

Yemen WASH Needs Tracking System (WANTS)

Jordan 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 28 household interviews conducted in Jordan 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 Jordan district.



Demographics¹

Total population in district	23,057
Total internally displaced people (IDP) in district	969
Proportion of the population living with a disability	15%

Water

% of households who reported using multiple water sources	29%
% of households who reported traveling >30min to fetch water	39%
% of households who reported having enough water for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing in the 30 days prior to data collection	79%
% of households who reported treating their drinking water	18%

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

Unprotected rainwater tank	57%	<div style="width: 57%;"></div>
Water trucking	29%	<div style="width: 29%;"></div>
Surface water	14%	<div style="width: 14%;"></div>

100% of households were found to rely on unimproved water sources² in the 30 days prior to data collection.

50% 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	79%	<div style="width: 79%;"></div>
Bad appearance	36%	<div style="width: 36%;"></div>
Bad smell	36%	<div style="width: 36%;"></div>

Hygiene

57% 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:

Tippy tap	32%	<div style="width: 32%;"></div>
Sink with taps	29%	<div style="width: 29%;"></div>
Simple basin/bucket, with no taps	25%	<div style="width: 25%;"></div>
No device	11%	<div style="width: 11%;"></div>
Other	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>

54% 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 100%



Sanitation

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

Flush toilet	96%	<div style="width: 96%;"></div>
Open hole	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>

21% 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.