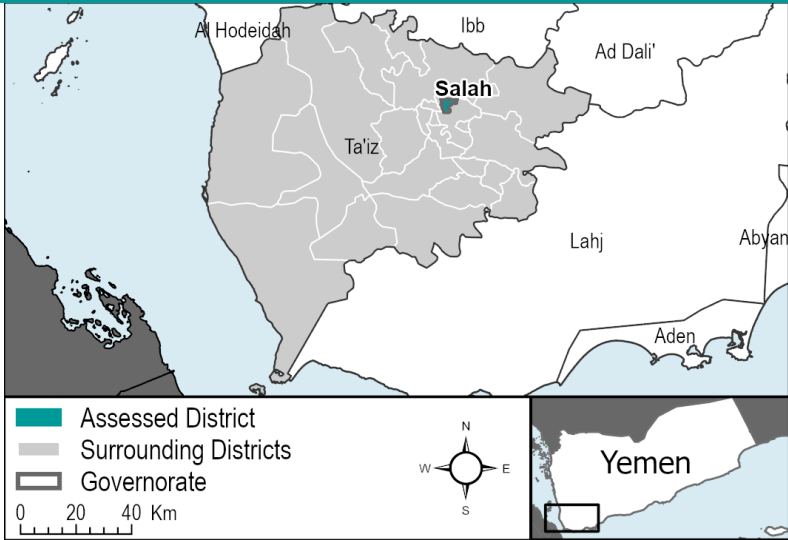


The Yemen Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster launched the WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS) with the support of REACH to provide high quality WASH data and inform more effective WASH programming and planning. The WANTS comprises a set of harmonized monitoring tools which, through partner data 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-six (n=26) common key informant (KI) interviews conducted across 9 communities in Salah district, Ta'iz governorate. The type of assessed localities were IDP site and urban. KIs are reporting WASH needs of their own communities. Data was collected by Assistance for Response and Development (ARD), Solidarites International (SI) in June 2022. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Salah district.



Demographics¹

Total population in district	91,039
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district	16,104
Proportion of the population living with disability	15%

Water

1/26 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.

20/26 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

Insufficient number of water points/ waiting time at water points	19/26
Water is too expensive	19/26
Storage containers are too expensive	17/26
Waterpoints are too far	11/26
Waterpoints are difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities)	10/26
People don't like the taste/quality of the water	8/26
Some groups (children, women, elderly, ethnic minorities, IDPs, etc.) do not have access to the water points	6/26
Water points are not functioning or closed	2/26
Fetching water is a dangerous activity	1/26

23/26 KIs reported that none of people in their community treat their drinking water, whereas 2 KIs reported few and 1 refused to answer.

Health

2020 Cholera Severity Score ²	2
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence rate ³	16%

Hygiene

17/26 KIs reported that none of people in the community had enough soap in the 30 days prior to data collection, whereas 8 reported few and 1 reported most.

Sanitation

19/26 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	26/26
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17/26 KI reported that few people in their communities had access to functional latrines in the 30 days prior to data collection, whereas 5 KI reported everyone and 3 KI reported none and 1 KI reported most.

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.