

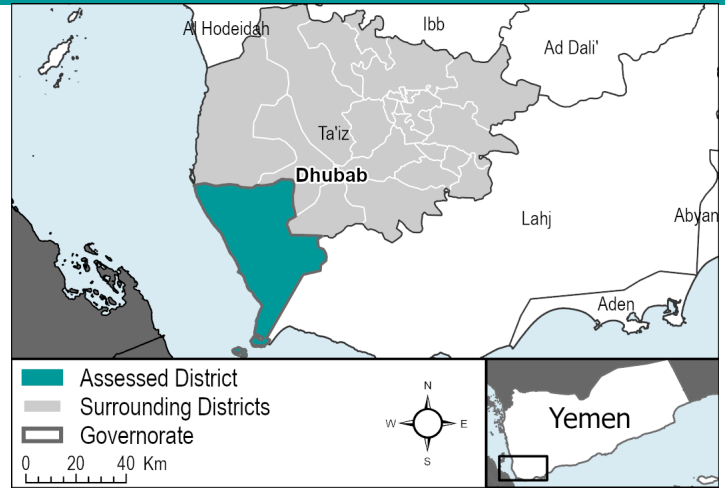
Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

Dhubab District, Ta'iz Governorate

June 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 215 household interviews conducted across 13 communities in Dhubab district, Ta'iz governorate. Data was collected in June 2022 by Solidarites International (SI), Society for Humanitarian Solidarity (SHS). The type of assessed localities were urban, peri-urban, and rural areas. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Dhubab district.



Demographics¹

Total population in district	27,373
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district	4,619
Proportion of the population living with a disability	15%

Water

% of households who reported using multiple water sources	46%
% 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	40%
% of households who reported treating their drinking water	4%

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

Water Trucking (Unimproved)	47%
Piped water into compound (Improved)	38%
Piped water connected to public tap (Improved)	15%

47% of households were found to rely on unimproved water sources² in the 30 days prior to data collection.

28% 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%
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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.

Hygiene

75% 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	32%
Buckets with taps	17%
Tippy tap	2%

71% 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	95%
The market is difficult to reach/ too far away	5%
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:

Pit latrine with a slab and platform (Improved)	57%
Flush or pour/flush toilet (Improved)	16%
Open defecation (Unimproved)	14%
Open hole (Unimproved)	10%

24% of households reported sharing their sanitation facility with at least one other family in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Participating partners:

