

MIDEGO's 7 Project Components

Water Access

- Sustainable access to improved fresh water sources
- Sufficient quality and quantity to
 - meet health needs
 - support agriculture
 - meet energy needs
 - meet industry needs

Water Infrastructure

Sources of Supply (impounding reservoirs, tubewells, springs, rivers, etc.)

- Treatment facilities- appropriate technologies
- Distribution and delivery systems
- Wastewater treatment and disposal
- (plus: connection and plumbing, at household and community levels)

Water Ecology

Environmental sustainability of watershed – balancing the needs of humans, wildlife, fisheries, and riparian ecosystem as a whole

- Watershed management
- Pollution mitigation
- Incorporation (and capture from users) of environmental costs – fees for conservation, offsets, etc.
- Attention to hydrologic and climatic variability
- Assessment of all supplies: availability and usability of, ground, surface and impounded water – their interconnections

Water Education

- Education about all aspects of framework, particularly ecosystem management, health and hygiene, and governance
- Essential need for infrastructure maintenance
- Capacity building
- Behavior change (social marketing and mobilization)
- Identifying, controlling and rationing demand

Water Hygiene

- Basic practices and principles of hygiene being taught and practiced
- Implementing programs in communities through schools, religious groups, etc.
- Having water available in community facilities (health centers, schools, etc.)
- Knowledge being translated to skills, actions, behaviors

Water Governance

- Policies, structures, laws
- Enable popular participation of all stake holders in planning, design, implementation, maintenance and cost recovery of water projects and all related infrastructure

- Recognize gender issues (social expectations, roles, and responsibilities of men, women, boys, and girls)
- Create cross-sector partnerships/planning
- Must happen at all levels
 - o Local
 - o regional (watershed)
 - o national

Water Finance

- Assignment of appropriate values to water, based on full costs of supply and on alternative uses
- Assessment of extent to which costs can be recovered through fees for Service
- Demand – designing to meet demand and creating demand through social mobilization
- Local (and more remote?) stakeholder investment and participation in planning, design, and maintenance of systems
- Need to provide minimum levels to the very poor – (use of cross-subsidy/lifeline charges or by governmental (welfare-type) subsidies)