

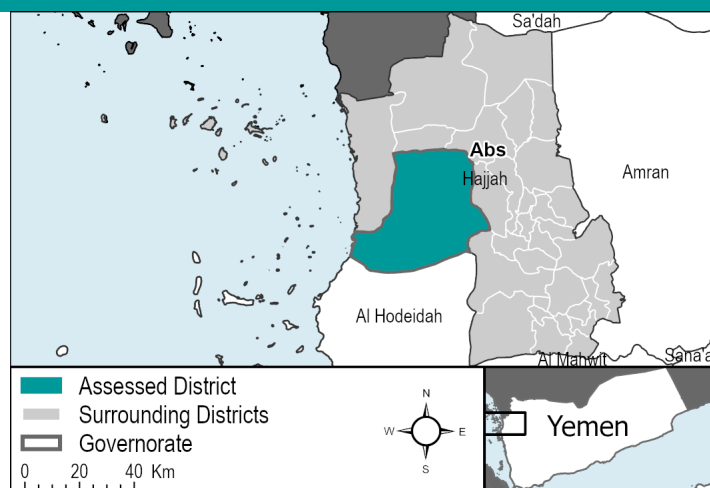
# Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

Abs 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 255 household interviews conducted across 24 communities in Abs district, Hajjah governorate. Data was collected in July 2022 by Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Danish Refugee Council (DRC). The type of assessed localities were IDP hosting sites, Peri-Urban, and rural areas. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Abs district.



## Demographics<sup>1</sup>

Total population in district	404,162
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district	276,391
Proportion of the population living with a disability	15%

## Water

% of households who reported using multiple water sources	53%
% 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	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:

Water Trucking(Unimproved)	20%
Borehole(Improved)	20%
Protected well(Improved)	17%
Unprotected well(Unimproved)	15%
Bottled water(Improved)	12%
Piped water connected to public tap(Improved)	10%
Piped water into compound(Improved)	5%

**35% of households were found to rely on unimproved water sources<sup>2</sup> in the 30 days prior to data collection.**

**57% 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:<sup>3</sup>**

Bad taste	76%
Bad appearance	15%
Bad smell	8%

## Hygiene

**41% 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	57%
No device	23%
Buckets with taps	9%
Sink with tap water	6%
Other	3%
Tippy tap	2%

**91% 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/too far away	5%
Other	5%



## Sanitation

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

Open hole (Unimproved)	33%
Open defecation (Unimproved)	22%
Pit latrine with a slab and platform (Improved)	20%
Pit VIP toilet (Improved)	10%
Flush or pour/flush toilet (Improved)	7%
Pit latrine without a slab or platform (Unimproved)	6%
Other	2%

**29% 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%.