

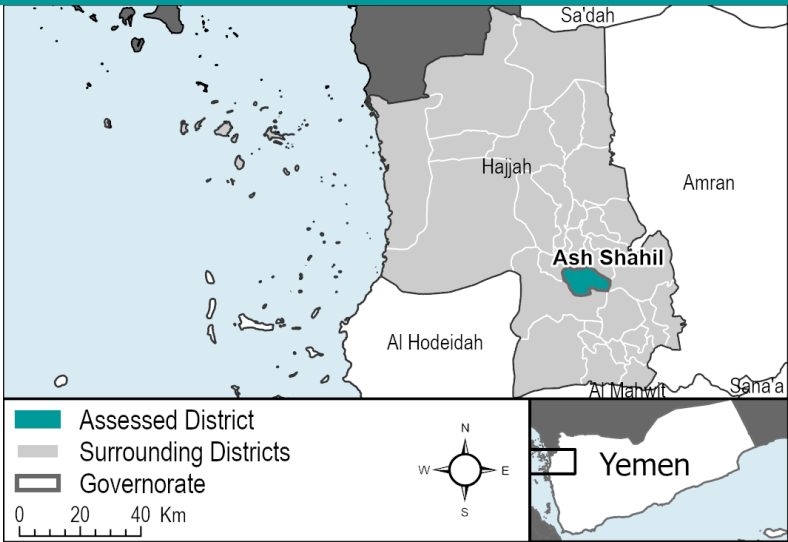
Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

Ash Shahil District, Hajjah Governorate

August 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 eight (n=8) cholera key informant (KI) interviews conducted across 8 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 August 2022. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Ash Shahil district.



Demographics²

Total population in district	52,711
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district	673
Proportion of the population living with disability	15%

Health

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

Water

0/8 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.

7/8 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	8/8
Waterpoints are too far	7/8
Storage containers are too expensive	3/8
Fetching water is a dangerous activity	2/8
Waterpoints are difficult to reach	1/8

7/8 KIs reported that **few people** in their community **treat their drinking water** in the 30 days prior to data collection, whereas 1/8 KI reported most.

Hygiene

6/8 KIs reported that **few people** in the community had **enough soap** in the 30 days prior to data collection, whereas 2/8 reported half.

Sanitation

4/8 KIs reported that **few people** in their communities had **access to a functional latrine** in the 30 days prior to data collection, whereas 2/8 reported few, and 2 KIs reported everyone and most people.

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

Open hole	7/8	<div></div>
Open defecation	1/8	<div></div>

7/8 KIs reported that specific groups had **issues accessing sanitation** in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁶

Participating partner:



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](#).