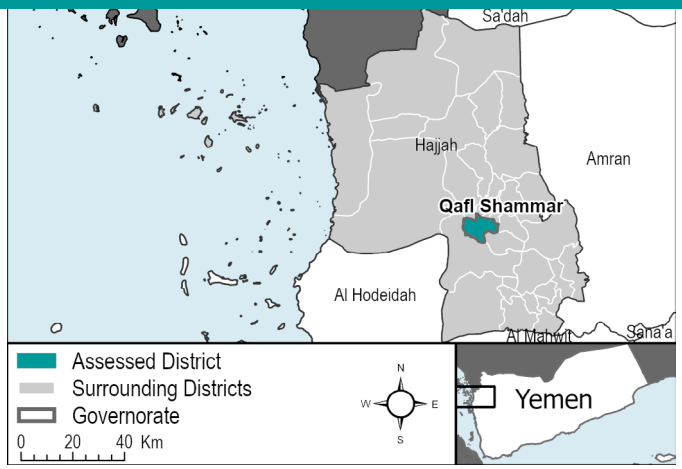
Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

Qafl Shammar District, Hajjah Governorate

October 2022

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

The cholera household interview tool are household-level WANTS tool used in cholera priority districts[1]. The findings below are based on 27 household interviews conducted across 15 communities in Qafl Shammar district, Hajjah governorate. Data was collected in October 2022 by RMENA for Human Relief & Development. The type of assessed localities were rural areas. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Qafl Shammar district.



Demographics[2]

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

Health

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

Water

Proportion of households who reported travelling >30min to fetch water	11/27
Proportion of households who reported having enough water for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing in the 30 days prior to data collection	5/27
Proportion of households who reported treating their drinking water	18/27

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

Water Trucking (Unimproved)	13/27
Unprotected well (Unimproved)	5/27
Piped water into compound (Improved)	3/27
Unprotected rainwater tank (Unimproved)	2/27
Borehole (Improved)	1/27
Protected spring (Improved)	1/27
Protected well (Improved)	1/27
Unprotected spring (Unimproved)	1/27

21/27 of households were found to rely on unimproved water sources[5] in the 30 days prior to data collection.

21/27 of households reported having issues related to the smell, taste and/or appearance of their water in the 30 days prior to data collection. The following issues were reported:[6]

Bad smell	11/21
Bad taste	8/21
Bad appearance	4/21

Hygiene

20/27 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	12/27
Tippy tap	7/27
Simple basin/bucket/pouring device, with no taps	4/27
Buckets with taps	3/ 27
Other	1/ 27

22/27 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	16/22
The market is difficult to reach/too far away	6/22

Sanitation

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

Open hole (Unimproved)	17/27
Open defecation (Unimproved)	4/27
Flush or pour/flush toilet (Improved)	2/27
Hanging toilet/latrine (Unimproved)	1/27
Pit latrine with a slab and platform (Improved)	1/27
Pit latrine without a slab or platform (Unimproved)	1/27
Pit VIP toilet (Improved)[7]	1/27

6/27 of households reported sharing their sanitation facility with at least one other family in the 30 days prior to data collection.

1) Districts pioritized by the Yemen WASH Cluster for cholera intervention due to cholera incidence and clustering of cases, including high and/or sudden increases in cases. 2) All demographic information is based on UNOCHA 2022 Yemen Population projections. 3) Cholera severity scores based on Suspected Cholera Incidence Rate per 10,000 people. Reported by WHO for 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview. Cholera Severity score is on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most severe. 4) Combined GAM prevalence, % children 6-59 months with MUAC 125mm or less and/or WFH Z-score -2 or less. Based on Yemen Nutrition Cluster Achievements Analysis 2020-2022. 5) Improved drinking water source is as a source that, by nature of its construction, adequately protects the water from outside contamination, in particular from faecal matter. 6) Respondents could select more than one answer, results do not add up to 100%. 7) Pit VIP toilet is a ventilated improved pit latrine, latrine that has a pipe that allows for ventilation to reduce odour and flies.

WASH Cluster Water Sanitation Hygiene

Participating partners: RMENA Human Relief and Development, Help Hilfe zur Selbsthilfe

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action