

## ***0.a. Goal***

Objective 6. Guarantee access for all to sustainably managed water supply and sanitation services

## ***0.b. Target***

6.1 By 2030, ensure universal and equitable access to drinking water at an affordable cost

## ***0.c. Indicator***

6.1.1. Drinking water coverage rate (%): Urban environment Rural environment

## ***0.e. Metadata update***

5/1/2020 12:00:00 AM

## ***1.a. Organisation***

Burundi Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (ISTEEBU)

## ***1.b. Contact person(s)***

NDAYISENGA Modest

## ***1.c. Contact organisation unit***

Social Studies and Statistics and Poverty Monitoring Service "SESSSP"

## ***1.d. Contact person function***

Head of the "Social Studies and Statistics and Poverty Monitoring" department

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## ***2.a. Definition and concepts***

This is the percentage between the number of households (or of the population) obtaining water from facilities deemed capable of supplying drinking water (connections to the running water distribution network, standpipes, boreholes equipped with pump, gravity water supply or rural pumping) and the total number of households (or the total population) at the national level.

## ***2.b. Unit of measure***

Percentage

## ***3.a. Data sources***

ISTEEBU, Survey on the living conditions of Burundian households (ECVMB) 2013-2014

## ***3.b. Data collection method***

Data are collected from household surveys using the "household" questionnaire

## ***3.c. Data collection calendar***

The probable date of the next collection will be 2021 (Next DHS)

## ***3.d. Data release calendar***

In 2022

## ***3.e. Data providers***

ISTEEBU

## ***3.f. Data compilers***

ISTEEBU is responsible for compiling this indicator at the national level

## ***3.g. Institutional mandate***

ISTEEBU is the body recognized by the Burundian government for the collection, processing and dissemination of official statistics helping in planning and decision-making.

## ***4.a. Rationale***

The indicator is relevant because it reflects the level of coverage of the population with drinking water, an essential element for social well-being, in this case good health.

#### ***4.b. Comment and limitations***

Updating the indicator requires a household survey which is very resource intensive. The indicator cannot be calculated by gender.

#### ***4.c. Method of computation***

Ratio between the number of households (or the population) obtaining water from facilities deemed capable of supplying drinking water (connections to the running water distribution network, standpipes, boreholes fitted with motorized pumps human, gravity water supply or pumping in rural areas) and the total number of households (or the total population) at the national level, expressed as a percentage at the national level

#### ***4.d. Validation***

The results of the survey are validated at two levels: technical validation and official validation before publication

### ***5. Data availability and disaggregation***

The indicator is available at national level, province, area of residence (Total; Urban area; Rural area)

### ***6. Comparability/deviation from international standards***

The indicator can be compared to other indicators of the same type at regional and international level

### ***7. References and Documentation***

Household Survey Report, archives of the Ministry of Water, Energy and Mines (REGIDESO and AHAMR)