

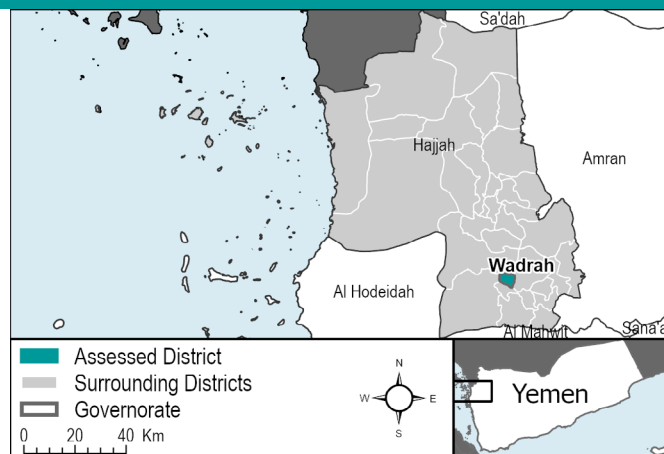
Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

Wadrah District, Hajjah Governorate

October 2022

The Yemen WASH Cluster launched the WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS) with the support of REACH to provide high quality WASH needs data and inform more effective WASH programming and planning. The WANTS comprises a set of harmonized monitoring tools which, through partner data collection, provide updated information and analysis on WASH access and needs throughout Yemen.

The cholera household interview tool are household-level WANTS tool used in cholera priority districts¹. The findings below are based on 20 household interviews conducted across 15 communities in Wadrah district, Hajjah governorate. Data was collected in October 2022 by RMENA for Human Relief & Development. The type of assessed localities were rural areas. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Wadrah district.



Demographics²

Total population in district	20,493
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district	2,834
Proportion of the population living with a disability	15%

Health

2020 Cholera Severity Score ⁵	2
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence rate ⁶	12%

Hygiene

0/20 of the households reported having **soap available** at place for handwashing

Proportion of households reported using each type of main handwashing device in the 30 days prior to data collection:

Simple basin/bucket/pouring device, with no taps	8/20	<div></div>
Tippy tap	8/20	<div></div>
No device	4/20	<div></div>

20/20 of households reported having **issues accessing soap** in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of the households that reported issues, the following issues were reported:

Soap is too expensive	20/20	<div></div>
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Sanitation

Proportion of households reported using each type of main sanitation facility in the 30 days prior to data collection:

Open hole (Unimproved)	6/20	<div></div>
Pit latrine without a slab or platform (Unimproved)	6/20	<div></div>
Open defecation (Unimproved)	3/20	<div></div>
Flush or pour/flush toilet (Improved)	2/20	<div></div>
Pit VIP toilet (Improved) ⁷	2/20	<div></div>
Pit latrine with a slab and platform (Improved)	1/20	<div></div>

10/20 of households reported **sharing their sanitation facility** with at least one other family in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Water

Proportion of households who reported travelling >30min to fetch water 13/20

Proportion of households who reported having enough water for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing in the 30 days prior to data collection 3/20

Proportion of households who reported treating their drinking water 14/20

Proportion of households reported using each type of main drinking water source in the 30 days prior to data collection:

Protected rainwater tank (Improved)	6/20	<div></div>
Unprotected spring (Unimproved)	5/20	<div></div>
Piped water connected to public tap (Improved)	3/20	<div></div>
Piped water into compound (Improved)	2/20	<div></div>
Illegal connection to piped network (Unimproved)	1/20	<div></div>
Protected well (Improved)	1/20	<div></div>
Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal) (Unimproved)	1/20	<div></div>
Unprotected rainwater tank (Unimproved)	1/20	<div></div>

8/20 of households were found to rely on **unimproved water sources³** in the 30 days prior to data collection.

16/20 of households reported having issues related to the smell, taste and/or appearance of their water in the 30 days prior to data collection. The following issues were reported:⁴

Bad taste	15/20	<div></div>
Bad smell	6/20	<div></div>
Bad appearance	8/20	<div></div>

1) Districts prioritized by the Yemen WASH Cluster for cholera intervention due to cholera incidence and clustering of cases, including high and/or sudden increases in cases. 2) All demographic information is based on UNOCHA 2022 Yemen Population projections. 3) Improved drinking water source is as a source that, by nature of its construction, adequately protects the water from outside contamination, in particular from faecal matter. 4) Respondents could select more than one answer, results do not add up to 100%. 5) Cholera severity scores based on Suspected Cholera Incidence Rate per 10,000 people. Reported by WHO for 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview. Cholera Severity score is on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most severe. 6) Combined GAM prevalence, % children 6-59 months with MUAC 125mm or less and/or WHF Z-score -2 or less. Based on [Yemen Nutrition Cluster Achievements Analysis 2020-2022](#). 7) Pit VIP toilet is a ventilated improved pit latrine, latrine that has a pipe that allows for ventilation to reduce odour and flies.