Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)
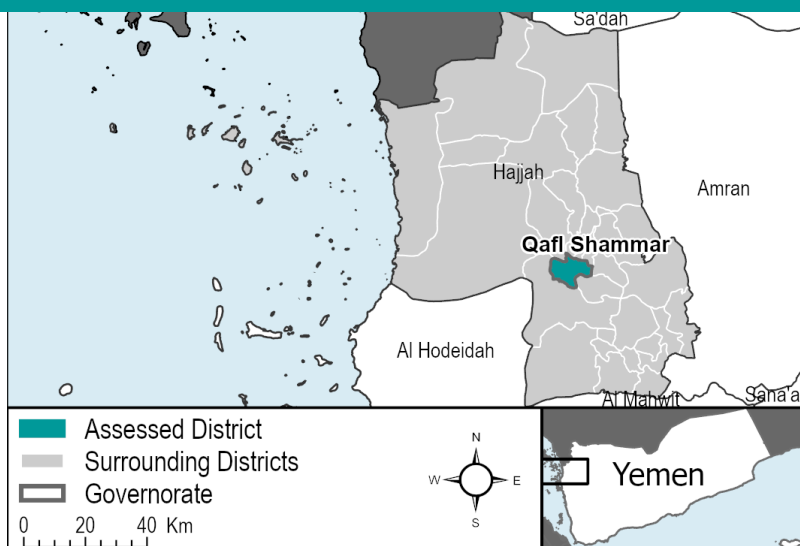## Qafl Shammar District, Hajjah

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

The cholera key informant (KI) interview tool is a community-level WANTS tool used in cholera priority districts[1]. The findings below are based on 34 cholera key informant (KI) interviews conducted across 25 communities in Qafl Shammar district, Hajjah governorate. The type of assessed localities were rural areas. KIs are reporting on WASH needs of their own communities. Data was collected by RMENA for Human Relief & Development (RMENA) in December 2022. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Qafl Shammar district.

- Assessed District
- Surrounding Districts
- Governorate

0   20   40 Km

Yemen

Demographics[2]

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

Water

12% KIs reported that people in their community mainly relied on an **improved water source**[3] for drinking water in the 30 days prior to data collection.

76% KIs reported having **issues related to taste, appearance or smell** of water in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Proportion of KIs reporting water access problems in the 30 days prior to data collection:[4]

Water is too expensive	33%
Waterpoints are too far	25%
Waterpoints are difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities)	14%
Storage containers are too expensive	12%
Some groups (children, women, elderly, ethnic minorities, IDPs, etc.) do not have access to the water points	6%
Fetching water is a dangerous activity	3%
Insufficient number of water points/ waiting time at water points	3%
People don't like the taste/quality of the water	2%
Water points are not functioning or closed	2%

59% KIs reported **no one** in their community **treated their drinking water** in the 30 days prior to data collection, whereas **41%** KIs reported **few** people treated their water.

Health

2020 Cholera Severity Score[5]	1
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence rate[6]	24.8%

Hygiene

44% KIs reported **few** people in the community had **enough soap** in the 30 days prior to data collection, whereas **35%** KIs reported **half** of the population had access, **18%** KIs reported **no one**, and **3%** KIs reported **most** had.

Sanitation

62% KIs reported **few** people in their communities had **access to a functional latrine** in the 30 days prior to data collection, whereas **26%** KIs reported **about half** had access, **6%** KIs reported **no one** had, and **3%** KIs reported **most** people had. 3% of KIs reported not knowing.

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

Pit latrine without a slab or platform	24%
Open hole	21%
Open defecation	21%
Pit latrine with a slab and platform	18%
Flush or pour-flush toilet	15%
Pit VIP toilet[7]	3%

74% KIs reported that specific groups had **issues accessing sanitation** in the 30 days prior to data collection.

1) Districts prioritized 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) Improved drinking water source is defined by the WHO as a source that, by nature of its construction, adequately protects the water from outside contamination, in particular from faecal matter. 4) KIs could select more than one answer. 5) 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. 6) 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. 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 partner:

RMENA Human Relief and Development

Help Hilfe zur Selbsthilfe

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