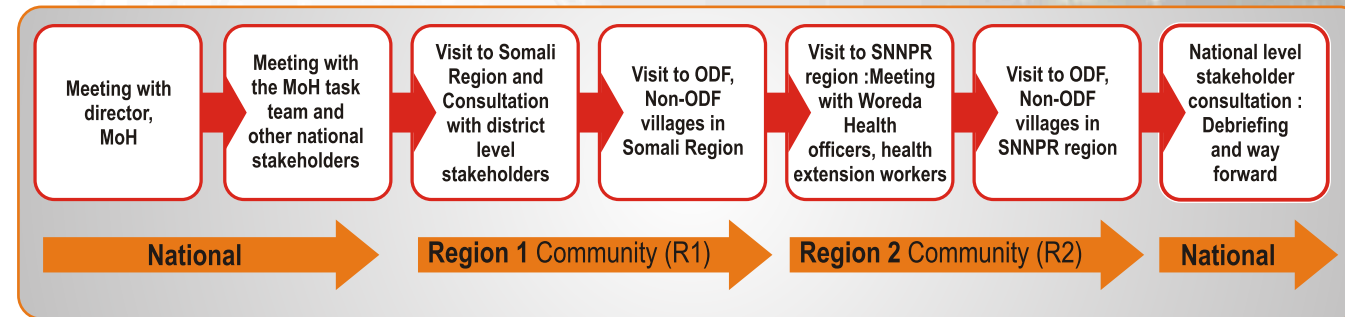
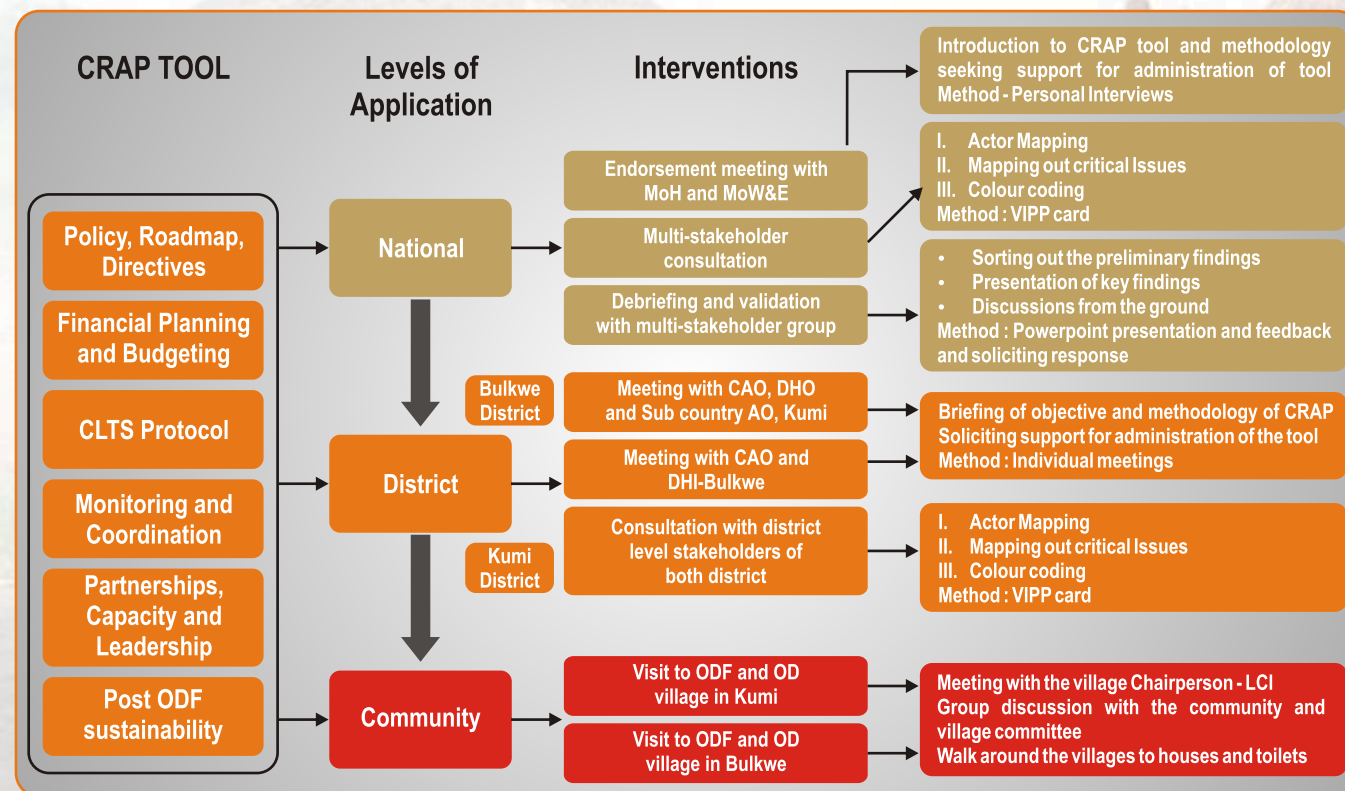


Sequencing of activities during a CRAP visit - An example of Ethiopia



The different levels of application of the CRAP TOOL with planned interventions – An example of Uganda



Future prospects of CRAP TOOL

The CRAP tool will help multi lateral agencies, bilateral agencies and INGOs categorize countries on the basis of the appraisal and help develop strategies to optimize their funding and resources to achieve the SDG on sanitation. Government agencies could also assess which regions are falling behind in achieving their target and identify areas in which the regions need support.

CRAP

CLTS Rapid Appraisal Protocol

METHODOLOGY & SHARING COUNTRY EXPERIENCES FROM THE REGION



CLTS FOUNDATION

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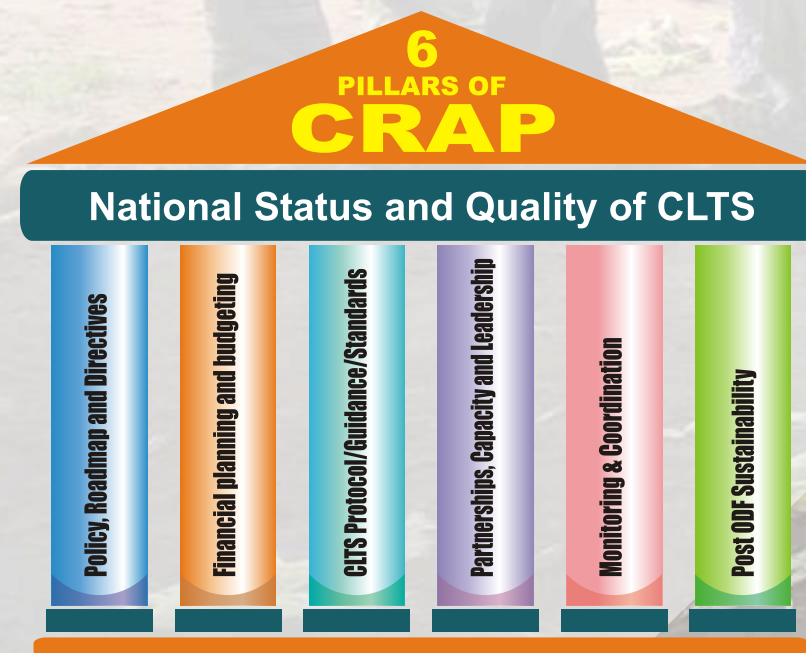
What is CRAP?

CLTS Rapid Appraisal Protocol (CRAP) is a diagnostic tool to assess the status and quality of CLTS (Community Led Total Sanitation) in any particular country. The tool reviews the present practice of CLTS at the national and sub-national/regional level through a rapid appraisal, which means that it is administered in a quick and comprehensive manner using participatory approaches. Through a series of exercises, all the major sanitation actors in a country are involved in a reflective process, to identify the strengths and gaps existing in the current programme, and think of ways to take sanitation initiatives to scale with quality.

Why CRAP?

Since its inception in 1999-2000, CLTS has spread rapidly in more than 65 countries globally. Of these, more than 35 countries in the continent of Africa have rolled out CLTS as a strategy to achieve their national sanitation goals, with at least 20 of them adopting the approach in their national sanitation policy. However, there is a wide variation in the quality and scale of implementation of CLTS in these countries based on varying resource capacities, quality of CLTS facilitation, degree of political will, and institutional mind-sets and attitudes, among other factors. Additionally, experiences during the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) era have shown that while countries have been able to achieve small islands of success, the real challenge has been in scaling it up to achieve open defecation free (ODF) districts or regions or countries. The conceptualization of the CRAP tool emerged from the need to address these challenges, as countries embrace new and ambitious goals at the onset of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) era. CRAP is therefore a simple tool with a methodology that is easy to administer in order to achieve a common basic standard of CLTS implementation across different countries.

SIX PILLARS OF CRAP



Criteria for application of CRAP TOOL

- i. CLTS should have been implemented in the country for a minimum of 2 years;
- ii. There should be significant programmatic intervention using CLTS existing in the country (covering at least a few regions).

Duration of appraisal

In view of the time limitations and keeping in mind the 'governance' orientation of the tool, a minimum of two sample regions should be selected. The number of days required for the appraisal could range from 5-7 days based on the distance to be covered in the country and other complexities involved.

Key areas of enquiry based on the 6 Pillars – A Few Sample Questions

- Policy Roadmap Directions**
 - Is there strategy and political buy-in to drive CLTS?
 - 1) Is the CLTS approach clearly articulated in the country's national sanitation policy ?
 - 2) Does the country have a national target for achieving ODF nation?
 - 3) Is the national strategy reflected in regional strategy documents?
- Financial Planning and Budgeting**
 - Is financial planning and resourcing of CLTS adequate/realistic?
 - 1) Is there a dedicated budget line for CLTS in the national plan?
 - 2) Is the regional sanitation budget sufficient to fund planned CLTS activities?
 - 3) Is there a system for harmonizing the resources of all sanitation actors for wider geographical coverage?
- CLTS Protocol**
 - Is there one agreed upon CLTS protocol applied consistently nation-wide?
 - 1) Is the national ODF protocol endorsed by the national government?
 - 2) Is the national ODF protocol followed uniformly by all CLTS partners?
 - 3) Is there a transparent and accountable verification & certification process at the national, regional and community level?
- Partnership capacity & Leadership**
 - Are there sufficient partnerships, capacity and leadership to sustain the program?
 - 1) Are there sufficient trained master facilitators to support CLTS implementation?
 - 2) Are there functional co-ordination mechanisms to share resources/capacity among various partners?
 - 3) Are there functional partnerships in place at national/regional level to reach targeted communities across the country with CLTS?
- Monitoring & Coordination**
 - How is information captured and used for programmatic coordination?
 - 1) Is there a comprehensive functional monitoring system linking local-regional-national information?
 - 2) Are monitoring indicators consistent with national ODF protocol?
 - 3) Is there a community-led monitoring & verification system and is the data collected fed back into a coordination platform?
- Post ODF Sustainability**
 - Are mechanisms in place to ensure sustainability of behaviours and facilities post ODF?
 - 1) Is post-ODF sustainability addressed as a part of the national policy?
Is there an institutional system to support and monitor post-ODF activities?
 - 2) Is there a mechanism for engagement of private (formal/informal) sector to improve sanitation facilities?
 - 3) Is there capacity building, access to skills/information/materials and low cost design or products to support improved sanitation?