

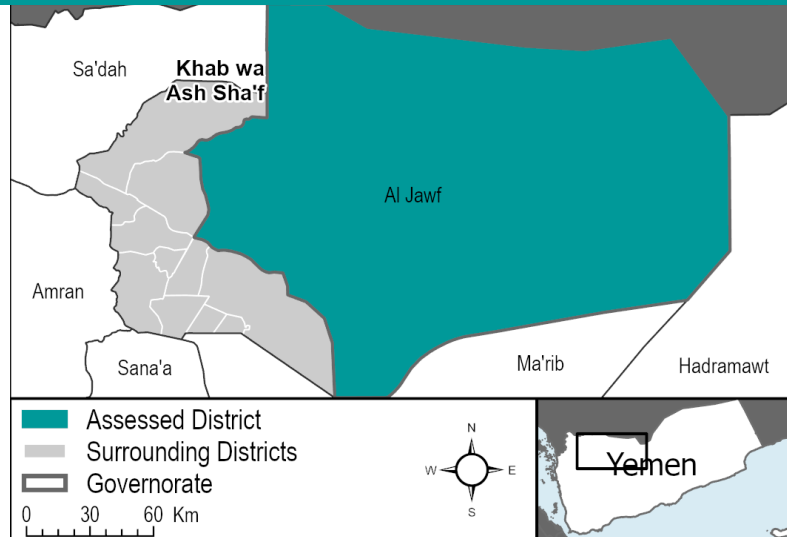
Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

Khab wa Ash Sha'f District, Al Jawf Governorate

October 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 forty-seven (n=47) cholera key informant (KI) interviews conducted across 46 communities in Khab wa Ash Sha'f district, Al Jawf governorate. The type of assessed localities were IDP sites. KIs are reporting WASH needs of their own communities. Data was collected by Peace and Development Association (PDA) in October 2022. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Khab wa Ash Sha'f district.



Demographics²

Total population in district	75,963
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district	4,082
Proportion of the population living with disability	15%

Water

0% 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.

0% 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:⁴

Water is too expensive	52%
Insufficient number of water points/ waiting time at water points	29%
Waterpoints are too far	11%
Storage containers are too expensive	3%
Waterpoints are difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities)	3%
Other	1%
Water points are not functioning or closed	1%

100% KIs reported that **few people** in their community **treated their drinking water** in the 30 days prior to data collection.



Health

2020 Cholera Severity Score ⁵	1
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence rate ⁶	12%



Hygiene

100% KIs reported that **few people** in the community had **enough soap** in the 30 days prior to data collection.



Sanitation

85% KIs reported that **few people** in their communities had **access to a functional latrine** in the 30 days prior to data collection, whereas **15%** KIs reported none had access to a functional latrine.

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

Hanging toilet/latrine	85%	<div></div>
Open defecation	13%	<div></div>
Flush or pour/flush toilet	2%	<div></div>

100% KIs reported that specific groups had **issues accessing sanitation** in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Participating partner:



WASH Cluster
Water Sanitation Hygiene

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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](#).