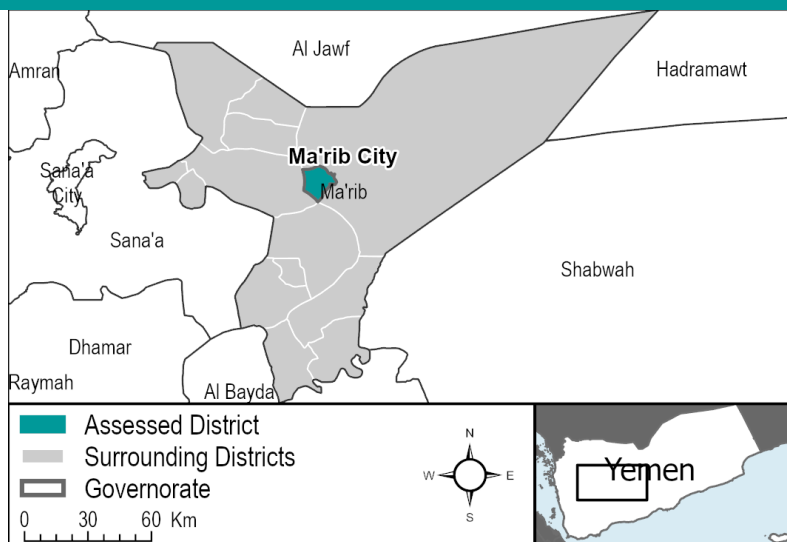


Ma'rib City District, Ma'rib Governorate

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 thirty one (n=31) common key informant (KI) interviews conducted across 2 communities in Ma'rib City district, Ma'rib governorate. The type of assessed localities were peri-urban and rural areas. KIs are reporting WASH needs of their own communities. Data was collected by Human Access (HA) in July 2022. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Ma'rib City district.



Demographics¹

Total population in district	680,370
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district	638,696
Proportion of the population living with disability	15%

Water

48% 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.

65% 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:⁵

Water is too expensive	100%
Storage containers are too expensive	87%
Some groups (children, women, elderly, ethnic minorities, IDPs, etc.) do not have access to the water points	3%
Insufficient number of water points/ waiting time at water points	3%
Waterpoints are too far	3%

71% KIs reported that **no one** in their community **treat their drinking water**.

Participating partner:



Health

2020 Cholera Severity Score ²	1
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence rate ³	8%

Hygiene

39% KIs reported that **few population** in the community had access to **enough soap** in the 30 days prior to data collection, whereas 42% reported half of the population had access to enough soap.

Sanitation

26% KIs reported that **few population** in their communities had **access to a functional latrine** in the 30 days prior to data collection, whereas 71% reported half.

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

Pit latrine without a slab or platform	61%	<div style="width: 61%;"></div>
Pit latrine with a slab and platform	16%	<div style="width: 16%;"></div>
Pit VIP toilet ⁷	13%	<div style="width: 13%;"></div>
Flush or pour/flush toilet	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>
Open hole	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>
Open defecation	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>

74% KIs reported that **specific groups** had **issues accessing sanitation** in the 30 days prior to data collection.⁶

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) 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.