Guidelines for planning and providing multiple use water services

MUS Group meeting

Arlington, 20 January 2012
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
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.
## Existing MUS guidelines

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

**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

**Part 4:** tools

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

Part 4: Tools
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
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
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
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
3. Visioning and strategic planning

Tools

• Tool 18 - MUS Visioning
• Tool 19 - Strategy development
• Tool 20 - Selection of technologies for multiple uses
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
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
4. Fitting the financial framework

**Tools:**
- Tool 16 - Data collection on Life-Cycle Costs
- Tool 17 - Estimating the benefits of services
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
5. Implementation of MUS interventions

**Tools:**

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

• MUS requires a structured planning approach
• Hence, usefulness of the service delivery framework
• MUS builds on 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
Questions?