

Research into Use Summary

- 1. Research Project:** *Outcome and impact monitoring for scaling up the Mtumba sanitation and hygiene participatory approach*
- 2. Lead researcher:** *Marko Msambazi, WaterAid*
- 3. SHARE Partners:** *WaterAid, ICDDR,B, LSHTM*
- 4. Research budget:** *£27,476*
- 5. Location:** *Tanzania*

Research description:

A study in Tanzania will monitor outcomes and impacts of the Mtumba participatory approach to sanitation and hygiene (named after the area in Tanzania where it was first used). The cross-sectional qualitative and quantitative research will investigate the potential and optimal process for scaling up the methods associated with the approach. The study will measure the outcome of the Mtumba approach in terms of behaviour change and demand creation, quantify the cost implication of implementing it at the individual, household or community level, and will help to understand the social factors affecting the choice of sanitation and hygiene technologies in the wards under investigation. A total of 1,200 households across three wards will be randomly selected for data collection relating to the knowledge, attitude and perceptions of environmental sanitation and personal hygiene.

What is the relevance of the research to national and/or global sector challenges?

The Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) approach was the prominent participatory approach implemented in Tanzania for about a decade. After an evaluation of its effectiveness, limitations were identified. To rectify these limitations, an alternative approach to sanitation promotion was developed by WaterAid Tanzania and its partners. This new approach, called the Mtumba approach, is an amalgamation of the strengths identified in other approaches used in Tanzania. This research will generate evidence to inform policy regarding the desirability and feasibility of scaling up the successful Mtumba approach at district and national level.

Who are the intended users of this research?

This research expects to produce information on the suitability of the Mtumba approach in terms of its effectiveness in facilitating behaviour change and stimulating demand creation. The research will also establish the unit cost of implementing the Mtumba approach at the community level. In particular, such evidence will be used to engage with officials at the Local Government Authority level and national level in Tanzania to help influence policy change. The social factors determining the choice of sanitation and hygiene technologies for rural communities and the correlation between latrine usage, neighbourhood environmental contamination and related diseases among children under five will also be assessed. This information will be written into a report detailing the results of the study. A summary of the research findings will be made publicly available on the SHARE website and will be disseminated within the SHARE consortium and to a broad range of users.

