

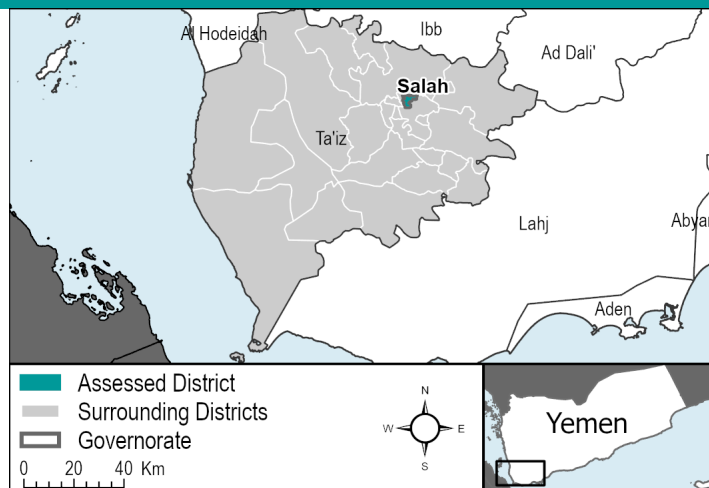
Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

Salah 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 123 household interviews conducted across 11 communities in Salah district, Ta'iz governorate. Data was collected in June 2022 by Assistance for Response and Development (ARD), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Solidarites International (SI). The type of assessed localities were IDP Hosting Site and urban areas. These findings should be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Salah district.



Demographics¹

Total population in district	91,039
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district	16,104
Proportion of the population living with a disability	15%

Water

% of households who reported using multiple water sources	50%
% 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	12%
% of households who reported treating their drinking water	19%

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

Bottled water (Improved)	37%
Water Trucking (Unimproved)	37%
Unprotected spring (Unimproved)	20%
Piped water into compound(Improved)	3%
Piped water connected to public tap(Improved)	2%

57% of households were found to rely on unimproved water sources² in the 30 days prior to data collection.

47% 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	90%
Bad smell	24%
Bad appearance	9%

Hygiene

32% 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	52%
Simple basin/bucket/pouring device, with no taps	30%
Sink with tap water	18%

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 soap sold in the market is of bad/inadequate quality	1%
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)	100%
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13% of households reported sharing their sanitation facility with at least one other family in the 30 days prior to data

Participating partners:



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%.