

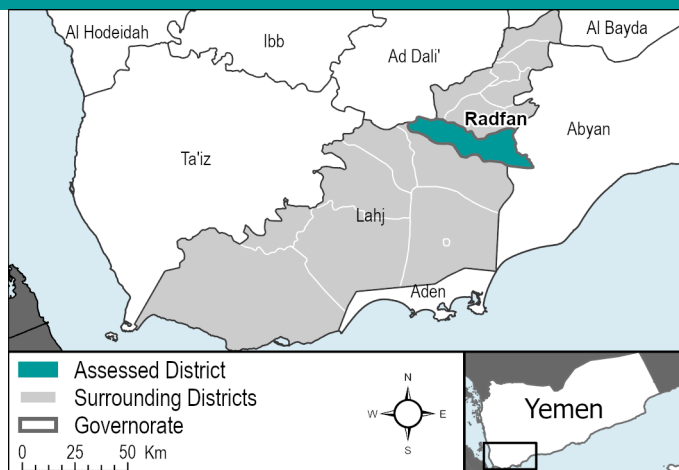
Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

Radfan District, Lahj Governorate

November 2021

The Yemen 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 common key informant (KI) interview tool is a community-level WANTS tool used in common priority districts. The findings below are based on three (n=3) common key informant (KI) interviews conducted across three communities in Radfan district, Lahj governorate. KIs are reporting WASH Needs of their own communities. Data was collected by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) in November 2021.¹ These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Radfan district.



Demographics²

Total population in district	62,698
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district	2,119
Proportion of the population living with a disability	15%

Water

1/3 KIs reported that people in their community mainly relied on an **improved water source**⁵ for drinking water in the 30 days prior to data collection

2/3 KIs reported issues relating to taste, appearance or smell of water in the 30 days prior to data collection

Proportion of KIs reported water access problems in the 30 days prior to data collection⁶:

Water is too expensive 3/3

3/3 KIs reported that people in their community do not treat their drinking water. The following reasons and proportions were reported:

Due to the lack of materials 2/3
Don't know 1/3

Health

2020 Cholera Severity Score³ 3
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence rate⁴ 13%

Hygiene

All (3/3) KIs reported that only few people in their community had enough soap in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Sanitation

(2/3) KIs reported that for specific groups⁶ (minorities, IDPs, women, etc) in the 30 days prior to data collection faced problems in access to sanitation in the 30 days prior to data collection⁷

People with disabilities 1/2
Women/girls 1/2

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 3/3

(3/3) KIs reported that about half of people in their communities had access to functional latrines in the 30 day prior to data collection.

1) November data is the latest available secondary sources. 2) All demographic information is based on [UNOCHA 2021 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 [SMART Surveys 2016-2019](#), [EFSNA 2016](#). 5) 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. 6) KIs should select from the following specific groups: Women/girls, Men/boys, People with disabilities, Older persons, Marginalized people (minorities), and IDPs. 7) KIs could select more than one answer.