

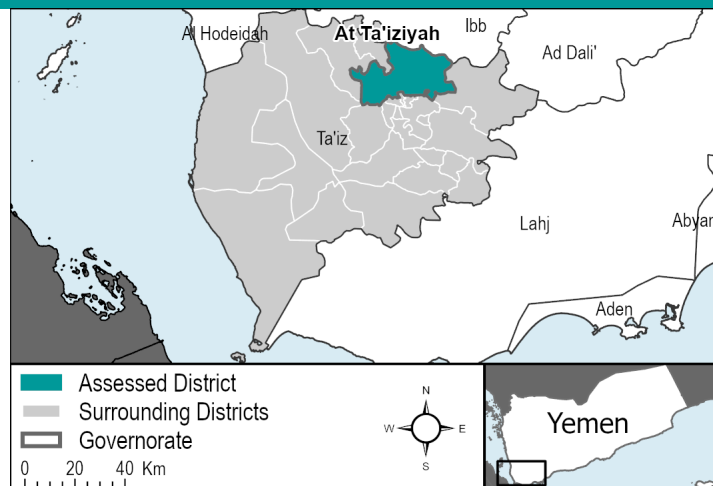
# Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

At Ta'iziyah District, Ta'iz 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 105 household interviews conducted across 44 communities in At Ta'iziyah district, Ta'iz governorate. Data was collected in July 2022 by SOUL for Development (SOUL). The type of assessed localities were rural, peri-urban, IDP hosting sits, and urban areas. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in At Ta'iziyah district.



## Demographics<sup>1</sup>

Total population in district	299,847
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district	57,752
Proportion of the population living with a disability	15%

## Water

% of households who reported using multiple water sources	43%
% 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	44%
% of households who reported treating their drinking water	32%
% of households were found to rely on unimproved water sources <sup>2</sup>	13%

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

Bottled water(Improved)	56%
Piped water into compound(Improved)	11%
Piped water connected to public tap(Improved)	8%
Unprotected well(Unimproved)	8%
Protected rainwater tank(Improved)	4%
Water Trucking(Unimproved)	4%
Borehole(Improved)	3%
Protected spring(Improved)	3%
Protected well(Improved)	2%
Other	2%

**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	60%
Bad appearance	22%
Bad smell	18%

## Hygiene

**63% 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	48%
No device	17%
Tippy tap	13%
Sink with tap water	11%
Other	10%

**81% 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	77%
Other	14%
The market is difficult to reach/too far away	6%
Going to the market is dangerous	1%
Soap is not available at the market	1%

## Sanitation

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

Flush or pour/flush toilet (Improved)	55%
Open hole (Unimproved)	19%
Pit latrine with a slab and platform (Improved)	12%
Open defecation (Unimproved)	7%
Pit latrine without a slab or platform (Unimproved)	6%
Pit VIP toilet (Improved)	1%

**31% 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%.