FIETS assesment of the project



Definition of the actual problems (challenges) and solutions (opportunities)







FIETS assessment

- Financial:
- Institutional:
- Environmental:
- Technical:

• Social:

payment for water, local service providers, role of government, banks / mfi's

- stakeholders in water (power and interest), rules & regulations, (de)centralisation, level of organisation
- ecosystem values, water sources and flows, issues (depletion, pollution, etc)
- functioning of current infrastructure, sustainable technologies, management requirements, availability and costs of materials
- culture, religion, gender



Example of a problem definition using FIETS

- Periodic water scarcity
- Water loss through inefficient irrigation
- Technical failures of supply systems and inefficient water use
- Finance available at local level, but not for expensive systems like boreholes
- Uphill areas with scattered villages lacking safe and sufficient access to water





Macro catchment





Meso catchment





Micro catchment



-aidenvironment



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Zoning





	Financial	Institutional	Environment	echnical	Social
Opportunities	Community contribution of 500 NPR per hh per year, DDC: 5 million NPR per year. Fund of LWF project.	Stakeholders: 7 wards, VDC, DDC Oxfam, NGOs (Chilc protection), people	Current water supply systems can be revived as water supply is sufficient	Existing supply system, torage and distribution systems	People want a system that functions as they are now yearly repairing the current intakes and pipes
	Women cooperative present: collecting monthly savings (14- 16% interest rate), bank is already providing loans. Unclear on what.	Management structures a governmental leve (VDC, DDC)	Different sources available (groundwater, surface water, rainwater), but sources are not well managed nor understood	People are already doing nany repairs on existing structures and therefore have technical skills	There is an active social mobiliser in the VDC
	No collective fund for maintenance of water infrastructure, LWF fund is still available (more 15 years old)	No management structure between the 7 wards, as there is no existing structure only when there is a problem they form committees	Borehole (gov. plan) will be vulnerable for earthquakes as well as depleting ground water levels.	Distribution network is open open pipes, with a lot of vater loss) and is unknown.	50% of people don't own land, lack of ownership
Challenges	A lot of budget is now spent on repair instead of sustainable investment in infrastructure: almost 500.000 NPR	Unstable politica context	Sever erosion and flooding in the river systems in almost all parts of the catchment	Failure of intake systems of lam structure for domestic and productive water supply lue to flash floods	A lot of doubts amongst communities due to failure of current system
	Governmental project (borehole) needs significant financing, as the DDC and VDC don't have this budget available.		Unawareness of good irrigation and other water management practices in agriculture, leading to inefficient irrigation and lots of waste water, no re-use	imited awareness of all echnologies options, and ear of losing water for rrigation (competition between domestic and productive use)	Conflicts due to water and competition between water uses (irrigation vs domestic use). Mixed communities, and possible exclusion of ward 9





Example: problem assessment

- Severe water scarcity, 7 villages without water for domestic and productive use in dry season
- Large rivers with yearly flooding
- Additional water infrastructure is needed, like f.e. dams and gravity led systems
- Government has plans for a borehole
- External funding is needed, as people cannot pay for this system



But after the FIETS assessment....



How to do a FIETS assessment

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Problem definition

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