

Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

Mayfa'ah District, Shabwah Governorate

June 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 67 household interviews conducted in Mayfa'ah district, Shabwah governorate. Data was collected in June 2021 by Relief International (RI). These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Mayfa'ah district.



Demographics¹

| | |
|---|--------|
| Total population in district | 60,461 |
| Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district | 2,955 |
| Proportion of the population living with a disability | 15% |

Water

| | |
|---|-----|
| % of households who reported using multiple water sources | 24% |
| % of households who reported traveling >30min to fetch water | 10% |
| % of households who reported having enough water for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing in the 30 days prior to data collection | 88% |
| % of households who reported treating their drinking water | 0% |

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

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|--|
| Piped water into compound | 40% | |
| Water trucking | 39% | |
| Piped water connected to public tap | 14% | |
| Protected well | 6% | |
| Bottled water | 1% | |

39% of households were found to rely on unimproved water sources² in the 30 days prior to data collection.

45% of households reported having issues related to the smell, taste and/or appearance of their water in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of the households that reported issues, the following issues were reported:

| | | |
|----------------|------|--|
| Bad taste | 100% | |
| Bad smell | 23% | |
| Bad appearance | 13% | |

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:

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|--|
| Simple basin/bucket, with no taps | 46% | |
| Sink with taps | 28% | |
| Tippy tap | 12% | |
| No device | 9% | |
| Bucket with taps | 4% | |

64% 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 100%



Sanitation

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

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|--|
| Flush toilet | 70% | |
| Open hole | 16% | |
| Pit latrine with a slab | 9% | |
| Bucket toilet | 1% | |
| Pit latrine without a slab | 1% | |
| Pit VIP toilet | 1% | |

10% 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 2021 Yemen Population projections](#). 2) 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.