

The Rockefeller Foundation's Multiple Use Services Search

MUS Group Meeting

January 19, 2012 - Washington, DC



The Rockefeller Foundation Facts



- Founded in 1913
- 175 employees
- Headquartered in New York
- Regional offices in Nairobi and Bangkok
- Conference and residence center in Bellagio, Italy
- Endowment assets*: ~\$3.5 Billion
- Annual grants*: \$137 Million

Our Goals and Strategy

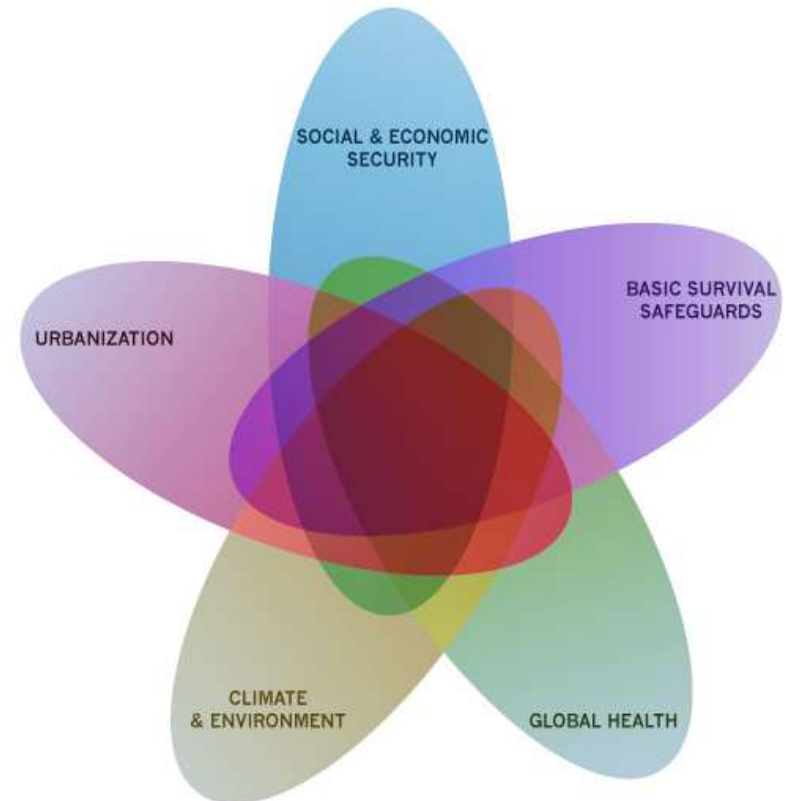
Mission:

“To promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world”

Goals:

Smart globalization through building **resilience** and **growth with equity**

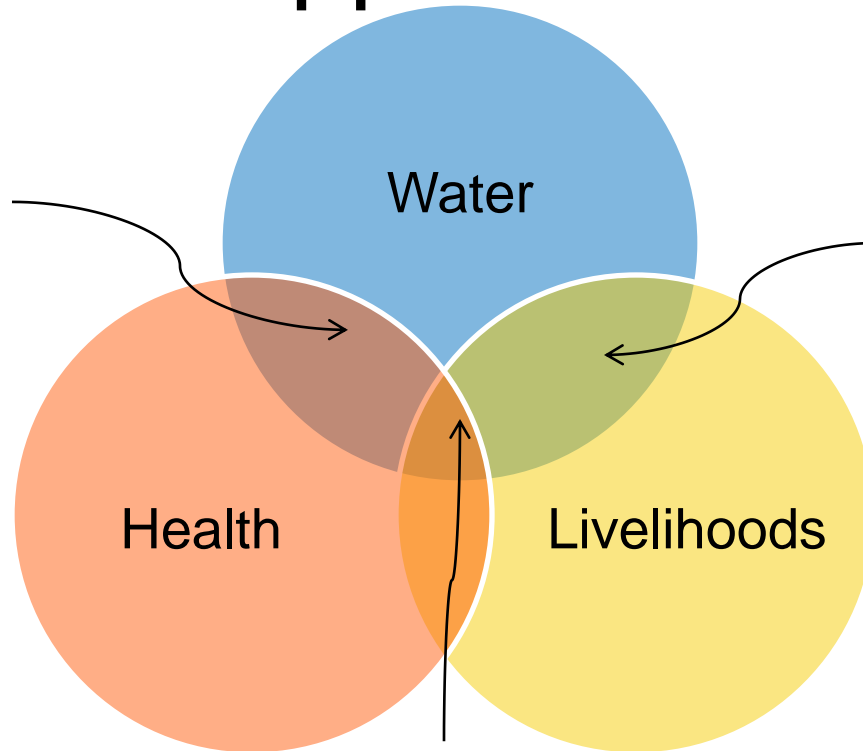
Our Focus Areas:



An integrated approach:

Safe drinking
water

More water for
hygiene



Water for:
Livestock,
Market Gardens,
Enterprises

Water to grow
fruits,
vegetables

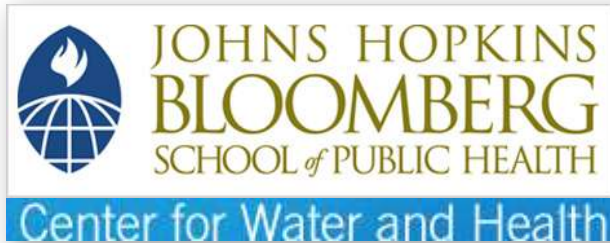
What is MUS?

A framework and **practice** of delivering integrated water **services** in a participatory manner to meet community **domestic** and **livelihood** needs over time.



Learning Questions:

- How could the MUS model be made more robust?
- How can it be scaled?
- Where is the potential for greatest impact?
- Timeframe 2011-2012



Winrock and IDEO:

Addressing lack of models, lack of capacity and developing a model for achieving scale.



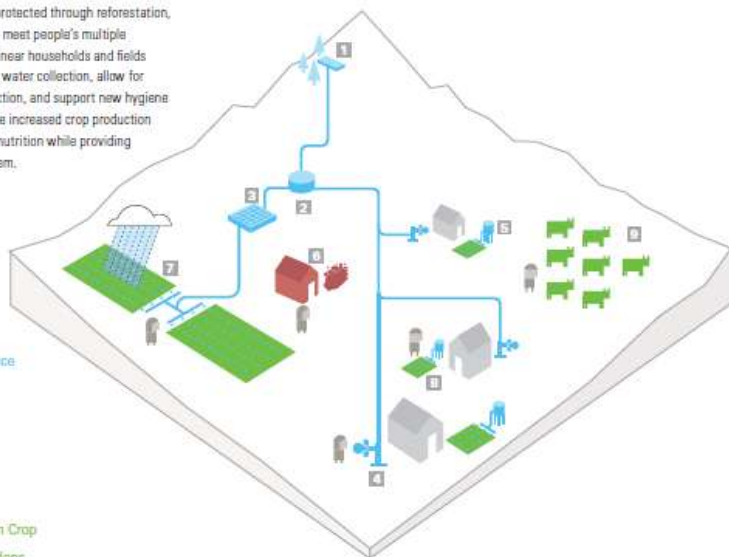
BEFORE

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. Deforestation 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.



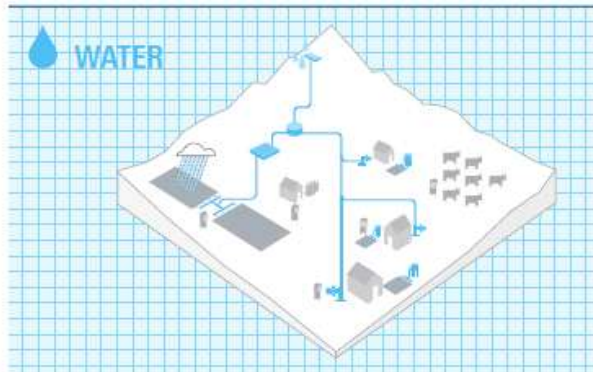
AFTER

Now that the watershed 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, allow 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.

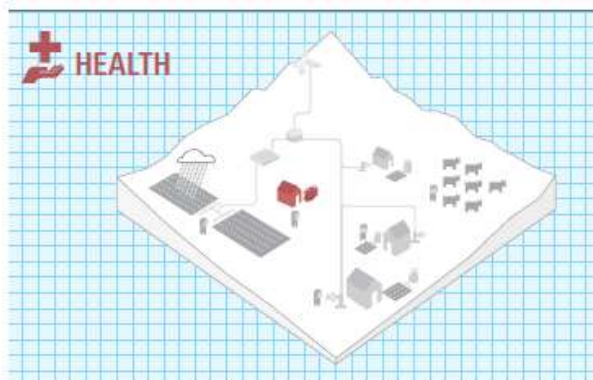


- 1 Protected Water Source
- 2 Village Water Tank
- 3 Agriculture Tank
- 4 Tap Stand
- 5 Drip Kits
- 6 Hygiene Promotion
- 7 Rain-fed + Off-Season Crop
- 8 More Household Gardens
- 9 Increased Livestock

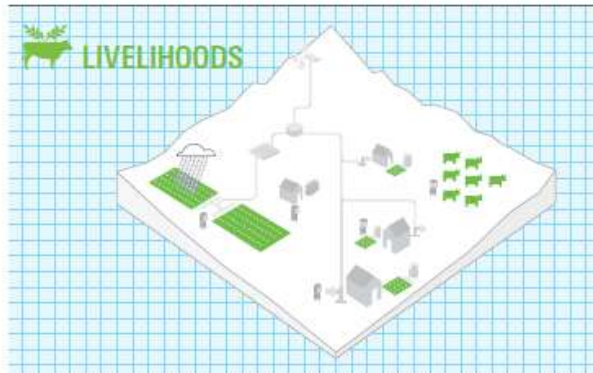
IN MORE DETAIL



- 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.



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



- 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.

Promising locations - Rural

focus on early adopters – go where there “heat” is.

1st tier

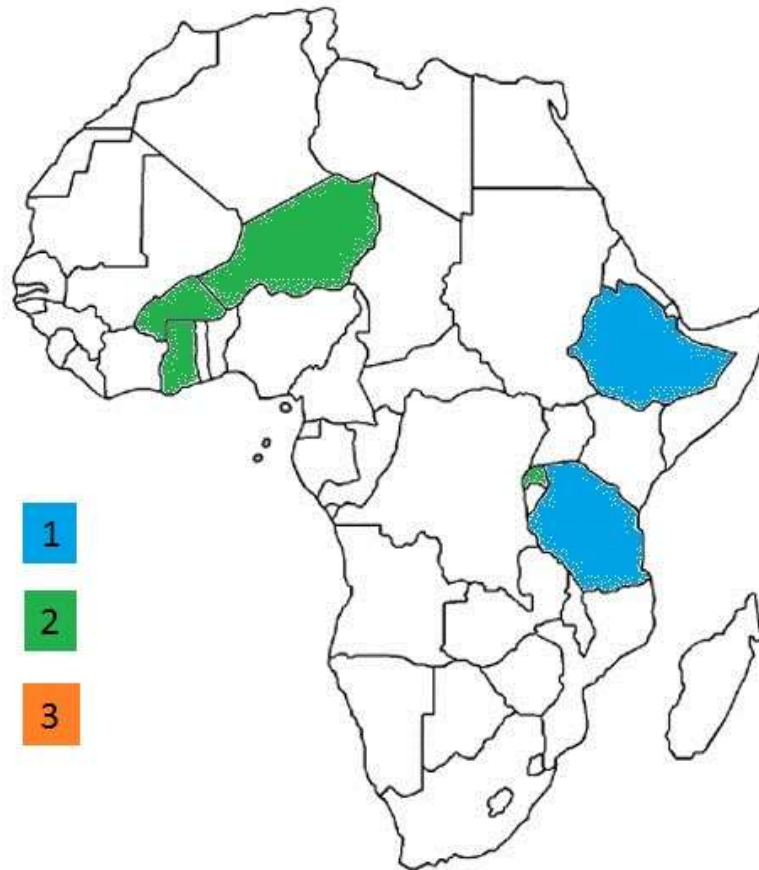
- Nepal
- Ethiopia
- Tanzania

2nd tier

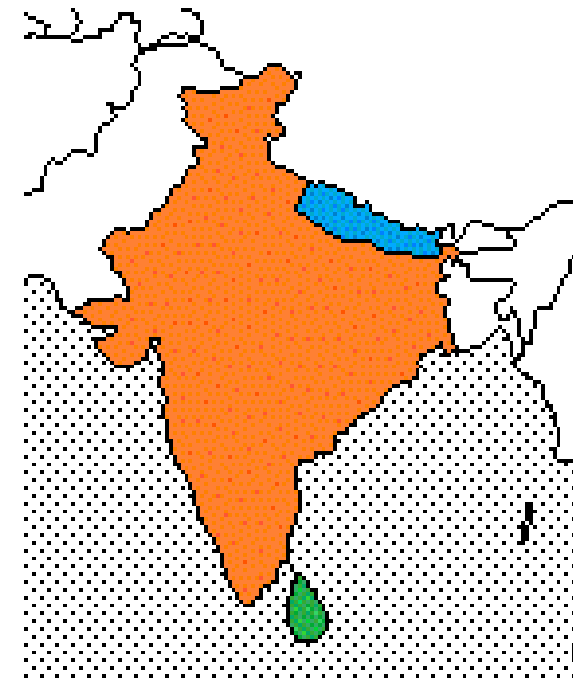
- Ghana
- Burkina Faso
- Niger
- Sri Lanka

3rd tier

- India



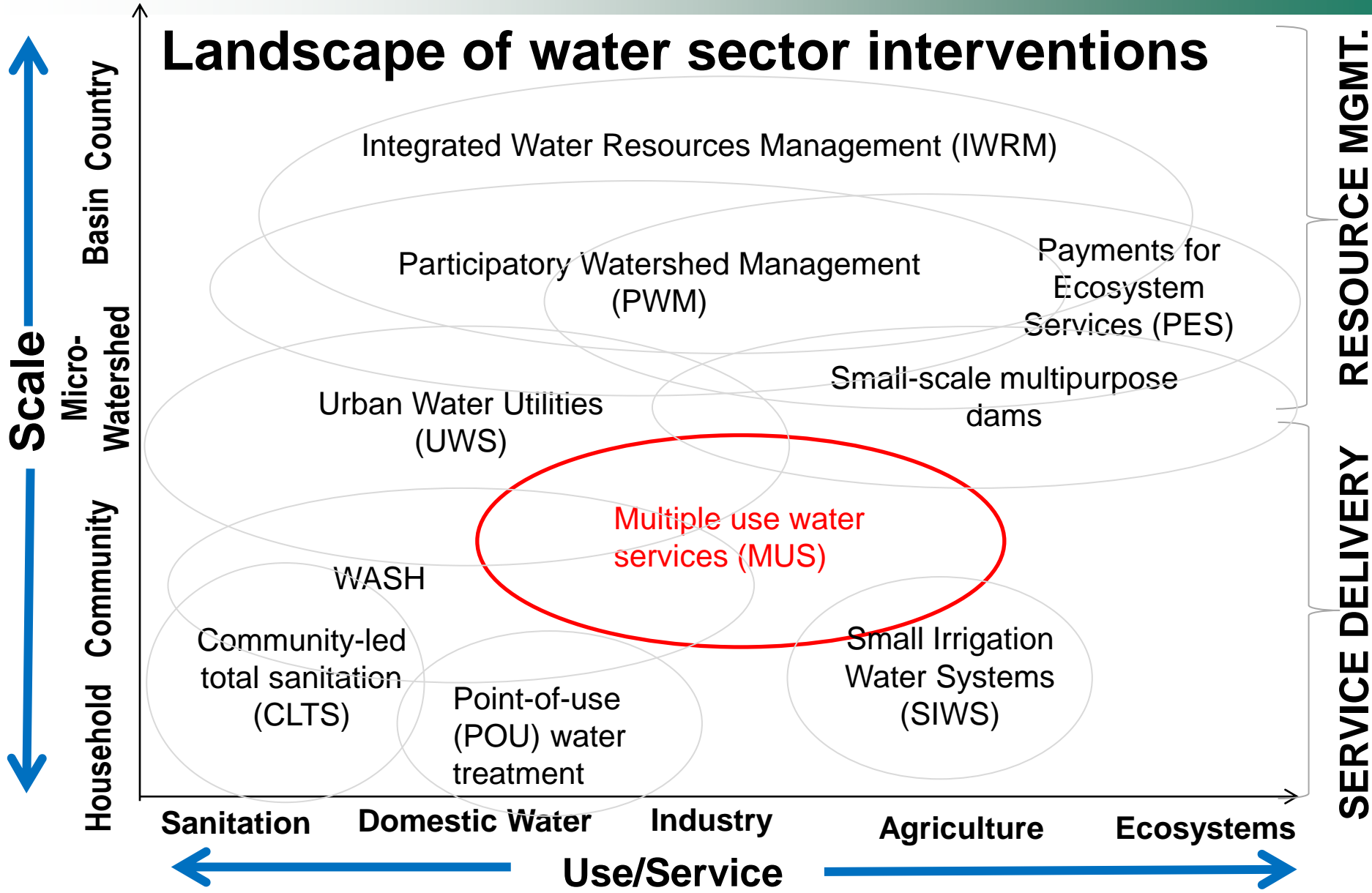
draft



Pacific Institute:

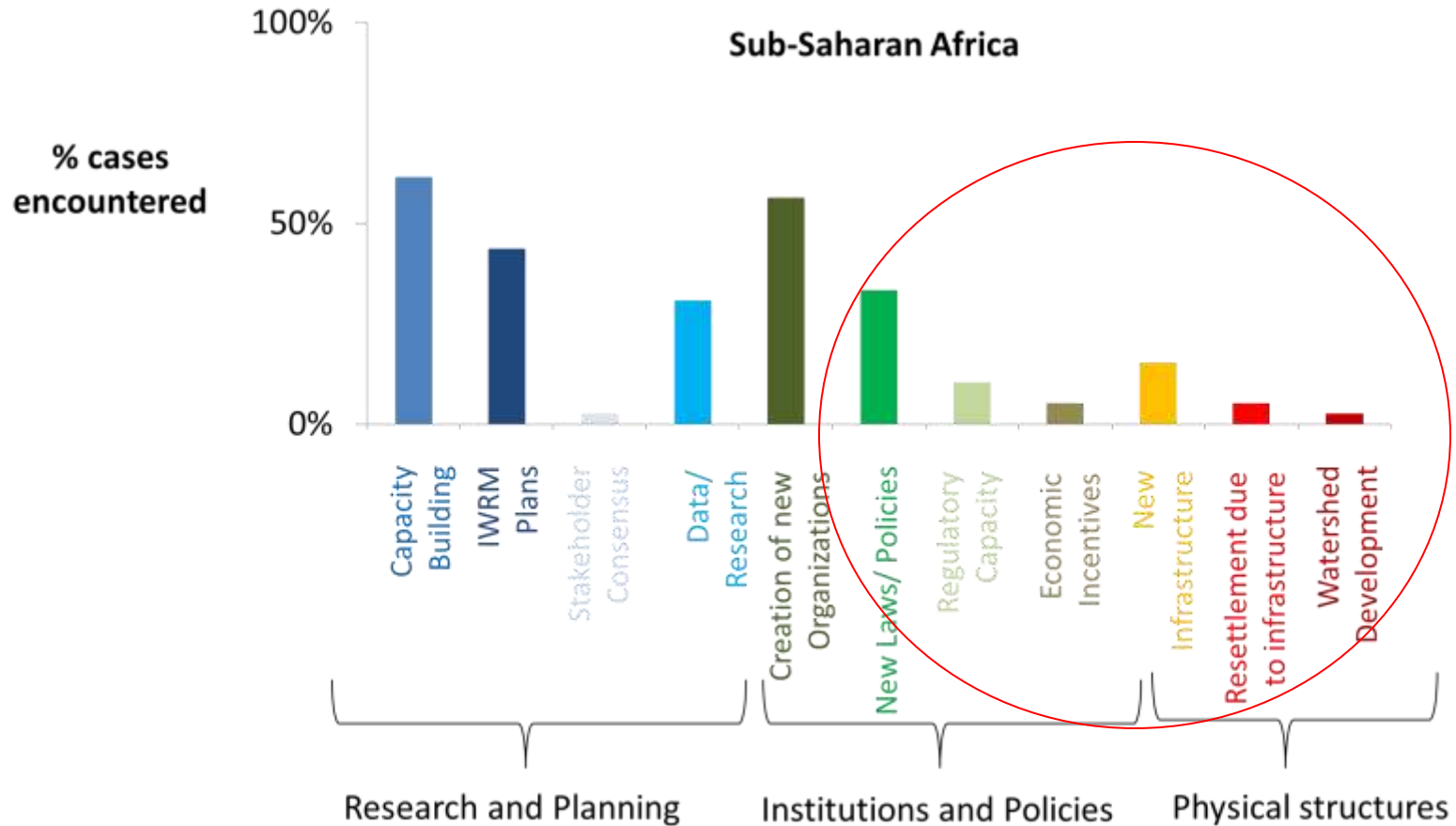
- Learn from past integrated efforts in the water sector
- Review projects and identify challenges that need to be addressed to make the approach more robust
- Recommend solutions at project and program level

Landscape of water sector interventions



Findings from IWRM:

Very little on the ground change



Gaps in the MUS Approach

Inequity

Sanitation

Unsustainability

Wastewater reuse

Climate change

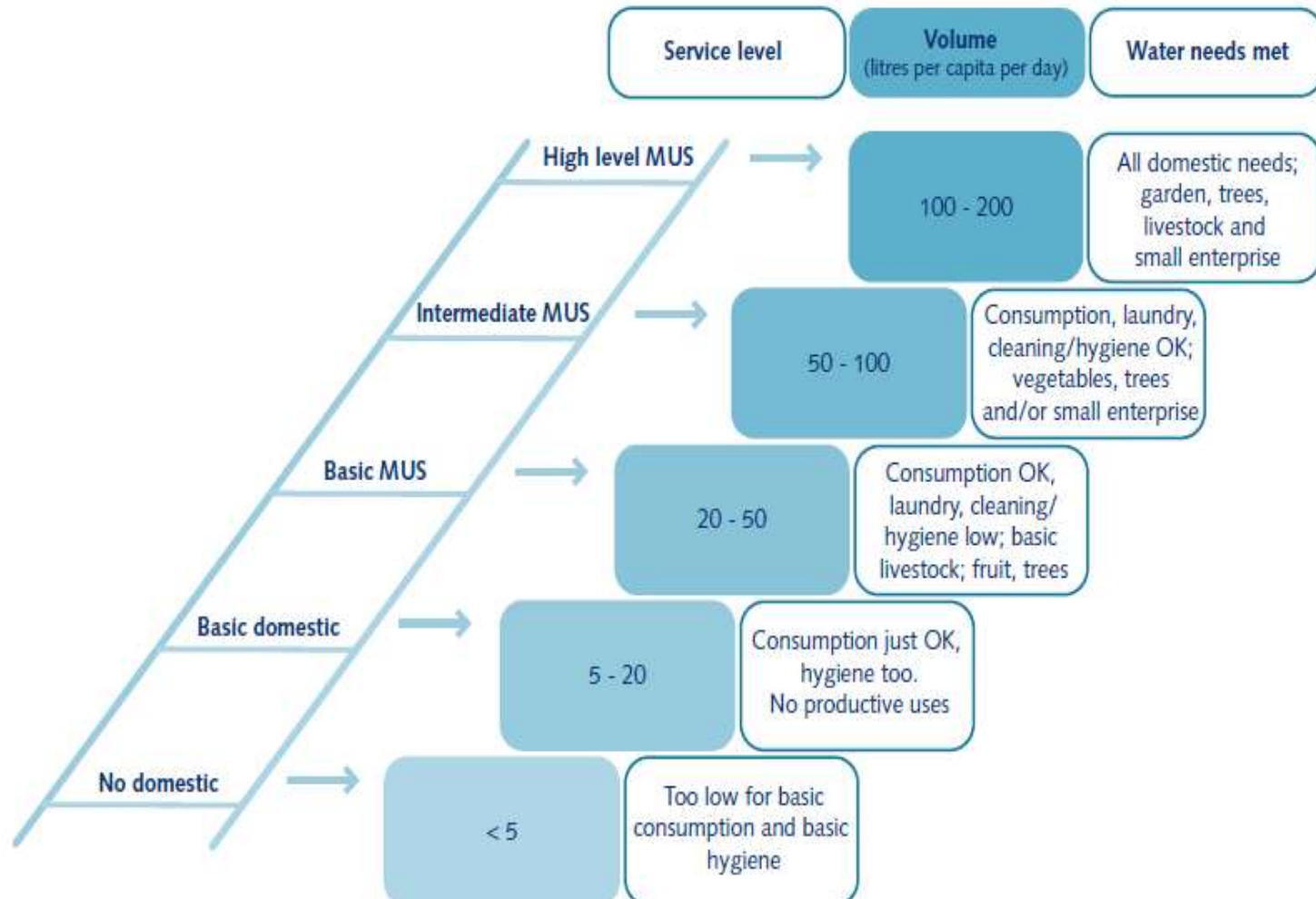
Public Health

International Water Management Institute & IRC:

- Assess barriers and opportunities for scale in 5 country studies
- Identify different potential modalities for MUS
- Provide recommendations for reaching self-scaling in 5 countries

MUS modality	Priority setting	Implicit priority use and site	Main investors	Primary scaling partners/network
Domestic-plus	WASH sector	Domestic, near homesteads	Public, standard communal technologies	WASH sector
Productive-plus	Line agencies NGOs	Single productive use, designated sites	Public, standard communal technologies	Agricultural line agencies and NGOs
Self-supply multiple uses	Users	Multiple uses, where appropriate	Individual users	NGOs, private sector, government
Community-based MUS	Users	Multiple uses, where appropriate	Government or NGOs	Local government, private sector, NGOs line agencies

“Climbing the Water Ladder”



Johns Hopkins University

- Convene a diverse set of experts in Bellagio to advise on MUS and opportunities in the water sector.





The WaterLeader Vision

evaluation and scoring water and sanitation projects not only after implementation but before as well

- Accountability
 - *Management of Water Services*: monitoring, reporting, transparency, and long-term follow up (years to decades)
- Sustainability
 - *Design of Water Services*: developed within the context of existing resources and changing demographics
- Impact
 - *Implementation of Water Services*: meeting multiple needs, reliably reaching target communities, and improving well being and ecosystems

Some initial learning

1) How could the MUS model be made more robust?

- Targeting to manage inequality
- Decision support tools
- Clear criteria / measures of success
- Training and good practice guidelines
- Continued research, evaluation & learning
- Improved accountability measures
- Peri urban / urban models
- Environment as a user

2) How can it / they be scaled?

- Increased awareness
- National level advocacy
- Leverage public and private finance
- Removal of policy barriers
- Funder champion to crowd-in others
- Concentrating in a few areas where there is heat to generate a critical mass

3) Where is the potential for greatest impact?

- Market potential is 1-2 Billion people (60% of poor have assets that would benefit from MUS)
- Promising scaling entry points in India, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Nepal, Ghana
- Build off existing initiations (e.g. MUS Group) and practice

Tensions

- MUS is often unplanned, leading to risks that need to be managed.
- Tension around MUS definition, include complimentary goals of hygiene and sanitation or layer those in?

Next Steps?

- World Water Forum
- World Water Week



Thanks from RF's Water Team

Julie Carandang, Robert
Marten, Cristina Rumbaitis del
Rio, John Thomas, Gary
Toenniessen

History of Working on Water

- Sanitation boards
- Role in establishing IWMI
- Green Revolution
- Climate Resilience & Water Management in Cities



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



Rationale for the Search:

- Potential for wide ranging impacts
- Builds off of past & current areas of investment & expertise at RF
- Potential to have a catalytic effect on the spread of practice
- Innovative, people-centered approach