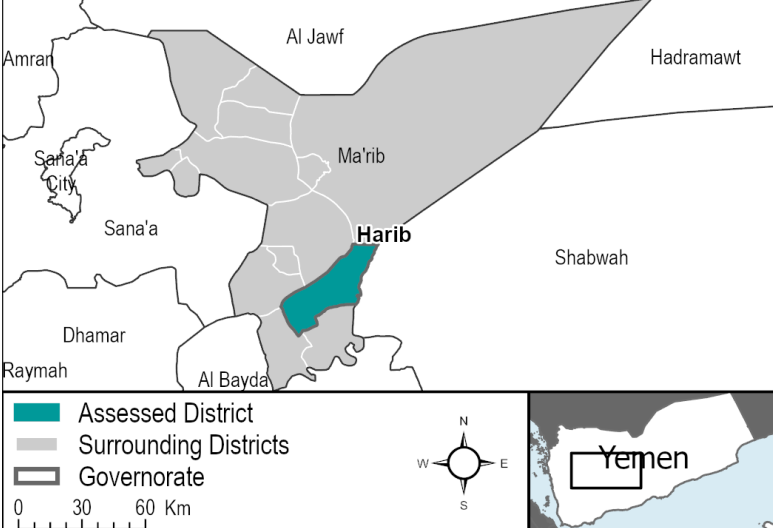


Harib District, Ma'rib Governorate

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 five (n=5) common key informant (KI) interviews conducted across 5 communities in Harib district, Ma'rib governorate. The type of assessed localities were urban, peri-urban, and rural areas. KIs are reporting WASH needs of their own communities. Data was collected by Collaboration, Access, Review, and Education (CARE) in October 2022. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Harib district.



Demographics<sup>1</sup>

Total population in district	51,769
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district	9,585
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

0/5 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.

5/5 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:<sup>5</sup>

Water is too expensive	3/5
People don't like the taste/quality of the water	2/5
Water points are not functioning or closed	2/5
Waterpoints are too far	2/5
Storage containers are too expensive	1/5

3/5 KIs reported that no one in their community treated their drinking water in the 30 days prior to data collection, whereas 2/5 KIs reported a few had.

Hygiene

4/5 KIs reported that few people in the community had enough soap in the 30 days prior to data collection, whereas 1/5 KIs reported half had enough soap.

Sanitation

3/5 KIs reported that half people in their communities had access to a functional latrine in the 30 days prior to data collection, whereas 1/5 KIs reported a few had access, and 1/5 KIs reported most people had access.

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	2/5	<div></div>
Hanging toilet/latrine	1/5	<div></div>
Open defecation	1/5	<div></div>
Pit latrine with a slab and platform	1/5	<div></div>

3/5 KIs reported that specific groups had issues accessing sanitation in the 30 days prior to data collection.<sup>6</sup>

Participating partner:



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.