

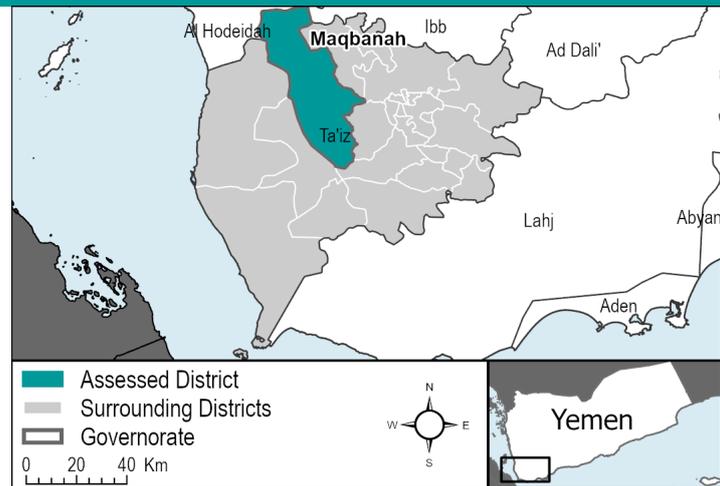
Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

Maqbanah District, Ta'iz 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 181 household interviews conducted across 46 communities in Maqbanah district, Ta'iz governorate. Data was collected in July 2022 by Assistance for Relief and Development (ARD) and SOUL for Development (SOUL). The type of assessed localities were IDP hosting sites, Peri-Urban, urban, and rural areas. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Maqbanah district.



Demographics¹

Total population in district	263,668
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district	24,569
Proportion of the population living with a disability	15%

Water

% of households who reported using multiple water sources	72%
% 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	44%
% of households who reported treating their drinking water	12%
% of households were found to rely on unimproved water sources ²	77%

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

Unprotected well(Unimproved)	41%
Water Trucking(Unimproved)	35%
Bottled water(Improved)	7%
Piped water into compound(Improved)	7%
Piped water connected to public tap(Improved)	3%
Protected well(Improved)	3%
Borehole(Improved)	2%
Protected rainwater tank(Improved)	1%
Protected spring(Improved)	1%
Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal)(Unimproved)	1%

46% 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	63%
Bad appearance	28%
Bad smell	9%

Hygiene

28% 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:

No device	57%
Simple basin/bucket/pouring device, with no taps	27%
Sink with tap water	8%
Buckets with taps	6%
Tippy tap	2%

96% 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	80%
Other	17%

Sanitation

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

Open defecation (Unimproved)	49%
Flush or pour/flush toilet (Improved)	34%
Pit latrine with a slab and platform (Improved)	6%
Open hole (Unimproved)	4%
Pit latrine without a slab or platform (Unimproved)	4%
Other	3%

16% of households reported sharing their sanitation facility with at least one other family in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Participating partners:



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%.