

## ***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***

6.1.3. Proportion of the population with sustainable access to an improved water source

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

5/1/2020 12:00:00 AM

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

Burundi Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (ISTEEBU) / REGIDESO

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

NDAYISENGA Modest / WAKANA Ferdinand

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

Social Studies and Statistics and Poverty Monitoring Service "SESSSP" / MHEM statistics and planning service

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

Head of the "Social Studies and Statistics and Poverty Monitoring" service / SDG focal point at MHEM

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

it is the percentage of the population living in ordinary households whose households are connected to a sewage disposal system compared to all ordinary households

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

Percentage

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

ECVMB 2013-2014, EDS 2010 and EDSB 2016-2017

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

Data are collected from household surveys using the "household" questionnaire or by using the administrative database of the Ministry of Water, Energy and Mines (REGIDESO).

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

The probable date of the next collection will be 2021

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

In 2022

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

ISTEEBU / MHEM / REGIDESO

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

ISTEEBU is responsible for compiling this indicator at the national level or for conducting household surveys allowing the indicator to be calculated

## ***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 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 the developed connected to an improved water source and the total number of ordinary households, expressed as a percentage

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

The results of the survey are validated at two levels: technical validation and official validation before publication. Administrative data are validated by the technical committee for statistical information (CTIS)

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

The indicator is available at the national level and by 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)