

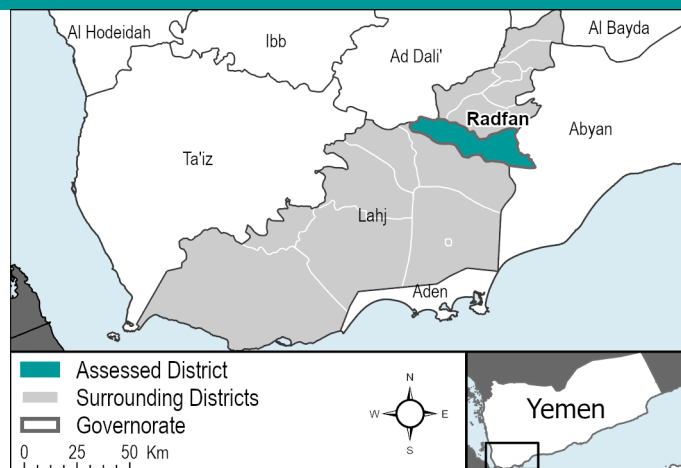
Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

Radfan District, Lahj Governorate

August 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 MEDAIR in June 2021¹. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Radfan district.



Demographics²

Total population in district	44,970
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district	4874
Proportion of the population living with a disability	15%

Health

2020 Cholera Severity Score ³	2
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence rate ⁴	9%

Water

0/3 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

0/3 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	<div></div>
Waterpoints are too far	3/3	<div></div>
Waterpoints are difficult to reach	3/3	<div></div>
Storage containers are too expensive	2/3	<div></div>
Waiting time at water points	1/3	<div></div>

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

Because they can't afford it	2/3
Don't know how to treat water	1/3

Hygiene

Estimated proportion of people in the community with enough soap in the 30 days prior to data collection, as reported by KIs:

All	0/3
Most people	0/3
About half	1/3
Few	1/3
None	1/3



Sanitation

2/3 KIs reported that for specific groups (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 collection⁶

Elderly people	2/2	<div></div>
People with disabilities	2/2	<div></div>
Men/boys	2/2	<div></div>
Marginalized people (minorities)	2/2	<div></div>
Women/girls	2/2	<div></div>

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

Open defecation	2/3	<div></div>
Pit latrine without a slab	1/3	<div></div>

Estimated proportion of people in the community with access to functional latrines in the 30 days prior to data collection, as reported by KIs:

All	0/3
Most people	0/3
About half	2/3
Few	1/3
Refuse to answer	0/3
Don't know	0/3



1) June/July 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 could select more than one answer.

MEDAIR

each life matters



WASH Cluster
Water Sanitation Hygiene

REACH

Informing
more effective
humanitarian action