

# Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

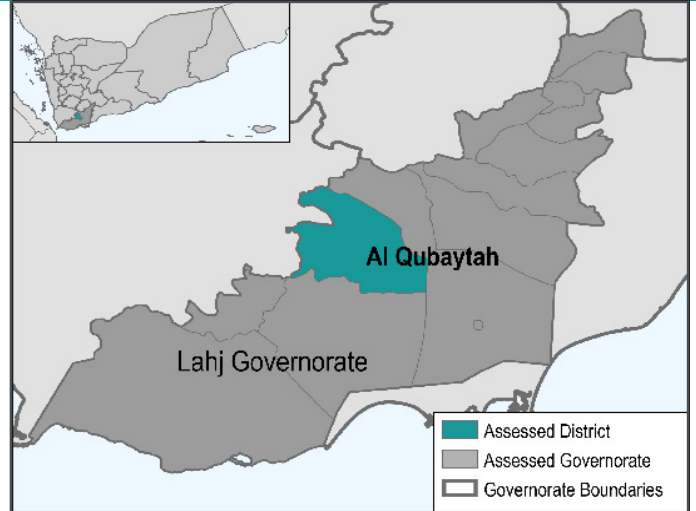
Al Qabaytah District, Lahj Governorate

April 2021

## Overview

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 WANTS household Interview tools assess access to WASH infrastructure, hygiene behavior and solid waste management practices. The findings below are based on 221 household interviews conducted in Al Qabaytah District, Lahj Governorate. Data was collected in February 2021 by ZOA. These findings should only be interpreted as indicative of the WASH needs in Al Qabaytah District.



## Demographics

Total population in district <sup>1</sup>	130,888
Total internally displaced person (IDP) population in district <sup>2</sup>	20,991
Proportion of population living with a disability	15%

## Water

% of households that reported using multiple water sources	34%
% of households who reported traveling >30min to fetch water	61%
% of households who reported having enough water for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing in the 30 days prior to data collection	45%
% of households who reported treating their drinking water	14%

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

Unprotected well	32%
Protected rainwater tank	29%
Protected well	15%
Unprotected rainwater tank	15%
Water trucking	6%
Protected spring	1%

55% of households that reported relying on unimproved water sources<sup>3</sup> in the 30 days prior to data collection.

55% of households that 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	79%
Bad appearance	64%
Bad smell	33%

## Hygiene

82% of households with 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	75%
Bucket with taps	25%

2/2 of households that reported having issues accessing soap in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of the households that reported issues, the following issues were reported<sup>4</sup>:

Soap is too expensive	2/2
The market is difficult to reach/far away	0/2



## Sanitation

Proportion of households that reported using each type of main sanitation facility<sup>5</sup> in the 30 days prior to data collection:

Pit latrine without slab	50%
Pit latrine with slab	24%
Open hole	11%
Flush toilet	6%
Open defecation	2%

0% of households that reported disposing garbage in containers in the 30 days prior to data collection.

10% households that reported sharing their sanitation facility with at least one other family

## Participating partners:



from relief to recovery

<sup>1</sup> Host community population statistics were obtained from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Humanitarian Data Exchange 2018 Population Projections. <sup>2</sup> IDP population statistics were obtained from IOM's DTM IDP statistics produced in April and May 2018. <sup>3</sup> 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. <sup>4</sup> Due to an error in the Kobo tool, this question was only asked at 2 households in Al Qabaytah District. <sup>5</sup> Defined by the WHO as one that likely hygienically separates human excreta from human contact.