Abs District, Hajjah Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Issue reported

58%

49%

Do not treat water

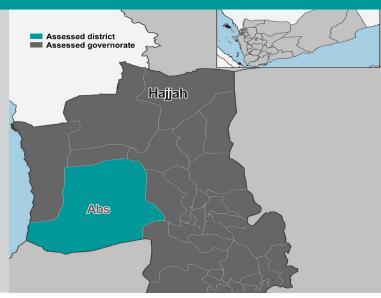
95% 95%

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.¹

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).^{2,3}

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Abs district, Hajjah governorate. Interviews were conducted with 111 host community and 102 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Abs district.⁴



Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or

Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

% households

% households

smell of accessible water:

ጰ→

11

ጰ→

11

No issue

42%

Treat water

5%

Demographics

Total population in district ⁵	197,927
Total IDP population in district ⁶	66,318
Average household (HH) size	12.5
Proportion of households headed by men	100%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	23%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	2.3
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.4
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	0.7
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	1.1



Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 2018⁷

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 20188

Litres / person / day % of households meeting Sphere standard 12 \$\displaystyle{\tau} \tau \quad \text{52 L} \quad \text{92\%} \\ \$\displaystyle{\tau} \tau \text{66 L} \quad \text{94\%}

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:

	Met needs	% households	Did not meet needs
∱ →	27%		73%
ŤŤ	44%		56%

Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
∱ →	43%		57%
*	58%		42%

♦ Water

Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:

. 9	Improved	% households	Unimproved
↑ 9	13%		87%
H ill	21%		79%

¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), <u>Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)</u> Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found <u>here</u>. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁶ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 ⁷ Yemen WASH Cluster, <u>District Cholera Situation Report</u>, 16 September 2018. ⁸ Combined GAM prevalence, ⁸ children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁹ International Organization for Migration Report, The Sphere Handbook 2018. ¹³ Go on foot to main water point, fetch water and return (at peak time). Excludes households reporting main water point is located at property.

3,067



Abs District, Hajjah Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	90%		10%
i	93%		7%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	37%	(63%
ŤŤ	53%	(47%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
* -	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (52%)	Garbage is buried or burned (42%)	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (4%)
ŶŶ	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (61%)	Garbage is buried or burned (21%)	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (16%)

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
∱ →	94%		6%
ŤŧŤ	87%		13%

🦫 Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	We cannot afford it (80%)	We ran out of soap (20%)	NA
ŤiŤ	We cannot afford it (86%)	We ran out of soap (14%)	NA

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	55%		45%
i	57%		43%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½	Disposable diapers, toothpaste, shampoo (98%)	Washing basin (97%)	Sanitary pads, toothbrush (96%)
ŶŶŤ	Sanitary pads, disposable diapers, toothbrush (99%)	Washing powder, washing basin, shampoo, water treatment (98%)	Toothpaste (97%)

Overall, 32% of IDP households and 23% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
Å -	Safe drinking water; basic/ consumable hygiene kits (14%)	Water containers (12%)	Chlorine tablets (9%)
ŤŧŤ	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (18%)	Water containers (10%)	Chlorine tablets (9%)





Al Abr District, Hadramaut Governorate, Yemen

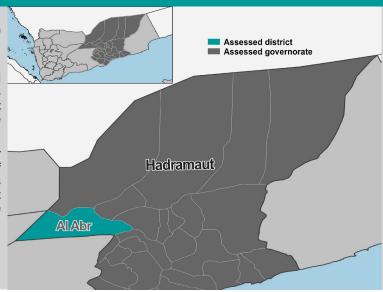
November 2018

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.1

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).2,3

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Al Abr district, Hadramaut governorate. Interviews were conducted with 98 host community and 90 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Al Abr district.4



Demographics

Total population in district ⁵	4,835
Total IDP population in district ⁶	4,014
Average household (HH) size	9
Proportion of households headed by men	97%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	31%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	2.5
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.3
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	0.6
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	0.6



Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 20187

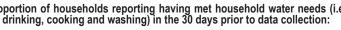
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 20188

50 L ጰ→

Litres / person / day

(average)11

smell of accessible water:



	Met needs	% households	Did not meet needs
*	46%		54%
†	40%		60%

Water

Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:



Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or

	No issue	% nousenoids	Issue reported
^ -	9%	•	91%
**	9%		91%

Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

	Treat water	% households	Do not treat water
∱ →	9%		91%
†	19%		81%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

% of households meeting Sphere standard12

62%

TYN`	42 L		03%	
Proportion of housel for drinking, cooking	holds reporting	g having met hous	ehold water	needs (i.e.
	and washing)	in the 30 days prio	r to data col	lection:

Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% hous	seholds	More than 30 min
∱ →	8%		\	92%
i	24%		\	76%

¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), <u>Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)</u> Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found <u>here</u>. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁶ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 ⁷ Yemen WASH Cluster, <u>District Cholera Situation Report</u>, 16 September 2018. ⁸ Combined GAM prevalence, ⁸ children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁹ International Organization for Migration Report, The Sphere Handbook 2018. ¹³ Go on foot to main water point, fetch water and return (at peak time). Excludes households reporting main water point is located at property.

NA





Al Abr District, Hadramaut Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	86%		14%
i rii	84%		16%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
∱ →	Garbage is buried or burned (85%)	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (15%)	NA
ŶŶ	Garbage is buried or burned (79%)	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (18%)	Garbage is left in street containers by household and collected through public system (2%)

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
∱ →	88%		12%
† † †	78%		22%

Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	We cannot afford it (79%)	We ran out of soap (18%)	Soap is not necessary (3%)
ŤtŤ	We cannot afford it (85%)	We ran out of soap (12%)	Soap is not necessary (3%)

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	80%		20%
i	79%		21%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
% -	Washing powder (94%)	Shampoo (93%)	Bar of soap, sanitary pads, disposable diapers (92%)
∳ ∤∱	Bar of soap, washing powder (99%)	Jerry can / bucket, sanitary pads (96%)	Disposable diapers, shampoo (94%)

Overall, 1% of IDP households and 11% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
! -	Chlorine tablets; basic/consumable hygiene kits (1%)	NA	NA
∳ ₁∱	Water containers (5%)	Safe drinking water (3%)	Support for the construction or maintenance of water and/ or sanitation facilities; other (2%)





Al Hashwah District, Sa'ada Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Issue reported

40%

29%

Do not treat water

91%

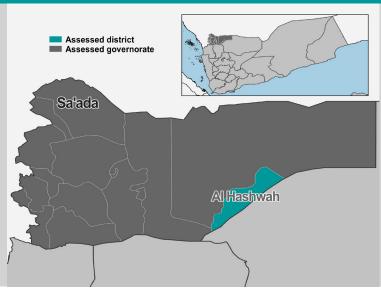
80%

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.¹

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).^{2,3}

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Al Hashwah district, Sa'ada governorate. Interviews were conducted with 102 host community and 92 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in AI Hashwah district.⁴



Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or

Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

% households

% households

smell of accessible water:

ጰ→

11

∕}.

11

No issue

60%

Treat water

9%

20%

Demographics

Total population in district ⁵	23,079
Total IDP population in district ⁶	4,506
Average household (HH) size	12.6
Proportion of households headed by men	100%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	18%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	2.4
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.4
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	1
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	1.5



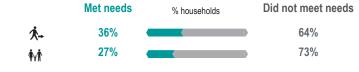
Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 2018⁷

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 20188

Litres / person / day % of households meeting Sphere standard¹² \$\displaystar_{\begin{subarray}{c} \to \text{ }} \displaystar_{\begin{subarray}{c} \displaystar_{\begin{subarray}{c} \text{ }} \displaystar_{\begin{subarray}{c} \text{ }} \dinto{\begin{subarray}{c} \displaystar_{\begin{subarray}{c} \text{ }} \displaystar_{\begin{

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:



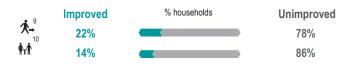
Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
∱ →	30%	*	70%
i	38%		62%

Global Acute Mail

Water

Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:



¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), <u>Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)</u> Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found <u>here</u>. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁶ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 ⁷ Yemen WASH Cluster, <u>District Cholera Situation Report</u>, 16 September 2018. ⁸ Combined GAM prevalence, ⁸ children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁹ International Organization for Migration Report, The Sphere Handbook 2018. ¹³ Go on foot to main water point, fetch water and return (at peak time). Excludes households reporting main water point is located at property.

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Al Hashwah District, Sa'ada Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	96%	(4%
† †	54%		46%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	17%	→	83%
†	15%	♦	85%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
^ -	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (86%)	Garbage is buried or burned (14%)	NA
ቑ፞፞፞ኍዂ፞	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (80%)	Garbage is buried or burned (19%)	Garbage is left in street containers by household and collected through public system (1%)

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
∱ →	29%		71%
ŤŤ	21%	—	79%

🦫 Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	We ran out of soap (73%)	We cannot afford it (27%)	NA
† † †	We ran out of soap (71%)	We cannot afford it (27%)	Soap is not necessary (2%)

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	26%	•	74%
† * †	28%	•	72%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
À +	Disposable diapers, washing powder, washing basin, toothpaste, toothbrush, shampoo (100%)	Sanitary pads, water treatment (99%)	Jerry can / bucket (2%)
∳√∱	Sanitary pads, disposable diapers, washing powder, washing basin, toothpaste, toothbrush, shampoo, water treatment (100%)	NA	NA

Overall, 0% of IDP households and 1% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
* -	NA	NA	NA
† + †	Chlorine tablets (1%)	NA	NA





Al Jafariyah District, Raymah Governorate, Yemen

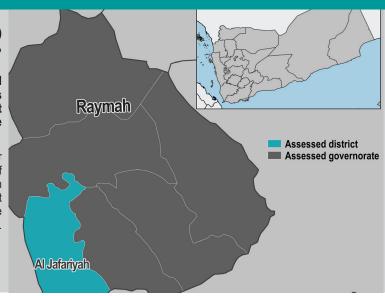
November 2018

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.1

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).2,3

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Al Jafariyah district, Raymah governorate. Interviews were conducted with 103 host community and 101 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Al Jafariyah district.4



Demographics

Total population in district ⁵	94,252
Total IDP population in district ⁶	8,976
Average household (HH) size	11.4
Proportion of households headed by men	98%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	47%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	2
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.1
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	8.0
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	1.1



Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 20187 2,419 15% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 20188

Water

Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:



Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or smell of accessible water:

	No issue	% households	Issue reported
∱ →	82%		18%
† * †	86%		14%

Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

	Treat water	% households	Do not treat water
∱ →	33%		67%
† r i t	38%		62%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

	Litres / person / day (average) ¹¹	% of households meeting Sphere standard ¹²
*	18 L	72%
ŤŤ	18 L	69%

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
∱ →	27%	—	73%
* *	24%		76%

¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found here. Dataset can be found here. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁵ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 7 Yemen WASH Cluster, District Cholera Situation Report, 16 September 2018. ⁵ Combined GAM prevalence, % children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Organization for Migration Report, 16 September 2018, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Organization Report, 16 September 2018, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018





Al Jafariyah District, Raymah Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	82%		18%
i	75 %		25%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	11%		89%
† † †	12%		88%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
^ -	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (86%)	Garbage is buried or burned (14%)	NA
ŶŶ	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (83%)	Garbage is buried or burned (17%)	NA

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
∱ →	21%	—	79%
Ťí	15%		85%

🦫 Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
*	We cannot afford it (83%)	We prefer a subsitute / The market is too far (8%)	NA
† ·†	We cannot afford it / We ran out of soap (50%)	NA	NA

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	82%		18%
ŤŤ	97%		3%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
^ -	Disposable diapers, toothbrush (100%)	Sanitary pads, washing basin, toothpaste (98%)	Shampoo (95%)
∳ ∤∱	Disposable diapers, washing basin, toothpaste (100%)	Jerry can / bucket, sanitary pads, toothbrush (97%)	Shampoo (95%)

Overall, 67% of IDP households and 75% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
*	Chlorine tablets (55%)	Basic/consumable hygiene kits (16%)	Water containers (12%)
† † †	Chlorine tablets (62%)	Basic/consumable hygiene kits (12%)	Water containers (6%)





Al Maqatirah District, Lahj Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Issue reported

87%

71%

Do not treat water

93%

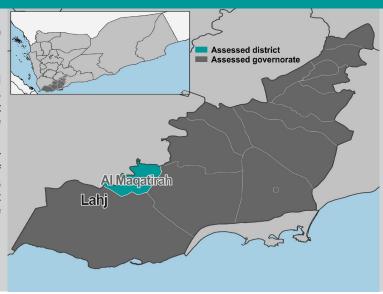
93%

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.1

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).2,3

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Al Magatirah district, Lahj governorate. Interviews were conducted with 104 host community and 104 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Al Magatirah district.4



Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or

Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

% households

% households

smell of accessible water:

ጰ→

11

ጰ→

11

No issue

13%

29%

Treat water

7%

7%

Demographics

Total population in district⁵	73,525
Total IDP population in district ⁶	8,178
Average household (HH) size	11.5
Proportion of households headed by men	88%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	62 %
Average number of children under 5 per HH	2.3
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.8
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	8.0
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	1.1



Water

Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 20187 1,335

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 20188

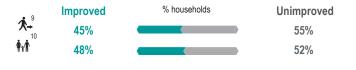
Litres / person / day % of households meeting Sphere standard12 (average)11 33 L 74% ጰ→ 26 L 72%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:

	Met needs	% households	Did not meet needs
*	9%		91%
† † †	13%		87%

Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:



Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
^ +	13%		87%
ŤŧŤ	11%		89%

¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), <u>Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)</u> Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found <u>here</u>. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁶ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 ⁷ Yemen WASH Cluster, <u>District Cholera Situation Report</u>, 16 September 2018. ⁸ Combined GAM prevalence, ⁸ children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁹ International Organization for Migration Report, The Sphere Handbook 2018. ¹³ Go on foot to main water point, fetch water and return (at peak time). Excludes households reporting main water point is located at property.





Al Magatirah District, Lahj Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	57%		43%
†	46%		54%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	57%		43%
ŤŤ	54%		46%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
*	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (70%)	Garbage is buried or burned (30%)	NA
ŶŶ	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (64%)	Garbage is buried or burned (36%)	NA

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
∱ →	9%	—	91%
ŤŤ	9%	•	91%

Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
* -	We cannot afford it (82%)	We ran out of soap (18%)	NA
ŤŧŤ	We cannot afford it (87%)	We ran out of soap (10%)	The market is too far (3%)

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	89%		11%
Ťť	87%		13%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	Bar of soap (51%)	Washing powder (50%)	Jerry can / bucket, shampoo (49%)
† ₁ †	Bar of soap, washing powder (63%)	Jerry can / bucket, disposable diapers (60%)	Shampoo (58%)

Overall, 4% of IDP households and 5% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
⅓ -	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (4%)	Water containers (2%)	NA
† † †	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (3%)	Safe drinking water; water containers; chlorine tablets (1%)	NA





Al Maslub District, Al Jawf Governorate, Yemen

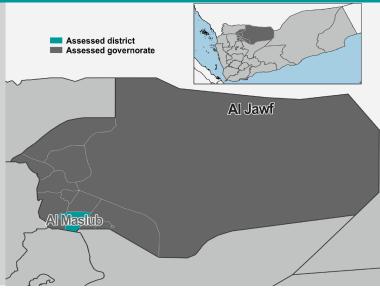
November 2018

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.¹

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).^{2, 3}

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Al Maslub district, Al Jawf governorate. Interviews were conducted with 98 host community and 78 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Al Maslub district.⁴



... Demographics

Total population in district ⁵	13,978
Total IDP population in district ⁶	2,634
Average household (HH) size	11.1
Proportion of households headed by men	86%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	43%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	2.7
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.4
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	0.6
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	0.7

🏶 Health

Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 2018⁷

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 20188

Water

Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:



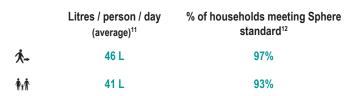
Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or smell of accessible water:

	No issue	% nousenolds	Issue reported
^	15%		85%
* **	27%	*	73%

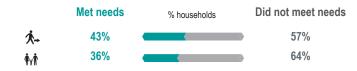
Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

	Treat water	% households	Do not treat water
*	13%		87%
i	13%		87%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:



Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
*	39%		61%
* *	39%		61%

¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), <u>Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)</u> Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found <u>here</u>. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁶ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 ⁷ Yemen WASH Cluster, <u>District Cholera Situation Report</u>, 16 September 2018. ⁸ Combined GAM prevalence, ⁸ children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁹ International Organization for Migration Report, The Sphere Handbook 2018. ¹³ Go on foot to main water point, fetch water and return (at peak time). Excludes households reporting main water point is located at property.

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Al Maslub District, Al Jawf Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	60%		40%
ŤŧŤ	41%		59%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	40%		60%
ŤŤ	68%		32%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
! -	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (59%)	Garbage is buried or burned (41%)	NA
† / †	Garbage is buried or burned (52%)	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (48%)	NA

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
∱ →	75 %		25%
† † †	70%		30%

Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
%	We cannot afford it (94%)	We ran out of soap (6%)	NA
† vř	We cannot afford it (83%)	We ran out of soap (13%)	Soap is not necessary / The market is too far (2%)

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	42%	*	58%
†	46%		54%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	Sanitary pads, washing basin, toothpaste (100%)	Disposable diapers, water treatment (99%)	Jerry can / bucket, washing powder, toothbrush (97%)
†√ î	Toothpaste, toothbrush, water treatment (100%)	Jerry can / bucket, sanitary pads, washing powder, washing basin (99%)	Bar of soap, disposable diapers, shampoo (98%)

Overall, 38% of IDP households and 44% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
À -	Chlorine tablets; basic/consumable hygiene kits (26%)	Water containers (10%)	Support for the construction or maintenance of water and/or sanitation facilities (1%)
† y i î	Chlorine tablets (33%)	Basic/consumable hygiene kits (27%)	Water containers (5%)





Al Maton District, Al Jawf Governorate, Yemen

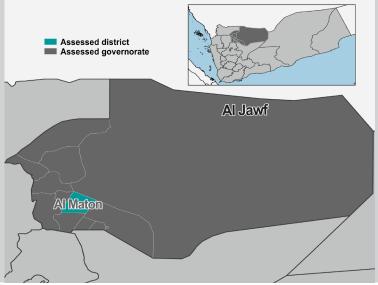
November 2018

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.¹

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).^{2, 3}

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Al Maton district, Al Jawf governorate. Interviews were conducted with 98 host community and 106 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Al Maton district.⁴



Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or smell of accessible water:

	No issue	% households	Issue reporte
% +	34%		66%
i. .i	27%		73%

Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

	Treat water	% households	Do not treat water
^	25%		75%
† †	15%		85%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

	Litres / person / day (average) ¹¹	% of households meeting Sphere standard ¹²
!	27 L	72%
† * †	28 L	68%

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:

	Met needs	% households	Did not meet needs
À +	14%	•	86%
† †	16%		84%

Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
∱ →	27%		73%
† †	25%		75%

¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), <u>Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Report</u>, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found <u>here</u>. Dataset can be found <u>here</u>. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁵ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 ⁻ Yemen WASH Cluster, <u>District Cholera Situation Report</u>, 16 September 2018. ⁵ Combined GAM prevalence, % children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁵ International Organization for the Property of the Coordination of the Nutrition Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets</u>

Demographics

Total population in district⁵	36,363
Total IDP population in district ⁶	6,246
Average household (HH) size	11.5
Proportion of households headed by men	89%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	62%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	2.9
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.4
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	0.8
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	8.0



Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 2018⁷

1,842
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 2018⁸

13%



Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:

. 9	Improved	% households	Unimproved
1 0 1 0 1 0	50%		50%
Ťť	37%		63%



Al Maton District, Al Jawf Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	57%	(43%
† iŤ	59%		41%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	71%		29%
i	66%		34%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
À +	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (84%)	Garbage is buried or burned (14%)	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (2%)
† y i	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (90%)	Garbage is buried or burned (10%)	NA

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
^	44%		56%
† †	54%		46%

Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
% -	We cannot afford it (74%)	We are waiting for the next distribution (12%)	We ran out of soap (9%)
ŤŧŤ	We cannot afford it (63%)	We ran out of soap (28%)	We are waiting for the next distribution (9%)

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	65%		35%
†	57%		43%

First most reported Second most reported. Third most reported

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	I hird most reported
À	Disposable diapers, washing powder, washing basin, toothpaste, toothbrush (100%)	Bar of soap, jerry can / bucket, sanitary pads, shampoo (99%)	Water treatment (85%)
† ∤∱	Disposable diapers, washing powder, washing basin, toothpaste, toothbrush (100%)	Bar of soap, jerry can / bucket, sanitary pads, shampoo (99%)	Water treatment (95%)

Overall, 46% of IDP households and 34% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
% -	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (40%)	Chlorine tablets (28%)	Safe drinking water (1%)
†	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (29%)	Chlorine tablets (26%)	NA





Al Miftah District, Hajjah Governorate, Yemen

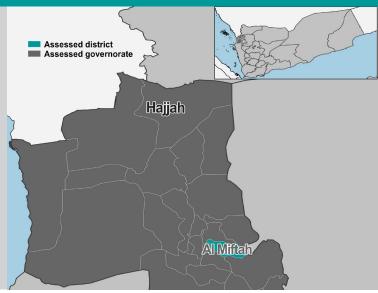
November 2018

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.1

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).2,3

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Al Miftah district, Hajjah governorate. Interviews were conducted with 108 host community and 89 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Al Miftah district.4



Demographics

Total population in district ⁵	49,272
Total IDP population in district ⁶	4,458
Average household (HH) size	9.6
Proportion of households headed by men	93%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	26%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	1.5
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.2
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	0.6
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	0.9



Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 20187 2,255 13%

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 20188

Water

Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:



Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or smell of accessible water:

	No issue	% nousenoids	Issue reported
% -	72 %		28%
i	74%		26%

Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

	Treat water	% households	Do not treat water
*	81%		19%
i	87%		13%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

	Litres / person / day (average) ¹¹	% of households meeting Sphere standard ¹²
*	19 L	60%
ŤŤ	20 L	72%

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:

	Met needs	% households	Did not meet needs
^	6%	(94%
† * †	12%	•	88%

Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
∱ →	36%		64%
i ti	29%		71%

¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), <u>Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)</u> Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found <u>here</u>. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁶ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 ⁷ Yemen WASH Cluster, <u>District Cholera Situation Report</u>, 16 September 2018. ⁸ Combined GAM prevalence, ⁸ children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁹ International Organization for Migration Report, The Sphere Handbook 2018. ¹³ Go on foot to main water point, fetch water and return (at peak time). Excludes households reporting main water point is located at property.





Al Miftah District, Hajjah Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	84%		16%
† i	86%		14%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
^	3%	\	97%
†	6%	(94%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
^ -	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (80%)	Garbage is buried or burned (20%)	NA
ŶŶ	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (66%)	Garbage is buried or burned (34%)	NA

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
∱ →	2%	⟨	98%
ŤiŤ	4%	•	96%

Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:

	Have and use soap	% households	Do not have soap and/or do not use it
∱ →	75%		25%
ŤŧŤ	75%		25%

Main reported reasons for not having soap16:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
^ -	We are waiting for the next distribution (45%)	We ran out of soap (36%)	We cannot afford it (14%)
† ¥ Ť	We cannot afford it / We ran out of soap (38%)	We are waiting for the next distribution (23%)	NA

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	88%		12%
i	78%		22%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
À -	Shampoo (96%)	Washing powder (92%)	Jerry can / bucket, disposable diapers (79%)
† / †	Shampoo (97%)	Washing powder (87%)	Toothpaste (83%)

Overall, 98% of IDP households and 97% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	Chlorine tablets (97%)	Basic/consumable hygiene kits (19%)	NA
∱ ∗ ∱	Chlorine tablets (96%)	Basic/consumable hygiene kits (30%)	NA





Al Qabbaytah District, Lahi Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.1

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).2,3

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Al Qabbaytah district, Lahj governorate. Interviews were conducted with 108 host community and 99 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Al Qabbaytah district.4



Demographics

Total population in district ⁵	130,653
Total IDP population in district ⁶	13,542
Average household (HH) size	8.9
Proportion of households headed by men	90%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	21%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	1.5
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.4
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	0.7
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	0.9

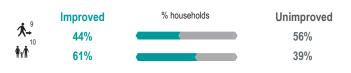


Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 20187 1,186

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 20188



Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:



Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or smell of accessible water:

	No Issue	% nousenoids	Issue reported
% +	30%	*	70%
* **	50%		50%

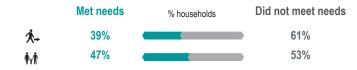
Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

	Treat water	% households	Do not treat water
*	24%		76%
i rit	12%		88%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

	Litres / person / day (average) ¹¹	% of households meeting Sphere standard ¹²
^	27 L	88%
ŤŧŤ	28 L	81%

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
∱ →	22%		78%
i ti	17%		83%

¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), <u>Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)</u> Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found <u>here</u>. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁶ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 ⁷ Yemen WASH Cluster, <u>District Cholera Situation Report</u>, 16 September 2018. ⁸ Combined GAM prevalence, ⁸ children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁹ International Organization for Migration Report, The Sphere Handbook 2018. ¹³ Go on foot to main water point, fetch water and return (at peak time). Excludes households reporting main water point is located at property.





Al Qabbaytah District, Lahj Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	93%		7%
† †	85%		15%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
1	17%	→	83%
† †	28%	→	72%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
⅓ -	Garbage is buried or burned (53%)	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (47%)	NA
† †	Garbage is buried or burned (60%)	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (36%)	NA

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
∱ →	27%	•	73%
† i †	30%		70%

Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
^ -	We cannot afford it (92%)	Soap is not necessary / The market is too far / We ran out of soap (3%)	NA
ŤtŤ	We cannot afford it (96%)	Soap is not necessary (4%)	NA

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	91%		9%
i	94%		6%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
% -	Washing powder (89%)	Bar of soap (80%)	Sanitary pads, disposable diapers (62%)
∳ ∗∱	Bar of soap (75%)	Washing powder (69%)	Washing basin (63%)

Overall, 5% of IDP households and 12% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
⅓ -	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (3%)	Water containers; chlorine tablets (1%)	NA
∳∳∱	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (7%)	Chlorine tablets (4%)	Support for the construction or maintenance of water and/or sanitation facilities (2%)





Arhab District, Sana'a Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Issue reported

85%

82%

Do not treat water

85%

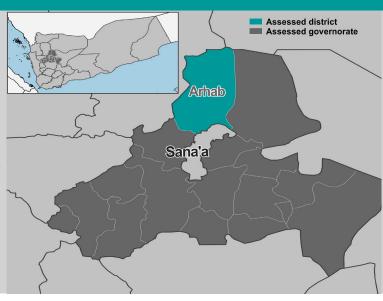
87%

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.1

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).2,3

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Arhab district, Sana'a governorate. Interviews were conducted with 101 host community and 95 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Arhab district.4



Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or

Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

% households

% households

smell of accessible water:

ጰ→

11

ጰ→

11

No issue

15%

Treat water

15%

13%

Demographics

Total population in district ⁵	113,763
Total IDP population in district ⁶	11,706
Average household (HH) size	8.4
Proportion of households headed by men	90%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	7%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	1.5
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.1
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	0.5
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	0.6



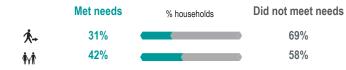
Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 20187 4,349 10%

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 20188

Litres / person / day % of households meeting Sphere standard12 (average)11 69 L ጰ→ 92% 67 L 88%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:

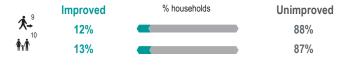


Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
∱ →	40%		60%
† .†	54%		46%

Water

Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:



¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found here. Dataset can be found here. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁵ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 7 Yemen WASH Cluster, District Cholera Situation Report, 16 September 2018. ⁵ Combined GAM prevalence, % children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Organization for Migration Report, 16 September 2018, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Organization Report, 16 September 2018, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018





Arhab District, Sana'a Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	97%	(3%
† †	98%	(2%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	18%		82%
ŤŤ	26%	\	74%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
⅓ -	Garbage is buried or burned (95%)	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (5%)	NA
† ¥ İ	Garbage is buried or burned (92%)	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (8%)	NAA

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
∱ →	69%		31%
ŤŤ	74%		26%

Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
* -	The market is too far (50%)	We cannot afford it (47%)	It is unavailable at the local market (3%)
ŤiŤ	The market is too far (57%)	We cannot afford it (43%)	NA

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	100%		0%
†	99%	•	1%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
*	Bar of soap (90%)	Jerry can / bucket (53%)	Disposable diapers (29%)
∳ ∳∱	Bar of soap (84%)	Jerry can / bucket (48%)	Sanitary pads (35%)

Overall, 32% of IDP households and 23% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
% -	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (2%)	Water containers; other (1%)	NA
ŤŧŤ	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (3%)	Water containers; chlorine tablets (1%)	NA





Ash Shamayatayn District, Taizz Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.¹

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).^{2, 3}

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Ash Shamayatayn district, Taizz governorate. Interviews were conducted with 103 host community and 115 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Ash Shamayatayn district.⁴



Demographics

Total population in district ⁵	203,257
Total IDP population in district ⁶	28,068
Average household (HH) size	8.8
Proportion of households headed by men	78%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	34%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	1
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.3
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	0.5
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	0.9



Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 2018⁷

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 20188

♦ Water

Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:



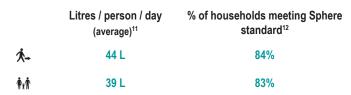
Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or smell of accessible water:

	No issue	% nousenoids	Issue reported
^	54%		46%
* **	60%		40%

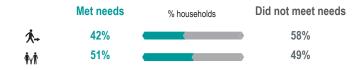
Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

	Treat water	% households	Do not treat water
⅓ →	23%		77%
ŤŧŤ	18%		82%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:



Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
∱ →	49%		51%
ŤŤ	37%		63%

¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), <u>Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)</u> Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found <u>here</u>. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁶ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 ⁷ Yemen WASH Cluster, <u>District Cholera Situation Report</u>, 16 September 2018. ⁸ Combined GAM prevalence, ⁸ children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁹ International Organization for Migration Report, The Sphere Handbook 2018. ¹³ Go on foot to main water point, fetch water and return (at peak time). Excludes households reporting main water point is located at property.

915





Ash Shamayatayn District, Taizz Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	84%		16%
ŤŧŤ	89%		11%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	59%		41%
† †	60%		40%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
À	Garbage is buried or burned (76%)	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (13%)	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (6%)
∳ ∤∱	Garbage is buried or burned (79%)	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (14%)	Garbage is left in street containers by household and collected through public system (5%)

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
∱ →	17%	─	83%
† •†	19%	*	81%

🦫 Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
*	We ran out of soap (56%)	We cannot afford it (33%)	We prefer a subsitute (example: ash) (11%)
†	We ran out of soap (85%)	We cannot afford it (15%)	NA

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	90%		10%
ŤŧŤ	90%		10%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
∱ ÷	Sanitary pads (78%)	Shampoo (76%)	Disposable diapers (67%)
† 4 †	Sanitary pads (80%)	Disposable diapers (78%)	Shampoo (72%)

Overall, 32% of IDP households and 30% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
Å →	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (28%)	Chlorine tablets (3%)	Water containers (2%)
ŶſŤ	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (24%)	Chlorine tablets (3%)	Support for the construction or maintenance of water and/or sanitation facilities (2%)

¹⁴ Improved latrines include flush latrine to a tank/sewer system/pit and pit latrine-covered/with slab ¹⁵ Includes households reporting there is always, often (1-2 times per week) or sometimes (1-2 times per month) visible wastewater in the vicinity of their households in the 30 days prior to data collection. ¹⁶ Only includes households reporting not having soap. ¹⁷ Critical times include: before preparing food, after defecating, before eating, before feeding baby, after disposing of baby's faeces. ¹⁸ In some cases, more than one WASH item was reported by the same proportion of households in the district.





Aslem District, Hajjah Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Issue reported

70%

71%

Do not treat water

94%

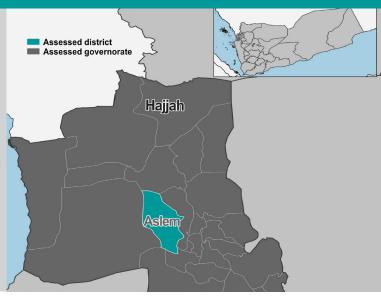
87%

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.1

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).2,3

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Aslem district, Hajjah governorate. Interviews were conducted with 121 host community and 98 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Aslem district.4



Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or

Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

% households

% households

smell of accessible water:

ጰ→

11

ጰ→

11

No issue

30%

29%

Treat water

6%

13%

Demographics

Total population in district ⁵	78,522
Total IDP population in district ⁶	14,766
Average household (HH) size	10.4
Proportion of households headed by men	91%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	17%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	1.9
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.6
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	0.7
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	1



Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 20187 1,924

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 20188

Litres / person / day % of households meeting Sphere standard12 (average)11 32 L ጰ→ 81% 30 L 72%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:

	Met needs	% households	Did not meet needs
*	15%	—	85%
ŤŧŤ	29%		71%

Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
1	47%		53%
†	50%	*	50%

Water

Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:



¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), <u>Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)</u> Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found <u>here</u>. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁶ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 ⁷ Yemen WASH Cluster, <u>District Cholera Situation Report</u>, 16 September 2018. ⁸ Combined GAM prevalence, ⁸ children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁹ International Organization for Migration Report, The Sphere Handbook 2018. ¹³ Go on foot to main water point, fetch water and return (at peak time). Excludes households reporting main water point is located at property.



Aslem District, Hajjah Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	77%		23%
i ti	77%		23%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	16%		84%
†	27%		73%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
À +	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (95%)	Garbage is buried or burned (4%)	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (1%)
Ŷŧ	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (97%)	Garbage is buried or burned (2%)	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (1%)

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
*	77%		23%
ŤŧŤ	70%		30%

Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	We cannot afford it (89%)	We ran out of soap (6%)	The market is too far (4%)
ŤtŤ	We cannot afford it (83%)	We ran out of soap (12%)	The market is too far (4%)

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	80%		20%
†	83%		17%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	Jerry can / bucket (87%)	Bar of soap (86%)	Washing powder (80%)
Ŷţ	Bar of soap (92%)	Washing powder (89%)	Jerry can / bucket (86%)

Overall, 8% of IDP households and 17% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
^ -	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (6%)	Other (3%)	NA
ŶţŤ	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (17%)	Chlorine tablets (1%)	NA





At Ta'iziyah District, Taizz Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Issue reported

36%

29%

Do not treat water

70%

66%

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.¹

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).^{2,3}

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in At Ta'iziyah district, Taizz governorate. Interviews were conducted with 116 host community and 103 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in At Ta'iziyah district.⁴



Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or

Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

% households

% households

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

smell of accessible water:

ጰ→

11

ጰ→

11

No issue

64%

Treat water

30%

34%

Demographics

Total population in district ⁵	268,402
Total IDP population in district ⁶	49,050
Average household (HH) size	6.1
Proportion of households headed by men	80%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	8%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	0.8
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.2
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	0.5
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	0.7



Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 2018⁷

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 20188

Litres / person / day % of households meeting Sphere standard¹² 102 L 98% 102 L 97%

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:

	Met needs	% households	Did not meet needs
*	42%		58%
†	56%		44%

Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
∱ ÷	13%	—	87%
†	31%		69%

♦ Water

Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:

. 9	Improved	% households	Unimproved
1 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	52 %		48%
ŤŧŤ	75 %		25%

¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), <u>Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)</u> Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found <u>here</u>. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁶ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 ⁷ Yemen WASH Cluster, <u>District Cholera Situation Report</u>, 16 September 2018. ⁸ Combined GAM prevalence, ⁸ children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁹ International Organization for Migration Report, The Sphere Handbook 2018. ¹³ Go on foot to main water point, fetch water and return (at peak time). Excludes households reporting main water point is located at property.



15780

At Ta'iziyah District, Taizz Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	92%		8%
† † †	90%		10%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	65%		35%
† †	65%		34%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (39%)	Garbage is buried or burned (33%)	Garbage is left in street containers by household and collected through public system (17%)
∳ ⊹∱	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (52%)	Garbage is buried or burned (33%)	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (8%)

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
∱ →	40%		60%
ŤiŤ	50%		50%

Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
^ -	We cannot afford it (49%)	We ran out of soap (31%)	We are waiting for the next distribution (13%)
† Y Ť	We cannot afford it (41%)	We prefer a subsitute (example: ash) (24%)	Soap is not necessary / We are waiting for the next distribution / We ran out of soap (12%)

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	84%		16%
† iř	93%		7%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford^{18,19}:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	Washing basin (87%)	Jerry can / bucket (78%)	Disposable diapers (74%)
† ₁∱	Washing basin (85%)	Disposable diapers (74%)	Jerry can / bucket (71%)

Overall, 59% of IDP households and 75% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
^ -	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (46%)	Chlorine tablets (14%)	Safe drinking water (5%)
∳ ∗∱	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (64%)	Chlorine tablets (15%)	Safe drinking water (9%)





Atag District, Shabwah Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.¹

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).^{2, 3}

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Ataq district, Shabwah governorate. Interviews were conducted with 105 host community and 89 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Ataq district.⁴



Demographics

Total population in district ⁵	49,218
Total IDP population in district ⁶	4,266
Average household (HH) size	8.9
Proportion of households headed by men	93%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	31%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	1.6
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.3
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	0.4
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	0.4



Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 2018⁷

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 20188

♦ Water

Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:



Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or smell of accessible water:

	No Issue	% nousenoids	Issue reported
^ -	73%		27%
†	65%		35%

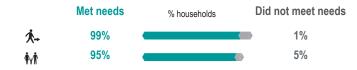
Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

	Treat water	% households	Do not treat water
∱ →	0%		100%
†	2%	(98%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

	Litres / person / day (average) ¹¹	% of households meeting Sphere standard ¹²
^ -	68 L	98%
İ r İ	58 L	90%

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
*	54%		46%
† † †	64%		36%

¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), <u>Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)</u> Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found <u>here</u>. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁶ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 ⁷ Yemen WASH Cluster, <u>District Cholera Situation Report</u>, 16 September 2018. ⁸ Combined GAM prevalence, ⁸ children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁹ International Organization for Migration Report, The Sphere Handbook 2018. ¹³ Go on foot to main water point, fetch water and return (at peak time). Excludes households reporting main water point is located at property.

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Ataq District, Shabwah Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	76%		24%
i ti	76%		24%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	22%	(78%
†	25%	\	75%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
À	Garbage is buried or burned (40%)	Garbage is left in street containers by household and collected through public system (35%)	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (21%)
∳ ∤∱	Garbage is buried or burned (79%)	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (10%)	Garbage is left in street containers by household and collected through public system (8%)

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
∱ →	9%	—	91%
ŤŧŤ	1%	(99%

🦆 Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:

	Have and use soap	% households	Do not have soap and/or do not use it
⅓ -	100%		0%
†	100%		0%

Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
*	NA	NA	NA
†	NA	NA	NA

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	100%	•	0%
†	100%		0%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
∱ →	NA	NA	NA
† ¥ †	NA	NA	NA

Overall, 100% of IDP households and 100% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (100%)	Chlorine tablets (61%)	NA
†	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (96%)	Chlorine tablets (44%)	NA





Az Zahir District, Al Jawf Governorate, Yemen

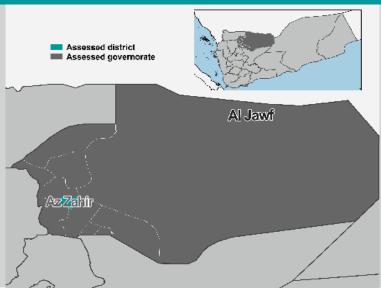
November 2018

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.¹

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).^{2,3}

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Az Zahir district, Al Jawf governorate. Interviews were conducted with 97 host community and 85 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Az Zahir district.⁴



Demographics

Total population in district ⁵	32,037
Total IDP population in district ⁶	3,000
Average household (HH) size	10.8
Proportion of households headed by men	84%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	64%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	2.2
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	1.1
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	8.0
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	1.1

🏶 Health

Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 2018⁷

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 2018⁸

1324

Blobal Acute Mainutrition (GAM) for 20

Water

Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:



Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or smell of accessible water:

	No issue	% nousenoids	Issue reported
^	35%		65%
* **	26%	♦	74%

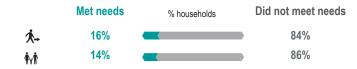
Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

	Treat water	% households	Do not treat water
∱ →	4%	•	96%
†	2%	(98%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

	Litres / person / day (average) ¹¹	% of households meeting Sphere standard ¹²
^	16 L	58%
†	14 L	45%

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
*	1%	(99%
* *	11%		89%

¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), <u>Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)</u> Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found <u>here</u>. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁶ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 ⁷ Yemen WASH Cluster, <u>District Cholera Situation Report</u>, 16 September 2018. ⁸ Combined GAM prevalence, ⁸ children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁹ International Organization for Migration Report, The Sphere Handbook 2018. ¹³ Go on foot to main water point, fetch water and return (at peak time). Excludes households reporting main water point is located at property.





Az Zahir District, Al Jawf Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	56%		44%
i vi	51%		49%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	24%		76%
i	48%		52%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
*	Garbage is buried or burned (53%)	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (39%)	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (5%)
∳ ∤∱	Garbage is buried or burned (52%)	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (26%)	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (12%)

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
∱ →	99%	•	1%
İ	99%	•	1%

🦆 Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
À -	We cannot afford it (44%)	The market is too far (20%)	We ran out of soap (19%)
ŤŧŤ	We cannot afford it (55%)	The market is too far (23%)	We ran out of soap (14%)

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	94%		6%
Ťť	97%		3%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
! -	Washing powder (94%)	Shampoo (91%)	Jerry can / bucket (89%)
† √∱	Bar of soap, washing powder (96%)	Shampoo (95%)	Jerry can / bucket (94%)

Overall, 56% of IDP households and 39% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
À -	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (44%)	Safe drinking water (1%)	NA
† iŤ	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (30%)	Chlorine tablets (1%)	NA





Bani Dhabyan District, Sana'a Governorate, Yemen

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.1

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).2,3

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Bani Dhabyan district, Sana'a governorate. Interviews were conducted with 96 host community and 89 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings concerning HC are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. Findings concerning IDPs are representative at district level with a 90% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Bani Dhabyan district.4

Assessed district Assessed governorate Sana'a Bani Dhabwari

November 2018

Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or smell of accessible water:

	No issue	% households	Issue reported
∱ →	53%		47%
†	44%		56%

Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

	Treat water	% households	Do not treat water
∱ →	12%		88%
† †	17%		83%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

	Litres / person / day (average) ¹¹	% of households meeting Sphere standard ¹²
*	27 L	75%
† † †	41 L	91%

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:

	Met needs	% households	Did not meet needs
*	43%		57%
† v i	35%		65%

Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
∱ →	17%	 	83%
†	35%		65%

¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found here. Dataset can be found here. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁵ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 7 Yemen WASH Cluster, District Cholera Situation Report, 16 September 2018. ⁵ Combined GAM prevalence, % children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Organization for Migration Report, 16 September 2018, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Organization Report, 16 September 2018, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018

Demographics

Total population in district ⁵	20,498	
Total IDP population in district ⁶	9,510	
Average household (HH) size	14.1	
Proportion of households headed by men	98%	
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	29%	
Average number of children under 5 per HH	2.6	
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.2	
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	0.9	
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	0.9	

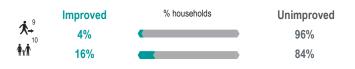


Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 20187 3,261 10%

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 20188



Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:







Bani Dhabyan District, Sana'a Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	89%		11%
ŤŧŤ	73%	♦	27%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	0%		100%
i rii	8%		92%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
^ -	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (57%)	Garbage is buried or burned (43%)	NA
ቑ፞፞ኍዂ፞	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (55%)	Garbage is buried or burned (42%)	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (3%)

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
1	84%		16%
ŤŧŤ	86%		14%

🦆 Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	We cannot afford it (94%)	The market is too far / We ran out of soap (3%)	NA
ŤŧŤ	We cannot afford it (73%)	The market is too far (27%)	NA

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	69%		31%
i	79%		21%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
^ -	Sanitary pads, disposable diapers, washing basin, toothpaste, shampoo (89%)	Washing powder (87%)	Tootbrush, water treatment (86%)
† 4 †	Disposable diapers, washing powder, washing basin, toothpaste, shampoo, water treatment (93%)	Sanitary pads, toothbrush (92%)	Jerry can / bucket (12%)

Overall, 66% of IDP households and 74% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
^ -	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (51%)	Chlorine tablets (46%)	Other (6%)
ŤrŤ	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (58%)	Chlorine tablets (44%)	Other (5%)





Bani Sa'd District, Al Mahwit Governorate, Yemen

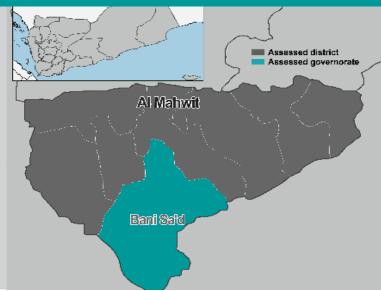
November 2018

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.¹

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).^{2, 3}

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Bani Sa'd district, Al Mahwit governorate. Interviews were conducted with 105 host community and 98 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Bani Sa'd district.⁴



Demographics

Total population in district ⁵	84,525
Total IDP population in district ⁶	7,752
Average household (HH) size	9.6
Proportion of households headed by men	96%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	16%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	1.9
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.4
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	0.6
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	0.8

🏶 Health

Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 2018⁷

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 2018⁸

9,559
17%

Water

Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:



Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or smell of accessible water:

	No issue	% nousenoids	Issue reported
∱ →	15%	•	85%
**	13%	→	87%

Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

	Treat water	% households	Do not treat water
∱ →	49%		51%
ŤŧŤ	67%		33%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

	Litres / person / day (average) ¹¹	% of households meeting Sphere standard ¹²
!	21 L	60%
†	26 L	68%

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
∱ →	32%		68%
* *	25%		75%

¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), <u>Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)</u> Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found <u>here</u>. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁶ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 ⁷ Yemen WASH Cluster, <u>District Cholera Situation Report</u>, 16 September 2018. ⁸ Combined GAM prevalence, ⁸ children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁹ International Organization for Migration Report, The Sphere Handbook 2018. ¹³ Go on foot to main water point, fetch water and return (at peak time). Excludes households reporting main water point is located at property.





Bani Sa'd District, Al Mahwit Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	81%		19%
i ti	92%		8%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	59%		41%
ŤŤ	54%		46%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
^ -	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (90%)	Garbage is buried or burned (10%)	NA
† Y İ	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (90%)	Garbage is buried or burned (10%)	NA

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
∱ →	53%		47%
† iŤ	49%		51%

Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
* -	We cannot afford it (90%)	We ran out of soap (8%)	We are waiting for the next distribution (2%)
† ∗∱	We cannot afford it (90%)	We ran out of soap (10%)	NA

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	82%		18%
۴'n	70%		30%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	Washing powder (97%)	Disposable diapers (96%)	Washing basin (92%)
ŶŧŤ	Washing powder (95%)	Disposable diapers (92%)	Washing basin (91%)

Overall, 91% of IDP households and 95% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	Chlorine tablets (86%)	Basic/consumable hygiene kits (67%)	Other (17%)
∳ ⊹∱	Chlorine tablets (94%)	Basic/consumable hygiene kits (66%)	Other (15%)





Bani Suraim District, Amran Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.1

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).2,3

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Bani Suraim district, Amran governorate. Interviews were conducted with 107 host community and 97 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Bani Suraim district.4



Demographics

Total population in district ⁵	39,435
Total IDP population in district ⁶	3,984
Average household (HH) size	11.5
Proportion of households headed by men	99%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	10%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	2.5
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.3
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	0.9
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	1.1

😿 Health

Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 20187 5,092 11%

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 20188



Water

Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:



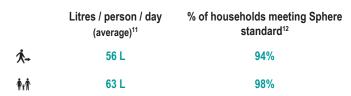
Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or smell of accessible water:

	No issue	% nousenolds	Issue reported
^	27%		73%
i	42%	\	58%

Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

	Treat water	% households	Do not treat water
⅓ -	61%		39%
ŤŤ	67%		33%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:



Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
*	57%		43%
* **	58%		42%

¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), <u>Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)</u> Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found <u>here</u>. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁶ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 ⁷ Yemen WASH Cluster, <u>District Cholera Situation Report</u>, 16 September 2018. ⁸ Combined GAM prevalence, ⁸ children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁹ International Organization for Migration Report, The Sphere Handbook 2018. ¹³ Go on foot to main water point, fetch water and return (at peak time). Excludes households reporting main water point is located at property.





Bani Suraim District, Amran Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	98%	•	2%
† †	96%		4%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	37%	(63%
†	40%	\	60%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
À-	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (78%)	Garbage is buried or burned (22%)	NA
† †	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (66%)	Garbage is buried or burned (34%)	NA

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
^	24%		76%
ŤŤ	34%		66%

Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
% -	We cannot afford it (68%)	We ran out of soap (25%)	Soap is not necessary / Other (4%)
† †	We cannot afford it (53%)	We ran out of soap (27%)	We are waiting for the next distribution (13%)

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	61%		39%
i	72 %		28%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
% -	Bar of soap (98%)	Disposable diapers, washing powder (92%)	Shampoo (87%)
ŤŧŤ	Bar of soap, disposable diapers, toothpaste (92%)	Shampoo (91%)	Washing powder (89%)

Overall, 68% of IDP households and 81% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
*	Chlorine tablets (66%)	Basic/consumable hygiene kits (54%)	Water containers (18%)
ŶŧŤ	Chlorine tablets (79%)	Basic/consumable hygiene kits (70%)	Water containers (7%)





Dhi Bin District, Amran Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Issue reported

70%

58%

Do not treat water

81%

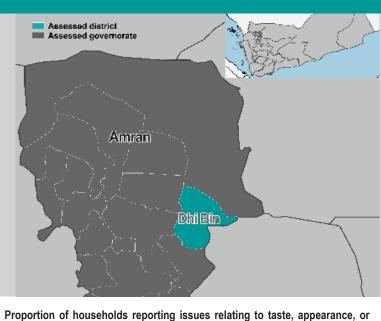
75%

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.1

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).2,3

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Dhi Bin district, Amran governorate. Interviews were conducted with 161 host community and 57 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings concerning HC are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error, while figures concerning IDPs should be considered as indicative.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Dhi Bin district.4



% households

% households

Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

smell of accessible water:

ጰ→

11

ጰ→

11

No issue

30%

42%

Treat water

19%

25%

Demographics

Total population in district⁵	38,079
Total IDP population in district ⁶	4,434
Average household (HH) size	11.6
Proportion of households headed by men	87%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	33%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	1.8
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.5
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	0.6
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	0.9



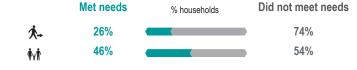
Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 20187 4,218 11%

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 20188

Litres / person / day % of households meeting Sphere standard12 (average)11 29 L ጰ→ 65% 35 L 55%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
∱ →	48%		52%
i	34%		66%

Water

Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:

• 9	Improved	% households	Unimproved
↑ 9	48%		52%
ŤŤ	62 %		38%

¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), <u>Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)</u> Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found <u>here</u>. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁶ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 ⁷ Yemen WASH Cluster, <u>District Cholera Situation Report</u>, 16 September 2018. ⁸ Combined GAM prevalence, ⁸ children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁹ International Organization for Migration Report, The Sphere Handbook 2018. ¹³ Go on foot to main water point, fetch water and return (at peak time). Excludes households reporting main water point is located at property.



Dhi Bin District, Amran Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
*	81%		19%
† † †	64%		36%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	66%	(34%
i	61%		39%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
* -	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (65%)	Garbage is buried or burned (33%)	Garbage is left in street containers by household and collected through public system (2%)
ŶŶ	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (56%)	Garbage is buried or burned (35%)	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (6%)

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

⅓ →	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
	26%		74%
ŤíŤ	57%		43%

🦆 Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
*	We cannot afford it (79%)	We are waiting for the next distribution (10%)	We ran out of soap (8%)
† _t †	We cannot afford it (70%)	We ran out of soap (19%)	We prefer a subsitute (example: ash) (4%)

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	39%		61%
†	68%		32%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
^ -	Washing powder (98%)	Shampoo (84%)	Washing basin (80%)
†	Washing powder (85%)	Shampoo (80%)	Disposable diapers (73%)

Overall, 21% of IDP households and 37% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
*	Chlorine tablets (18%)	Basic/consumable hygiene kits (14%)	Water containers (2%)
†	Chlorine tablets; basic/consumable hygiene kits (25%)	Water containers (2%)	NA





Dimnat Khadir District, Taizz Governorate, Yemen

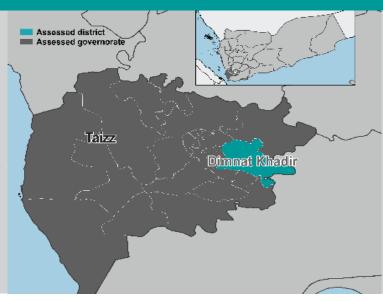
November 2018

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.1

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).2,3

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Dimnat Khadir district, Taizz governorate. Interviews were conducted with 106 host community and 103 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Dimnat Khadir district.4



Demographics

Total population in district ⁵	152,073
Total IDP population in district ⁶	28,668
Average household (HH) size	8.3
Proportion of households headed by men	80%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	26%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	1.4
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.2
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	0.5
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	0.5



Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 20187 1,960

18%

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 20188

Water

Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:



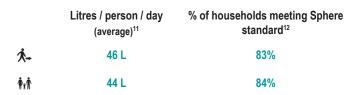
Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or smell of accessible water:

	No issue	% nousenoids	Issue reported
^	45%	*	55%
i	33%		67%

Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

	Treat water	% households	Do not treat water
∱ →	9%		91%
ŤŧŤ	25%		75%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:



Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
∱ →	33%		67%
i	20%		80%

¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), <u>Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)</u> Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found <u>here</u>. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁶ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 ⁷ Yemen WASH Cluster, <u>District Cholera Situation Report</u>, 16 September 2018. ⁸ Combined GAM prevalence, ⁸ children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁹ International Organization for Migration Report, The Sphere Handbook 2018. ¹³ Go on foot to main water point, fetch water and return (at peak time). Excludes households reporting main water point is located at property.





Dimnat Khadir District, Taizz Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	87%		13%
i vi	87%		13%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
^	61%		39%
†	59%	\	41%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
À -	Garbage is buried or burned (83%)	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (17%)	Garbage is left in street containers by household and collected through public system (1%)
ŤŤ	Garbage is buried or burned (89%)	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (11%)	NA

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
∱ →	53%		47%
ŤiŤ	47%	*	53%

Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	We cannot afford it (100%)	NA	NA
ŤiŤ	We cannot afford it (100%)	NA	NA

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	91%		9%
i	87%		13%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
À -	Bar of soap (90%)	Sanitary pads (86%)	Washing powder (84%)
† Y Ť	Bar of soap (96%)	Sanitary pads, washing powder (81%)	Disposable diapers (76%)

Overall, 22% of IDP households and 27% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
☆ -	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (6%)	Chlorine tablets (1%)	NA
∳∕∱	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (17%)	Support for the construction or maintenance of water and/or sanitation facilities (2%)	NA





Iyal Surayh District, Amran Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Issue reported

43%

55%

Do not treat water

93%

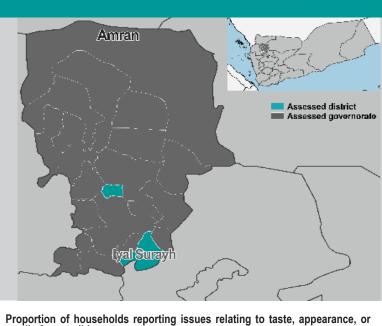
66%

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.¹

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).^{2, 3}

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Iyal Surayh district, Amran governorate. Interviews were conducted with 130 host community and 47 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings concerning HC are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error, while figures concerning IDPs should be considered as indicative.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Iyal Surayh district.⁴



% households

% households

Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

smell of accessible water:

ጰ→

11

ጰ→

11

No issue

57%

45%

Treat water

7%

34%

... Demographics

Total population in district ⁵	64,368
Total IDP population in district ⁶	5,298
Average household (HH) size	10.8
Proportion of households headed by men	92%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	19%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	1.8
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.3
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	0.6
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	1

🏶 Health

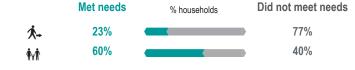
Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 2018⁷

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 20188

Litres / person / day % of households meeting Sphere standard¹² 72 L 83% 59 L 62%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:

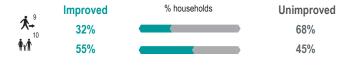


Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
∱ →	80%		20%
∳ ∗∱	38%		62%

Water

Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:



¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found here. Dataset can be found here. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁵ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 7 Yemen WASH Cluster, District Cholera Situation Report, 16 September 2018. ⁵ Combined GAM prevalence, % children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Organization for Migration Report, 16 September 2018, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Organization Report, 16 September 2018, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018

1,918



Iyal Surayh District, Amran Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	91%		9%
i	81%		19%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	30%	\	70%
† †	40%		60%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
À -	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (81%)	Garbage is left in street containers by household and collected through public system (11%)	Garbage is buried or burned / Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (4%)
∳ ∤∱	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (57%)	Garbage is buried or burned (27%)	Garbage is left in street containers by household and collected through public system (10%)

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
∱ →	43%		57%
ŤŧŤ	31%		69%

Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
% -	We are waiting for the next distribution (76%)	We ran out of soap (12%)	We cannot afford it (8%)
† + †	We cannot afford it (44%)	We ran out of soap (26%)	We are waiting for the next distribution (22%)

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	89%		11%
i	82%		18%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	Washing basin (79%)	Sanitary pads, disposable diapers (76%)	Washing powder (71%)
Ť¥Ť	Washing powder (88%)	Shampoo (84%)	Bar of soap (82%)

Overall, 83% of IDP households and 45% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
% -	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (77%)	Chlorine tablets (32%)	Water containers (4%)
ŤtŤ	Chlorine tablets (33%)	Basic/consumable hygiene kits (31%)	Other (3%)





Khamir District, Amran Governorate, Yemen

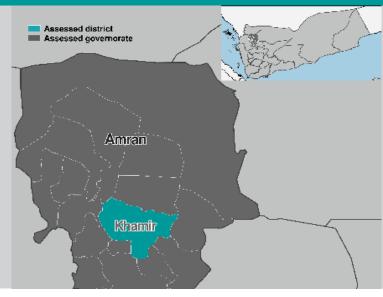
November 2018

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.¹

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).^{2, 3}

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Khamir district, Amran governorate. Interviews were conducted with 94 host community and 103 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings concerning IDPs are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. Findings concerning HC are representative at district level with a 90% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Khamir district.⁴



Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or smell of accessible water:

	No issue	% households	Issue reported
^	37%		63%
i	50%		50%

Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

	Treat water	% households	Do not treat water
1	38%		62%
†	31%		69%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

	Litres / person / day (average) ¹¹	% of households meeting Sphere standard ¹²
!	37 L	81%
† * †	49 L	90%

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:

	Met needs	% households	Did not meet needs
À +	53%		47%
† * †	61%		39%

Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
*	42%		58%
∳ ∗∱	26%		74%

Demographics

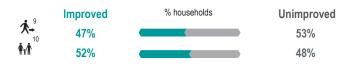
Total population in district ⁵	88,200
Total IDP population in district ⁶	11,100
Average household (HH) size	10.6
Proportion of households headed by men	93%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	13%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	2.4
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.3
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	0.7
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	1



Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 2018⁷ 3,440
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 2018⁸ 11%

Water

Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:



¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), <u>Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)</u> Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found <u>here</u>. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁶ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 ⁷ Yemen WASH Cluster, <u>District Cholera Situation Report</u>, 16 September 2018. ⁸ Combined GAM prevalence, ⁸ children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁹ International Organization for Migration Report, The Sphere Handbook 2018. ¹³ Go on foot to main water point, fetch water and return (at peak time). Excludes households reporting main water point is located at property.





Khamir District, Amran Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	84%		16%
ŤŧŤ	97%		3%

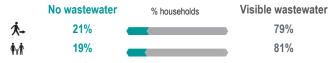
Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	16%	*	84%
ŤŤ	8%	\	92%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
^ -	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (68%)	Garbage is left in street containers by household and collected through public system (17%)	Garbage is buried or burned (13%)
∳∤∱	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (70%)	Garbage is buried or burned (14%)	Garbage is left in street containers by household and collected through public system (11%)

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:



Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	We cannot afford it (84%)	We are waiting for the next distribution / We ran out of soap (6%)	Soap is not necessary (4%)
ħ y ħ	We cannot afford it (74%)	We ran out of soap (21%)	Soap is not necessary / We are waiting for the next distribution (3%)

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	53%		47%
† †	55%		45%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
☆ -	Bar of soap, jerry can / bucket (93%)	Disposable diapers (89%)	Sanitary pads (86%)
∳ ⊹∱	Bar of soap (95%)	Jerry can / bucket (94%)	Sanitary pads (90%)

Overall, 28% of IDP households and 21% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	Chlorine tablets (25%)	Basic/consumable hygiene kits (15%)	Water containers (14%)
İ t İ	Chlorine tablets (20%)	Basic/consumable hygiene kits (13%)	Water containers (6%)





Khanfir District, Abyan Governorate, Yemen

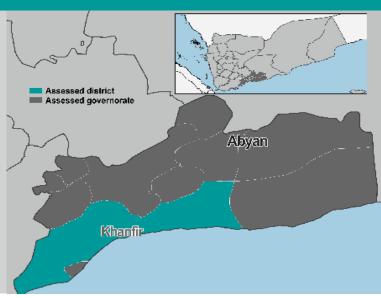
November 2018

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.1

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).2,3

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Khanfir district, Abyan governorate. Interviews were conducted with 107 host community and 106 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Khanfir district.4



Demographics

Total population in district⁵	14,6408
Total IDP population in district ⁶	19,272
Average household (HH) size	9.5
Proportion of households headed by men	87%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	20%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	2
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.8
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	0.9
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	1.2



Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 20187 12,089

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 20188



Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:



Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or smell of accessible water:

	No Issue	% nousenoids	Issue reported
^	79%		21%
* -*	73%		27%

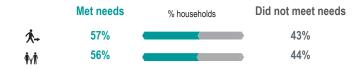
Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

	Treat water	% households	Do not treat water
⅓ -	20%		80%
ŤŤ	24%		76%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

	Litres / person / day (average) ¹¹	% of households meeting Sphere standard ¹²
^	18 L	60%
†	21 L	48%

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
*	74%		26%
* *	76%		24%

¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found here. Dataset can be found here. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁵ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 7 Yemen WASH Cluster, District Cholera Situation Report, 16 September 2018. ⁵ Combined GAM prevalence, % children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Organization for Migration Report, 16 September 2018, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Organization Report, 16 September 2018, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018





Khanfir District, Abyan Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	68%		32%
†	89%		11%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	67%		33%
†	88%		12%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
* -	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (50%)	Garbage is buried or burned (47%)	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (3%)
∳∤∱	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (59%)	Garbage is buried or burned (36%)	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (5%)

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
^	71%		29%
ŤiŤ	54%		46%

Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	We cannot afford it (71%)	We ran out of soap (18%)	Soap is not necessary (8%)
Ťí	We cannot afford it (66%)	We ran out of soap (22%)	Other (6%)

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	84%		16%
i	92%		8%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford^{18,19}:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	Jerry can / bucket (84%)	Bar of soap (83%)	Washing powder (78%)
ŶŶ	Bar of soap, disposable diapers (83%)	Washing powder (77%)	Sanitary pads (64%)

Overall, 67% of IDP households and 14% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
*	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (65%)	Chlorine tablets (36%)	Water containers (32%)
† ¥ †	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (12%)	Water containers; chlorine tablets (4%)	Support for the construction or maintenance of water and/or sanitation facilities (3%)

14 Improved latrines include flush latrine to a tank/sewer system/pit and pit latrine-covered/with slab 15 Includes households reporting there is always, often (1-2 times per week) or sometimes (1-2 times per month) visible wastewater in the vicinity of their households in the 30 days prior to data collection. 16 Only includes households reporting not having soap. 17 Critical times include: before preparing food, after defecating, before eating, before feeding baby, after disposing of baby's faeces. 18 In some cases, more than one WASH item was reported by the same proportion of households in the district. . 19 In Khanfir District, 6% of IDP HHs and 22% of HC HHs did not report an answer for sanitary pads.





Kharif District, Amran Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Issue reported

67%

49%

Do not treat water

78%

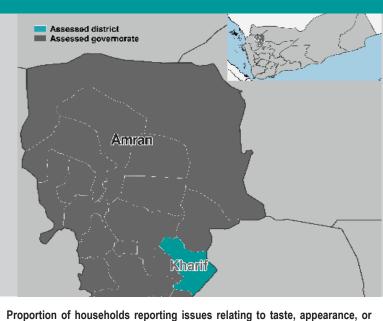
81%

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.¹

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).^{2, 3}

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Kharif district, Amran governorate. Interviews were conducted with 110 host community and 69 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings concerning HC are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. Findings concerning IDPs are representative at district level with a 90% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Kharif district.⁴



% households

% households

Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

smell of accessible water:

ጰ→

11

ጰ→

11

No issue

33%

Treat water

22%

19%

Demographics

Total population in district ⁵	55,479
Total IDP population in district ⁶	7,812
Average household (HH) size	10.8
Proportion of households headed by men	93%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	20%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	1.6
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.5
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	0.6
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	0.8



Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 2018⁷

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 20188

Litres / person / day (average)¹¹ % of households meeting Sphere standard¹² 59 L 72% 63 L 77%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:

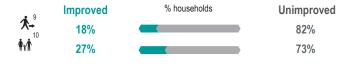
	Met needs	% households	Did not meet needs
*	45%	(55%
†	51%		49%

Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
∱ →	55%		45%
i	56%		44%

♦ Water

Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:



¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), <u>Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)</u> Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found <u>here</u>. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁶ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 ⁷ Yemen WASH Cluster, <u>District Cholera Situation Report</u>, 16 September 2018. ⁸ Combined GAM prevalence, ⁸ children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁹ International Organization for Migration Report, The Sphere Handbook 2018. ¹³ Go on foot to main water point, fetch water and return (at peak time). Excludes households reporting main water point is located at property.

3,735



Kharif District, Amran Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	76%		24%
ŤŧŤ	89%		11%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	27%		73%
† †	53%		47%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
À +	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (57%)	Garbage is buried or burned (39%)	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (3%)
ት ሃት	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (64%)	Garbage is buried or burned (26%)	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system / Garbage is left in street containers by household and collected through public system (5%)

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
∱ →	42%		58%
†	55%	***	45%

🦫 Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
∱ →	We cannot afford it (81%)	We ran out of soap (10%)	The market is too far / We are waiting for the next distribution (5%)
i yi	We cannot afford it (78%)	We ran out of soap (12%)	The market is too far (5%)

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	70%		30%
i	78%		22%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	Washing powder (80%)	Bar of soap (70%)	Disposable diapers (63%)
† _M †	Washing powder (79%)	Sanitary pads (72%)	Bar of soap (68%)

Overall, 13% of IDP households and 32% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
*	Other (6%)	Chlorine tablets (4%)	Basic/consumable hygiene kits (3%)
ŶÝ	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (18%)	Chlorine tablets (15%)	Other (7%)





Kitaf wa Al Boge'e District, Sa'ada Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Issue reported

37%

44%

Do not treat water

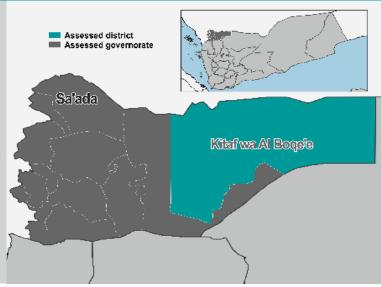
86% 91%

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.¹

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).^{2, 3}

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Kitaf wa Al Boqe'e district, Sa'ada governorate. Interviews were conducted with 103 host community and 97 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Kitaf wa Al Boqe'e district.⁴



Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or

Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

% households

% households

smell of accessible water:

ጰ→

11

ጰ→

11

No issue

63%

Treat water

14%

Demographics

Total population in district ⁵	68,991
Total IDP population in district ⁶	6,048
Average household (HH) size	11.6
Proportion of households headed by men	100%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	11%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	3.2
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.6
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	1.1
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	1.2



Water

Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 2018⁷

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 20188

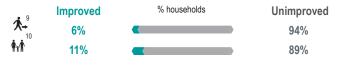
Litres / person / day (average)¹¹ % of households meeting Sphere standard¹² \$\displaystyle{\text{\chi}} \displaystyle{\text{22 L}} \displaystyle{\text{65}\%} \displaystyle{\text{25 L}} \displaystyle{\text{80\%}}

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:

	Met needs	% households	Did not meet needs
∱ →	6%		94%
ŤŧŤ	18%		82%

Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:



Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:



¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found here. Dataset can be found here. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁵ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 7 Yemen WASH Cluster, District Cholera Situation Report, 16 September 2018. ⁵ Combined GAM prevalence, % children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Organization for Migration Report, 16 September 2018, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Organization Report, 16 September 2018, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018

2,700





Kitaf wa Al Boge'e District, Sa'ada Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	96%	(6)	4%
† †	97%	(3%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	23%		77%
ŤŤ	26%		74%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
⅓ ÷	Garbage is buried or burned (55%)	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (45%)	NA
∳∤∱	Garbage is buried or burned / Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (50%)	NA	NA

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
∱ →	48%	\	52%
† †	41%	*	59%

🦆 Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap16:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	We cannot afford it (85%)	The market is too far (13%)	We ran out of soap (2%)
ŤŧŤ	We cannot afford it (85%)	The market is too far (13%)	We ran out of soap (2%)

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	52%		48%
† • †	36%	→	64%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
À-	Sanitary pads, disposable diapers, washing powder, washing basin, toothpaste, toothbrush, shampoo, water treatment (100%)	NA	NA
ŶŶ	Sanitary pads, disposable diapers, washing powder, washing basin, toothpaste, toothbrush, shampoo, water treatment (100%)	NA	NA

Overall, 0% of IDP households and 2% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	NA	NA	NA
İ Y İ	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (2%)	Chlorine tablets (1%)	NA





Kushar District, Hajjah Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Issue reported

42%

39%

Do not treat water

95%

98%

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.1

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).2,3

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Kushar district, Hajjah governorate. Interviews were conducted with 95 host community and 111 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Kushar district.4



Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or

Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

% households

% households

smell of accessible water:

ጰ→

11

ጰ→

11

No issue

58%

Treat water

5%

2%

Demographics

Total population in district ⁵	108,991
Total IDP population in district ⁶	15,816
Average household (HH) size	12.8
Proportion of households headed by men	78%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	37%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	2.4
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.5
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	0.7
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	1.4



Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 20187 5,504 17%

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 20188

Litres / person / day % of households meeting Sphere standard12 (average)11 26 L 69% ጰ→ 36 L 71%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:

	Met needs	% households	Did not meet needs
∱ →	17%		83%
† ††	8%		92%

Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
∱ →	20%		80%
i	23%	—	77%

Water

Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:

• 9	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∕ \→	18%		82%
ŤŧŤ	12%		88%

¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), <u>Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)</u> Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found <u>here</u>. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁶ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 ⁷ Yemen WASH Cluster, <u>District Cholera Situation Report</u>, 16 September 2018. ⁸ Combined GAM prevalence, ⁸ children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁹ International Organization for Migration Report, The Sphere Handbook 2018. ¹³ Go on foot to main water point, fetch water and return (at peak time). Excludes households reporting main water point is located at property.



Kushar District, Hajjah Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	87%		13%
†	80%		20%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	22%	\Diamond	78%
†	15%		85%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
^ -	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (95%)	Garbage is buried or burned (5%)	NA
ቑ፞፞ኍዂ፞	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (89%)	Garbage is buried or burned (9%)	Garbage is left in street containers by household and collected through public system (1%)

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
∱ →	60%		40%
† †	63%		37%

Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
*	We cannot afford it (83%)	We ran out of soap (16%)	We are waiting for the next distribution (1%)
ŤŤ	We cannot afford it (87%)	We ran out of soap (13%)	NA

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	52 %		48%
i	55%		45%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
À +	Bar of soap, jerry can / bucket, washing powder, washing basin (98%)	Toothpaste, toothbrush, shampoo (97%)	Water treatment (95%)
∳ ∤∱	Bar of soap, jerry can / bucket, washing powder, washing basin, shampoo, water treatment (100%)	Toothpaste, toothbrush (98%)	Sanitary pads, disposable diapers (89%)

Overall, 25% of IDP households and 18% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
1 -	Chlorine tablets (18%)	Water containers (5%)	Basic/consumable hygiene kits (3%)
†	Chlorine tablets (15%)	Basic/consumable hygiene kits (2%)	NA





Majz District, Sa'ada Governorate, Yemen

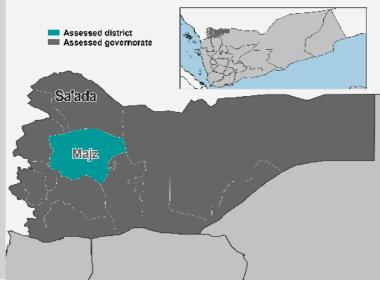
November 2018

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.¹

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).^{2, 3}

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Majz district, Sa'ada governorate. Interviews were conducted with 95 host community and 98 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Majz district.⁴



Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or smell of accessible water:

	No issue	% households	Issue reported
*	7%		93%
i	9%		91%

Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

	Treat water	% households	Do not treat water
∱ →	14%		86%
†	15%		85%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

	Litres / person / day (average) ¹¹	% of households meeting Sphere standard ¹²
!	18 L	52 %
† * †	16 L	37%

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:

	Met needs	% households	Did not meet needs
^	21%		79%
† †	25%	\	75%

Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
∱ →	33%		67%
†	33%		67%

¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), <u>Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Report</u>, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found <u>here</u>. Dataset can be found <u>here</u>. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁶ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 ⁷Yemen WASH Cluster, <u>District Cholera Situation Report</u>, 16 September 2018. ⁸ Combined GAM prevalence, ⁹% children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ¹⁰ Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) ¹⁰ Host community ¹¹ Average consumption per person was calculated by dividing total household water consumption by total household size ¹² Minimum 15 litres per person per day, <u>The Sphere Handbook 2018</u> ¹³ Go on foot to main water point, fetch water and return (at peak time). Excludes households reporting main water point is located at property.

217

20%

Demographics

Total population in district ⁵	109,330
Total IDP population in district ⁶	9,462
Average household (HH) size	14.3
Proportion of households headed by men	98%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	79%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	3.1
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.7
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	0.9
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	1.1

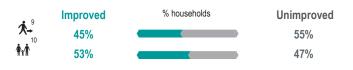


Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 2018⁷

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 20188



Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:







Majz District, Sa'ada Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	36%	\	64%
i ti	7%	\	93%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	25%	\Diamond	75%
† †	22%		78%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
À	Garbage is buried or burned (57%)	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (36%)	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (6%)
† 4 †	Garbage is buried or burned (55%)	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (38%)	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (6%)

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
∱ →	16%	—	84%
ŤŤ	7%	•	93%

Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
% -	We cannot afford it (98%)	It is unavailable at the local market (2%)	NA
ŤŤ	We cannot afford it (93%)	We ran out of soap (4%)	The market is too far (2%)

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	41%		59%
ŤŧŤ	51%		49%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
À +	Disposable diapers, washing powder, washing basin, toothpaste, toothbrush, shampoo, water treatment (100%)	Sanitary pads (99%)	Bar of soap, jerry can / buckets (14%)
∳ ∤∱	Sanitary pads, disposable diapers, washing powder, washing basin, toothpaste, toothbrush, water treament (100%)	Shampoo (99%)	Bar of soap, jerry can / bucket (22%)

Overall, 0% of IDP households and 0% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
* -	NA	NA	NA
† † †	NA	NA	NA





Manakhah District, Sana'a Governorate, Yemen

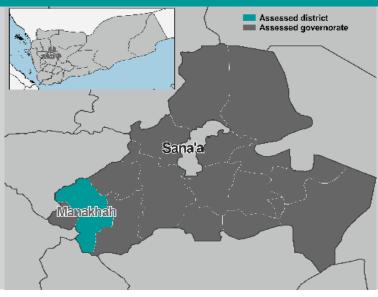
November 2018

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.¹

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).^{2, 3}

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Manakhah district, Sana'a governorate. Interviews were conducted with 111 host community and 91 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Manakhah district.⁴



... Demographics

Total population in district⁵	99,273
Total IDP population in district ⁶	12,672
Average household (HH) size	9.1
Proportion of households headed by men	100%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	14%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	1.7
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.2
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	0.3
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	0.7



Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 2018⁷

2018' Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 20188



Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:



Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or smell of accessible water:

	No issue	% nousenoids	Issue reported
*	30%	 	70%
†	37%		63%

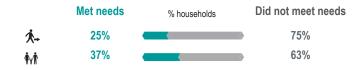
Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

	Treat water	% households	Do not treat water
∱ →	34%		66%
† †	35%		65%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

	Litres / person / day (average) ¹¹	% of households meeting Sphere standard ¹²
^	24 L	73%
†	17 L	50%

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
∱ →	17%		83%
ŤŧŤ	25%		75%

¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found here. Dataset can be found here. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁵ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 7 Yemen WASH Cluster, District Cholera Situation Report, 16 September 2018. ⁵ Combined GAM prevalence, % children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Organization for Migration Report, 16 September 2018, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Organization Report, 16 September 2018, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018

3,619





Manakhah District, Sana'a Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	88%		12%
İ r İ	89%		11%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	43%		57%
†	35%	♦	65%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
^ -	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (64%)	Garbage is buried or burned (33%)	Garbage is left in street containers by household and collected through public system (3%)
∳∤∱	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (84%)	Garbage is buried or burned (14%)	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (2%)

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
∱ →	74%		26%
Ťť	53%		47%

Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
% -	We cannot afford it (92%)	We are waiting for the next distribution (4%)	We prefer a subsitute / We ran out of soap (2%)
∳ ∗∱	We cannot afford it (74%)	We are waiting for the next distribution (15%)	The market is too far (9%)

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	44%	*	56%
†	58%		42%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
! -	Washing powder (81%)	Bar of soap, jerry can / bucket (76%)	Shampoo (41%)
†	Jerry can / bucket (92%)	Bar of soap (89%)	Washing powder (47%)

Overall, 24% of IDP households and 18% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
% -	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (21%)	Chlorine tablets (19%)	Water containers (18%)
† + †	Chlorine tablets (14%)	Basic/consumable hygiene kits (7%)	Water containers (5%)





Marib District, Marib Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Issue reported

86%

67%

Do not treat water

99%

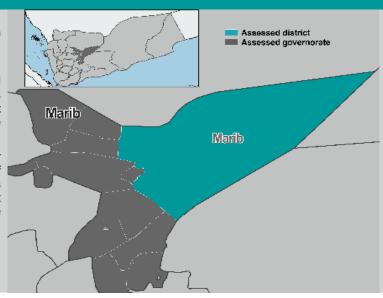
98%

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.¹

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).^{2,3}

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Marib district, Marib governorate. Interviews were conducted with 111 host community and 95 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Marib district.⁴



Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or

Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

% households

% households

smell of accessible water:

ጰ→

11

ጰ→

11

No issue

14%

33%

Treat water

1%

2%

... Demographics

Total population in district ⁵	55,829
Total IDP population in district ⁶	6,546
Average household (HH) size	7
Proportion of households headed by men	98%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	6%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	1.4
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.1
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	0.8
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	1.3



Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 2018⁷

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 20188

Litres / person / day (average)¹¹ % of households meeting Sphere standard¹² \$\displaystyle{\tau} = 31 \ \text{L} \quad 95\% \$\displaystyle{\tau} = 38 \ \text{L} \quad 91\%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:

Met needs	% households	Did not meet needs
12%	—	88%
29%		71%
	12%	12%

Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
∱ →	18%	—	82%
†	23%		77%

▲ Water

Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:

• 9	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∕ → 9 10	78%		22%
†	96%	•	4%

¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found here. Dataset can be found here. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁵ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 7 Yemen WASH Cluster, District Cholera Situation Report, 16 September 2018. ⁵ Combined GAM prevalence, % children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Organization for Migration Report, 16 September 2018, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Organization Report, 16 September 2018, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018

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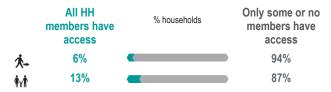


Marib District, Marib Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	93%		7%
ŤŧŤ	86%		14%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	69%		31%
†	99%		1%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
* -	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (95%)	Garbage is buried or burned (4%)	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (1%)
∳ ∤∱	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (95%)	Garbage is buried or burned (5%)	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (1%)

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
∱ →	75%		25%
† •†	92%		8%

Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	We cannot afford it (91%)	The market is too far (8%)	We are waiting for the next distribution (1%)
ŤŧŤ	We cannot afford it (97%)	The market is too far (3%)	

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	91%		9%
† †	98%	()	2%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
* -	Toothpaste, toothbrush, shampoo (94%)	Washing basin (91%)	Water treatment (89%)
† ¥ †	Disposable diapers, washing basin, shampoo (97%)	Toothpaste, toothbrush, water treament (96%)	Jerry can / bucket (95%)

Overall, 2% of IDP households and 5% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
% -	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (2%)	NA	NA
† y i	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (4%)	Chlorine tablets (2%)	Water containers (1%)





Marib City District, Marib Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Issue reported

89%

77%

Do not treat water

91%

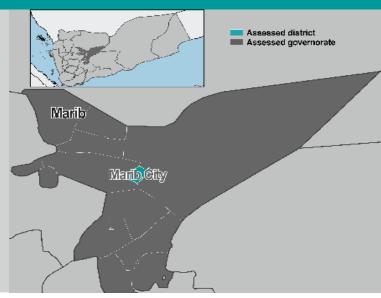
72%

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.¹

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).^{2,3}

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Marib City district, Marib governorate. Interviews were conducted with 102 host community and 93 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Marib City district.⁴



Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or

Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

% households

% households

smell of accessible water:

ጰ→

11

ጰ→

11

No issue

11%

23%

Treat water

9%

28%

Demographics

Total population in district ⁵	49,582
Total IDP population in district ⁶	5,034
Average household (HH) size	7
Proportion of households headed by men	89%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	17%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	1.2
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.2
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	8.0
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	0.8



Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 2018⁷

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 20188

Litres / person / day (average)¹¹ % of households meeting Sphere standard¹² 40 L 91% 43 L 99%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:

	Met needs	% households	Did not meet needs
*	37%		63%
†	47%		53%

Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
∱ →	68%		32%
† .†	71%		29%

Water

Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:



¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found here. Dataset can be found here. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁵ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 7 Yemen WASH Cluster, District Cholera Situation Report, 16 September 2018. ⁵ Combined GAM prevalence, % children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Organization for Migration Report, 16 September 2018, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Organization Report, 16 September 2018, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018

2,175



Marib City District, Marib Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	77%		23%
i vi	59%		41%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	79%		21%
† †	85%		15%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (55%)	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (37%)	Garbage is left in street containers by household and collected through public system (5%)
ŶſŤ	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (58%)	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (23%)	Garbage is buried or burned (15%)

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
∱ →	41%	*	59%
ŤŧŤ	58%		42%

Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	We cannot afford it (100%)	NA	NA
ŤíŤ	We cannot afford it (100%)	NA	NA

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	99%	•	1%
ŤŤ	99%		1%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	Sanitary pads (99%)	Washing powder, toothpaste, toothbrush, water treatment (98%)	Bar of soap, jerry can / bucket, shampoo (95%)
∳ ∤∱	Toothpaste, toothbrush, shampoo (100%)	Sanitary pads, water treatment (99%)	Disposable diapers (98%)

Overall, 10% of IDP households and 46% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
*	Chlorine tablets; basic/consumable hygiene kits (10%)	NA	NA
† + †	Chlorine tablets (39%)	Basic/consumable hygiene kits (36%)	Water containers (22%)





Mudhaykhirah District, Ibb Governorate, Yemen

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).^{2,3}

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Mudhaykhirah district, Ibb governorate. Interviews were conducted with 118 host community and 91 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Mudhaykhirah district.⁴



November 2018

Demographics

Total population in district ⁵	103,904
Total IDP population in district ⁶	10,218
Average household (HH) size	9.3
Proportion of households headed by men	86%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	24%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	1.4
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.3
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	0.6
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	0.8

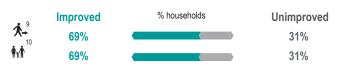
🏶 Health

Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 2018⁷

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 20188

Water

Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:



Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or smell of accessible water:

	No issue	% nousenoids	Issue reported
% -	58%		42%
* **	64%		36%

Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

	Treat water	% households		Do not treat water
∱ →	16%			84%
† †	13%		$ \bigcirc $	87%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

	Litres / person / day (average) ¹¹	% of households meeting Sphere standard ¹²
*	47 L	76%
† †	38 L	84%

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
∱ →	35%		65%
ŤŤ	38%		63%

¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), <u>Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)</u> Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found <u>here</u>. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁶ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 ⁷ Yemen WASH Cluster, <u>District Cholera Situation Report</u>, 16 September 2018. ⁸ Combined GAM prevalence, ⁸ children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁹ International Organization for Migration Report, The Sphere Handbook 2018. ¹³ Go on foot to main water point, fetch water and return (at peak time). Excludes households reporting main water point is located at property.

654





Mudhaykhirah District, Ibb Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
*	89%		11%
ŤŧŤ	83%		17%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	55%		45%
† †	51%		49%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

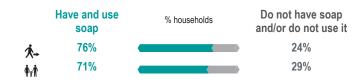
	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
^ -	Garbage is buried or burned (51%)	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (47%)	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (2%)
∳ ∕∱	Garbage is buried or burned (55%)	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (44%)	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system / Garbage is left in street containers by household and collected through public system (1%)

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
∱ →	46%	—	54%
†	35%		65%

Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap16:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
*	We cannot afford it (73%)	We ran out of soap (14%)	We are waiting for the next distribution (9%)
ŶĸŤ	We cannot afford it (68%)	We ran out of soap (24%)	Soap is not necessary / The market is too far / We prefer a subsitute (3%)

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	81%		19%
* **	91%		9%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
∱ →	Washing powder (84%)	Bar of soap (78%)	Jerry can / bucket, sanitary pads (76%)
ŤrŤ	Washing powder (86%)	Shampoo (82%)	Bar of soap (79%)

Overall, 13% of IDP households and 15% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
* -	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (8%)	Chlorine tablets (5%)	Support for the construction or maintenance of water and/or sanitation facilities (2%)
∳ √∱	Support for the construction or maintenance of water and/ or sanitation facilities; chlorine tablets; basic/ consumable hygiene kits (5%)	Safe drinking water (1%)	NA





Mustaba District, Hajjah Governorate, Yemen

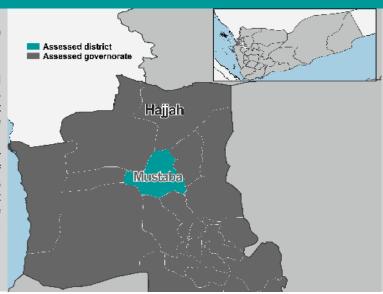
November 2018

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.¹

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).^{2, 3}

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Mustaba district, Hajjah governorate. Interviews were conducted with 99 host community and 102 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Mustaba district.⁴



Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or smell of accessible water:

	No issue	% households	Issue reporte
^	45%		55%
i .i	57%		43%

Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

	Treat water	% households	Do not treat water
∱ →	22%		78%
† †	9%		91%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

	Litres / person / day (average) ¹¹	% of households meeting Sphere standard ¹²
*	79 L	97%
ŤŧŤ	85 L	95%

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:

	Met needs	% households	Did not meet needs
À +	15%	•	85%
† †	34%		66%

Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
∱ →	59%		41%
†	43%		57%

¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), <u>Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)</u> Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found <u>here</u>. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁶ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 ⁷ Yemen WASH Cluster, <u>District Cholera Situation Report</u>, 16 September 2018. ⁸ Combined GAM prevalence, ⁸ children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁹ International Organization for Migration Report, The Sphere Handbook 2018. ¹³ Go on foot to main water point, fetch water and return (at peak time). Excludes households reporting main water point is located at property.

Demographics

Total population in district⁵	62,436
Total IDP population in district ⁶	28,386
Average household (HH) size	9.1
Proportion of households headed by men	79%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	16%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	1.8
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	1.5
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	0.6
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	1.4



Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 2018⁷

3,310
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 2018⁸

3,310



Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:

Improved % households Unimproved

\$\hat{\displaysigma}^9 \\
64\% 36\%



Mustaba District, Hajjah Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	59%		41%
i ti	70%		30%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
^	67%		33%
† r i t	68%		32%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
* -	Garbage is left in street containers by household and collected through public system (32%)	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (31%)	Garbage is buried or burned (19%)
∳ ⊀ ∱	Garbage is buried or burned / Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (28%)	Garbage is left in street containers by household and collected through public system (22%)	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (21%)

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
∱ →	59%		41%
ŤŧŤ	65%		35%

🦫 Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
% -	We cannot afford it (56%)	We are waiting for the next distribution (16%)	The market is too far (9%)
∱ ∗∱	We cannot afford it (38%)	It is unavailable at the local market (25%)	The market is too far (19%)

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	76%		24%
i	87%		13%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
! -	Sanitary pads (70%)	Disposable diapers (50%)	Washing powder (48%)
†√ î	Sanitary pads (69%)	Disposable diapers (62%)	Water treatment (53%)

Overall, 59% of IDP households and 47% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
^ -	Water containers (40%)	Safe drinking water (24%)	Basic/consumable hygiene kits (19%)
† †	Water containers (23%)	Basic/consumable hygiene kits (17%)	Safe drinking water (14%)





Qarah District, Hajjah Governorate, Yemen

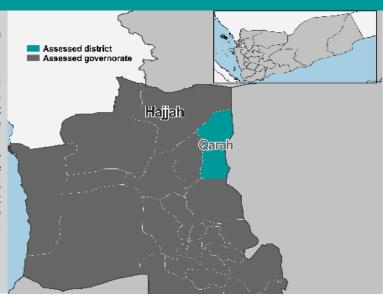
November 2018

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.¹

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).^{2,3}

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Qarah district, Hajjah governorate. Interviews were conducted with 103 host community and 104 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Qarah district.⁴



... Demographics

Total population in district ⁵	45,369
Total IDP population in district ⁶	6,438
Average household (HH) size	15.7
Proportion of households headed by men	97%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	43%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	3.4
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.6
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	1.1
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	1.1

🏶 Health

Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 2018⁷

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 2018⁸

1,650
13%



Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:



Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or smell of accessible water:

	No issue	% nousenoids	Issue reported
^ -	41%		59%
†	38%		62%

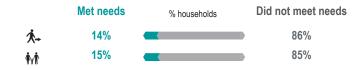
Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

	Treat water	% households	Do not treat water
∱ →	47%		53%
ŤŧŤ	31%		69%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

	Litres / person / day (average) ¹¹	% of households meeting Sphere standard ¹²
!	23 L	53%
†	19 L	50%

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
⅓ →	7%		93%
i ri	2%	(98%

¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), <u>Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)</u> Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found <u>here</u>. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁶ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 ⁷ Yemen WASH Cluster, <u>District Cholera Situation Report</u>, 16 September 2018. ⁸ Combined GAM prevalence, ⁸ children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁹ International Organization for Migration Report, The Sphere Handbook 2018. ¹³ Go on foot to main water point, fetch water and return (at peak time). Excludes households reporting main water point is located at property.





Qarah District, Hajjah Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	100%		0%
ŤŧŤ	100%		0%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	50%	(50%
† †	50%		50%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
À -	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (84%)	Garbage is buried or burned (16%)	NA
ŤíŤ	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (87%)	Garbage is buried or burned (13%)	NA

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
∱ →	90%		10%
ŤiŤ	99%	•	1%

🦆 Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
% -	We are waiting for the next distribution (54%)	We cannot afford it (45%)	We ran out of soap (1%)
† †	We are waiting for the next distribution (52%)	We cannot afford it (48%)	NA

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	62%		38%
i	57%		43%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
1 -	Shampoo (88%)	Bar of soap (85%)	Washing powder (37%)
† ⊹∱	Shampoo (82%)	Bar of soap (65%)	Disposable diapers (44%)

Overall, 88% of IDP households and 93% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
*	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (85%)	Chlorine tablets (77%)	Water containers (14%)
ŤŤ	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (93%)	Chlorine tablets (91%)	Water containers (7%)





Shara'b As Salam District, Taizz Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Issue reported

13%

16%

Do not treat water

79%

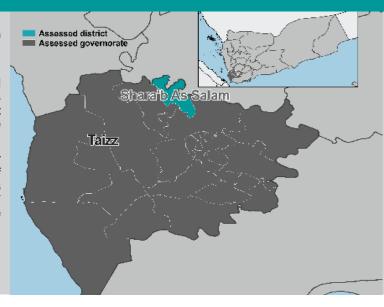
79%

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.¹

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).^{2, 3}

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Shara'b As Salam district, Taizz governorate. Interviews were conducted with 97 host community and 95 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Shara'b As Salam district.⁴



Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or

Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

% households

% households

smell of accessible water:

ጰ→

11

ጰ→

11

No issue

87%

84%

Treat water

21%

21%

Demographics

Total population in district ⁵	147,167
Total IDP population in district ⁶	14,256
Average household (HH) size	9.6
Proportion of households headed by men	76%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	68%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	1
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.2
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	0.5
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	0.7



Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 2018⁷

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 20188

Litres / person / day (average)¹¹ % of households meeting Sphere standard¹² 150 L 100% 141 L 99%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:

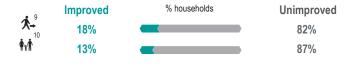
	Met needs	% households	Did not meet needs
*	80%		20%
†	69%		31%

Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
∱ →	20%		80%
i	9%		91%

♦ Water

Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:



¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), <u>Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)</u> Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found <u>here</u>. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁶ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 ⁷ Yemen WASH Cluster, <u>District Cholera Situation Report</u>, 16 September 2018. ⁸ Combined GAM prevalence, ⁸ children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁹ International Organization for Migration Report, The Sphere Handbook 2018. ¹³ Go on foot to main water point, fetch water and return (at peak time). Excludes households reporting main water point is located at property.

1,888



Shara'b As Salam District, Taizz Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	92%		8%
i ti	94%		6%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	80%		20%
†	90%		10%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
* -	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (76%)	Garbage is buried or burned (23%)	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (1%)
† y i t	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (70%)	Garbage is buried or burned (30%)	NA

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
∱ →	70%		30%
† †	66%		34%

Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
* -	We cannot afford it (60%)	We ran out of soap (27%)	It is unavailable at the local market / The market is too far / We are waiting for the next distribution / We prefer a subsitute (3%)
i ti	We cannot afford it (50%)	We ran out of soap (47%)	The market is too far (3%)

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	99%	•	1%
i	99%	•	1%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	Bar of soap (94%)	Shampoo (89%)	Washing powder (80%)
† vř	Bar of soap (93%)	Shampoo (80%)	Washing powder (78%)

Overall, NA of IDP households and NA of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
À -	NA	NA	NA
† + †	NA	NA	NA





Tuban District, Lahi Governorate, Yemen

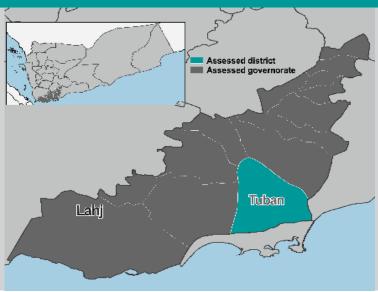
November 2018

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.1

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).2,3

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Tuban district, Lahj governorate. Interviews were conducted with 105 host community and 99 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Tuban district.4



Demographics

Total population in district ⁵	147,167
Total IDP population in district ⁶	19,392
Average household (HH) size	8.1
Proportion of households headed by men	97%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	23%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	1.3
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.4
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	0.4
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	0.5

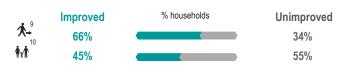


Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 20187

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 20188

Water

Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:



Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or smell of accessible water:

	No issue	% nousenoids	Issue reported
^	55%		45%
i .i	54%		46%

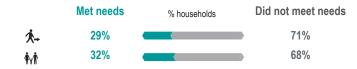
Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

	Treat water	% households	Do not treat water
⅓ -	4%	•	96%
ŤŤ	12%		88%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

	Litres / person / day (average) ¹¹	% of households meeting Sphere standard ¹²
*	34 L	77%
ŤŤ	46 L	85%

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
*	24%		76%
* *	45%		55%

¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found here. Dataset can be found here. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁵ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 7 Yemen WASH Cluster, District Cholera Situation Report, 16 September 2018. ⁵ Combined GAM prevalence, % children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Organization for Migration Report, 16 September 2018, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Organization Report, 16 September 2018, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018

3,250





Tuban District, Lahj Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	27%		73%
†	90%		10%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	67%		33%
i ri	89%		11%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
* -	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (47%)	Garbage is buried or burned (45%)	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (5%)
† Y Ť	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (59%)	Garbage is buried or burned (30%)	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (10%)

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
∱ →	88%		12%
ŤŧŤ	72%		28%

🦆 Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
% -	We cannot afford it (77%)	We are waiting for the next distribution (11%)	We ran out of soap (8%)
Ťť	We cannot afford it (94%)	We ran out of soap (6%)	NA

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
1 -	77%		23%
* *	90%		10%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
1 -	Bar of soap (84%)	Jerry can / bucket (82%)	Washing powder (80%)
∳ γ ∱	Bar of soap (83%)	Washing powder (76%)	Disposable diapers (67%)

Overall, 66% of IDP households and 20% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
*	Water containers (59%)	Basic/consumable hygiene kits (58%)	Chlorine tablets (31%)
ŶŶ	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (12%)	Water containers (6%)	Support for solid waste collection and disposal; chlorine tablets (5%)





Wald Rabi' District, Al Bayda Governorate, Yemen

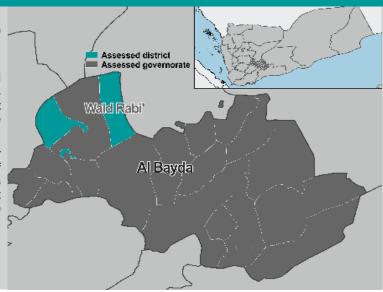
November 2018

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.1

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).2,3

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Wald Rabi' district, Al Bayda governorate. Interviews were conducted with 94 host community and 91 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. §

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Wald Rabi' district.4



Demographics

Total population in district ⁵	26,205
Total IDP population in district ⁶	4,122
Average household (HH) size	10.1
Proportion of households headed by men	95%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	5%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	2.7
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.3
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	0.8
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	0.9

🐨 Health

Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 20187

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 20188



Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:



Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or smell of accessible water:

	No issue	% nousenoids	Issue reported
% -	71%		29%
* **	76%		24%

Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

	Treat water	% households	Do not treat water
∱ →	14%		86%
† * †	24%		76%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

	Litres / person / day (average) ¹¹	% of households meeting Sphere standard ¹²
^	28 L	65%
İ	57 L	84%

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:

	Met needs	% households	Did not meet needs
^	3%	⟨	97%
† * †	26%	—	74%

Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
∱ →	29%	*	71%
ŤŤ	48%	(52%

¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found here. Dataset can be found here. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁵ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 7 Yemen WASH Cluster, District Cholera Situation Report, 16 September 2018. ⁵ Combined GAM prevalence, % children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Organization for Migration Report, 16 September 2018, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Organization Report, 16 September 2018, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018





Wald Rabi' District, Al Bayda Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	95%		5%
†	99%		1%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	40%	*	60%
†	57%		43%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
^ -	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (95%)	Garbage is buried or burned (5%)	NA
ቑ፞፞ኍዂ፞	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (89%)	Garbage is buried or burned (10%)	Garbage is left in street containers by household and collected through public system (1%)

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
1	51%	\	49%
ŤŧŤ	47%		53%

🦆 Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	We cannot afford it (81%)	We ran out of soap (15%)	Soap is not necessary (4%)
ŤŧŤ	We cannot afford it (83%)	Soap is not necessary (17%)	NA

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	54%		46%
Ťť	70%		30%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	Disposable diapers (89%)	Washing basin (84%)	Jerry can / bucket, washing powder (72%)
ŶţŤ	Disposable diapers (89%)	Washing basin (79%)	Washing powder (72%)

Overall, 33% of IDP households and 71% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	Chlorine tablets (32%)	Basic/consumable hygiene kits (25%)	NA
İ	Chlorine tablets (66%)	Basic/consumable hygiene kits (46%)	Water containers (2%)





Washhah District, Hajjah Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Issue reported

82%

90%

Do not treat water

68%

59%

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.1

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).2,3

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Washhah district, Hajjah governorate. Interviews were conducted with 97 host community and 112 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Washhah district.4



Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or

Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

% households

% households

smell of accessible water:

ጰ→

11

ጰ→

11

No issue

18%

Treat water

32%

41%

Demographics

Total population in district⁵	91,183
Total IDP population in district ⁶	26,562
Average household (HH) size	18
Proportion of households headed by men	96%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	48%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	3.4
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	1
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	1
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	1.4

😿 Health

Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 20187 6,302 17%

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 20188

Litres / person / day % of households meeting Sphere standard12 (average)11 38 L ጰ→ 82% 38 L 73%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:

	Met needs	% households	Did not meet needs
*	10%		90%
†	14%		86%

Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
∱ →	7%	«	93%
† .†	7%		93%

Water

Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:

. 9	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∕ \→	3%	\Diamond	97%
† iŤ	2%	⟨	98%

¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), <u>Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)</u> Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found <u>here</u>. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁶ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 ⁷ Yemen WASH Cluster, <u>District Cholera Situation Report</u>, 16 September 2018. ⁸ Combined GAM prevalence, ⁸ children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, <u>NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision</u>, June 2018. ⁹ International Organization for Migration Report, The Sphere Handbook 2018. ¹³ Go on foot to main water point, fetch water and return (at peak time). Excludes households reporting main water point is located at property.



Washhah District, Hajjah Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	70%		30%
i vi	18%		82%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	20%		80%
†	32%	*	68%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
À -	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (94%)	Garbage is buried or burned (6%)	NA
ŶţŶ	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (85%)	Garbage is buried or burned (15%)	NA

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
∱ →	82%		18%
† † †	78%		22%

Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½ -	We cannot afford it (78%)	We ran out of soap (12%)	The market is too far (9%)
ŤŧŤ	We cannot afford it (75%)	The market is too far (14%)	We ran out of soap (11%)

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	85%		15%
†	84%		16%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
½	Jerry can / bucket, disposable diapers (99%)	Sanitary pads, washing powder (98%)	Bar of soap, shampoo (97%)
† Y Ť	Bar of soap, jerry can / bucket, sanitary pads, washing powder (99%)	Disposable diapers, shampoo (98%)	Toothpaste, toothbrush (96%)

Overall, 29% of IDP households and 36% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
% -	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (22%)	Chlorine tablets (8%)	NA
ŤŧŤ	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (29%)	Chlorine tablets (8%)	NA





Zingibar District, Abyan Governorate, Yemen

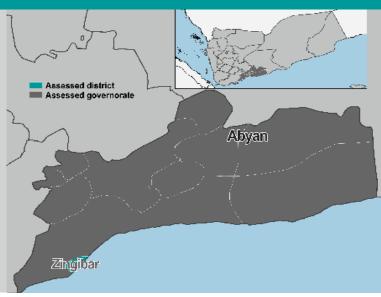
November 2018

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.¹

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).^{2,3}

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Zingibar district, Abyan governorate. Interviews were conducted with 106 host community and 90 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Zingibar district.⁴



Demographics

Total population in district ⁵	34,570
Total IDP population in district ⁶	6,858
Average household (HH) size	8.9
Proportion of households headed by men	83%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	27%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	1.2
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.2
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	0.5
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	0.7



Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 2018⁷

2,090
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 2018⁸

11%

Water

Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:



Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or smell of accessible water:

	No issue	% nousenoids	Issue reported
^	52 %		48%
* **	44%	(56%

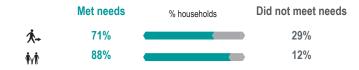
Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

	Treat water	% households	Do not treat water
∱ →	6%		94%
† †	16%		84%

Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

	Litres / person / day (average) ¹¹	% of households meeting Sphere standard ¹²
^	20 L	46%
i	26 L	58%

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water¹³:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
∱ →	55%		45%
†	29%		71%

¹ According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018, half of all malnutrition cases in the country were associated with WASH-related infections. ² International Organization for Migration (IOM), Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Report, April/May 2018. ³ For the purpose of this assessment, IDP households also include households who have been displaced because of the conflict that started in 2015 but have now returned to their place of habitual residence as of the day of data collection (returnees) ⁴ Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment can be found here. Dataset can be found here. ⁵ Host commnity population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ⁵ IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018 7 Yemen WASH Cluster, District Cholera Situation Report, 16 September 2018. ⁵ Combined GAM prevalence, % children 6-59 months with Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) 125mm or less and/or Weight-for-Height WFH Z-score -2 or less, Yemen Nutrition Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Organization for Migration Report, 16 September 2018, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Organization Report, 16 September 2018, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018 mid year revision, June 2018. ⁵ International Cluster, NC caseload and targets calculator 2018





Zingibar District, Abyan Governorate, Yemen

November 2018

Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:



Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
∱ →	38%		62%
† † †	78%		22%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine¹⁴:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
∱ →	39%		61%
i ri	24%		76%

Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
^ -	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (92%)	Garbage is buried or burned (8%)	NA
† Y Ť	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (88%)	Garbage is buried or burned (12%)	NA

Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household¹⁵:

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
∱ →	72 %		28%
†	58%	*	42%

Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:



Main reported reasons for not having soap¹⁶:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
% -	We cannot afford it (85%)	We ran out of soap (12%)	The market is too far (3%)
† † †	We cannot afford it (73%)	We ran out of soap (27%)	NA

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times¹⁷:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
∱ →	61%		39%
ŤŧŤ	91%		9%

Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford¹⁸:

	First most reported	Second most reported	i nira most reportea
! -	Bar of soap (91%)	Jerry can / bucket (74%)	Washing powder (42%)
† 4 †	Bar of soap (80%)	Jerry can / bucket (62%)	Washing powder (40%)

Overall, 20% of IDP households and 43% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
*	Basic/ consumable hygiene kits (10%)	Chlorine tablets; other (3%)	Support for the construction or maintenance of water and/ or sanitation facilities; support for solid waste collection and disposal; water containers (1%)
Î ¥Î	Chlorine tablets (30%)	Basic/consumable hygiene kits (24%)	Support for the construction or maintenance of water and/or sanitation facilities (3%)



