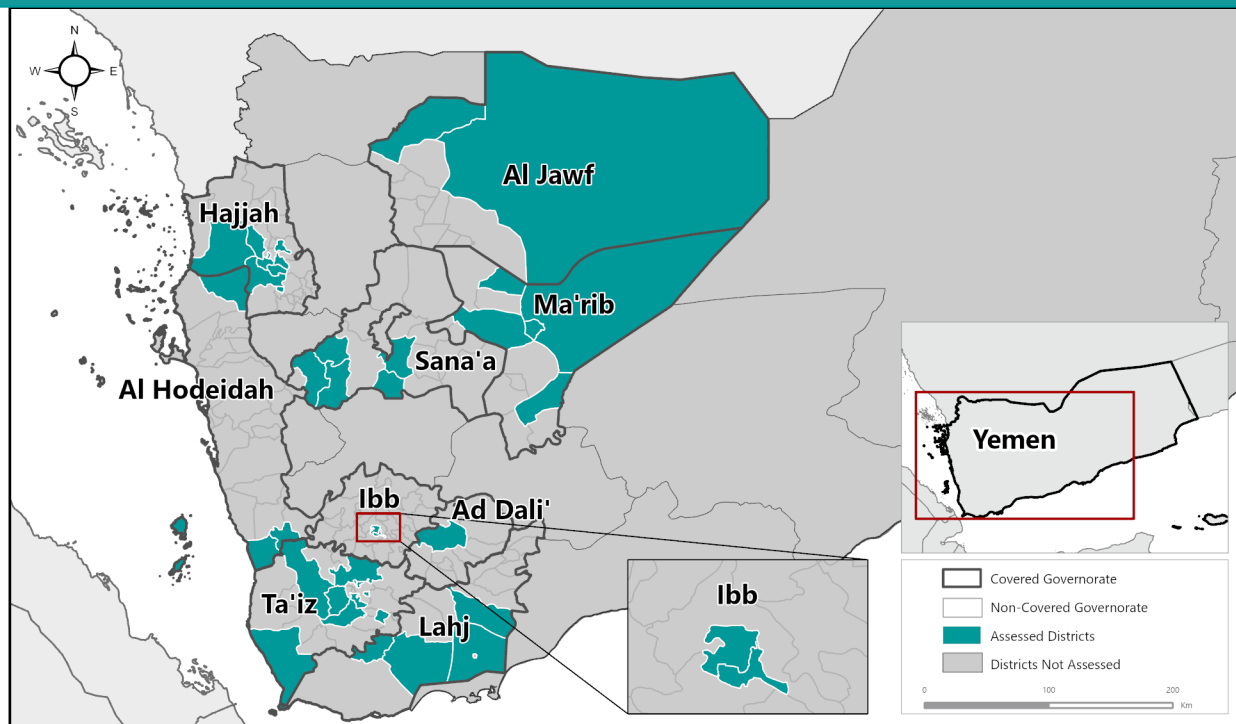


### INTRODUCTION

The Yemen Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster (YWC) launched the WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS) with the support of REACH to provide high quality WASH data and inform more effective programming and planning. The WANTS comprises a set of harmonized monitoring tools which, through partner data collection, provide updated information on WASH access and needs throughout Yemen.

This situation overview describes all YWC partner assessments carried out between July and December 2022, including 310 common key informant (KI) interviews, 1351 common household (HH) interviews, 617 cholera HH interviews, and 353 cholera KI interviews. The situation overview triangulates WASH assessment findings with secondary data sources.



### WASH RESPONSE UPDATES

The final 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) sets forth a strategy to provide humanitarian aid to the people of Yemen. It was estimated that 4.3 billion United States Dollars (USD) would be needed in 2023 to reach the targeted 17.3 million people (representing 80% of the total 21.6 million people in need).<sup>1</sup>

The YWC estimated that it would need approximately 270.9 million USD to provide WASH services to 9.8 million people out of a total 15.3 million people in need of WASH assistance in 2023.<sup>1</sup> In 2022, the Yemen humanitarian response was substantially underfunded, with almost every humanitarian sector having received about 50% or less of their HRP budgets. However, WASH was among the most severely underfunded sectors with only 25.3% of its target budget received. As of December 2022, only 76.6 million USD were received by the YWC and its partner organizations for providing WASH support.<sup>2</sup>

- In 2022, the YWC and partners provided support to 10.25 million people, or 78% of their target.<sup>3</sup>
- The coverage of WASH support varies among the thematic areas and targets set for 2022. Almost all (99%) of the targeted people were reached for the Thematic Activity 1 (TA1), sustained water system; 51% for the TA2, sustained sanitation system; 100% for the TA3, emergency water support; 80% for the TA4, emergency Sanitation Support, and 100% for TA5, the emergency hygiene support.<sup>3</sup>
- From July to December 2022, 63 YWC partners provided WASH activities in 244 districts across 21 governorates of Yemen.<sup>4</sup>

## HUMANITARIAN PROGRAM CYCLE

The 2023 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) estimates that 21.6 million people require some form of humanitarian assistance, with 13.4 million people in acute need. At least 15.3 million people are estimated to require support to access clean water and basic sanitation needs of which 24% of the people in need are women, 52% are children and 15% are persons with disability; these population groups face a specific constraints and various protection risks in accessing WASH services<sup>5</sup>

## FOOD INSECURITY and WASH

Access to sufficient water and adequate sanitation and hygiene is associated with malnutrition through the risk of infection from water borne diseases. Children are particularly vulnerable to this risk when exposed to poor sanitation conditions. As of December 2022, the Yemen Nutrition Cluster reported that 3,328 children aged 6-59 months live with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) with complication (in-patient) compared to 33,033 children aged 6-59 months live with (SAM) without complication (out-patient). Moreover, 72,785 children aged 6-59 months live with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). It was also reported that 62,969 pregnant and lactating women live with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM PLW).<sup>6</sup>

## CASH and WASH

In December 2022, the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) reported an increase of the food Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) cost by 24.5% in the Internationally Recognized Government (IRG), and 2.2% in the De-facto Authorities (Ansar Allah) (DFA), compared to July 2022. In addition, an increase in the exchange rate by 1.8% was recorded in the IRG. Furthermore, in December, no change in the water trucking price was reported in IRG; while water trucking prices in the DFA decreased by 23.6% in comparison with July. According to JMMI data, in December, the WASH MEB<sup>7</sup> cost increased by 3.4% in the IRG and decreased by 13.8% in the DFA compared to July. In IRG, the WASH MEB was measured at 30,389 Yemeni Rial (YER) in December, compared to 29,400 YER in July. In the DFA, it was measured at 15,082 YER in December, compared to 17,500 YER in July.<sup>8</sup>

## CONFLICT and Displacement

Between July and December 2022, a total of 1,686 fatalities were reported across Yemen due to a total of 2,795 conflict events consisting of: 554 battles; 19 riots; 1,971 explosions and incidences of remote violence; and 251 actions of violence against civilians.<sup>9</sup>

Displacement was largely driven by the ongoing conflict, from 01 January 2022 to 31 December 2022 a total number of 10,135 households (HHs) or 60,810 individuals experienced displacement at least once as per the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)<sup>10</sup>. Due to the reason of difficult weather conditions, IOM Yemen's DTM reported that in December 2022 10,620 migrants entered Yemen, compared to 9,212 in November 2022 (an increase by 15%).<sup>11</sup>

## CCCM and WASH

Between July and December 2022, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster assessed 995 out of 2,441 IDP sites through the CCCM Site Report tool. As part of this site-level assessment, Key Informants (KIs) reported that the majority (49%) of IDP sites have no access to WASH services within 30 minutes walk of the site; while 42% have inadequate access to WASH services, and only 9% have adequate access. Moreover, it was estimated that the vast majority (76%) of IDP sites have no access to waste disposal services; while 19% have inadequate access, with only 5% having adequate access to waste disposal services.<sup>12</sup>

In terms of the primary water source, 34% of KIs reported assessed sites used water trucking; 20% reported borehole; 13% reported unprotected well, water tank, or spring; and 11% reported piped water into a compound. Furthermore, more than a third (36%) of KIs reported the assessed sites used a covered pit latrine as their primary latrine type; 23% reported a flush latrine to a tank, sewage system, or pit; 22% reported open defecation; and 14% reported an open pit latrine. In relation to threats to IDP sites, 32% of KIs reported sites were at risk of infectious diseases, 24% reported risk of flooding, 23% reported risk of fire related incidents, 20% reported risk of conflict related incidents, and 18% reported risk of water contamination.<sup>12</sup>

**HOUSEHOLDS INTERVIEW (n=976):** the findings below are based on 976 common and cholera household interviews conducted in Abs, Aslam, Ku'aydinah, Ash Shahil, Al Mahabishah, Wadrah, Qafl Shammar, and Kuhlman Ash Sharaf districts in Hajjah governorate. Data was collected between July and December 2022 by Norwegian Refugee Council, Danish Refugee Council, RMENA for Human Relief & Development. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in the governorate where the interviews were collected.



## Water

**Percentage of households that reported in their community<sup>13</sup>:**

Used improved drinking water sources<sup>14</sup> 38%  
Had enough water for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing 37%

**Percentage of households using each type of main drinking water source:**

Water Trucking (Unimproved)	30%	<div></div>
Unprotected well (Unimproved)	22%	<div></div>
Protected well (Improved)	9%	<div></div>
Bottled water (Improved)	7%	<div></div>
Piped water into compound	7%	<div></div>
Piped water connected to public tap (Improved)	7%	<div></div>
Borehole (Improved)	6%	<div></div>
Unprotected spring (Unimproved)	5%	<div></div>
Unprotected rainwater tank (Unimproved)	3%	<div></div>
Protected rainwater tank (Improved)	2%	<div></div>
Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal) (Unimproved)	2%	<div></div>
Protected spring (Improved)	1%	<div></div>

**63% of households reported that they never treat their drinking water, whereas 27% reported that they sometimes do, and 9% reported always doing it.**



## Hygiene

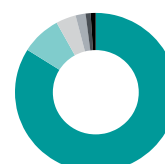
**Percentage of households using each type of handwashing device:**

Simple basin/bucket/pouring device, with no taps	45%
No device	32%
Tippy tap	10%
Buckets with taps	6%
Sink with tap water	5%
Other	3%



**93% households had issues accessing soap<sup>13</sup>. Of the households that reported issues, the following issues were reported:**

Soap is too expensive	84%
The market is difficult to reach/ too far away	8%
Soap is not available at the market	4%
Other	2%
Soap is not available at the market	1%
Going to the market is dangerous	1%



## Sanitation

**Percentage of households that reported that their household<sup>13</sup>:**

Used improved sanitation facilities <sup>15</sup>	33%
Share their sanitation facility with at least one other family	38%

**Percentage of households reported using each type of main sanitation facility type<sup>13</sup>:**

Open hole	35%	<div></div>
Open defecation	18%	<div></div>
Pit VIP toilet	13%	<div></div>
Pit latrine with a slab and platform	12%	<div></div>
Pit latrine without a slab or platform	10%	<div></div>
Flush or pour/flush toilet	9%	<div></div>
Bucket toilet	2%	<div></div>
Plastic bag	1%	<div></div>
Hanging toilet/latrine	1%	<div></div>

**Number of Households assessed per district**

Districts	Assessed households
Abs	256
Aslam'	196
Ku'aydinah	143
Qafl Shammar	108
Ash Shahil	94
Al Mahabishah	91
Wadrah	87
Kuhlman Ash Sharaf	1

**Participating partners:**



**KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW (n=296):** the findings below are based on 296 KIIs conducted across 7 districts in Hajjah governorates. KIs are reporting WASH Needs for their own communities. Data was collected between July and December 2022 by RMENA for Human Relief & Development, Danish Refugee Council, and Relief & Development Peer Foundation. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in the districts where the interviews were collected.



## Water

### Percentage of KIs that reported people in their community<sup>13</sup>:

Used an improved drinking water source <sup>14</sup> as their main source	26%
Experienced water quality issues	72%

### Percentage of KIs<sup>13</sup> that reported people in their community had water access problems<sup>16</sup>:

Waterpoints are too far	62%
Water is too expensive	58%
Storage containers are too expensive	30%
Waterpoints are difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities)	25%
Fetching water is a dangerous activity	20%
Some groups (children, women, elderly, ethnic minorities, IDPs, etc.) do not have access to the water points	19%
People don't like the taste/quality of the water	18%
Insufficient number of water points/ waiting time at water points	16%
Water points are not functioning or closed	5%
Other	3%
Water is not available at the market	3%
Do not know	2%

### 42% KIs reported people in their community do not treat their drinking water for the following reasons:

They don't have materials for water purification/ treatment	65%
They don't know any treatment methods	19%
There is no need as they feel water they collect is clean and does not need to be treated	10%
Treating water takes too much time	2%
Treating water costs too much money	2%



## Sanitation

### 85% of KIs<sup>13</sup> reported that specific groups (minorities, IDPs, women, etc) faced sanitation access problems<sup>16</sup>. The reported groups facing access issues are:

People with disabilities	52%
Elderly people	49%
Women/girls	43%
Men/boys	29%
Marginalized people (minorities)	17%
IDPs	13%
Other	1%

**43% of KIs reported few people (around 25%) in their community had access to a functional latrine<sup>13</sup>, whereas 22% reported half of the people in the community had access, 16% reported most people (around 75%) had, 14% reported no one did, and 4% reported everyone in the community had access.**



## Hygiene

**44% of KIs reported few people in the community (around 25%) had enough soap<sup>13</sup>, 29% of KIs reported around half of the people had, 14% of KIs reported most people (around 75%) did, 9% of KIs reported no one, and 2% of KIs reported everyone had access to enough soap.**

### Number of KIs assessed per district

Districts	Assessed KIs
Qafil Shammar	63
Ku'aydinah	62
Wadrah	57
Ash Shahil	54
Al Mahabishah	49
Abs	10
Aslam	1

### Participating partners:



**HOUSEHOLDS INTERVIEW (n=737):** the findings below are based on 737 common and cholera household interviews conducted in Maqbanah, Al Ma'afer, Jabal Habashi, Salah, As Silw, At Ta'iziyah, Dhubab, Al Misrakh, and Al Qahirah districts in Ta'iz governorate. Data was collected between July and December 2022 by Assistance for Response and Development, Yemen, Solidarites International, SOUL for Development, and Bana Charity for Human Development. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in the governorate where the interviews were collected.



## Water

### Percentage of households that reported in their community<sup>13</sup>:

Used improved drinking water sources <sup>14</sup>	26%
Had enough water for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing	27%

### Percentage of households using each type of main drinking water source:

Unprotected well (Unimproved)	46%
Water Trucking (Unimproved)	20%
Bottled water (Improved)	11%
Unprotected rainwater tank (Unimproved)	6%
Protected well (Improved)	4%
Piped water into compound (Improved)	4%
Protected rainwater tank (Improved)	4%
Piped water connected to public tap (Improved)	3%
Unprotected spring (Unimproved)	2%
Borehole (Improved)	1%
Protected spring (Improved)	1%

**86% of households reported that they never treat their drinking water, whereas 9% reported that they sometimes do, and 5% reported always doing it.**



## Hygiene

### Percentage of households using each type of handwashing device:

No device	58%
Simple basin/bucket/pouring device, with no taps	26%
Sink with tap water	8%
Tippy tap	4%
Buckets with taps	3%
Other	2%

### 94% households had issues accessing soap<sup>13</sup>. Of the households that reported issues, the following issues were reported:

Soap is too expensive	92%
Other	5%
The market is difficult to reach/too far away	3%
Soap is not available at the market	1%



## Sanitation

### Percentage of households that reported that their household<sup>13</sup>:

Used improved sanitation facilities <sup>15</sup>	54%
Share their sanitation facility with at least one other family	18%

### Percentage of households reported using each type of main sanitation facility type<sup>13</sup>:

Flush or pour/flush toilet	50%
Open defecation	31%
Hanging toilet/latrine	5%
Open hole	4%
Pit latrine with a slab and platform	4%
Pit latrine without a slab or platform	3%
Plastic bag	2%
Pit VIP toilet	1%

### Number of households assessed per district

Districts	Assessed households
Maqbanah	181
As Silw'	179
At Ta'iziyah	105
Dhubab	100
Al Misrakh	76
Salah	55
Al Qahirah	31
Al Ma'afer	9
Jabal Habashi	1

### Participating partners:





**KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW (n=100):** the findings below are based on 100 KIIs conducted across 6 districts in Ta'iz governorates. KIs are reporting WASH Needs for their own communities. Data was collected between July and December 2022 by Solidarités International and Assistance For Response and development. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in the districts where the interviews were collected.



## Water

### Percentage of KIs that reported people in their community<sup>13</sup>:

Used an improved drinking water source <sup>14</sup> as their main source	4%
Experienced water quality issues	72%

### Percentage of KIs<sup>13</sup> that reported people in their community had water access problems<sup>16</sup>:

People don't like the taste/quality of the water	47%
Insufficient number of water points/ waiting time at water points	46%
Waterpoints are too far	46%
Water is too expensive	44%
Waterpoints are difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities)	38%
Storage containers are too expensive	23%
Fetching water is a dangerous activity	16%
Some groups (children, women, elderly, ethnic minorities, IDPs, etc.) do not have access to the water points	14%
Water points are not functioning or closed	1%

### 100% of KIs reported people in their community do not treat their drinking water for the following reasons:

They don't know any treatment methods	53%
They don't have materials for water purification/ treatment	46%
There is no need as they feel water they collect is clean and does not need to be treated	1%



## Sanitation

### 91% of KIs<sup>13</sup> reported that specific groups (minorities, IDPs, women, etc) faced sanitation access problems<sup>16</sup>. The reported groups facing access issues are:

Women/girls	93%
People with disabilities	91%
Elderly people	89%
IDPs	77%
Marginalized people (minorities)	77%
Men/boys	44%
Other	3%

**69% of KIs reported no one in their community had access to a functional latrine<sup>13</sup> whereas 21% reported few people (around 25%) had access, 4% reported most people (around 75%) did, 3% reported everyone had access, and 2% reported around half had access.**



## Hygiene

**91% of KIs reported that no one in the community had enough soap<sup>13</sup>, 5% of KIs reported a few people (around 25%) had enough, 3% of KIs reported around half had, and 1% of KIs reported most people (around 75%) had enough access to soap.**

### Number of KIs assessed per district

Districts	Assessed KIs
Dhubab	36
Maqbanah	30
Al Misrakh	21
As Silw	8
Al Ma'afer	3
Jabal Habashi	2

### Participating partners:



**HOUSEHOLDS INTERVIEW (n=131):** the findings below are based on 131 common and cholera household interviews conducted in Hays, Az Zuhrah, and Al Khukhah districts in Al Hodeidah governorate. Data was collected between July and December 2022 by Danish Refugee Council, For Human Foundation for Development, RMENA for Human Relief & Development. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in the governorate where the interviews were collected. These findings are based on a reduced sample of households which is a limitation that must be considered when interpreting this findings.



## Water

### Percentage of households that reported in their community<sup>13</sup>:

Used improved drinking water sources<sup>14</sup> 32%  
Had enough water for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing 21%

### Proportion of households using each type of main drinking water source:

Water Trucking (Unimproved) 55%  
Protected well (Improved) 23%  
Unprotected well (Unimproved) 11%  
Piped water connected to public tap (Improved) 6%  
Borehole (Improved) 3%  
Illegal connection to piped network (Unimproved) 2%

**92% of households reported that they never treat their drinking water, whereas 4% reported that they sometimes do, 3% reported do not know and 1% reported always treat their water. The reasons reported for not treating the water were the following:**

We don't have materials for water purification 57%  
There is no need as the water we collect is clean and does not need to be treated 25%  
We don't know any treatment methods 11%  
Treating water costs too much 3%  
Treating water takes too much time 3%  
Do not know 1%



## Hygiene

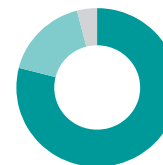
### Percentage of households using each type of handwashing device:

Simple basin/bucket/pouring device, with no taps 47%  
No device 34%  
Sink with tap water 7%  
Do not know 5%  
Other 5%  
Tippy tap 4%



**61% households had issues accessing soap<sup>13</sup>. Of the households that reported issues, the following issues were reported:**

Soap is too expensive 79%  
Other 17%  
The market is difficult to reach/ too far away 4%



## Sanitation

### Percentage of households that reported that their household<sup>13</sup>:

Used improved sanitation facilities<sup>15</sup> 77%  
Share their sanitation facility with at least one other family 15%

### Percentage of households reported using each type of main sanitation facility type<sup>13</sup>:

Pit latrine with a slab and platform (Improved) 62%  
Pit VIP toilet (Improved) 15%  
Open hole (Unimproved) 11%  
Do not know 8%  
Pit latrine without a slab or platform (Unimproved) 2%  
Plastic bag (Unimproved) 2%

### Number of households assessed per district:

Districts	Assessed households
Hays	111
Az Zuhrah'	17
Al Khukhah	3

### Participating partners:



**KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW (n=31):** the findings below are based on 31 KIIs conducted across 3 districts in Al Hodeidah governorates. KIIs are reporting WASH Needs for their own communities. Data was collected between July and December 2022 by Norwegian Refugee Council, Danish Refugee Council, and RMENA for Human Relief & Development. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in the districts where the interviews were collected.



## Water

### Percentage of KIIs that reported people in their community<sup>13</sup>:

Used an improved drinking water source <sup>14</sup> as their main source	35%
Experienced water quality issues	23%

### Percentage of KIIs<sup>13</sup> that reported people in their community had water access problems<sup>16</sup>:

Waterpoints are too far	53%
Water is too expensive	40%
Waterpoints are difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities)	33%
Some groups (children, women, elderly, ethnic minorities, IDPs, etc.) do not have access to the water points	27%
Water points are not functioning or closed	23%
Storage containers are too expensive	20%
People don't like the taste/quality of the water	20%
I don't know	17%
Insufficient number of water points/ waiting time at water points	17%
Fetching water is a dangerous activity	10%
Water is not available at the market	10%
Other	7%

### 64% of KIIs reported people in their community do not treat their drinking water for the following reasons:

There is no need as they feel water they collect is clean and does not need to be treated	50%
They don't have materials for water purification/ treatment	40%
Do not know	5%
They don't know any treatment methods	5%



## Sanitation

### 71% of KIIs<sup>13</sup> reported that specific groups (minorities, IDPs, women, etc) faced sanitation access problems<sup>16</sup>. The reported groups facing access issues are:

People with disabilities	82%
IDPs	68%
Elderly people	64%
Women/girls	36%
Men/boys	9%
Other	5%

**45% of KIIs reported half of the people in their community had access to a functional latrine<sup>13</sup>, whereas 23% reported most people (around 75%) had access, 19% reported few people (around 25%) had, 6% reported everyone did, and 3% reported no one in the community had access.**



## Hygiene

**42% of KIIs reported that few people in the community (around 25%) had enough soap<sup>13</sup>, 26% of KIIs reported not knowing the proportion of people having enough to soap, 19% of KIIs reported around half of the population, and 13% of KIIs reported most people (around 75%) had enough soap.**

### Number of KIIs assessed per district:

Districts	Assessed KIIs
Az Zuhrah	25
Al Khukhah	3
Hays	3

### Participating partners:





**HOUSEHOLDS INTERVIEW (n=157):** the findings below are based on 157 common household interviews conducted in Ma'rib City, Ma'rib, Raghwan, Sirwah, and Harib districts in Ma'rib governorate. Data was collected between July and December 2022 by Norwegian Refugee Council, Bana Charity for Human Development, Women Foundation for Development, and Collaboration, Access, Review, and Education. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in the governorate where the interviews were collected. These findings are based on a reduced sample of households which is a limitation that must be considered when interpreting this findings.



## Water

### Percentage of households that reported in their community<sup>13</sup>:

Used improved drinking water sources<sup>14</sup> 17%

Had enough water for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing 8%

### Percentage of households using each type of main drinking water source:

Water Trucking (Unimproved) 43%

Unprotected well (Unimproved) 27%

Bottled water (Improved) 15%

Illegal connection to piped network (Unimproved) 13%

Borehole (Improved) 1%

Piped water into compound (Improved) 1%

Piped water connected to public tap (Improved) 1%

**93% of households reported that they never treat their drinking water, whereas 7% reported that they sometimes do. The reasons reported for not treating the water were the following:**

We don't have materials for water purification 87%

There is no need as the water we collect is clean and does not need to be treated 8%

Treating water costs too much 3%



## Hygiene

### Percentage of households using each type of handwashing device:

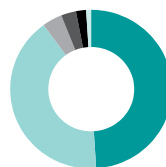
No device 49%

Simple basin/bucket/pouring device, with no taps 41%

Sink with tap water 4%

Tippy tap 3%

Other 2%

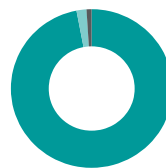


**87% households had issues accessing soap<sup>13</sup>. Of the households that reported issues, the following issues were reported:**

Soap is too expensive 97%

The market is difficult to reach/too far away 2%

Soap is not available at the market 1%



## Sanitation

### Percentage of households that reported that their household<sup>13</sup>:

Used improved sanitation facilities<sup>15</sup> 17%

Share their sanitation facility with at least one other family 8%

### Percentage of households reported using each type of main sanitation facility type<sup>13</sup>:

Open defecation 45%

Plastic bag 17%

Pit latrine without a slab or platform 16%

Pit latrine with a slab and platform 9%

Open hole 4%

Flush or pour/flush toilet 4%

Pit VIP toilet 4%

Hanging toilet/latrine 1%

### Number of households assessed per district

Districts	Assessed households
Ma'rib	60
Raghwan'	60
Sirwah	28
Harib	6
Ma'rib City	3

### Participating partners:



جمعية المرأة للتنمية  
Woman Foundation For Development

**KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW (n=158):** the findings below are based on 158 KIs conducted across 5 districts in Ma'rib governorates. KIs are reporting WASH Needs for their own communities. Data was collected between July and December 2022 by Human Access for Partnership and Development, Polish Humanitarian Action, Woman Foundation for Development, Human Foundation for Humanitarian Works, Sana'a Coalition for Relief and Development, Bana Charity for Human Development, Collaboration, Access, Review, and Education, Yemeni Development Network For NGOs, National Foundation for Development and Humanitarian Response. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in the districts where the interviews were collected.



## Water

### Percentage of KIs that reported people in their community<sup>13</sup>:

Used an improved drinking water source <sup>14</sup> as their main source	42%
Experienced water quality issues	72%

### Percentage of KIs<sup>13</sup> that reported people in their community had water access problems<sup>16</sup>:

Water is too expensive	76%
Storage containers are too expensive	50%
Waterpoints are too far	37%
Waterpoints are difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities)	29%
People don't like the taste/quality of the water	27%
Insufficient number of water points/ waiting time at water points	22%
Some groups (children, women, elderly, ethnic minorities, IDPs, etc.) do not have access to the water points	21%
Water points are not functioning or closed	7%
Fetching water is a dangerous activity	3%
Water is not available at the market	2%
Do not know	1%
Other	1%

### 68% of KIs reported people in their community do not treat their drinking water for the following reasons:

They don't have materials for water purification/ treatment	50%
They don't know any treatment methods	19%
Treating water costs too much money	17%
There is no need as they feel water they collect is clean and does not need to be treated	9%
I don't know	4%



## Sanitation

### 80% of KIs<sup>13</sup> reported that specific groups (minorities, IDPs, women, etc) faced sanitation access problems<sup>16</sup>. The reported groups with access issues are:

IDPs	65%
People with disabilities	65%
Women/girls	64%
Elderly people	63%
Marginalized people (minorities)	17%
Men/boys	11%
Other	1%

**44% of KIs reported few people (around 25%) in their community had access to a functional latrine<sup>13</sup>, whereas 34% reported around half of the population had access, 16% reported most people (around 75%) had, 3% reported everyone did, and 1% reported no one in their community had access.**



## Hygiene

**51% of KIs reported few people in the community (around 25%) had enough soap<sup>13</sup>, 20% of KIs reported around half of the people had, 16% of KIs reported no one did, 7% of KIs reported most people in the community (around 75%) did, and 1% of KIs reported everyone had enough soap.**

### Number of KIs assessed per district

Districts	Assessed KIs
Ma'rib	82
Ma'rib City	43
Raghwani	20
Sirwah	8
Harib	5

### Participating partners:



**HOUSEHOLDS INTERVIEW (n=58):** the findings below are based on 58 common household interviews conducted in Barat Al Anan, and Khab wa Ash Sha'f districts in Al Jawf governorate. Data was collected between July and December 2022 by Adventist Development and Relief Agency and Peace and Development Association. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in the governorate where the interviews were collected. These findings are based on a reduced sample of households which is a limitation that must be considered when interpreting this findings.



## Water

### Percentage of households that reported in their community<sup>13</sup>:

Used improved drinking water sources<sup>14</sup> 7%  
Had enough water for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing 2%

### Percentage of households using each type of main drinking water source:

Water Trucking (Unimproved) 93%  
Bottled water (Improved) 7%

**93% of households reported that they never treat their drinking water, whereas 5% reported that they sometimes do, and 2% reported always doing it. The reasons reported for not treating the water were the following:**

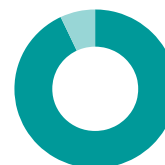
We don't have materials for water purification 93%  
There is no need as the water we collect is clean and does not need to be treated 4%  
We don't know any treatment methods 2%  
Other 2%



## Hygiene

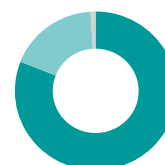
### Percentage of households using each type of handwashing device:

Simple basin/bucket/pouring device, with no taps 93%  
No device 7%



**98% households had issues accessing soap<sup>13</sup>. Of the households that reported issues, the following issues were reported:**

Soap is too expensive 81%  
The market is difficult to reach/ too far away 18%  
Soap is not available at the market 2%



## Sanitation

### Percentage of households that reported that their household<sup>13</sup>:

Used improved sanitation facilities<sup>15</sup> 0%  
Share their sanitation facility with at least one other family 26%

### Percentage of households reported using each type of main sanitation facility type<sup>13</sup>:

Open defecation 66%  
Hanging toilet/latrine 33%  
Open hole 2%



### Number of households assessed per district

Districts	Assessed households
Khab wa Ash Sha'f	57
Barat Al Anan'	1

### Participating partners:



**KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW (n=48):** the findings below are based on 48 KIIs conducted across 2 districts in Al Jawf governorates. KIs are reporting WASH Needs for their own communities. Data was collected between July and December 2022 by Adventist Development and Relief Agency and Peace and Development Association. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in the districts where the interviews were collected.



## Water

**Percentage of KIs that reported people in their community, within 30 days prior to data collection:**

Used an improved drinking water source <sup>13</sup> as their main source	0%
Experienced water quality issues	2%

**Percentage of KIs<sup>13</sup> that reported people in their community had water access problems<sup>16</sup>:**

Water is too expensive	88%
Insufficient number of water points/ waiting time at water points	48%
Waterpoints are too far	19%
Storage containers are too expensive	4%
Water points are not functioning or closed	4%
Waterpoints are difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities)	4%
Water is not available at the market	2%
Other	2%

**98% KIs reported people in their community do not treat their drinking water for the following reasons:**

They don't have materials for water purification/ treatment	98%
Treating water takes too much time	2%



## Sanitation

**100% of KIs<sup>13</sup> reported that specific groups (minorities, IDPs, women, etc) faced sanitation access problems<sup>16</sup>. The reported groups facing access issues are:**

Elderly people	98%
Women/girls	98%
People with disabilities	96%
Men/boys	96%
IDPs	90%
Marginalized people (minorities)	2%

**83% of KIs reported few people (around 25%) in their community had access to a functional latrine<sup>13</sup>, whereas 15% reported no one had, and 2% reported most of the population (around 75%) had access.**



## Hygiene

**100% of KIs reported few people in the community (around 25%) had enough soap<sup>13</sup>.**

## Number of KIs assessed per district

Districts	Assessed KIs
Khab wa Ash Sha'f	47
Barat Al Anan	1

## Participating partners:



**HOUSEHOLDS INTERVIEW (n=4):** the findings below are based on 4 common and cholera household interviews conducted in Manakhah, and Al Haymah Ad Dakhiliyah districts in Sana'a governorate. Data was collected between July and December 2022 by Adventist Development and Relief Agency. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in the governorate where the interviews were collected. These findings are based on a reduced sample of households which is a limitation that must be considered when interpreting this findings.



## Water

### Percentage of households that reported in their community<sup>13</sup>:

Used improved drinking water sources<sup>14</sup> 0/4  
Had enough water for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing 0/4

### Proportion of households using each type of main drinking water source:

Unprotected well (Unimproved) 2/4  
Unprotected spring (Unimproved) 1/4  
Water Trucking (Unimproved) 1/4

**3/4 of households reported that they never treat their drinking water, whereas 1/4 reported that they sometimes do. The reasons reported for not treating the water was the following:**

We don't have materials for water purification 3/3



## Hygiene

### Proportion of households using each type of handwashing device:

No device 2/4  
Simple basin/bucket/pouring device, with no taps 1/4  
Other 1/4

**3/4 households had issues accessing soap<sup>13</sup>. Of the households that reported issues, the following issues were reported:**

Soap is too expensive 2/3  
Other 1/3



## Sanitation

### Proportion of households that reported that their household<sup>13</sup>:

Used improved sanitation facilities<sup>15</sup> 1/4  
Share their sanitation facility with at least one other family 0/4

### Proportion of households reported using each type of main sanitation facility type<sup>13</sup>:

Bucket toilet 1/4  
Hanging toilet/latrine 1/4  
Open defecation 1/4  
Pit latrine with a slab and platform 1/4

### Number of households assessed per district:

Districts	Assessed households
Al Haymah Ad Dakhiliyah	2
Manakhah'	2

### Participating partner:





**KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW (n=9):** the findings below are based on 9 KIIs conducted across 5 districts in Sana'a governorates. KIs are reporting WASH Needs for their own communities. Data was collected between July and December 2022 by Adventist Development and Relief Agency and International Medical Corps. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in the districts where the interviews were collected.



## Water

### Proportion of KIs that reported people in their community<sup>13</sup>:

Used an improved drinking water source <sup>14</sup> as their main source	3/9
Experienced water quality issues	3/9

### Percentage of KIs<sup>13</sup> that reported people in their community had water access problems<sup>16</sup>:

Waterpoints are too far	5/9
Fetching water is a dangerous activity	3/9
Waterpoints are difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities)	3/9
I don't know	2/9
People don't like the taste/quality of the water	2/9
Water is too expensive	2/9
Water points are not functioning or closed	2/9
Storage containers are too expensive	1/9
Insufficient number of water points/ waiting time at water points	1/9

### 2/9 of KIs reported people in their community do not treat their drinking water for the following reasons:

They don't know any treatment methods	1/2
They don't have materials for water purification/ treatment	1/2



## Sanitation

### 2/9 of KIs<sup>13</sup> reported that specific groups (minorities, IDPs, women, etc) faced sanitation access problems<sup>16</sup>. The reported groups facing access issues are:

Do not know	1/2
Women/girls	1/2

### 5/9 of KIs reported most people in their community (around 75%) had access to a functional latrine<sup>13</sup>, whereas 2/9 reported no one had access, 1/9 reported everyone did, and 1/9 reported few people (around 25%) in their community had access.



## Hygiene

### 3/9 of KIs reported few people in the community (around 25%) had enough soap<sup>13</sup>, 3/9 of KIs reported about half of the people had enough, and 3/9 of KIs reported no one had enough soap.

### Number of KIs assessed per district

Districts	Assessed KIs
Manakhah	3
Al Haymah Ad Dakhiliyah	2
Bilad Ar Rus	2
Al Haymah Al Kharijiyah	1
Sanhan wa Bani Bahlul	1

### Participating partners:



**HOUSEHOLDS INTERVIEW (n=10):** the findings below are based on 10 common household interviews conducted in Adh Dhihar, and Al Mashannah districts in Ibb governorate. Data was collected between July and December 2022 by International Medical Corps. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in the governorate where the interviews were collected. These findings are based on a reduced sample of households which is a limitation that must be considered when interpreting this findings.



## Water

### Percentage of households that reported in their community<sup>13</sup>:

Used improved drinking water sources<sup>14</sup> 7/10  
 Had enough water for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing 1/10

### Proportion of households using each type of main drinking water source:

Borehole (Improved) 4/10  
 Water Trucking (Unimproved) 3/10  
 Protected spring (Improved) 2/10  
 Piped water connected to public tap (Improved) 1/10

**7/10** of households reported that they never treat their drinking water, whereas **3/10** reported that they sometimes do. The reasons reported for not treating the water were the following:

We don't have materials for water purification 7/7



## Hygiene

### Proportion of households using each type of handwashing device:

Sink with tap water 6/10  
 Simple basin/bucket/pouring device, with no taps 4/10

**9/10** households had issues accessing soap<sup>13</sup>. Of the households that reported issues, the following issues were reported:

Soap is too expensive 9/9



## Sanitation

### Proportion of households that reported that their household<sup>13</sup>:

Used improved sanitation facilities<sup>15</sup> 10/10  
 Share their sanitation facility with at least one other family 0/10

### Proportion of households reported using each type of main sanitation facility type<sup>13</sup>:

Flush or pour/flush toilet 7/10  
 Pit VIP toilet 3/10

### Number of households assessed per district:

Districts	Assessed households
Adh Dhihar	7
Al Mashannah'	3

### Participating partner:



**KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW (n=18):** the findings below are based on 18 KIIs conducted across 4 districts in Lahj governorates. KIs are reporting WASH Needs for their own communities. Data was collected between July and December 2022 by Danish Refugee Council and Save the Children International. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in the districts where the interviews were collected.



## Water

### Proportion of KIs that reported people in their community<sup>13</sup>:

Used an improved drinking water source <sup>14</sup> as their main source	13/18
Experienced water quality issues	3/18

### Percentage of KIs<sup>13</sup> that reported people in their community had water access problems<sup>16</sup>:

Water is too expensive	11/17
Insufficient number of water points/ waiting time at water points	10/17
Water points are not functioning or closed	3/17
Waterpoints are too far	3/17
Waterpoints are difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities)	2/17
Water is not available at the market	1/17

### 3/18 of KIs reported people in their community do not treat their drinking water for the following reasons:

They don't have materials for water purification/ treatment	2/3
They don't know any treatment methods	1/3



## Sanitation

### 2/18 of KIs<sup>13</sup> reported that specific groups (minorities, IDPs, women, etc) faced sanitation access problems<sup>16</sup>. The reported groups facing access issues are:

People with disabilities	2/2
IDPs	1/2
Men/boys	1/2
Women/girls	1/2

**11/18 of KIs reported everyone in their community had access to a functional latrine<sup>13</sup>, whereas 4/18 reported few people (around 25%) in the community had access, and 3/18 reported most people (around 75%) had access to a functional latrine.**



## Hygiene

**12/18 of KIs reported most people in the community (around 75%) had enough soap<sup>13</sup>, 5/18 of KIs reported few people (around 25%) had enough, and 1/18 of KIs reported around half of the population had enough soap.**

### Number of KIs assessed:

Districts	Assessed KIs
Tuban	11
Al Maqatirah	3
Tur Al Bahah	3
Al Malah	1

### Participating partners:



**Save the Children**



**KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW (n=3):** the findings below are based on 3 KIIs conducted across 1 districts in Ad Dali' governorates. KIs are reporting WASH Needs for their own communities. Data was collected between July and December 2022 by Save the Children International. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in the districts where the interviews were collected.



## Water

### Proportion of KIs that reported people in their community<sup>13</sup>:

Used an improved drinking water source<sup>14</sup> as their main source 1/3  
Experienced water quality issues 0/3

### Percentage of KIs<sup>13</sup> that reported people in their community had water access problems<sup>16</sup>:

Some groups (children, women, elderly, ethnic minorities, IDPs, etc.) do not have access to the water points 3/3  
Waterpoints are difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities) 2/3  
Storage containers are too expensive 1/3  
Insufficient number of water points/ waiting time at water points 1/3  
Waterpoints are too far 1/3

### 2/3 of KIs reported people in their community do not treat their drinking water for the following reasons:

They don't have materials for water purification/ treatment 2/2



## Sanitation

2/3 of KIs<sup>13</sup> reported that specific groups (minorities, IDPs, women, etc) faced sanitation access problems<sup>16</sup>. The reported groups that faced access problems were:

IDPs 2/2  
People with disabilities 1/2  
Marginalized people (minorities) 1/2  
Women/girls 1/2

2/3 of KIs reported most people in their community (around 75%) had access to a functional latrine<sup>13</sup>, whereas 1/3 reported few people in the community (around 25%) had access.



## Hygiene

2/3 of KIs reported few people (around 25%) in the community had enough soap<sup>13</sup>, and 1/3 of KIs reported no one in the community had enough soap.

### Number of KIs assessed per district:

Districts	Assessed KIs
Qa'tabah	3

### Participating partner:



**Save the Children**

## FOOTNOTES

- 1) OCHA, "Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2023".
- 2) OCHA Services, Financial Tracking Service. "Reaquirments Funding Yemen" December, 2022.
- 3) Yemen WASH cluster. Yemen - Humanitarian Dashboard January-December, 2022.
- 4) Yemen WASH Cluster Partners Presence (5W Matrix) January-December, 2022.
- 5) OCHA Humanitarian Needs overview 2023 issued December, 2022.
- 6) Yemen Nutrition Cluster Achievements Analysis 2020-2022.
- 7) The JMMI tracks the price and availability of all components of the WASH Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB). WASH MEB items are: soap, laundry powder, sanitary napkins, water, and water treatment tablets.
- 8) REACH: Yemen Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI).
- 9) ACLED Dashboard. Accessed on January 22, 2022.
- 10) IOM Yemen DTM Yemen Rapid Displacement Tracking issued 3 January, 2023.
- 11) IOM Yemen DTM FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY DASHBOARD December 2022.
- 12) Yemen CCCM Cluster IDP Hosting Site Monitoring Dashboard Accessed June, 2022.
- 13) Data was collected with a recall period of a month ahead to the data collection time. Data collection period was between July and December 2022.
- 14) Defined by the WHO as a source that, is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination.
- 15) Defined by the WHO as one that likely hygienically separates human excreta from human contact.
- 16) KIs could select more than one answer.