



1.SOUTH AFRICA: MUS PILOT PROJECTS SEKHUKHUNE AND VHEMBE DISTRICT, LIMPOPO PROVINCE.

Kenny Phasha: Tsogang Water and Sanitation.

AND

Dr Barbara van Koppen: International Water
Management Institute.

2. Context of South Africa

National Water Resource Strategy (2013)

- 1. The integration of the provision of water supplies for domestic use and water for other purposes.**
- 2. Water for domestic supplies in rural areas is used for various household purposes such as cooking, washing, food gardening, stock watering and small businesses.**
- 3. A new approach to planning for community water supplies is required; one that considers and provides for the multiple water needs of the community.**
- 4. Policies are in place to facilitate cooperation between the Department of Water and local government in planning and developing multi-purpose water supplies for communities.**

3. OPERATIONALIZING COMMUNITY-DRIVEN MUS

PARTNERS

- ▶ **African Development Bank** (Funder).
- ▶ **Water Research Commission** (Programme Manager).
- ▶ **Tsogang Water and Sanitation** (NGO - Project Implementors).
- ▶ **IWMI** (Research Specialist).
- ▶ **Government Departments and Universities.**
- ▶ **6 Communities** (3 x Sekhukhune & 3 x Vhembe Districts).

4. PROJECT DESIGN.

1. Demonstrate improved water services and conduct capacity building. (led by Tsogang)
 2. To strengthen the knowledge base by participatory research and tools (led by IWMI)
 3. To foster replication, up scaling and downstream investments (all).
- ▶ Learning alliance – downstream investors: **Government Departments**, (National, Provincial and District; Agriculture, Water, Economics & Rural Development) and **Universities**.
 - ▶ Local innovation forums **6 Communities (3 x Sekhukhune & 3 x Vhembe Districts)**

5. MUS Project Launch in Vhembe District

(To future upscale as district level learning alliance; presentation project, proposed selection criteria for villages)



6. Demonstration projects: Hypothesis of the Planned Action-Research.

The following participatory process, based on Tsogang past practices and experiences will lead:

1. To sustainable livelihood benefits for communities.
2. Can trigger downstream investments by government .

6.1 COMMUNITY MEETING.

Introduce the project, selection criteria of beneficiaries.



6.2 PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL –PRA.

Community Mapping of resources, existing technologies and awareness raising.



7 10:15AM

6.2 Transect Walk/Drive

Verify map.



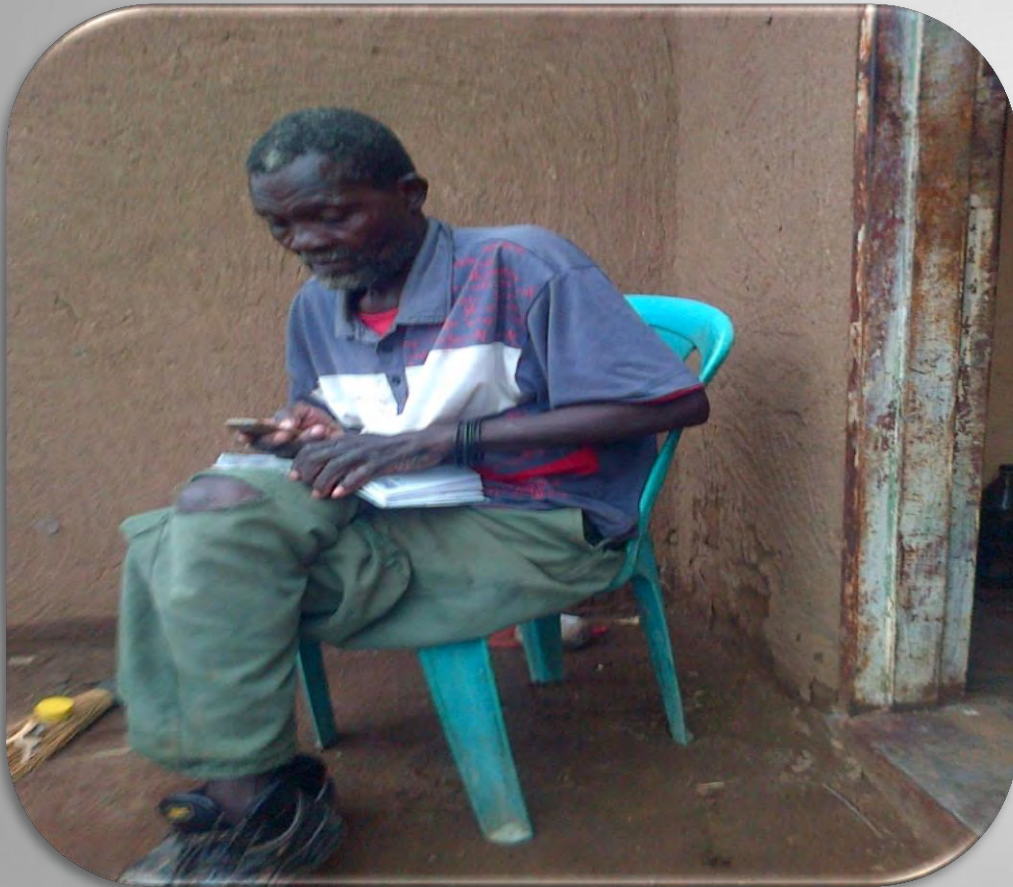
6.3 Venn Diagram - Stakeholders Identification.

Village Composition, Growth, Institutions and their roles.



6.4. HOUSEHOLD VISITS (Baseline survey).

Observation of beneficiaries and other households to test the selection criteria, livelihoods, water uses, needs and vision.



6.5. Interviews (One on One).



6.6 Feed back and planning meetings with communities.

- ▶ **Feed back of findings preparatory phase.**
- ▶ **Participatory technology choice and designs.**
- ▶ **Agreements/contracts.**
- ▶ **Budget transparency.**
- ▶ **Community contributions.**
- ▶ **Local Procurement.**
- ▶ **Local available materials.**
- ▶ **Agreeing on ownership of assets.**
- ▶ **Capacity Building Programmes**

7. Past Project Outcomes.

7.1 Gravity Feed Water Sources.

Spring.



Spring protection.



Borehole Pump.



Roof & Runoff Rainwater Harvest.



7.2 Water Storage Tanks.

**Ferro cement tank – Built by
women & men.**



Brick tank/Storage.



7.3 Stand Pipes.



8. MULTIPLE WATER USES

8.1 Crop Farming.



8.2 Livestock Farming.



8.3 Domestic Use.



8.4 Health and hygiene.



9. Assumed outcomes.

This approach will lead to:

1.Improved Water Service increase Livelihoods benefits.

- a. Enough water to use for domestic and income generating actives.**

2.Sustainability systems

- a. Create ownership of assets by communities.**
- b. Gravity feed water systems from hills are cost effective and sustainable**
- c. Sustainability because capacity is built.**

3. Women and Youth empowerment:

- a. Women are the forefront drivers of MUS in communities.**
- b. Men are jobseekers and away in most cases.**

4. Replication and downstream investments are possible, if:

- a. NGOs are implementers there is better chance of sustainability.**

**THANK YOU,
REA LEBOGA,
INKOMO,
BAIE DANKIE &
SIYABONGA**

