

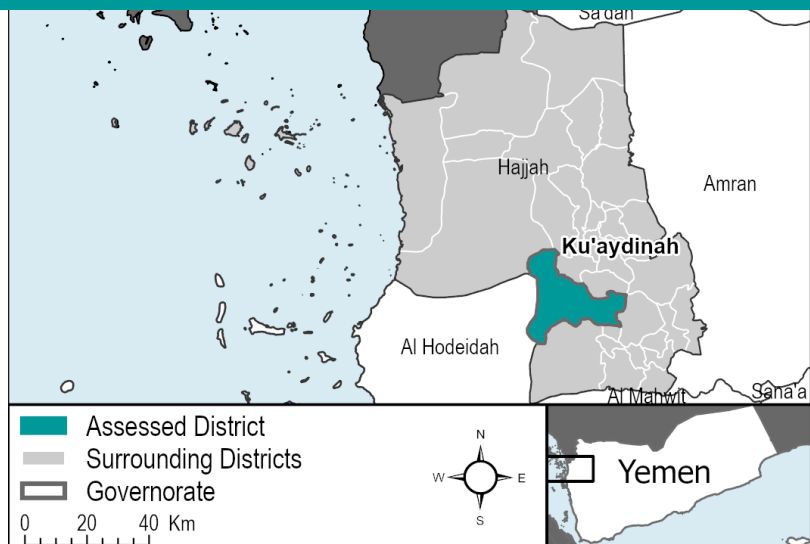
Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

Ku'aydinah District, Hajjah Governorate

December 2022

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 districts¹. The findings below are based on 38 cholera key informant (KI) interviews conducted across 32 communities in Ku'aydinah district, Hajjah governorate. The type of assessed localities were rural and urban 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 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 disability	15%

Water

13% 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.

45% 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

Waterpoints are too far	21%
People don't like the taste/quality of the water	18%
Insufficient number of water points/ waiting time at water points	13%
Some groups (children, women, elderly, ethnic minorities, IDPs, etc.) do not have access to the water points	10%
Storage containers are too expensive	8%
Waterpoints are difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities)	8%
Water is too expensive	6%
Water points are not functioning or closed	3%
Fetching water is a dangerous activity	2%

55% KIs reported **no one** in their community **treated their drinking water** in the 30 days prior to data collection, whereas **29%** KIs reported **few** people treated their water, **3%** KIs reported **half** and **3%** KIs reported **most** did. **11%** KIs reported **not knowing**.

Health

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

Hygiene

34% KIs reported **half** of the population in the community had **enough soap** in the 30 days prior to data collection, whereas **21%** KIs reported **few** people had access, **21%** KIs reported **most**, **8%** KIs reported **no one**, and **5%** KIs reported **everyone** had. **11%** KIs reported **not knowing**.

Sanitation

47% KIs reported **few** people in their communities had **access to a functional latrine** in the 30 days prior to data collection, whereas **29%** KIs reported **no one** had, **16%** KIs reported **most** people, and **8%** KIs reported **about half** had access.

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

Open hole	50%	<div></div>
Open defecation	24%	<div></div>
Pit latrine without a slab or platform	13%	<div></div>
Pit latrine with a slab and platform	8%	<div></div>
Flush or pour-flush toilet	3%	<div></div>
Pit VIP toilet ⁷	3%	<div></div>

92% 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.