

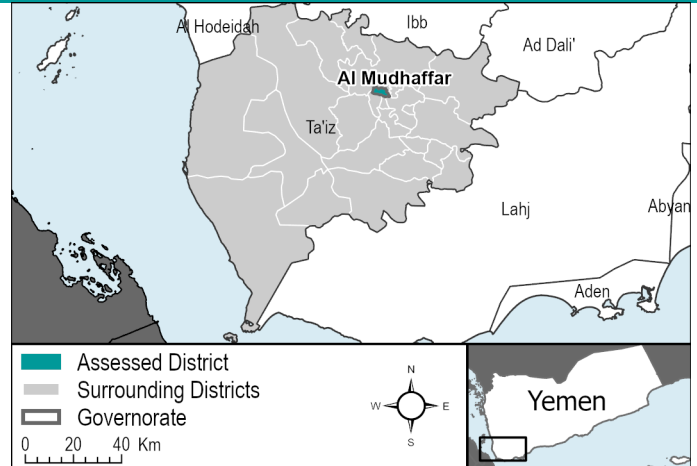
Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

Al Mudhaffar District, Taiz Governorate

November 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 tool are household-level WANTS tool used in common priority districts. The findings below are based on 74 household interviews conducted in Al Mudhaffar district, Taiz governorate. Data was collected in November 2021¹ by Soul for Development. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Al Mudhaffar district.



Demographics²

Total population in district	180,466
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district	97,842
Proportion of the population living with a disability	15%

Water

% of households who reported using multiple water sources	66%
% of households who reported travelling >30min to fetch water	7%
% of households who reported having enough water for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing in the 30 days prior to data collection	22%
% of households who reported treating their drinking water	9%

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	66%
Bottled water	19%
Piped water into compound	12%
Other	2%

2% of households were found to rely on unimproved water sources³ in the 30 days prior to data collection.

14% 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	100%
Bad smell	40%

Hygiene

8% 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	80%
Simple basin bucket, with no taps	9%
Sink with taps	5%
Other	5%

99% 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	68%
Plastic bag	20%
Pit latrine with a slab and platform	7%
Pit VIP toilet	5%
Open defecation	3%
Refuse to answer	3%

23% of households reported sharing their sanitation facility with at least one other family in the 30 days prior to data collection.

¹ November 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.