

# ANNEX C: DESCRIPTIONS OF TOOLS

## SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT TOOL (SAT)

The Swiss community of practice, AGUASAN, developed the Sustainability Assessment Tool (SAT) for reviewing existing interventions of on-going and completed programmes to support future WASH programme planning. The tool was pilot tested during an assessment of rural water schemes in Kosovo in 2010. Less detailed evaluations using similar methods have been conducted in Haiti, Nepal, and Mali. To date the tool has been applied by implementing organisations and the level of effort has been approximately two person-months for the detailed assessment and one to two person-weeks for the 'rough' assessment. Currently there is no consolidated guiding document describing the specific methodology for applying the tool. Total costs range between US\$ 2,000-20,000 and have not exceeded the cost of conventional project evaluations for the organisations involved.

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

**Target:** Implementing organisations.

**Objectives:** To determine the sustainability of the programme interventions.

**Areas:** Economic, environmental, institutional, knowledge, social, and technological.

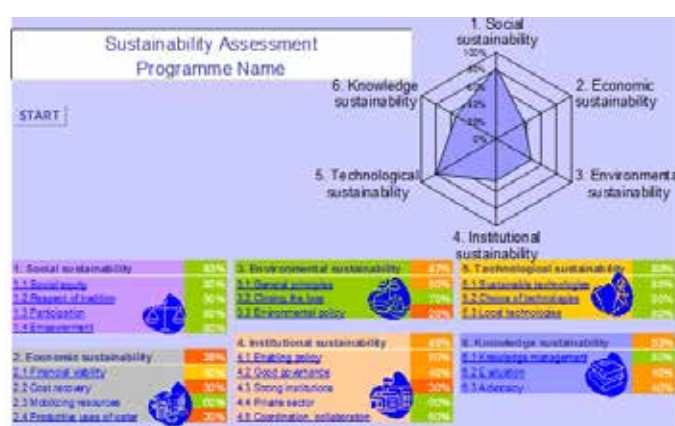
**Indicators:** Each of 22 indicators has between 2 and 8 sub-indicator questions (total of 110 questions) to derive indicator scores. Indicators are adapted to meet the unique assessment requirements and ensure appropriateness for the local context.

**Methodology:** Primary and secondary data is collected through the review of policy and program documents, semi-structured interviews with key informants, and field observations. This data is used to determine the responses for sub-indicator questions which are used to determine indicator scores from 0 to 100. Factor scores are the average of the indicator scores.

**Output:** Area scores are graphically represented by a radar graph, and the indicator scores are shown in a traffic light system. The SAT output report contains recommendations at the sector level which are useful for future planning and assessment.

**Tool format and language:** Excel file; English.

**Reference Link:** <http://www.aguasan.ch/>



### IMPACT AND FINDINGS

In Kosovo the application of the SAT was a contributing factor for the creation of a new law requiring greater representation of municipalities on regional water - boards, and, the government has since mobilized greater finances, increased efforts to protect watersheds, improved water quality monitoring, and conducted two workshops on rural water system management.

Strengths	Limitations
Comprehensive assessment of sustainability across six areas	Limited application to date
Potential to be used as a pre-implementation tool	Involves a large number of indicators
Participatory process including local stakeholders	Focus is on conditions in the community
The outputs motivate stakeholders' dialogue and have the potential to inform sector/policy development	Relies on information derived from select individuals