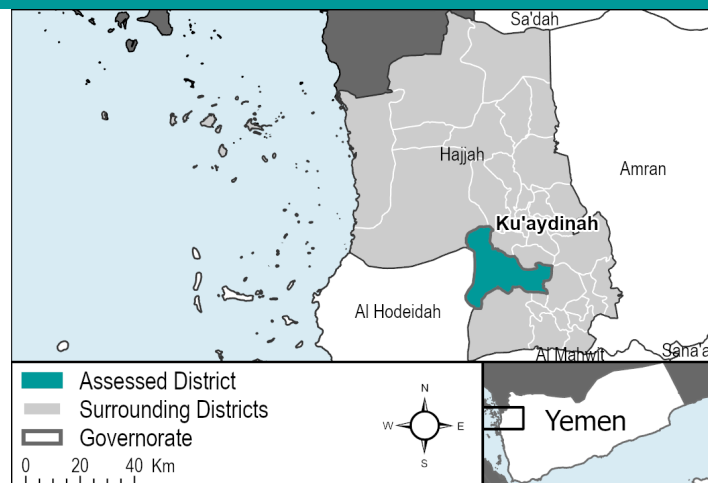# Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

Ku'aydinah 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 districts[1]. The findings below are based on 15 household interviews conducted across 9 communities in Ku'aydinah 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 Ku'aydinah district.

Map legend:
- Assessed District
- Surrounding Districts
- Governorate
- 0 20 40 Km
- Yemen

Demographics[2]

Total population in district	120,643
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district	7,191
Proportion of the population living with a disability	15%

Health

2020 Cholera Severity Score[3]	1
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence rate[4]	24.8%

Water

Proportion of households who reported travelling >30min to fetch water — 6/15

Proportion of households who reported having enough water for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing in the 30 days prior to data collection — 10/15

Proportion of households who reported treating their drinking water — 6/15

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

Unprotected well (Unimproved)	13/15
Borehole (Improved)	1/15
Water Trucking (Unimproved)	1/15

14/15 of households were found to rely on **unimproved water sources**[5] in the 30 days prior to data collection.

3/15 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:[6]

Bad taste	2/3
Bad appearance	1/3

Hygiene

10/15 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:

Tippy tap	7/15
No device	4/15
Simple basin/bucket/pouring device, with no taps	2/15
Buckets with taps	1/ 15
Sink with tap water	1/ 15

12/15 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	12/12

Sanitation

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

Open hole (Unimproved)	7/15
Pit latrine without a slab or platform (Unimproved)	3/15
Pit VIP toilet (Improved)[7]	3/15
Flush or pour/flush toilet (Improved)	2/15

1/15 of households reported **sharing their sanitation facility** with at least one other family in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Participating partners:

Help — Hilfe zur Selbsthilfe

RMENA — Human Relief and Development

WASH Cluster — Water Sanitation Hygiene

REACH — Informing more effective humanitarian action