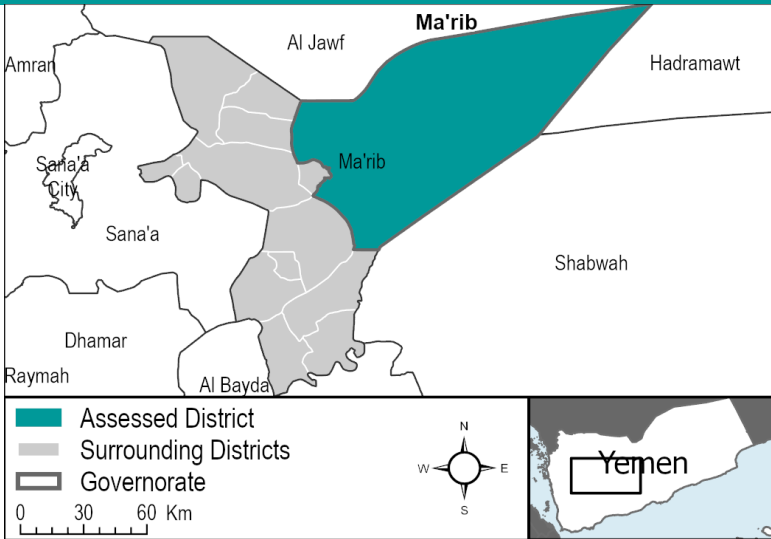# Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

Ma'rib District, Ma'rib Governorate

October 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 districts[1]. The findings below are based on eleven (n=11) cholera key informant (KI) interviews conducted across 9 communities in Ma'rib district, Ma'rib governorate. The type of assessed localities were IDP sites. KIs are reporting WASH needs of their own communities. Data was collected by Yemeni Development Network For NGOs (YDN) in October 2022. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Ma'rib district.

Map legend:
- Assessed District
- Surrounding Districts
- Governorate
- 0 30 60 Km
- Yemen

📊 Demographics[2]

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

💧 Water

9/11 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.

3/11 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]

Waterpoints are too far	9/11
Water is too expensive	8/11
Insufficient number of water points/ waiting time at water points	1/11

7/11 KIs reported that **few** in their community **treated their drinking water** in the 30 days prior to data collection, while 3/11 KIs reported no one had, and 1/11 KIs reported half the people had.

Participating partner:

YDN — Yemeni Development Network For NGOs

⚕ Health

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

🚰 Hygiene

6/11 KIs reported that **few people** in the community had **enough soap** in the 30 days prior to data collection, whereas 5/11 KIs reported half poeple had enough soap.

🚽 Sanitation

8/11 KIs reported that **few people** in their community had **access to a functional latrine** in the 30 days prior to data collection, whereas 2/11 KIs reported half the poeple had access, and 1/11 KIs reported most poeple had access.

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

Open defecation	5/11
Open hole	3/11
Flush or pour/flush toilet	2/11
Pit VIP toilet[7]	1/11

9/11 KIs reported that specific groups had **issues accessing sanitation** in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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

WASH Cluster Water Sanitation Hygiene

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