

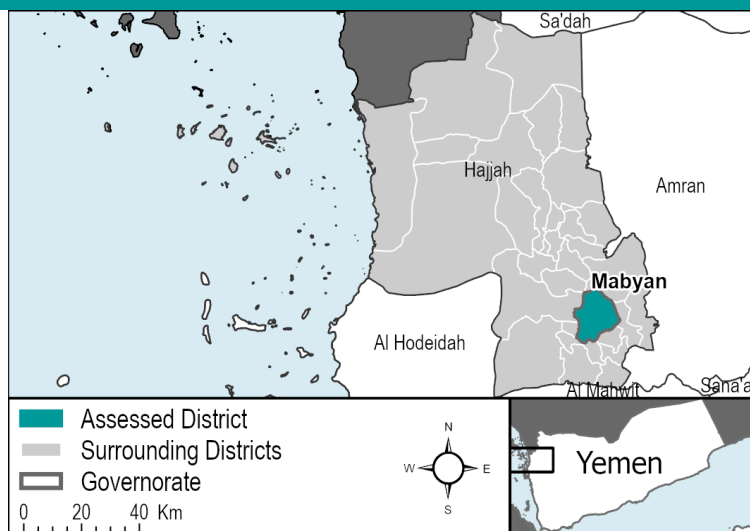
Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

Mabyan District, Hajjah Governorate

April 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 sixteen (n=16) common key informant (KI) interviews conducted across sixteen communities in Mabyan district, Hajjah governorate. The type of assessed localities were rural areas. KIs are reporting WASH needs of their own communities. Data was collected by RMENA in April 2022. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Mabyan district.



Demographics¹

Total population in district	86,745
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district	3,806
Proportion of the population living with disability	15%

Health

2020 Cholera Severity Score ²	5
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence rate ³	21%

Water

3/16 KIs reported that people in their community mainly relied on an **improved water source**⁴ for drinking water in the 30 days prior to data collection.

9/16 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 collection:⁵

Storage containers are too expensive	15/16	<div></div>
Waterpoints are too far	13/16	<div></div>
Some groups do not have access to the water points	12/16	<div></div>
Water is expensive	11/16	<div></div>
Waterpoints are difficult to reach	10/16	<div></div>
People don't like taste/quality of water	8/16	<div></div>
Water is not available at the market	8/16	<div></div>
Waiting time at waterpoints	4/16	<div></div>
Fetching water is a dangerous activity	3/16	<div></div>
Waterpoints are closed	3/16	<div></div>

16/16 KIs reported that all people in their community do not treat their drinking water.

Hygiene

16/16 KIs reported that half of people in the community had enough soap in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Sanitation

5/16 KIs reported that specific groups⁶ had issues in accessing sanitation in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁵

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

Flush toilet	11/16	<div></div>
Open defecation	5/16	<div></div>

7/16 KIs reported that few people in their communities had access to functional latrines in the 30 days prior to data collection whereas 5 KI reported no one and 4 reported half and few.

Participating partners:



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 SMART Surveys 2016-2019, EFSNA 2016. 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. 7) Pit VIP toilet is a ventilated improved pit latrine, latrine that has a pipe that allows for ventilation to reduce odour and flies.