

Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

Al Musaymir District, Lahj Governorate

April 2021

Overview

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 WANTS household Interview tools assess access to WASH infrastructure, hygiene behavior and solid waste management practices. The findings below are based on 207 household interviews conducted in Al Musaymir District, Lahj Governorate. Data was collected in February 2021 by ZOA. These findings should only be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Al Musaymir District.



Demographics

Total population in district ¹	37,522
Total internally displaced person (IDP) population in district ²	3,279
Proportion of population living with disability	15%

Water

% of households that reported using multiple water sources	11%
% of households who reported traveling >30min to fetch water	49%
% of households who reported having enough water for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing in the 30 days prior to data collection	42%
% of households who reported treating their drinking water	9%

Proportion of households that reported using each type of main drinking water source³ in the 30 days prior to data collection:

Unprotected well	89%
Water trucking	6%
Protected well	2%
Piped water connected to public tap	2%
Piped water into compound	1%

95% of households that reported relying on unimproved water sources in the 30 days prior to data collection.

82% of households that 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	67%
Bad appearance	57%
Bad smell	18%

Hygiene

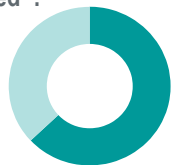
69% of households with soap available at place for handwashing

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

Simple basin/bucket, with no taps	71%
Bucket with taps	26%
Other	2%
No device	1%

16/19 of households that reported having issues accessing soap in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of the households that reported issues, the following issues were reported⁴:

Soap is too expensive	10/16
The market is difficult to reach/far away	6/16



Sanitation

Proportion of households that reported using each type of main sanitation facility⁵ in the 30 days prior to data collection:

Pit latrine without slab	50%
Pit latrine with slab	24%
Open hole	11%
Flush toilet	6%
Open defecation	2%

0% of households that reported disposing garbage in containers in the 30 days prior to data collection.

7% of households that reported sharing their sanitation facility with at least one other family in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Participating partners:



from relief to recovery

¹ Host community population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. ² IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018. ³ 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. ⁴ Due to an error in the Kobo tool, this question was only asked at 19 households in Al Musaymir District. ⁵ Defined by the WHO as one that likely hygienically separates human excreta from human contact.



WASH Cluster
Water Sanitation Hygiene

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