



SNV

Tanzania – SSH4A Results Programme endline brief



From 2014 through 2017, an additional 442,078 people in five districts in Tanzania gained access to sanitation, and 351,776 more people began washing their hands with soap after defecation. Open defecation rates fell to 2% from 36%. These results were achieved through the Sustainable Sanitation and Hygiene for All (SSH4A) Results Programme.

As part of its Vision 2025, the Government of Tanzania has pledged to reach 95% access to sanitation by 2025. In collaboration with the government, SNV implemented SSH4A's four-pillared integrated approach: demand creation, sanitation supply chain development, behaviour change promotion, and WASH governance strengthening. This approach, funded by the UKAID WASH Results Programme¹, was implemented in five districts across two zones in Tanzania². The districts were selected because their sanitation conditions were poor and they were not directly included in the National Sanitation Campaign (NSC)³.

This endline practice brief reports the outcomes and lessons learnt in implementing a rural sanitation initiative for potential scale-up in Tanzania. It presents disaggregated sanitation and hygiene outcomes to highlight the realities of the three most vulnerable groups in the country: the poorest households, female-led households, and households with people with disability (PWD).

The challenge

In 2014, at least 35% of surveyed households in the five districts practised open defecation (OD). Sharing of latrines by multiple households was common. Communities in temporary settlements practised OD because landlords built temporary toilets, many of which were not emptied, collapsed quickly in the sandy clay soil, and were not replaced immediately, particularly in the Babati and Chato districts. Although 31% of households had functional toilets, only 4% used functional, clean toilets that provided privacy.

The baseline survey⁴ found that 60% of households knew the importance of handwashing with soap (HWWS) after defecation, but few acted on that information. By December 2017, 36% of all households in the programme districts had handwashing facilities within a 10-meter distance from the toilet. People continued to use water in containers, or in some instances waste water, to wash their hands after defecation.

Key achievements

(2014 to December 2017)

The four-year rural sanitation programme engaged 1,080,000 people and achieved the following results:

92% of all households
have access to a toilet (**54% in
2014**)



95% of all households practise
hygienic use of toilets (**61% in 2014**)



36% of all households have
access to handwashing facilities
with soap after defecation
(**0% in 2014**)



INTRODUCING THE SSH4A COMPONENTS

The SSH4A approach contributes to building systems and capacities in rural areas. SSH4A integrated components include:

- ✔ **Strengthening capacity to steer and implement sanitation demand creation** of local governments and partners to generate community demand for quality sanitation services, and to take this demand to scale.
- ✔ **Strengthening capacity for sanitation supply chains and finance** to develop and deliver appropriate and affordable market-based sanitation solutions that address the needs or desires of various consumer segments.
- ✔ **Strengthening capacity for behavioural change communication (BCC) for hygiene** to institutionalise hygiene promotion and sustain positive hygiene behaviours.

- ✔ **Strengthening capacity for WASH governance** to improve sector alignment of sanitation and hygiene initiatives, and address the needs and aspirations of traditionally disadvantaged groups - girls and women, the poorest, minorities, people with disabilities, and the elderly.

MEASURING SSH4A PERFORMANCE: OUTCOME INDICATORS

Progress in sanitation and hygiene is realised incrementally and measured in small steps as people climb up the 'ladder' of better access and services. The performance and appropriateness of the approach is measured by three outcome indicator ladders, adapted from WHO/UNICEF's Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene.

OUTCOME INDICATOR 1. Progress in access to a toilet

Indicator level	Description
4 Environmentally safe	Human faeces contained and not in contact with humans or animals. No flies or rodents enter or exit the toilet. Human faeces do not contaminate surface water or ground water.
3 Improved with fly management	Human faeces contained and not in contact with humans or animals. No flies or rodents enter or exit the toilet.
2 Improved	Human faeces contained and not in contact with humans and animals, with the exception of flies or rodents.
1A Unimproved	Unimproved (private) toilet. Human faeces not contained and may be in contact with humans or animals.
1B Shared	Unimproved toilet shared between two or more households. Human faeces not contained and may be in contact with humans or animals.
0 Open defecation	No toilet; open defecation.

Outcome indicator 1 measures the presence and quality of toilet within the household.

OUTCOME INDICATOR 2. Progress in hygienic use and maintenance of a toilet

Indicator level	Description
4 Functional, clean and private toilet	Toilet used for its intended purpose. Functional water or seal cover (not blocked). No faecal smears on premises. Walls and doors in place. Cleansing materials and water available. Privacy assured (door can be closed and locked).
3 Functional and clean toilet	Toilet used for its intended purpose. Functional water or seal cover (not blocked). No faecal smears on premises. Walls and doors in place. Cleansing materials and water available.
2 Functional toilet	Toilet used for its intended purpose. Functional water seal or cover (not blocked).
1 Toilet in use as a toilet	Toilet used for its intended purpose.
0 No toilet/toilet not in use	No toilet on premises, or toilet not used for its intended purpose.

Outcome indicator 2 measures the general cleanliness and maintenance of toilet within the household.

OUTCOME INDICATOR 3. Progress in access to handwashing with soap (HWWS) near a toilet

Indicator level	Description
4 HWWS, with permanent water	Handwashing with soap within accessible distance. Hands do not touch water source. Permanent water available (running water, or handwashing at well).
3 HWWS, with no contamination	Handwashing with soap within accessible distance. Water container covered properly, with no risk of contamination. Hands do not touch water source.
2 HWWS, with potential contamination	Handwashing with soap within accessible distance. Water container not covered and easily contaminated when hands touch water source.
1 Handwashing with no soap	Handwashing station within accessible distance. No soap.
0 No handwashing with (HWWS)	No handwashing station within accessible distance.

Outcome indicator 3 is measured by proxy - the presence of a handwashing station within an accessible distance - rather than the behaviour of handwashing itself. A proxy indicator is used because questions about behaviour can prompt 'social desirable' answers that do not reflect actual practice. Accurate measurement at household level is difficult.

The use of soap is considered more essential than the availability of running water. A handwashing station with running water, but with no soap is scaled down to Level 1, below the acceptable benchmark.

Note: In the SSH4A programme, progress in access to a toilet (outcome indicator 1) is counted from 1A Unimproved Level. For outcome indicators 2 and 3, households that reach the levels of 1 Toilet in use as a toilet and 2 HWWS with potential contamination - signify an improvement.

For more information

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