

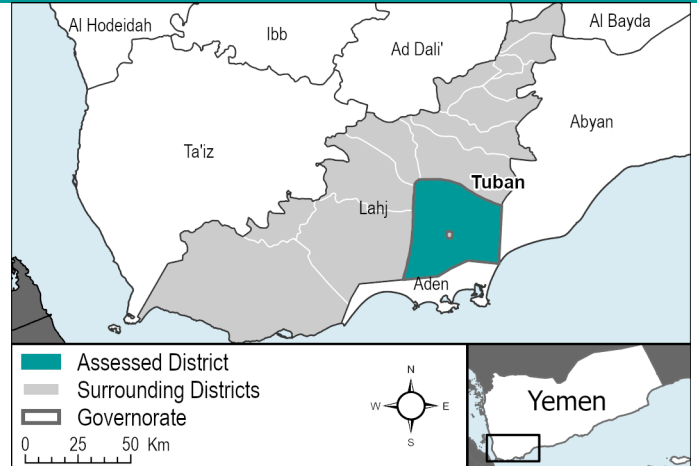
Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

Tuban District, Lahj Governorate

August 2021

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 tools are household-level WANTS tools used in common priority districts. The findings below are based on 197 household interviews conducted in Tuban district, Lahj governorate. Data was collected in June-July 2021¹ by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and MEDAIR. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Tuban



Demographics²

Total population in district	147,150
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district	34,580
Proportion of the population living with a disability	15%

Water

% of households who reported using multiple water sources	48%
% of households who reported traveling >30min to fetch water	12%
% of households who reported having enough water for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing in the 30 days prior to data collection	49%
% of households who reported treating their drinking water	10%

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

Piped water connected to public tap	36%	
Water trucking	24%	
Bottled water	15%	
Protected well	11%	
Piped water into compound	8%	
Borehole	4%	
Other	2%	

26% of households were found to rely on unimproved water sources³ in the 30 days prior to data collection.

29% 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:

Bad taste	86%	
Bad appearance	21%	
Bad smell	21%	

Hygiene

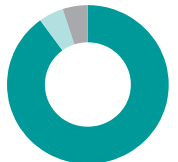
39% of the households reported having soap available at place for handwashing

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

No device	56%	
Simple basin/bucket, with no taps	23%	
Sink with taps	10%	
Other	7%	
Bucket with taps	3%	

72% 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	90%
The market is difficult to reach	5%
Other	5%



Sanitation

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

Pit VIP toilet	30%	
Open defecation	26%	
Flush toilet	22%	
Pit latrine with a slab	8%	
Hanging toilet	5%	
Pit latrine without a slab	4%	
Open hole	3%	
Plastic bag	2%	

31% of households reported sharing their sanitation facility with at least one other family in the 30 days prior to data collection.

1) June/July data is the latest available secondary sources. 2) All demographic information is based on [UNOCHA 2021 Yemen Population projections](#). 3) 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.