

Checklist to Sida Strategy for Water Supply and Sanitation

The following issues need to be considered in relation to interventions in water and sanitation, and in relevant parts of industrial use of water. Remember that a checklist can never be complete and in each intervention there are particular characteristics that might have to be taken into account.

Socio-economic Sustainability

- ▶ Does the proposed intervention provide indirect or direct benefits to the poor?
- ▶ Is the intervention coherent with national poverty reduction strategies and other sector specific strategies in the country/region?
- ▶ Is there a shared understanding between key actors of the need and appropriateness of the intended intervention, in terms of its relation to and effects on the natural resource environment and the socio-economic implications, including issues of gender equality, HIV/AIDS, social exclusion etc., as well as an understanding of the linkages between water supply and sanitation and health?
- ▶ Have sufficient measures been taken with regard to the integration of (a) water supply with sanitation, and (b) water supply and sanitation with hygiene promotion?
- ▶ Have sufficient measures been taken to create public acceptance of the proposed intervention and the conditions under which it is undertaken?

- ▶ Are the future users, with special attention to the most marginalised groups, included as active participants in the decision-making process?
- ▶ Are other donor interventions in the sector properly mapped and co-ordinated?

Environmental Sustainability

- ▶ Has the proposed intervention been assessed in accordance with existing guidelines for environmental impact assessment to ensure that the intervention results in reduced loads on the environment in terms of resource utilisation and pollution?
- ▶ Does the proposed intervention take an integrated catchment approach into account?
- ▶ Have all reasonable measures been taken to ensure that best practices are used to safeguard sustainable access to the land and water resources required for the intended intervention, including protection of the water source?
- ▶ Are proposed technologies adapted to the local conditions where the investments are to be made?
- ▶ To what extent is recycling of nutrients included in the sanitation concepts?

Financial Sustainability

- ▶ Is the proposed intervention guided by expressed user demand?
- ▶ Are management structures and financing facilities, including those

for recovery of costs, adequate to ensure sustained operation and maintenance of the facilities?

- ▶ Are tariff structures designed to meet the full costs of operation, maintenance, replacement and capital costs? If not, how and who will cover these costs?
- ▶ Do consumers accept and support proposed fee structures and fee collection systems? Is the proposed cost of services within the range of the ability to pay (normally approx. 4% of household income)

Institutional Sustainability

- ▶ Are management structures appropriate in terms of efficiency, accountability, transparency and anti-corruption?
- ▶ Are regulation and policy functions of the water and sanitation sector managed by democratic controlled institutions?
- ▶ Are the regulatory and legal frameworks sufficient to safeguard long-term sustainability and, even more importantly, is there evidence that regulations are actually implemented?
- ▶ Have sufficient measures been taken to enhance capacity building of relevant actors?
- ▶ Have the roles of different private and public actors been properly defined?

¹ Indirect benefits could be improved efficiency of a service provider resulting in reduced demand for public subsidies or improved natural resources from reduced abstraction and pollution. Direct benefits include reaching the poor households/areas with W&S services and/or designing tariff structures to allow for basic (life-line) water consumption.

² Recipient-donor, clients-implementing agency, end-user/customer-service provider