initiative (SIMI) and Education for Income Generation (EIG) with primary funding from USAID, implemented by Winrock, IDE, CEAPRED, SAPPROS, and AEC in close partnership with the government.
Nepal – Single Source

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

Livelihoods
Horticulture: Across value-chain

Health
Hygiene (EIG only)
Water for Health and Wealth: Multiple-Use Water Services with primary funding from USAID and Coca Cola implemented by Winrock, CRAC-GRN and Demi-E in close partnership with local enterprises and the government.
Niger – Multiple Sources

Water

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

Livelihoods

Horticulture and aquaculture: moderate

Health

Hygiene (PHAST): handwashing focus
3. Awareness and Capacity Building

- Animated Video
- Guide to Implementing MUS
- MUS training program
WATER FOR DRINKING
HOW IT WORKS

LOOK AT PEOPLE’S NEEDS

What uses do people have for water?
Where do they use water?
How much water is needed for each use?
What quality do they need for each use?

LOOK AT WATER SOURCES

What sources are available?
Where is each source?
What is the quality of water from each source?
How much water can be sustainably used from each source?

CREATE WATER SERVICES TO IMPROVE HEALTH & LIVELIHOODS

Can the sources be transformed to better meet water needs?
What types of training and management can support the water services?

How can the health benefits of water services be optimized by adding hygiene, sanitation or nutrition activities?

How can the livelihood benefits of water services be optimized by adding support for water-related livelihood activities such as livestock, crops and enterprises?
BEFORE

A distant and deteriorating unprotected spring is creating a variety of health problems in the community and limiting gardening opportunities. Hygiene and sanitation practices are poor. Drought is causing the source to dry up, and long travel times to fetch water are further impeding people's ability to produce food and earn a living.

AFTER

Now that the water source is protected through reforestation, the source will more reliably meet people's multiple needs. Tap stands installed near households and fields reduce the time required for water collection, allowing for off-season vegetable production, and support new hygiene and sanitation programs. The increased crop production improves food security and nutrition while providing income to maintain the system.

IN MORE DETAIL

WATER

- Covered spring and closed reservoir protect drinking water from contamination.
- Watershed protection increases water supply, improves year-round reliability and ensures long-term sustainability.
- Tap stands near households greatly reduce time fetching water.
- Conflict is reduced by prioritizing household needs in water distribution.
- Increased income from gardening used to maintain system over time.
- Sustainability of water services enhanced by establishment and training of management committee.
- Support for supply chain of micro-irrigation technologies and gravity-system replacement parts.

HEALTH

- Safe water, hygiene awareness, and more reduced diarrheal disease.
- Increased adoption of latrines due to increased water availability and sanitation promotion.
- Nutrition improves from vegetable consumption.

LIVELIHOODS

- Women's household gardens are converted to high-value crops due to increased access to water, drip irrigation kits, agricultural extension and marketing.
- Off-season water efficiency in fields is improved through micro-irrigation technologies.
- Income and food security are improved for households.
- Time saved from water collection can now be used for gardening.
Technology choices and combinations
(inspired by Niger example)

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

+ software!
4. Snapshot of what we’ve learned

- Significant potential for impact

- Achieving impact (benefits): water –plus – supporting programs

- Need to enhance “robustness” of MUS approach
  - Agreed upon principles and practices
  - Adaptable implementation models for different context
  - Standardize performance indicators (what does “good” look like?)

- Water—looking at multiple sources, traditional sources overlooked

- Challenges of working in single-sector world (funding, timelines, line ministries)

- Implementation challenges
  - Managing several things at once: importance of critical pathway;
    delineated programs
  - HR requirements
  - Setting reasonable targets
## Overview of Winrock MUS Programs

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<td>Horticulture</td>
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<td>India</td>
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