

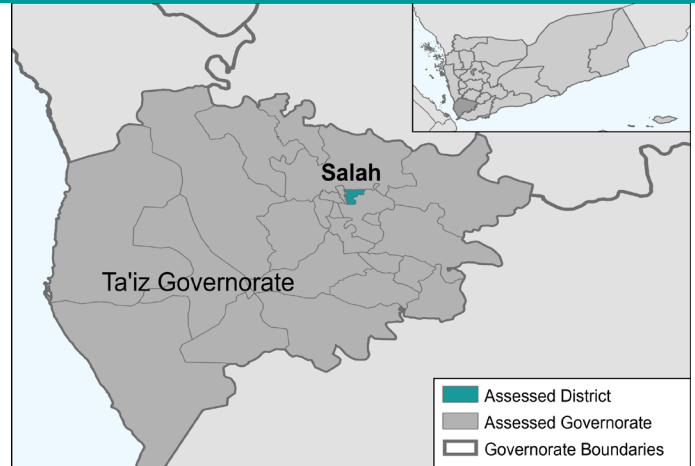
# Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

Salh District, Ta'iz 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 and cholera household interview tools are household-level WANTS tools used in common and cholera priority districts<sup>1</sup>. The findings below are based on 67 household interviews conducted in Salah district, Ta'iz governorate. Data was collected in June 2021 by Bena Charity For Human Development (BCFHD). These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Salah district.



## Demographics<sup>2</sup>

Total population in district	84,080
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district	159,906
Proportion of the population living with a disability	15%



## Health

2020 Cholera Severity Score <sup>3</sup>	5
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence rate <sup>4</sup>	17%



## Water

% of households who reported using multiple water sources	24%
% of households who reported traveling >30min to fetch water	4%
% of households who reported having enough water for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing in the 30 days prior to data collection	9%
% of households who reported treating their drinking water	35%

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

Water trucking	57%	
Unprotected spring	37%	
Bottled water	5%	

100% of households were found to rely on unimproved water sources<sup>5</sup> in the 30 days prior to data collection.

84% 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	80%	
Bad appearance	22%	
Bad smell	10%	



## Hygiene

9% of the households reported having 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	52%	
No device	14%	
Sink with taps	14%	
Tippy tap	9%	
Bucket toilet	3%	
Other	3%	
Don't know	2%	
Refuse to answer	2%	

100% 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	2%



## 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	59%	
Flush toilet	34%	
Pit latrine without a slab	7%	

0% of households reported sharing their sanitation facility with at least one other family in the 30 days prior to data collection.

1) Districts prioritized by the Yemen WASH Cluster for cholera intervention due to cholera incidence and clustering of cases, including high and/or sudden increases in cases. 2) All demographic information is based on [UNOCHA 2021 Yemen Population projections](#). 3) Cholera severity scores based on Suspected Cholera Incidence Rate per 10,000 people. Reported by [WHO for 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview](#). Cholera Severity score is on a scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most severe. 4) Combined GAM prevalence, % children 6-59 month with MUAC 125mm or less and/or WFH Z-score -2 or less. Based on [SMART Surveys 2016-2019](#), [EFSNA 2016](#). 5) 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.



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