

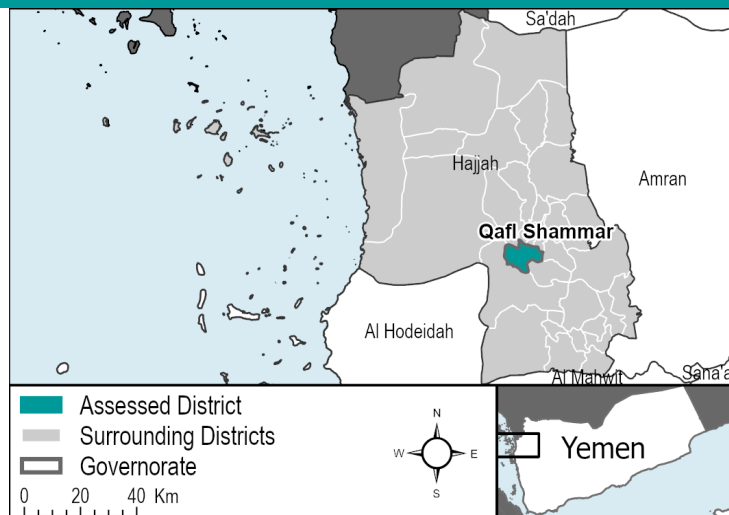
# Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

## Qafil Shammar District, Hajjah Governorate

April 2022

The Yemen Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster launched the WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS) with the support of REACH to provide high quality WASH 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 common key informant (KI) interview tool is a community-level WANTS tool used in common priority districts. The findings below are based on eight (n=8) common key informant (KI) interviews conducted across seven communities in Qafil Shammar district, Hajjah governorate. The type of assessed localities were rural areas. KIs are reporting WASH needs of their own communities. Data was collected by RMENA in April 2022. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Qafil Shammar district.



### Demographics<sup>1</sup>

Total population in district	85,099
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district	2,992
Proportion of the population living with disability	15%

### Health

2020 Cholera Severity Score <sup>2</sup>	4
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence rate <sup>3</sup>	21%

### Water

8/8 KIs reported that people in their community mainly relied on an **improved water source**<sup>4</sup> for drinking water in the 30 days prior to data collection.

7/8 KIs reported issues relating to taste, appearance or smell of water in the 30 days prior to data collection.

#### Proportion of KIs reported water access problems in the 30 days prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>

Water is too expensive	7/8	<div></div>
Waterpoints are too far	4/8	<div></div>
Waiting time at waterpoints	3/8	<div></div>
Waterpoints are difficult to reach	3/8	<div></div>
Storage containers are too expensive	2/8	<div></div>
Fetching water is a dangerous activity	2/8	<div></div>

4/8 KIs reported that people in their community do not treat their drinking water, whereas 3 KIs reported none and 1 reported everyone.

### Hygiene

5/8 KIs reported that few people in the community had enough soap in the 30 days prior to data collection, whereas 2 KIs reported none and 1 reported everyone.

### Sanitation

5/8 KIs reported that specific groups<sup>6</sup> had issues in accessing sanitation in the 30 days prior to data collection.<sup>5</sup>

**Main sanitation facility type used by people in the community in the 30 days prior to data collection, as reported by KIs:**

Pit latrine without a slab	3/8	<div></div>
Flush toilet	2/8	<div></div>
Open hole	1/8	<div></div>
Open defecation	1/8	<div></div>
Pit VIP toilet	1/8	<div></div>

5/8 KIs reported few people in their communities had access to functional latrines in the 30 days prior to data collection whereas 2 reported half and most, and 1 reported none.

### Participating partners:



1) All demographic information is based on UNOCHA 2022 Yemen Population projections. 2) 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. 3) Combined GAM prevalence, % children 6-59 months with MUAC 125mm or less and/or WFH Z-score -2 or less. Based on [SMART Surveys 2016-2019](#), [EFSNA 2016](#). 4) Improved drinking water source is defined by the WHO as a source that, by nature of its construction, adequately protects the water from outside contamination, in particular from faecal matter. 5) KIs could select more than one answer. 6) KIs could select from the following specific groups: Women/girls, Men/boys, People with disabilities, Older persons, Marginalized people (minorities), and IDPs. 7) Pit VIP toilet is a ventilated improved pit latrine, latrine that has a pipe that allows for ventilation to reduce odour and flies.