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

* Year end 2008
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
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 myriad of health problems in the community, limiting gardening opportunities. Hygiene and sanitation practices are poor. Deterioration is causing the spring to dry up, and long travel times to fetch water are further impeding people's ability to produce food and earn a living.

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 handwashing reduce diarrhea 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.
Promising locations - Rural

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

1\textsuperscript{st} tier
- Nepal
- Ethiopia
- Tanzania

2\textsuperscript{nd} tier
- Ghana
- Burkina Faso
- Niger
- Sri Lanka

3\textsuperscript{rd} tier
- India
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
Findings from IWRM:

Very little on the ground change
Gaps in the MUS Approach

- Inequity
- Unsustainability
- Climate change
- Sanitation
- Wastewater reuse
- 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUS modality</th>
<th>Priority setting</th>
<th>Implicit priority use and site</th>
<th>Main investors</th>
<th>Primary scaling partners/network</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic-plus</td>
<td>WASH sector</td>
<td>Domestic, near homesteads</td>
<td>Public, standard communal technologies</td>
<td>WASH sector</td>
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<tr>
<td>Productive-plus</td>
<td>Line agencies</td>
<td>Single productive use, designated sites</td>
<td>Public, standard communal technologies</td>
<td>Agricultural line agencies and NGOs</td>
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<td></td>
<td>NGOs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Self-supply</td>
<td>Users</td>
<td>Multiple uses, where appropriate</td>
<td>Individual users</td>
<td>NGOs, private sector, government</td>
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<tr>
<td>multiple uses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community-based</td>
<td>Users</td>
<td>Multiple uses, where appropriate</td>
<td>Government or NGOs</td>
<td>Local government, private sector, NGOs line agencies</td>
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<td>MUS</td>
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</table>
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