

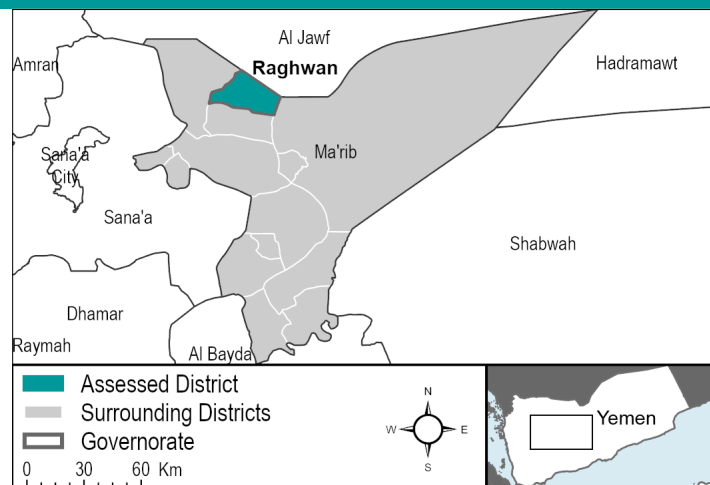
Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

Raghwane District, Ma'rib Governorate

September 2022

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

The common household (HH) interview tool is a household-level WANTS tool used in common priority districts. The findings below are based on sixty (n=60) household interviews conducted across 6 communities in Raghwane district, Ma'rib governorate. Data was collected in September 2022 by Bana Charity for Human Development (BCFHD). The type of assessed localities were IDP hosting sites and rural areas. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Raghwane district.



Demographics¹

Total population in district	13,820
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district	14,173
Proportion of the population living with a disability	15%

Health

2020 Cholera Severity Score ²	2
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence rate ³	7.9%

Water

% of households who reported using multiple water sources	7%
% of households who reported travelling >30min to fetch water	73%
% of households who reported having enough water for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing in the 30 days prior to data collection	0%
% of households who reported treating their drinking water	0%

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

Water Trucking (Unimproved)	100%
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100% of households were found to rely on unimproved water sources⁴ in the 30 days prior to data collection.

32% of households reported having issues related to the smell, taste and/or appearance of their water in the 30 days prior to data collection. The following issues were reported:⁵

Bad taste	77%
Bad appearance	18%
Bad smell	5%

Hygiene

3% of the households reported having soap available at place for handwashing

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

No device	50%
Simple basin/bucket/pouring device, with no taps	43%
Other	5%
Tippy tap	2%

98% of households reported having issues accessing soap in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of the households that reported issues, the following issues were reported:

Soap is too expensive	98%
Soap is not available at the market	2%

Sanitation

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

Open defecation (Unimproved)	57%
Pit latrine without a slab or platform (Unimproved)	35%
Hanging toilet/latrine (Unimproved)	3%
Flush or pour/flush toilet (Improved)	2%
Open hole (Unimproved)	2%
Pit latrine with a slab or platform (Improved)	2%

2% of households reported sharing their sanitation facility with at least one other family in the 30 days prior to data collection.

1) All demographic information is based on UNOCHA 2022 Yemen Population projections. 2) Cholera severity scores based on Suspected Cholera Incidence Rate per 10,000 people. Reported by WHO for 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview. Cholera Severity score is on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most severe. 3) Combined GAM prevalence, % children 6-59 months with MUAC 125mm or less and/or WFH Z-score -2 or less. Based on Yemen Nutrition Cluster Achievements Analysis 2020-2022. 4) Improved drinking water source is as a source that, by nature of its construction, adequately protects the water from outside contamination, in particular from faecal matter. 5) Respondents could select more than one answer, results do not add up to 100%.