In order to address the specificities of rural areas and offer quality and sustainable services, there are several more structures to promote changes in the management both of the authorities and organisations. The added value of the model lies in the sustainability of its intervention in water and sanitation, as it works within government appropriate technology options. SABA's cost structure has produced sustainable outcomes that guarantee the management of the systems and a clear definition of the roles and commitments determined by its financial policy.

**SABA MODEL OUTCOMES**

The SABA Model has been a learning process in which priority has been given to comprehensive intervention, capacity-building at all levels and leveraging resources at local and regional level. SABA's cost structure has produced sustainable outcomes that guarantee the management of the systems and a clear definition of the roles and commitments determined by its financial policy.

**1. SUSTAINABLE SERVICE IN 5 FIELDS**

- **Institutional sustainability**
  - Result from coordination and fulfilment of duties of institutions with rural basic sanitation jurisdiction at national, regional and local level.
- **Economic sustainability**
  - The cost structure, the intervention and management model including payment for the service.
- **Environmental sustainability**
  - Quantity and quality of water supplying the systems are preserved over time, with cleaner risk reduction measures and climate change adaptation.
- **Social sustainability**
  - Community take on the service management and practices healthy behaviors.
- **Technical sustainability**
  - Community take on the service management and practices healthy behaviors.

**2. SABA MODEL OUTCOMES**

The SABA Model has been a learning process in which priority has been given to comprehensive intervention, capacity-building at all levels and leveraging resources at local and regional level. SABA's cost structure has produced sustainable outcomes that guarantee the management of the systems and a clear definition of the roles and commitments determined by its financial policy.

**3. DIPLOMAS IN WATER AND SANITATION**

In recent years, the model has implemented several diplomas in various of the country's regions. Their aim is to build capacities in a group of professionals and technicians so that they can work in entities of professionals and technicians in the various sectors of the country's regions. Their aim is to build capacities in a group of professionals and technicians so that they can work in entities concerned with water and sanitation in rural areas.

**4. MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL AREAS CREATED**

These areas implement and enforce the water and sanitation policies given priority by local authorities. They involve community organisations and provide them with technical assistance, inspect the community organisations and coordinate with the education and health sectors.

**5. DECENTRALISED LABORATORIES**

These are laboratories that have been implemented in the regional health departments for water quality surveillance.

**6. STRATEGIC APPROACHES ON OUR LINES OF INTERVENTION**

- **Political dialogue**
  - Defining sector standards and policies.
- **Knowledge**
  - Generating knowledge, building capacity and training new professionals.
- **Alliances**
  - Collective action at various government levels throughout the intervention.
- **Innovations**
  - Developing new collaboration mechanisms between institutions, validating technologies, creating new mechanisms for liaising and implementing new educational methodologies.

**7. INNOVATIONS**

Implementing new educational methodologies.

Creating new mechanisms for liaising and between institutions, validating technologies, developing new collaboration mechanisms between institutions, generating knowledge, building capacity and training new professionals.

**8. APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY OPTIONS**

In order to address the specificities of rural areas and offer quality and sustainable services, there are several more appropriate technical options depending on the geographical, social, economic and cultural characteristics.

**9. WATER FLUSHING SYSTEM**

- **Module 1:**
  - Paved home (flashed with local clay plaster).
  - Treatment system: flushes to a septic tank, covered with a local clay plaster.
  - Tiled floor and walls.
  - Shower.
  - Home washing place.

  **Cost range:** S/. 1,500 - S/. 2,500

- **Module 2:**
  - Paved home (flashed with local clay plaster).
  - Treatment system: flushes to a septic tank, covered with local clay plaster.
  - Tiled floor and walls.
  - Shower.
  - Home washing place.

  **Cost range:** S/. 2,000 - S/. 3,000

- **Module 3:**
  - Paved home (flashed with local clay plaster).
  - Treatment system: flushes to a septic tank, covered with a local clay plaster.
  - Tiled floor and walls.
  - Shower.
  - Home washing place.

  **Cost range:** S/. 3,000 - S/. 4,000

- **Module 4:**
  - Paved home (flashed with local clay plaster).
  - Treatment system: flushes to a septic tank, covered with a local clay plaster.
  - Tiled floor and walls.
  - Shower.
  - Home washing place.

  **Cost range:** S/. 4,000 - S/. 5,000

- **Module 5:**
  - Paved home (flashed with local clay plaster).
  - Treatment system: flushes to a septic tank, covered with a local clay plaster.
  - Tiled floor and walls.
  - Shower.
  - Home washing place.

  **Cost range:** S/. 5,000 - S/. 7,500

- **Module 6:**
  - Paved home (flashed with local clay plaster).
  - Treatment system: flushes to a septic tank, covered with a local clay plaster.
  - Tiled floor and walls.
  - Shower.
  - Home washing place.

  **Cost range:** S/. 6,000 - S/. 8,000

- **Module 7:**
  - Paved home (flashed with local clay plaster).

  **Cost range:** S/. 8,000 - S/. 10,000

**10. SANITATION DIPLOMAS**

In recent years, the model has implemented several diplomas in various of the country's regions. Their aim is to build capacities in a group of professionals and technicians so that they can work in entities concerned with water and sanitation in rural areas.

**11. SCHOOLS HEALTHY**

These are schools with complete bathrooms, which encourage good hygiene and sanitary practices.

**12. LABORATORIES**

These are laboratories that have been implemented in the regional health departments for water quality surveillance.

**13. 532**

These are laboratories that have been implemented in the regional health departments for water quality surveillance.

**14. 2,000,000 PEOPLE**

Over 2,000,000 people are benefited from a comprehensive intervention.