

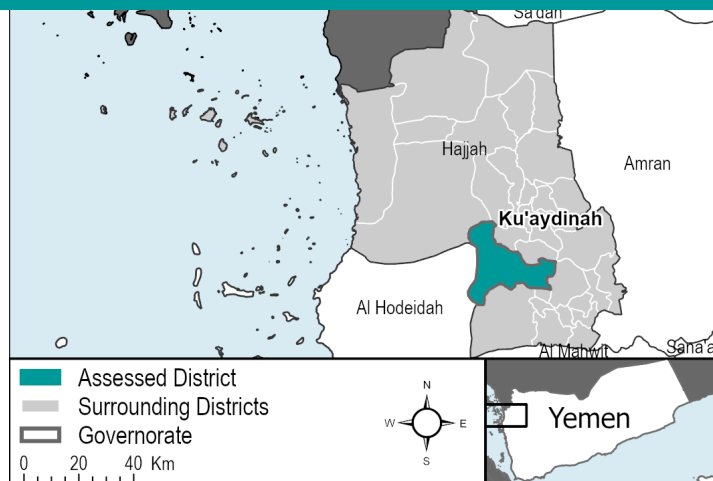
Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

Ku'aydinah District, Hajjah Governorate

December 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 districts¹. The findings below are based on 102 household interviews conducted across 66 communities in Ku'aydinah district, Hajjah governorate. Data was collected in December 2022 by RMENA for Human Relief & Development (RMENA) and Bana Charity for Human Development (BCFHD). The type of assessed localities were rural areas. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Ku'aydinah district.



Demographics²

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

Health

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

Water

Proportion of households who reported **travelling >30min** to fetch water 34%

Proportion of households who reported **having enough water** for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing in the 30 days prior to data collection 65%

Proportion of households who reported **treating their drinking water** 54%

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

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Unprotected well (Unimproved) | 75% |
| Piped water into compound (Improved) | 10% |
| Water Trucking (Unimproved) | 10% |
| Protected well (Improved) | 5% |
| Protected rainwater tank (Improved) | 1% |

84% of assessed households were found to rely on unimproved water sources⁵ in the 30 days prior to data collection.

58% of assessed households reported having issues related to the smell, taste and/or appearance of their water in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of the households that reported issues, the following issues were reported:⁶

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| Bad taste | 52% |
| Bad smell | 34% |
| Bad appearance | 13% |

Hygiene

23% of the assessed 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:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Simple basin/bucket/pouring device, with no taps | 40% |
| No device | 25% |
| Tippy tap | 19% |
| Buckets with taps | 12% |
| Other | 3% |

93% of assessed 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 | 86% |
| The market is difficult to reach/too far away | 14% |

Sanitation

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

| | |
|---|-----|
| Open hole (Unimproved) | 47% |
| Open defecation (Unimproved) | 21% |
| Pit latrine without a slab or platform (Unimproved) | 16% |
| Pit VIP toilet (Improved) ⁷ | 8% |
| Flush or pour-flush toilet (Improved) | 5% |
| Pit latrine with a slab and platform (Improved) | 3% |
| Hanging toilet/latrine (Unimproved) ⁸ | 1% |

36% of assessed households reported sharing their sanitation facility with at least one other family 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) 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. 8) Latrine situated higher, so excreta fall in the void below.