

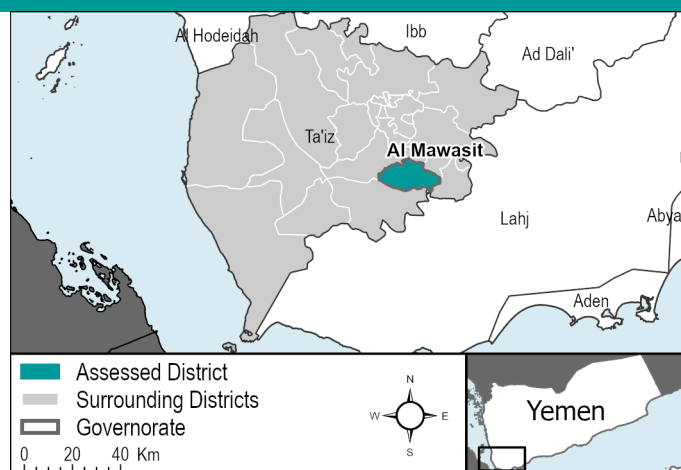
Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

Al Mawasit District, Ta'iz Governorate

January - February 2022

The Yemen 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 nine (n=9) common key informant (KI) interviews conducted across three communities in Al Mawasit district, Ta'iz governorate. The type of assessed localities were rural areas. KIs are reporting WASH Needs of their own communities. Data was collected by the Samaritan's Purse (SP) in January-February 2022. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Al Mawasit district.



Demographics¹

Total population in district	168,734
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district	19,836
Proportion of the population living with a disability	15%

Water

6/9 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

4/9 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 collection³:

Water is too expensive	7/9	
Waterpoints are too far	5/9	
Waiting time at waterpoints	3/9	
Storage containers are too expensive	2/9	
Waterpoints are closed	1/9	
Waterpoints are difficult to reach	1/9	
Some groups has no access	1/9	

6/9 KIs reported that people in their community do not treat their drinking water. The following reasons and proportions were reported:

Due to the lack of materials	2/6
Don't know how to treat water	2/6
No need to treat water	2/6

Health

2020 Cholera Severity Score ⁴	3
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence rate ⁵	15%

Hygiene

(6/9) 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 most or few.

Sanitation

(6/9) 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:

Hanging toilet	4/9	
Pit latrine with a slab and platform	3/9	
Pit latrine without a slab and platform	1/9	
Open defecation	1/9	

(4/9) KIs reported that about half of people in their communities had access to functional latrines in the 30 day prior to data collection whereas three reported the same for few and two reported most.

1) All demographic information is based on [UNOCHA 2021 Yemen Population projections](#). 2) 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. 3) KIs could select more than one answer. 4) 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. 5) 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](#). 6) KIs could select from the following specific groups: Women/girls, Men/boys, People with disabilities, Older persons, Marginalized people (minorities), and IDPs.