2022 ETHIOPIA WASH CLUSTER ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

Contents

Purpose of document

This document is produced with the intent of strengthening the assessment mechanisms for the Ethiopian WASH cluster and to ensure data is available to identify needs (who, where, what, how many) and to inform response planning accordingly. It will present the existing data environment in the country and outline key steps in coordinating and planning assessments.

1. Assessment planning

The main information needs in Ethiopia is to feed into the HNO by August/September, to be prepared to provide updated information following a sudden-onset crisis, and to have a system in place to allow a better understanding of needs in a changing context.

1.1 Geographical areas, administrative levels, and population groups

- For the HNO, data needs to cover the whole country and be available at *woreda* level (administrative level 3).
- For operational decision-making, data should ideally be available at *kebele* level (administrative level 4) or village/site level for areas relevant to the response. However, operational and resource/capacity constraints will make it challenging to systematically collect and maintain data at this level.
- Information needs to be relevant to all population groups, disaggregated by gender, age and disability, IDPs in sites, displaced populations in host communities, host communities, and returning migrants.

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1.2 Assessment architecture

Assessment planning should never take place in isolation. It is important to coordinate and discuss within the cluster and with other actors to ensure there is no overlap of exercises and to ensure the population is not over-assessed, leading to assessment fatigue. Below outlines key stakeholders to involve, when and how:

Assessment Coordination Architecture, Roles and Responsibilities

Who	How
WASH Assessment Working Group (AWG)	The WASH AWG will be used a forum to set up the assessment framework, to identify gaps and develop tools and methodologies to improve assessment coordination in Ethiopia. The AWG will be closed once this work is done but could be re-established on an ad-hoc basis depending on needs.
SAG	The SAG validates the assessment strategy. SAG members are involved in assessment planning and design, validate assessment results and findings if the WASH cluster is leading on assessments, and validate the HNO analysis.
Cluster partners	Cluster partners are involved in identifying or highlighting priority areas, for example they can raise issues with information gaps in their area of operation that could trigger an assessment. They will also be involved in the data collection, both coordinating at the field level and to collect data where needed.
Inter-sectoral AWG (or ICCG if no IS-AWG in place)	(If set up in Ethiopia) The IS-AWG is informed of any planned WASH specific assessment. This is also the forum to learn of assessments planned by other actors, and where WASH indicators included the cluster engage to ensure harmonization of indicators and other activities.
WASH Cluster IM	Responsible for managing cluster engagement with assessment actors, coordinate, collect and analyse data during WASH cluster led assessments
NCC	Overall responsible for identifying gaps and ensuring information gaps are filled.
Ministry of Water and Energy (MoWIE) & Regional Water Bureaus	MoWIE and Regional Water Bureaus should be informed of WASH assessments, provided the opportunity to comment on tools and findings and be engaged to ensure standardization and harmonization of assessment activities.
National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)	The NDRMC should be engaged as they are one key stakeholder providing information on the WASH situation across the country. They should also be informed of WASH assessments, provided the opportunity to comment on tools and findings and be engaged to ensure standardization and harmonization of assessment activities.

During joint needs assessments there is one actor responsible for the overall coordination, ensuring tools are agreed on and harmonised with existing standards, that data collection is going smoothly, covers all target areas and delivers in quality, and who oversees analysis (IMO and NCC).

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2. Assessment diagnosis

2.1 Existing data and assessments

Most of the data publicly available in Ethiopia is localised to IDP sites and displacement locations, is often done on an ad-hoc basis as part of a sudden displacement due to conflict or a natural disaster event (drought or flooding) and lack coordination in terms of indicators and methods to assess the WASH situation. Some rapid assessments are using the MIRA tool, this should be reviewed and aligned with the core WASH indicators

See Table 1 for the list of identified regular assessments with a WASH component or that are useful for WASH needs analysis (e.g. epi data).

Table 1: Existing regular initiatives with WASH components

Agency	Name	Method	Coverage	Frequency	Sector	Alignment
Ministry of Water and Energy	Woreda hotspot mapping	Expert judgement?	All woreda in select regions	Yearly? Bi-yearly?	Multi-sector	WASH indicators aligned to some extent.
IOM-DTM	DTM Ethiopia Site Assessment	KII, FGD, Observation	All IDP sites	Quarterly	Multi-sector	WASH indicators aligned to some extent. Only covering IDP sites
IOM-DTM	DTM Ethiopia Village Assessment Survey	KII, FGD, Observation	All villages with returnees	Bi-monthly or quarterly	Multi-sector	WASH indicators aligned to some extent. Only covering returnee areas
IOM-DTM	DTM Ethiopia Emergency Assessment	KII, FGD, Observation	IDP sites	Monthly	Multi-sector	WASH indicators aligned to some extent. Only covering IDP sites
Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia & World Bank	Ethiopia Socio-economic Survey (ESS)	Household	All regions, representative at urban/rural areas	About every 2 years	Multi-sector	Covers core WASH indicators Not at desired admin level
DHS	Demographic Health Survey	Household	All regions	About every 2 years	Multi-sector	Covers core WASH indicators Not at desired admin level
NDRMC/OCHA?	Belg/Gu Seasonal Assessment	Mixed methods	Affected livelihood areas	Yearly?	Multi-sector	Unclear regarding WASH indicators and geographical coverage
NDRMC/OCHA?	Meher Seasonal Assessment	Mixed methods	Affected livelihood areas	Yearly?	Multi-sector	Unclear regarding WASH indicators and geographical coverage
WFP	FSNMS	TBC	TBC	TBC	Food security/multi-sector	Some WASH indicators
Ethiopian Public Health Institute	Epi data		All regions	Weekly	Health Nutrition	n/a

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2.2 Identified gaps and needs for improvements

The following has been identified as key gaps through secondary desk review and by input from WASH partners:

- WASH situation for host communities
- Coverage of geographical areas not part of the critical WASH response
- Standardised tools and common indicators
- WASH in health facilities and schools
- Updated information on infrastructure and functionality
- Currently no response-wide multi-sectoral needs assessment that could be used for the HNO and no other comprehensive assessment to compensate.

3.   Available tools for data collection and capacity building

As part of the WASH cluster assessment framework package, and based on consultations with partners, the tools outlined in table 2 are developed to ensure harmonisation throughout the response. In addition, the list of core indicators (table 3) should be mainstreamed throughout the response and used in non-cluster led assessments to the extent possible.

Table 2: Tools

Type	Method / Unit of analysis	Purpose
Infrastructure assessment	Observation / area level	Full infrastructure functionality assessment based on observations and measurements
Damage assessment	Key informant based on system assessment / area level	'Light touch' damage assessment based on KII and observation
Core KI for HNO	Key informant / area level	Tool to be used to collect data for HNO from all woredas not covered by other assessments, based on core indicators
Comprehensive KI	Key informant / area level	Full key informant tool on WASH needs
Household assessment	Household / household level	Full household WASH needs assessment tool

Table 3: Indicator lists

Type	Unit of analysis	Purpose
Core WASH indicators	Area & household level	To be 'mainstreamed' throughout all HH and KI assessments conducted by WASH and other actors, to be used in rapid needs assessments and should be considered as 'bare minimum' criteria for WASH data collections.

Extensive WASH indicator list	Area & household level	Expanded list of indicators and questions relevant for the WASH cluster including health, nutrition, protection, AAP, safety aspects etc.

Table 4: Trainings

Type	Target Audience	Purpose
Coordinated assessment training	Cluster partners	Introductory training on the core components of planning and implementing an assessment.

4. Other resources

- [GWC Indicator Bank](#)

- [WASH in Health Care Facilities – Tool](#) (Kobo tool in development)
- [WASH in Schools – Guidance document](#)
- [HPC tool kit on GBV risk mitigation](#)
- [Safety audit tool](#)