Yemen WASH Cluster Assessment

Marib City District, Marib Governorate, Yemen

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) crises, as deteriorating WASH infrastructure contributes to a cholera outbreak, and represents one of the underlying causes of malnutrition in the country.[1]

On behalf of the Yemen WASH Cluster, REACH coordinated a household-level assessment to provide an understanding of WASH needs, gaps, and priorities in 38 districts prioritized for famine and/or cholera interventions that also host a high concentration of Internally Displaced People (IDPs - 8% or more of the total district population).[2, 3]

Findings are based on data collection conducted from 4 September to 28 November 2018. Following a two-stage random sampling approach, representative samples of host community and IDP populations were collected in randomly-selected locations in Marib City district, Marib governorate. Interviews were conducted with 102 host community and 93 IDP randomly selected households in the district. Findings are representative at district level with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.

This factsheet provides an overview of the key findings of this assessment, for both IDPs and host community households in Marib City district.[4]

Assessed district
Assessed governorate

Marib
Marib City
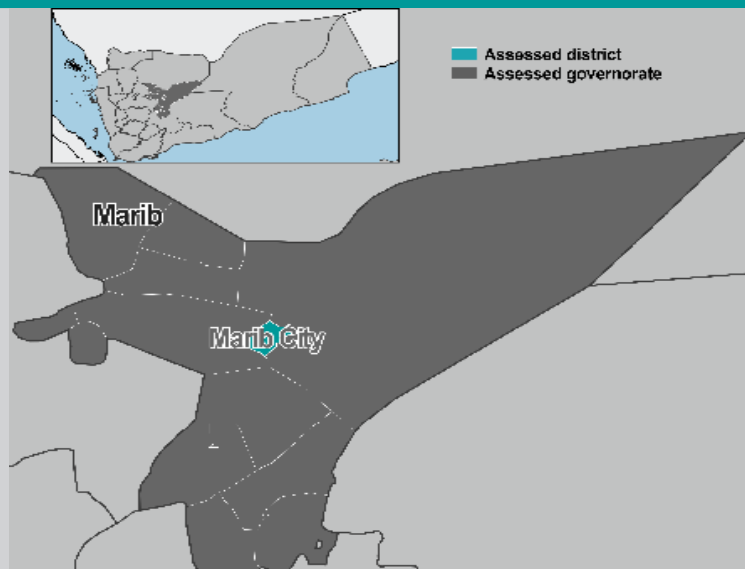
📊 Demographics

|	
Total population in district[5]	49,582
Total IDP population in district[6]	5,034
Average household (HH) size	7
Proportion of households headed by men	89%
Proportion of households hosting IDPs or extended family	17%
Average number of children under 5 per HH	1.2
Average number of persons with disabilities per HH	0.2
Average number of pregnant and/or lactating women per HH	0.8
Average number of adults over 60 years old per HH	0.8

⚕ Health

Number of suspected cases of cholera from January to August 2018[7]	2,175
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for 2018[8]	10%

💧 Water

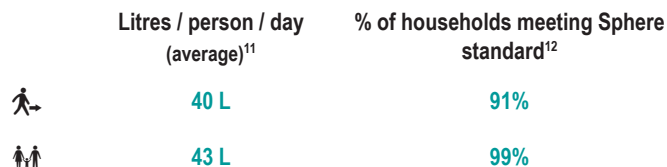**Proportion of households reporting the use of an improved water source as main source for drinking:**

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
[9]	89%		11%
[10]	65%		35%
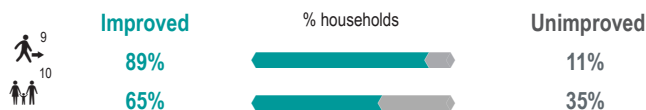
Proportion of households reporting issues relating to taste, appearance, or smell of accessible water:

	No issue	% households	Issue reported
	11%		89%
	23%		77%
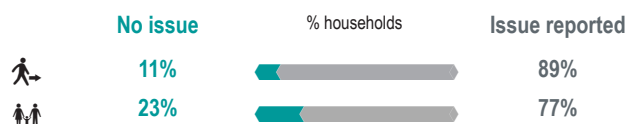
Proportion of households reporting treating their drinking water:

	Treat water	% households	Do not treat water
	9%		91%
	28%		72%
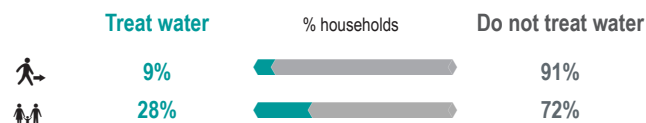
Number of litres of water (per person) collected last time water was accessed:

	Litres / person / day (average)[11]	% of households meeting Sphere standard[12]
	40 L	91%
	43 L	99%

Proportion of households reporting having met household water needs (i.e. for drinking, cooking and washing) in the 30 days prior to data collection:

	Met needs	% households	Did not meet needs
	37%		63%
	47%		53%
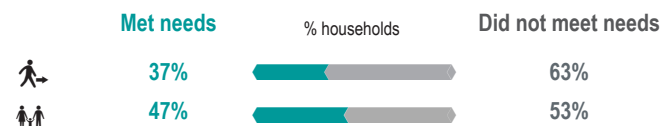
Proportion of households reporting taking over 30 minutes to collect water[13]:

	30 min or less	% households	More than 30 min
	68%		32%
	71%		29%

WASH Cluster
Water Sanitation Hygiene

For more information on this profile please contact:
REACH, reach.yemen@reach-initiative.org

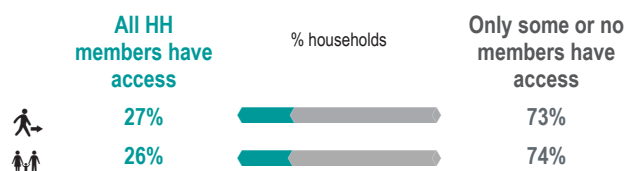**REACH** Informing more effective humanitarian action

🚽 Sanitation

Proportion of households reporting having access to latrines:

	All HH members have access	% households	Only some or no members have access
🚶	27%		73%
👪	26%		74%

Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting sharing latrines with people other than HH members:

	Not sharing	% households	Sharing
🚶	77%		23%
👪	59%		41%
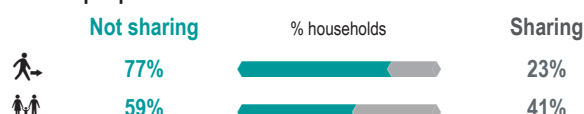
Proportion of households with access to latrines reporting having access to an improved latrine[14]:

	Improved	% households	Unimproved
🚶	79%		21%
👪	85%		15%
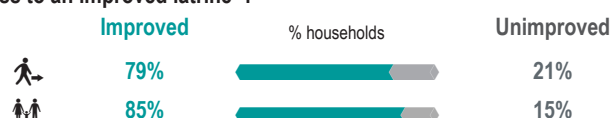
Most commonly reported methods of garbage disposal:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
🚶	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (55%)	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (37%)	Garbage is left in street containers by household and collected through public system (5%)
👪	Garbage is left in street by household and collected through public system (58%)	Garbage is left in public areas and not collected (23%)	Garbage is buried or burned (15%)

**Proportion of households reporting presence of visible wastewater in the vicinity of their household[15]:**

	No wastewater	% households	Visible wastewater
🚶	41%		59%
👪	58%		42%
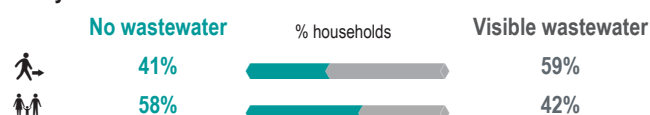
🚰 Hygiene

Proportion of households reporting having and using soap:

	Have and use soap	% households	Do not have soap and/or do not use it
🚶	10%		90%
👪	12%		88%
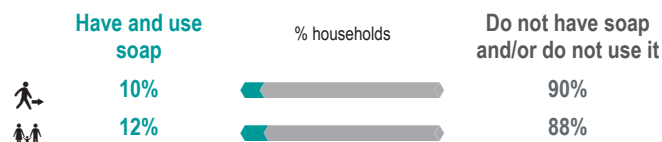
Main reported reasons for not having soap[16]:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
🚶	We cannot afford it (100%)	NA	NA
👪	We cannot afford it (100%)	NA	NA

Proportion of households reporting washing their hands after at least two critical times[17]:

	Washing hands	% households	Not washing hands
🚶	99%		1%
👪	99%		1%
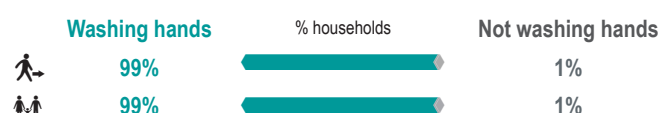
Top WASH items households reported needing, but were unable to afford[18]:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
🚶	Sanitary pads (99%)	Washing powder, toothpaste, toothbrush, water treatment (98%)	Bar of soap, jerry can / bucket, shampoo (95%)
👪	Toothpaste, toothbrush, shampoo (100%)	Sanitary pads, water treatment (99%)	Disposable diapers (98%)

Overall, 10% of IDP households and 46% of host community households reported receiving assistance in the six months prior to data collection. Of those, most common types of WASH assistance received were:

	First most reported	Second most reported	Third most reported
🚶	Chlorine tablets; basic/consumable hygiene kits (10%)	NA	NA
👪	Chlorine tablets (39%)	Basic/consumable hygiene kits (36%)	Water containers (22%)

[14] Improved latrines include flush latrine to a tank/sewer system/pit and pit latrine-covered/with slab [15] Includes households reporting there is always, often (1-2 times per week) or sometimes (1-2 times per month) visible wastewater in the vicinity of their households in the 30 days prior to data collection. [16] Only includes households reporting not having soap. [17] Critical times include: before preparing food, after defecating, before eating, before feeding baby, after disposing of baby's faeces. [18] In some cases, more than one WASH item was reported by the same proportion of households in the district.