

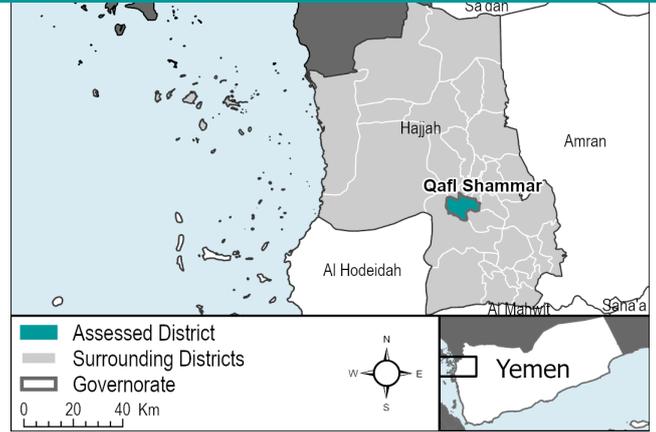
# Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

Qafil Shammar District, Hajjah Governorate

December 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 districts<sup>1</sup>. The findings below are based on 69 household interviews conducted across 45 communities in Qafil Shammar district, Hajjah governorate. Data was collected in December 2022 by RMENA for Human Relief & Development (RMENA) and the Agency For Technical cooperation & Development (ACTED). The type of assessed localities were rural and urban areas. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Qafil Shammar district.



## Demographics<sup>2</sup>

Total population in district	85,098
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district	2,992
Proportion of the population living with a disability	15%

## Health

2020 Cholera Severity Score <sup>3</sup>	1
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence rate <sup>4</sup>	24.8%

## Water

Percentage of households who reported <b>travelling &gt;30min</b> to fetch water	65%
Percentage of households who reported <b>having enough water</b> for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing in the 30 days prior to data collection	16%
Percentage of households who reported <b>treating their drinking water</b>	41%
Percentage of assessed households were found to rely on <b>unimproved water sources<sup>5</sup></b>	88%

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

Water Trucking (Unimproved)	58%
Unprotected spring (Unimproved)	10%
Unprotected rainwater tank (Unimproved)	9%
Unprotected well (Unimproved)	6%
Protected spring (Improved)	4%
Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal) (Unimproved)	4%
Borehole (Improved)	3%
Protected well (Improved)	3%
Other	2%

### 78% of assessed households reported having issues related to the smell, taste and/or appearance of their water in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of the households that reported issues, the following issues were reported:<sup>6</sup>

Bad smell	39%
Bad taste	36%
Bad appearance	25%

## Hygiene

17% of the assessed 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:

No device	78%
Simple basin/bucket/pouring device, with no taps	19%
Other	1%
Sink with tap water	1%

91% of assessed 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	89%
The market is difficult to reach/too far away	5%
The soap sold in the market is of bad/inadequate quality	3%
Going to the market is dangerous	2%
Soap is not available at the market	2%

## Sanitation

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

Open defecation (Unimproved)	28%
Open hole (Unimproved)	22%
Pit latrine without a slab or platform (Unimproved)	19%
Flush or pour-flush toilet (Improved)	16%
Bucket toilet (Unimproved)	6%
Pit latrine with a slab and platform (Improved)	4%
Pit VIP toilet (Improved) <sup>7</sup>	4%
Plastic bag (Unimproved) <sup>8</sup>	1%

28% of assessed households reported **sharing their sanitation facility** with at least one other family in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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) 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. 4) Combined GAM prevalence, % children 6-59 months with MUAC 125mm or less and/or WFH Z-score -2 or less. Based on [Yemen Nutrition Cluster Achievements Analysis 2020-2022](#). 5) 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. 6) Respondents could select more than one answer, results do not add up to 100%. 7) Pit VIP toilet is a ventilated improved pit latrine, latrine that has a pipe that allows for ventilation to reduce odour and flies. 8) It's an unimproved sanitation facility. People use a plastic bag to defecate in.