



CLTS Rapid Appraisal Protocol

“CRAP”

For Sanitation/ODF Sustainability

UNICEF ETHIOPIA
WASH Programme 2016

CLTS Rapid Appraisal Protocol (CRAP)

What is CRAP? The CLTS Rapid Appraisal Protocol, designed by Kamal Kar, is used to assess the situation of CLTS in a country based on the CRAP pillars

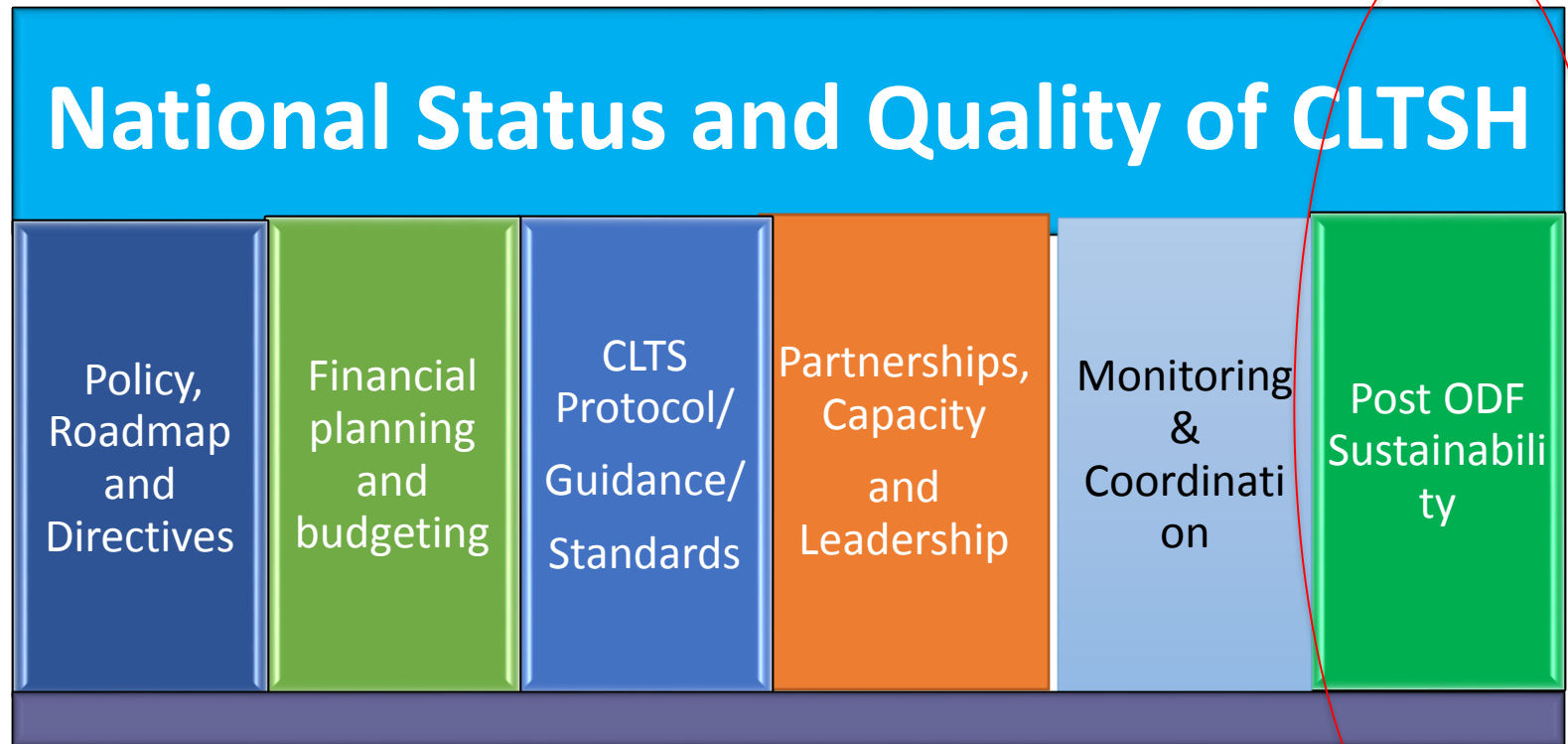
Why CRAP? It helps to quickly assess:

- ❖ **The enabling environment and appropriate institutional perspectives;**

- ❖ **Human resource capacity to steer quality implementation at scale; and**

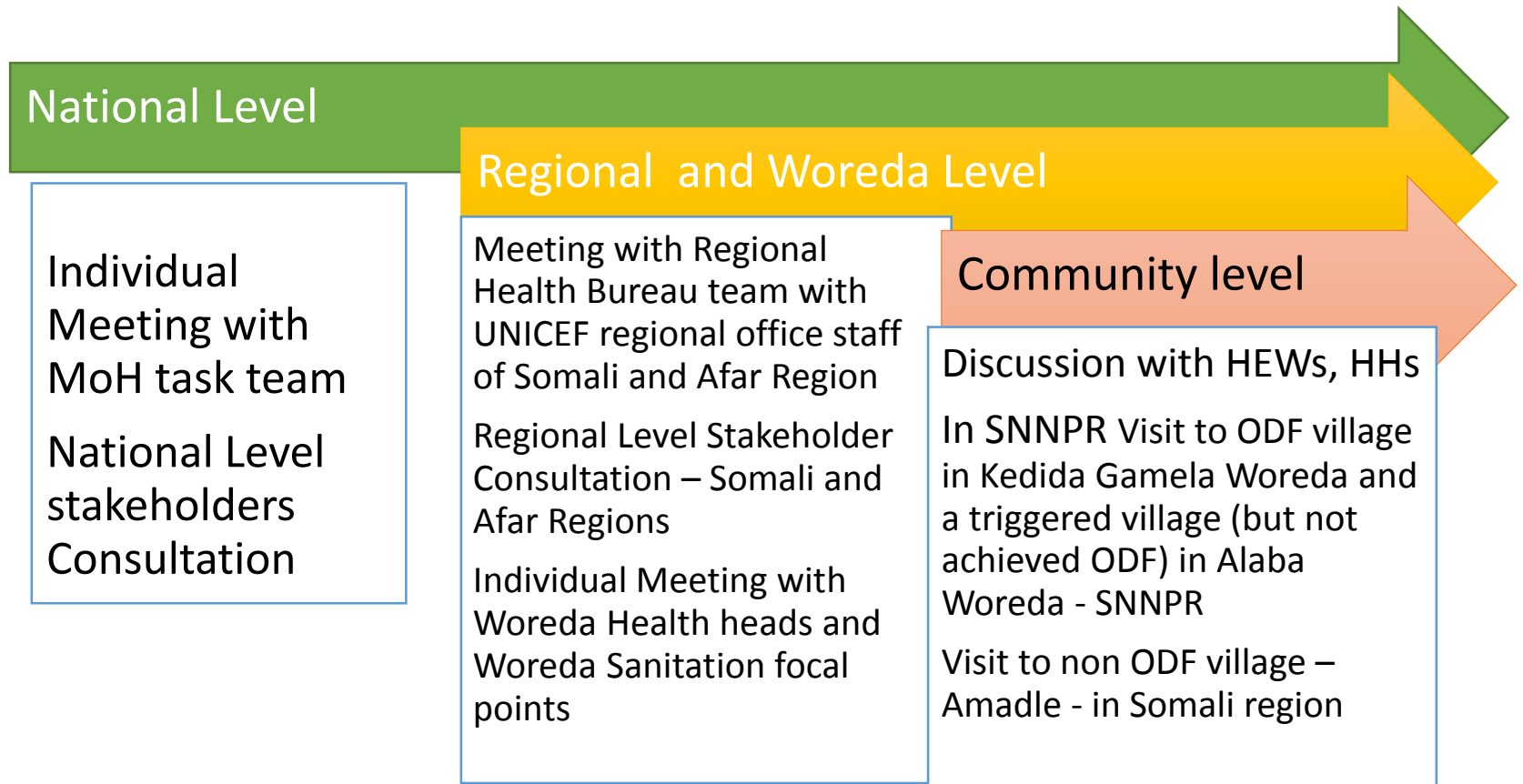
- ❖ **Stakeholder understanding and execution modalities of the CLTS process**

CRAP Pillars for National Assessment



Qualitative CRAP Application:

Methodology applied in Ethiopia



Key Issues under appraisal – National Level

Policy roadmap and directives Is there strategy and political buy-in to drive CLTS?	Financial planning and budgeting Is financial planning and resourcing of CLTS adequate?	Partnerships, Capacity and Leadership Is there any functional coordination mechanism among various partners to share resource/capacity?
1. Is CLTS in the national sanitation policy along with directives/guidelines? 2. Is there a national roadmap with target, timelines and milestones? 3. Is there a clear lead ministry/agency for rural and urban sanitation?	1. Is there a government budget line for national rural sanitation programming? 2. Does the budget allocated at national level correlate to the national rollout/roadmap plan? 3. Is the budget allocation for rural sanitation used for CLTS activities?	1. Are sufficient partnerships in place at national level to reach targeted communities across the country with CLTS? 2. Is there any functional coordination mechanism among various partners to share resource/capacity? 3. Are master trainers in place with requisite training materials/guidelines at national level to support training efforts?

Key Issues (2)

Monitoring and Coordination How is information captured and used for programmatic coordination?	CLTSH Protocol Is there one agreed upon CLTS protocol applied consistently nation-wide?	Post ODF sustainability Are mechanisms in place to ensure sustainability of behaviors and facilities post ODF?
1. Is there a comprehensive functional monitoring system linking local-regional-national information? 2. IS there consistency between the data collected and the national CLTS protocol? 3. Is monitoring data fed back into coordination platforms/other levels as applicable/available?	1. Is there one national ODF protocol endorsed by the national government? 2. Does the protocol cover all relevant aspects including Post ODF aspects? 3. Is the protocol followed by all CLTS partners in country?	1. Is post ODF sustainability addressed as part of national ODF strategies? 2. Are national level efforts being made to engage the private sector? 3. Is there an Institutional capacity building mechanism to support post ODF research? 4. Are there a comprehensive functional monitoring system linking local-regional-national information?

Questions asked under the Sustainability Pillar

National Level

Sub-National Level

Are mechanisms in place to ensure sustainability of behaviours and facilities post ODF?

1. Is post ODF sustainability addressed as part of national ODF strategies?
2. Are national level efforts being made to engage the private (formal/informal) sector in sanitation?
3. Is there an Institutional capacity building mechanism to support post ODF research?

1. Is a process/system of participatory technology development, institutional capacity building (e.g via research or academic institutions) in place for improved sanitation support?
2. Is there a mechanism for engagement of private (formal/informal) sector?
3. Is there an institutional system to support and monitor post ODF actions?

0-1

1-2

2-3

0-1

1-2

2-3

These questions are designed to get participants thinking about and discussing sustainability of CLTS interventions

CRAP in Ethiopia

Towards an Open Defecation Free Ethiopia

The CRAP team from the CLTS Foundation led by Kamal Kar visited Ethiopia during the week of 18 -22 April 2016

The team held meetings in Addis Ababa as well as visiting Somali Region and SNNPR



Key CRAP Observations/Feedback

	Policy roadmap and directives	Finance and budget	Partnerships, Capacity and Leadership
	National policy for sanitation exists with CLTS as clear strategy, roadmap and national target	The government has committed huge money for building capacity to implement CLTSH but all regions are not receiving support equally.	Functional coordination mechanism exists at the national level
	Yearly milestones and targets need to be set and aligned with yearly targets at the regional and sub-regional levels. Though national roadmap exists, need to identify the bottlenecks and address them Political will needs to be strengthened with ODF being a nation wide campaign as a priority for all stakeholders	The government has committed huge money for building capacity to implement CLTSH but all regions are not receiving support equally. The budget allocation formula needs a review to address neglected areas.	Coordination requires strengthening in the area of resource allocation to various regions by different actors WSWG does not prioritize sanitation and hygiene component. CLTSH approach needs to be understood and followed uniformly by all actors
	MOH is the lead ministry for implementation of sanitation in the country with well defined role; however in Urban areas there is an overlap with other ministries	NGOs support needs to expand to low coverage areas. Most NGOs concentrated in few regions, while others are neglected. Funds for sanitation ; but not necessarily for CLTS	Need to increase capacity for CLTSH. Master trainers exist at regional levels, not enough at woreda and kebele level. Similarly, they exist in agrarian regions, not always in lowland and border areas.
		No costed activity plan for CLTS	

Key CRAP Observations/Feedback (2)

	Monitoring and Coordination	CLTSH Protocol	Post ODF sustainability
	A joint monitoring system in place	Clear ODF protocol exists and is disseminated to the regional level	post ODF strategy is built into the policy.
	Data collected is not consistent with monitoring indicators	There is a lack of uniform understanding of CLTS protocol developed at national level	However planning, budgeting does not reflect this Structured initiative to involve private sector is under draft stage by MOH
	The data collected is not adequately disseminated and fed back into improving implementation of CLTS program	CLTSH protocols language recognized as a barrier in certain regions	Natural leaders and local leaders involved in the CLTS post triggering process but no institutional mechanism to engage them in post ODF activities

Key CRAP Recommendations (2)

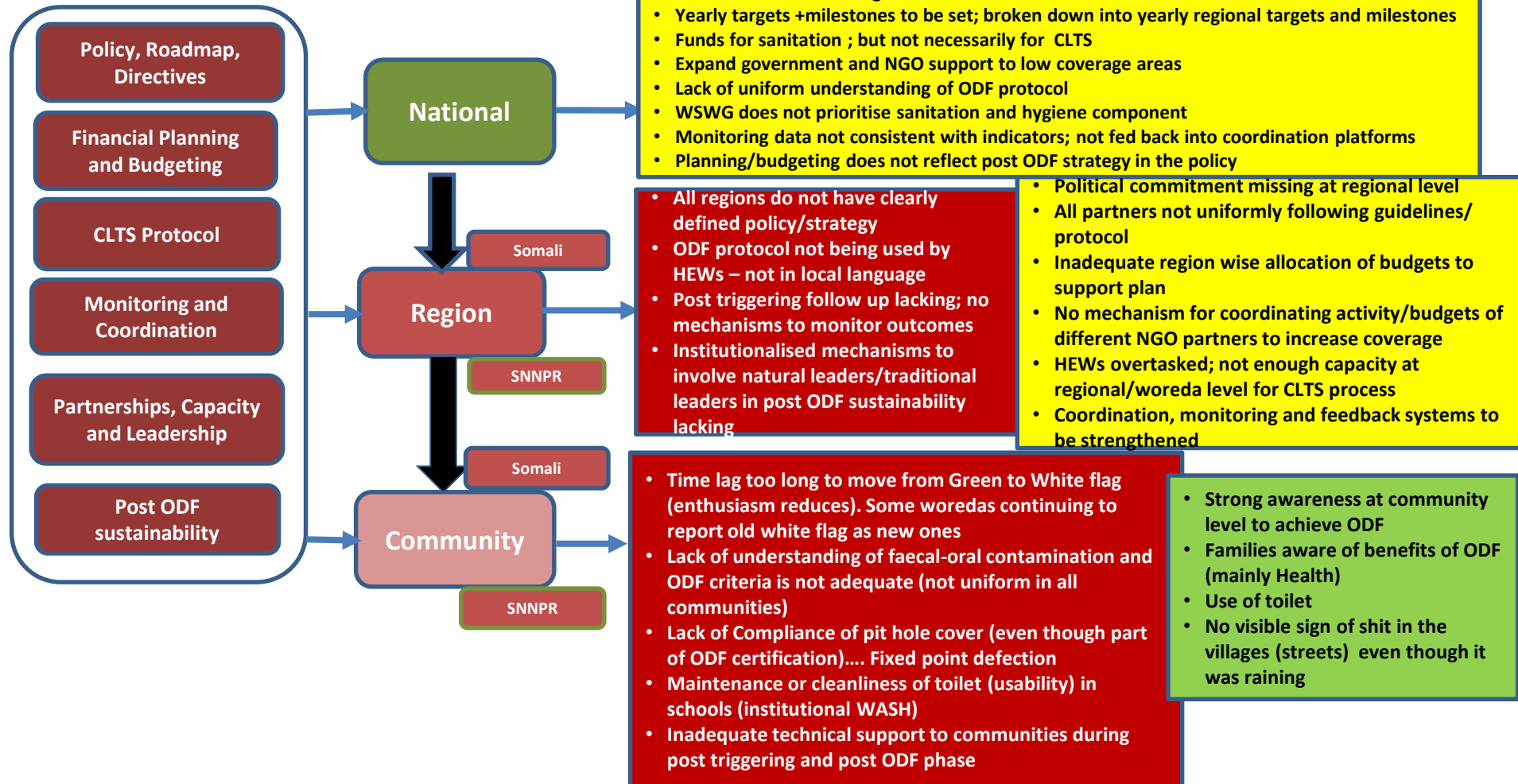
Monitoring and Coordination	CLTSH Protocol	Post ODF sustainability
1. Improve existing Monitoring system to address the gaps 2. Data collected should reflect changes in health outcomes of people in ODF villages. The MIS format developed by MOH should capture this data. Health data of progressive regions (ODF) should be compared with those of emerging regions (non ODF) 3. Mechanisms to strengthen inter-ministerial coordination including MoF, MOW, MOH, MOE, and other ministries	1. Dissemination of protocol at various levels in local languages for better understanding and wider use 2. Popularisation of ODF protocol at all levels	1. Policy and protocol should have post ODF strategy and define post ODF activities which must be monitored and tracked for implementation. Consider including hand washing as part of ODF norm; second phase may be termed as Post ODF and may include solid waste and liquid waste management 2. Natural leaders and other local leaders must be trained to facilitate post ODF activities e.g. sanitation ladder processes 3. Explore supply chain and technology options for upgrading 4. Best practices and ODF stories to be shared through media and other channels to strengthen social norm

CRAP Ethiopia – Overall Observations

Findings

CRAP Tool

Application



CRAP – Recommended Next Steps

1. Dissemination of the report
2. Work on the recommendations - Particularly in Somali and Afar regions organize a follow-up workshop
3. ODF protocol to be translated to regional languages, printed and delivered to the developing regions
4. Support the regions (esp. Somali and Afar) with CLTSH planning and target setting
5. Consider revision of ODF Protocol to include all F-Diagram barriers at first stage (HWWWS)
6. Firm up the Post-ODF Strategy of CLTSH

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Thank you!

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