

# Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

## Salh District, Ta'iz Governorate

June 2021

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 and cholera key informant (KI) interview tools are community-level WANTS tools used in common and cholera priority districts<sup>1</sup>. The findings below are based on sixty four (n=64) common and cholera KI interviews conducted in Salh district, Ta'iz governorate. Data was collected in June 2021 by Bena Charity For Human Development. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Salh district.



## Demographics<sup>2</sup>

Total population in district	84,080
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district	159,906
Proportion of the population living with a disability	15%



## Health

2020 Cholera Severity Score <sup>3</sup>	5
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence rate <sup>4</sup>	17%



## Water

0% KIs reported people in their community mainly relied on an improved water source<sup>5</sup> for drinking water in the 30 days prior to data collection

80% KIs reported issues relating to taste, appearance or smell of water in the 30 days prior to data collection

Proportion of KIs that reported water access problems in the 30 days prior to data collection:

Water is too expensive	86%
Storage containers are too expensive	78%
Some groups (children, IDPs, etc.) do not have access to the water points	48%
Waterpoints are difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities)	48%
Waiting time at water points	36%
Waterpoints are too far	28%
Fetching water is dangerous	27%
Other	11%

28% KIs reported that people in their community do not treat their drinking water. Of the 28 % KIs the following reasons and proportions were reported:

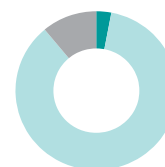
Because it's not needed	44%
Due to lack of knowledge	28%
Because it takes too much time	17%
Due to lack of materials	11%

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 2021 Yemen Population projections](#). 3) 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. 4) Combined GAM prevalence, % children 6-59 month with MUAC 125mm or less and/or WFH Z-score -2 or less. Based on [SMART Surveys 2016-2019](#), [EFSNA 2016](#). 5) 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. 6) KIs could select more than one answer. 7) Defined by the WHO as one that likely hygienically separates human excreta from human contact.

## Hygiene

Estimated proportion of people in the community having enough soap in the 30 days prior to data collection, as reported by KIs:

All	0%
Most people	0%
About half	3%
Few	86%
None	11%



## Sanitation

Proportion of KIs reported problems in access to sanitation for specific groups (minorities, IDPs, women, etc)<sup>6</sup> in the 30 days prior to data collection. The following groups were reported:

People with disabilities	97%
Women/girls	97%
Elderly	40%
IDPs	31%
Marginalized people (minorities)	28%

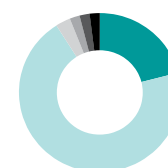
Main sanitation facility type used by people in the community in the 30 days prior to data collection, as reported by KIs:

Pit latrine without a slab	64%
Flush toilet	36%

36% KIs reported people in their community use improved sanitation facilities<sup>7</sup> in the 30 days prior to data collection

Estimated proportion of people in the community with access to functional latrines in the 30 days prior to data collection, as reported by KIs:

All	22%
Most people	70%
About half	3%
None	2%
Refuse to answer	2%
Don't know	2%



WASH Cluster  
Water Sanitation Hygiene

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