

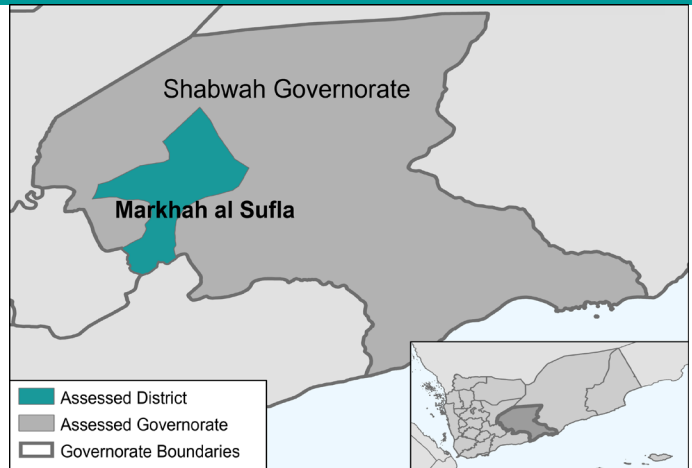
Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

Markhah Al Sufla District, Shabwah Governorate

June 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 tools are household-level WANTS tools used in common priority districts. The findings below are based on 51 household interviews conducted in Markhah As Sufla district, Shabwah governorate. Data was collected in June 2021 by Relief International (RI). These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Markhah As Sufla district.



Demographics¹

Total population in district	59,392
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district	6,302
Proportion of the population living with a disability	15%

Water

% of households who reported using multiple water sources	24%
% of households who reported traveling >30min to fetch water	22%
% of households who reported having enough water for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing in the 30 days prior to data collection	69%
% 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:

Unprotected well	57%	
Water trucking	29%	
Piped water into compound	10%	
Protected well	2%	
Piped water connected to public tap	2%	

86% of households were found to rely on unimproved water sources² in the 30 days prior to data collection.

24% of households 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	75%	
Bad appearance	25%	
Bad smell	8%	

Hygiene

43% 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, with no taps	76%	
No device	19%	
Sink with taps	18%	
Bucket with taps	2%	
Don't know	2%	
Tippy tap	2%	

65% 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	79%
The market is difficult to reach	21%



Sanitation

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

Flush toilet	71%	
Pit latrine with a slab	12%	
Hanging toilet	12%	
Open defecation	2%	
Pit VIP toilet	2%	
Open hole	2%	

12% 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 2021 Yemen Population projections](#). ² 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.