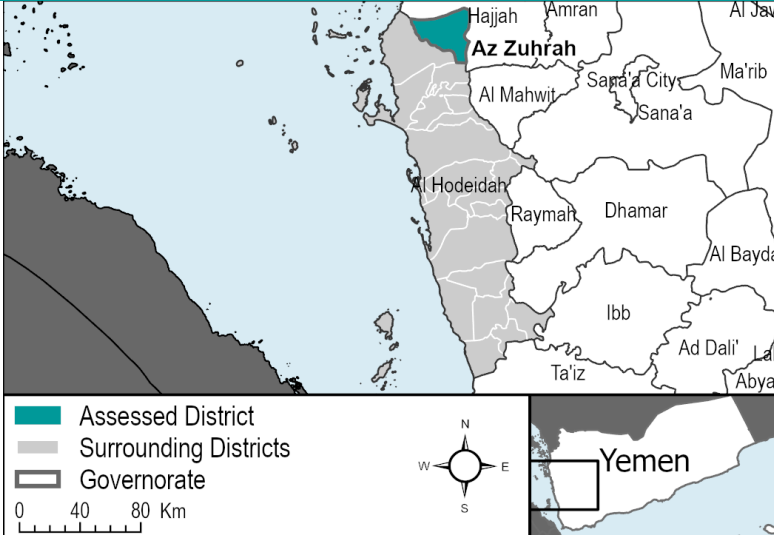


The Yemen Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster launched the WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS) with the support of REACH to provide high quality WASH data and inform more effective WASH programming and planning. The WANTS comprises a set of harmonized monitoring tools which, through partner data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

The common key informant (KI) interview tool is a community-level WANTS tool used in common priority districts. The findings below are based on twenty one (n=21) common key informant (KI) interviews conducted across 14 communities in Az Zuhrah district, Al Hodeidah governorate. The type of assessed localities were IDP sites and rural areas. KIs are reporting WASH needs of their own communities. Data was collected by Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and Danish Refugee Council (DRC) in July 2022. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Az Zuhrah district.



### Demographics<sup>1</sup>

Total population in district	235,049
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district	36,700
Proportion of the population living with disability	15%

### Water

8/21 KIs reported that people in their community mainly relied on an **improved water source<sup>4</sup>** for drinking water in the 30 days prior to data collection.

4/21 KIs reported **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:<sup>5</sup>

Waterpoints are too far	10/20
Waterpoints are difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities)	7/20
Water is too expensive	6/20
I don't know	5/20
Some groups (children, women, elderly, ethnic minorities, IDPs, etc.) do not have access to the water points point	5/20
Insufficient number of water points/ waiting time at water points	3/20
Water is not available at the market	2/20
Storage containers are too expensive	2/20

13/21 KIs reported that **no one** in their community **treat their drinking water**.



### Health

2020 Cholera Severity Score <sup>2</sup>	2
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence rate <sup>3</sup>	31%



### Hygiene

0/21 KIs reported that **no one** in the community had **enough soap** in the 30 days prior to data collection, whereas 8/21 reported few, and 4/21 reported half.



### Sanitation

4/21 KIs reported that **most people** in their communities had **access to a functional latrine** in the 30 days prior to data collection, while 1/21 KIs reported everyone and 9/21 KI reported half.

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

Flush or pour/flush toilet	10/21	<div></div>
----------------------------	-------	-------------

16/21 KIs reported that specific groups had **issues accessing sanitation** in the 30 days prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>

**Participating partner:**



1) All demographic information is based on UNOCHA 2022 Yemen Population projections. 2) 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. 3) 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](#). 4) 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. 5) KIs could select more than one answer. 6) KIs could select from the following specific groups: Women/girls, Men/boys, People with disabilities, Older persons, Marginalized people (minorities), and IDPs.