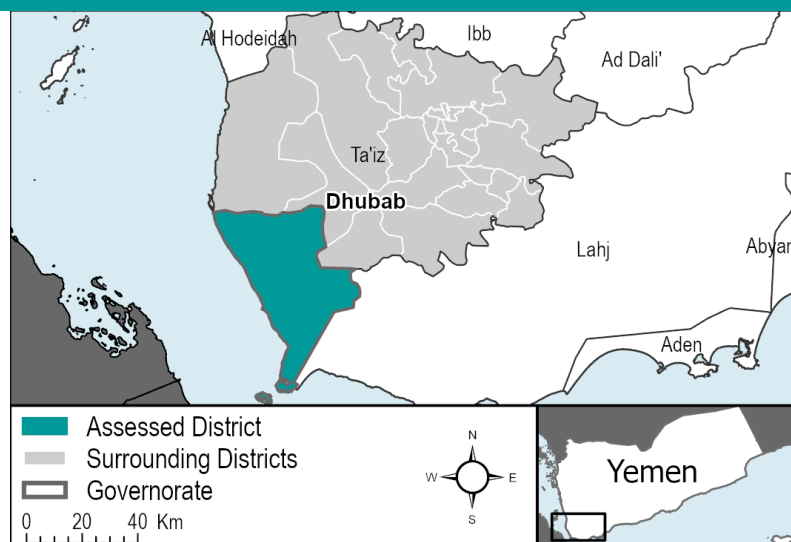


Dhubab District, Ta'iz Governorate

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 twenty-four (n=24) common key informant (KI) interviews conducted across 11 communities in Dhubab district, Ta'iz governorate. The type of assessed locality was rural. KIs are reporting WASH needs of their own communities. Data was collected by Solidarités International (SI) in June 2022. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Dhubab district.



Demographics¹

Total population in district	27,373
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district	4,619
Proportion of the population living with disability	15%

Health

2020 Cholera Severity Score ²	3
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence rate ³	28.5%

Water

11/24 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.

9/24 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

Waterpoints are too far	16/24
Water is too expensive	11/24
Storage containers are too expensive	2/24
Insufficient number of water points/ waiting time at water points	2/24
Water points are not functioning or closed	1/24

18/24 KIs reported that none of people in their community treat their drinking water, whereas 3 KIs don't know, 2 KIs reported few and 1 KI reported most.

Hygiene

9/24 KIs reported that most people in the community had enough soap in the 30 days prior to data collection, whereas 7 KIs reported half, 3 KIs reported everyone, 3 KIs reported few, and 2 KIs reported none, .

Sanitation

10/24 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 or pour/flush toilet	11/24	<div><div></div></div>
Open defecation	5/24	<div><div></div></div>
I don't know	3/24	<div><div></div></div>
Pit latrine with a slab and platform	3/24	<div><div></div></div>
Open hole	1/24	<div><div></div></div>
Pit latrine without a slab or platform	1/24	<div><div></div></div>

6/24 KI reported that most of people in their communities had access to functional latrines in the 30 days prior to data collection, whereas 6 KIs reported half, 6 KIs reported none, 4 KIs reported few and 2 KIs reported everyone.

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.