

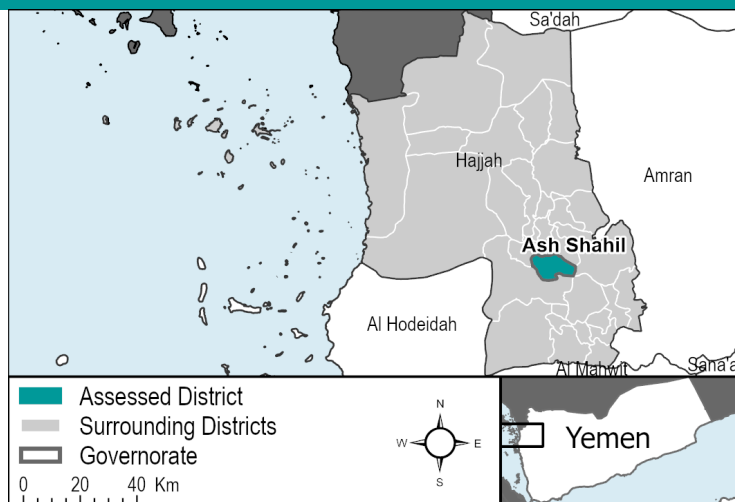
Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

Ash Shahil District, Hajjah Governorate

March 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 six (n=6) common key informant (KI) interviews conducted across six communities in Ash Shahil 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 March 2022. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Ash Shahil district.



Demographics¹

Total population in district 53,907

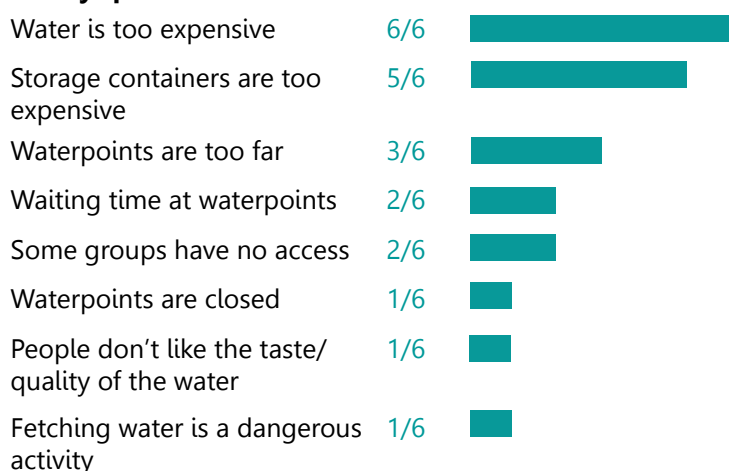
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district 673

Water

4/6 KIs reported that people in their community mainly relied on an **improved water source**² for drinking water in the 30 days prior to data collection.

2/6 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:³



2/6 KIs reported that people in their community do not treat their drinking water. The following reasons and proportions were reported:

Treating water takes too much time	1/2
Treating water costs too much money	1/2

Health

2020 Cholera Severity Score⁴ 5

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence rate⁵ 13%

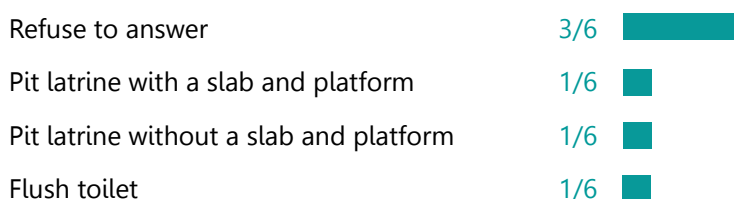
Hygiene

(3/6) KIs reported that about half of people in the community had enough soap in the 30 days prior to data collection, whereas the other three KIs said few.

Sanitation

(3/6) KIs reported that specific groups⁶ had issues in accessing sanitation in the 30 days prior to data collection.³

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



(3/6) KIs reported that most or about half of people in their communities had access to functional latrines in the 30 days prior to data collection whereas two reported the same for few and one refused to report.

1) All demographic information is based on UNOCHA 2022 Yemen Population projections. While no data is available yet in 2022 on the proportion of the population living with a disability, this proportion in 2021 was 15% of a total population of 50,122. 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. 8) Pit VIP toilet is a ventilated improved pit latrine, latrine that has a pipe that allows for ventilation to reduce odour and flies.