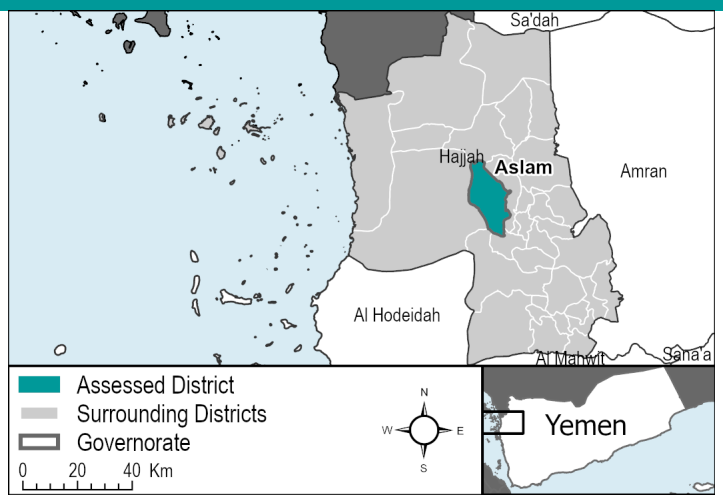
Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

Aslam District, Hajjah Governorate

July 2022

The Yemen WASH Cluster launched the WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS) with the support of REACH to provide high quality WASH needs 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 household interview tool are household-level WANTS tool used in common priority districts. The findings below are based on 196 household interviews conducted across 44 communities in Aslam district, Hajjah governorate. Data was collected in July 2022 by Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). The type of assessed localities were IDP hosting sites and rural areas. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Aslam district.



Demographics[1]

Total population in district	89,754
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district	17,166
Proportion of the population living with a disability	15%

Water

% of households who reported using multiple water sources	61%
% of households who reported travelling >30min to fetch water	0%
% of households who reported having enough water for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing in the 30 days prior to data collection	40%
% of households who reported treating their drinking water	13%

Proportion of households reported using each type of main drinking water source in the 30 days prior to data collection:

Water Trucking(Unimproved)	22%
Unprotected well(Unimproved)	21%
Bottled water(Improved)	20%
Protected well(Improved)	14%
Piped water connected to public tap(Improved)	11%
Piped water into compound(Improved)	10%
Borehole(Improved)	1%
Protected rainwater tank(Improved)	1%

43% of households were found to rely on unimproved water sources[2] in the 30 days prior to data collection.

42% of households reported having issues related to the smell, taste and/or appearance of their water in the 30 days prior to data collection. The following issues were reported:[3]

Bad taste	65%
Bad appearance	19%
Bad smell	14%

Hygiene

61% of the households reported having soap available at place for handwashing

Proportion of households reported using each type of main handwashing device in the 30 days prior to data collection:

Simple basin/bucket/pouring device, with no taps	54%
No device	33%
Buckets with taps	4%
Other	4%
Sink with tap water	3%
Tippy tap	3%

98% of households reported having issues accessing soap in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of the households that reported issues, the following issues were reported:

Soap is too expensive	61%
The market is difficult to reach/too far away	17%
The soap sold in the market is of bad/ inadequate quality	12%

Sanitation

Proportion of households reported using each type of main sanitation facility in the 30 days prior to data collection:

Pit VIP toilet (Improved)	27%
Open hole (Unimproved)	23%
Pit latrine with a slab and platform (Improved)	18%
Flush or pour/flush toilet (Improved)	11%
Open defecation (Unimproved)	11%
Pit latrine without a slab or platform (Unimproved)	8%
Other	3%

48% of households reported sharing their sanitation facility with at least one other family in the 30 days prior to data collection.

1) All demographic information is based on UNOCHA 2022 Yemen Population projections.
2) Improved drinking water source is as a source that, by nature of its construction, adequately protects the water from outside contamination, in particular from faecal matter.
3) Respondents could select more than one answer, results do not add up to 100%.

WASH Cluster
Water Sanitation Hygiene

Participating partners:

NRC NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action