0.a. Goal

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

0.b. Target

6.2 By 2030, ensure access for all, under equitable conditions, to adequate sanitation and hygiene services and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and people in vulnerable situations

0.c. Indicator

6.2.2. Percentage of households with a suitable toilet (toilet with toilet bowl and private outdoor toilet)

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

1.e. Contact phone

(+257) 79401937

1.f. Contact mail

1156 BUJUMBURA

1.g. Contact email

ndayimode2010@gmail.com

2.a. Definition and concepts

This is the percentage of the population with access to improved sanitation facilities. These improved facilities include flush toilets with septic tanks, traditional improved or ventilated latrines, and sewage-connected latrines. The excreta treatment system is considered adequate if it is private (not shared) and if it prevents human contact with human excrement

2.b. Unit of measure

Percentage

3.a. Data sources

Household surveys

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 in terms of hygiene, an essential element for social well-being, in this case good health.

4.b. Comment and limitations

Updating the indicator most often requires a household survey which requires a lot of resources. The indicator cannot be calculated by gender.

4.c. Method of computation

Ratio between ordinary households with a suitable toilet, i.e. WC with flushing water and private WC and all ordinary households

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.