

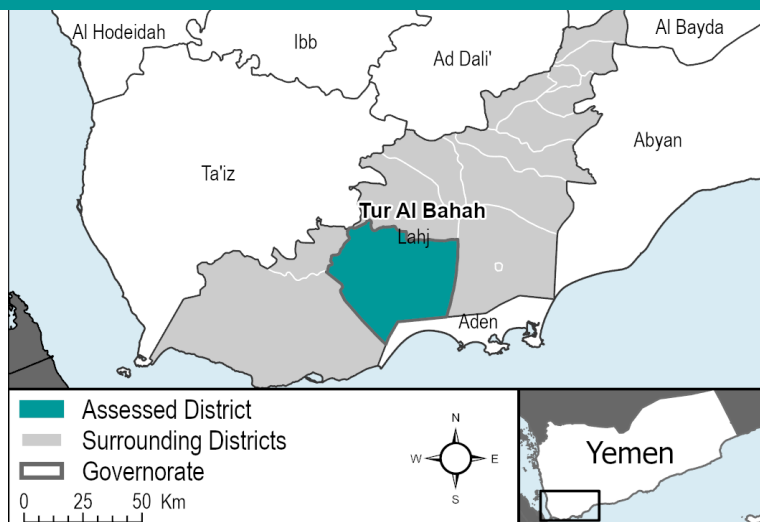
Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

Tur Al Bahah District, Lahj Governorate

November 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 common key informant (KI) interview tool is a community-level WANTS tool used in common priority districts. The findings below are based on 3 common key informant (KI) interviews conducted across two communities in Tur Al Bahah district, Lahj governorate. The type of assessed localities were rural areas. KIs are reporting WASH needs of their own communities. Data was collected by Save the Children International (SCI) in November 2022. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Tur Al Bahah district.



Demographics¹

Total population in district	71,944
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district	4,288
Proportion of the population living with disability	15%

Health

2020 Cholera Severity Score ²	1
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence rate ³	13%

Water

2/3 KIs reported that people in their community mainly relied on an **improved water source⁴** for drinking water in the 30 days prior to data collection.

2/3 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:⁵

Water is too expensive	2/3
Waterpoints are too far	2/3
Waterpoints are difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities)	1/3

2/3 KIs reported **few** people in their community **treated their drinking water** in the 30 days prior to data collection, while **1/3** KIs reported that **no one** treated their water.

Hygiene

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

Sanitation

All (3/3) KIs reported that **few** people in their communities had **access to a functional latrine** in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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

Pit latrine with a slab and platform	2/3	<div><div></div></div>
Pit VIP toilet	1/3	<div><div></div></div>

1/3 KIs reported that specific groups had **issues accessing sanitation** in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁷

Participating partner:



Save the Children

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) Pit VIP toilet is a ventilated improved pit latrine, latrine that has a pipe that allows for ventilation to reduce odour and flies. 7) KIs could select from the following specific groups: Women/girls, Men/boys, People with disabilities, Older persons, Marginalized people (minorities), and IDPs.