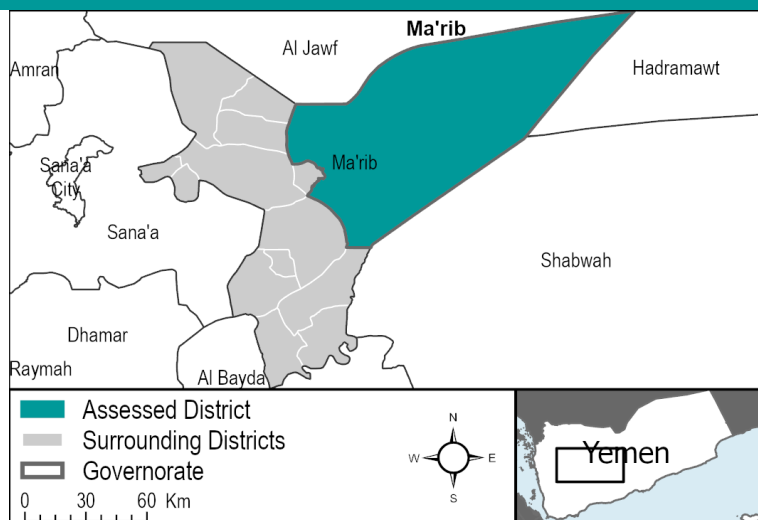


## Ma'rib District, Ma'rib Governorate

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 sixty-nine (n=69) common key informant (KI) interviews conducted across 54 communities in Ma'rib district, Ma'rib governorate. The type of assessed localities were rural, urban, peri-urban areas and IDP hosting sites. KIs are reporting WASH needs of their own communities. Data was collected by Human Foundation for Humanitarian Works, Human Access (HA), Yemeni Development Network For NGOs (YDN), and National Foundation for Development and Humanitarian Response (NFDHR) in October 2022. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Ma'rib district.



## Demographics<sup>1</sup>

Total population in district	177,709
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district	121,398
Proportion of the population living with disability	15%

## Health

2020 Cholera Severity Score <sup>2</sup>	1
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence rate <sup>3</sup>	7.9%

## Water

**38% KIs reported that people in their community mainly relied on an improved water source<sup>4</sup> for drinking water in the 30 days prior to data collection.**

**75% KIs reported issues related to taste, appearance or smell of water in the 30 days prior to data collection.**

**Percentage of KIs reporting water access problems in the 30 days prior to data collection:<sup>5</sup>**

Water is too expensive	64%
Storage containers are too expensive	61%
Waterpoints are too far	43%
Waterpoints are difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities)	42%
Some groups (children, women, elderly, ethnic minorities, IDPs, etc.) do not have access to the water points	28%
People don't like the taste/quality of the water	27%
Insufficient number of water points/ waiting time at water points	18%
Water points are not functioning or closed	13%
Fetching water is a dangerous activity	6%
Water is not available at the market	4%

**72% KIs reported that no one in their community treated their drinking water in the 30 days prior to data collection, whereas 22% KIs reported few had, and 6% KIs reported half population had.**

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 Yemen Nutrition Cluster Achievements Analysis 2020-2022. 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) Pit VIP toilet is a ventilated improved pit latrine, latrine that has a pipe that allows for ventilation to reduce odour and flies. 7) KIs could select from the following specific groups: Women/girls, Men/boys, People with disabilities, Older persons, Marginalized people (minorities), and IDPs.

## Hygiene

**54% KIs reported that few people in the community had enough soap in the 30 days prior to data collection, whereas 19% KIs reported half people had, 12% KIs reported most people had, 10% KIs reported no one had, and 1% KIs reported everyone had.**

## Sanitation

**35% KIs reported that few people in their communities had access to a functional latrine in the 30 days prior to data collection, whereas 33% KIs reported half the people had, 26% KIs reported most people had, and 6% reported everyone had.**

**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	39%	
Open defecation	19%	
Pit latrine with a slab and platform	14%	
Pit VIP toilet <sup>6</sup>	14%	
Open hole	6%	
Pit latrine without a slab or platform	6%	
Hanging toilet/latrine	1%	

**81% KIs reported that specific groups had issues accessing sanitation in the 30 days prior to data collection.<sup>7</sup>**

**Participating partners:**



YDN  
Yemeni Development  
Network For NGOs



NFDHR  
National Foundation  
for Development and Humanitarian Response  
المؤسسة الوطنية للتنمية والاستجابة الإنسانية



مؤسسة إنسان  
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Informing  
more effective  
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