## **Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)**

As Silw 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 179 household interviews conducted across 16 communities in As Silw district, Ta'iz governorate. Data was collected in July 2022 by Solidarites International (SI). The type of assessed localities were rural areas. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in As Silw district.

# Demographics<sup>1</sup>

Total population in district	57,795
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district	10,242
Proportion of the population living with a disability	15%
	1370

#### Water

% of households who reported using multiple water	41%
sources	

% of households who reported travelling >30min to 0%

% of households who reported having enough water 30% for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households who reported treating their drinking

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

Unprotected well(Unimproved)	67%	
Protected well(Improved)	12%	<b>•</b>
Protected rainwater tank(Improved)	11%	
Unprotected rainwater tank(Unimproved)	4%	<b>《</b>
Unprotected spring(Unimproved)	3%	<b>(</b>
Water Trucking(Unimproved)	2%	<b>(</b>
Bottled water(Improved)	1%	

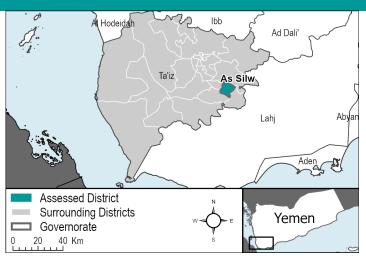
76% of households were found to rely on unimproved water sources<sup>2</sup> in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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:3

Bad taste	39%	
Bad appearance	34%	
Bad smell	26%	

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%.



# Hygiene

16% 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	60%	
Simple basin/bucket/pouring device, with no taps	31%	
Sink with tap water	4%	
Tippy tap	3%	(
Buckets with taps	1%	(
Other	1%	<b>(</b>

98% 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	98%	
The market is difficult to reach/too far away	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)	91%	
Pit latrine without a slab or platform (Unimproved)	5%	
Pit latrine with a slab and platform (Improved)	2%	<b>(</b>
Open defecation (Unimproved)	1%	
Open hole (Unimproved)	1%	
Pit VIP toilet (Improved)	1%	<

29% of households reported sharing their sanitation facility with at least one other family in the 30 days prior to data collection.





