

International Workshop on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Indicators

Collecting Data on WASH Indicators - Brazil



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The IBGE work on WASH indicators

The **Continuous National Household Sample Survey** (PNAD Continua):

Produce continuous information about the population's participation in the labor market in association with demographic and educational characteristics. It aggregates the production of annual results on permanent survey topics (such as child labor and other forms of work, living conditions, etc) and other relevant aspects selected according to the demands for information.

Every quarter, a total 211,344 permanent private housing units are surveyed, in approximately 16,000 enumeration areas, distributed among about 3,500 municipalities.

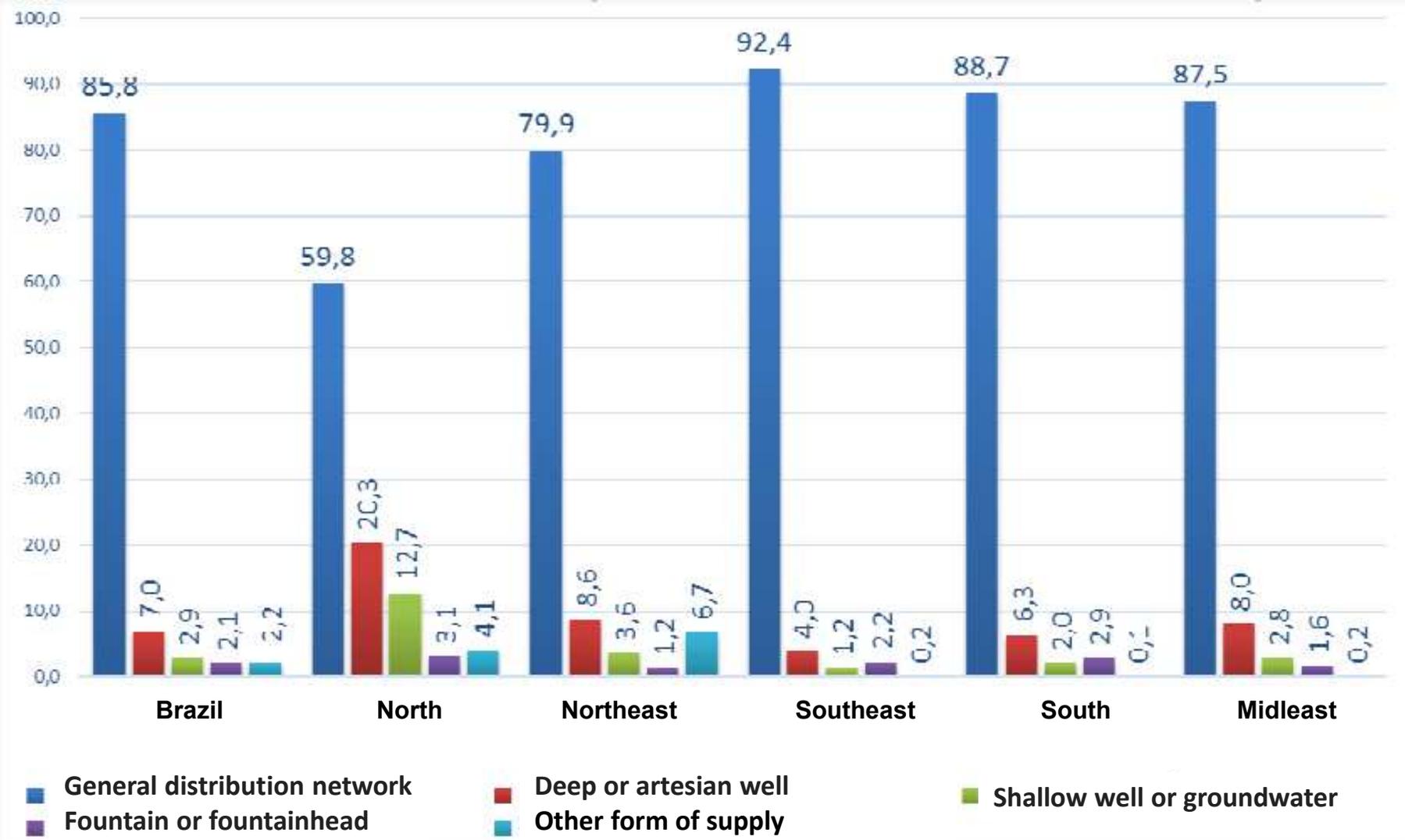
The IBGE work on WASH indicators

The **Continuous National Household Sample Survey** (PNAD Contínua) collects data annually regarding some aspects of WASH indicators:

- Household's main source of water
- Water supply plumbing (“water piped into the dwelling”, “water piped into the yard or plot”, “Not piped”)
- Frequency of water supply interruptions
- Household's water storage facilities

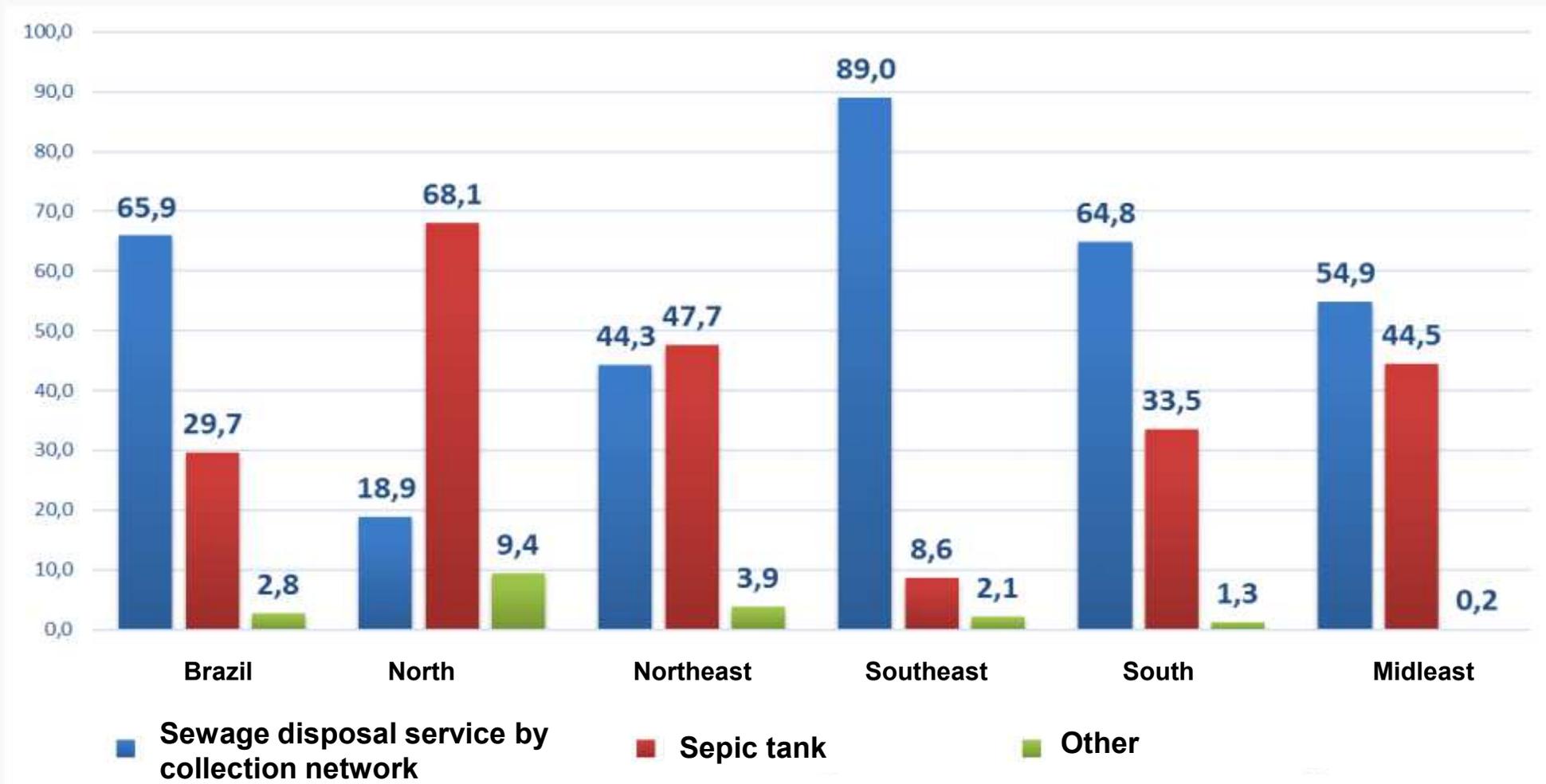
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Percentage of households according to source of water supply – 2016



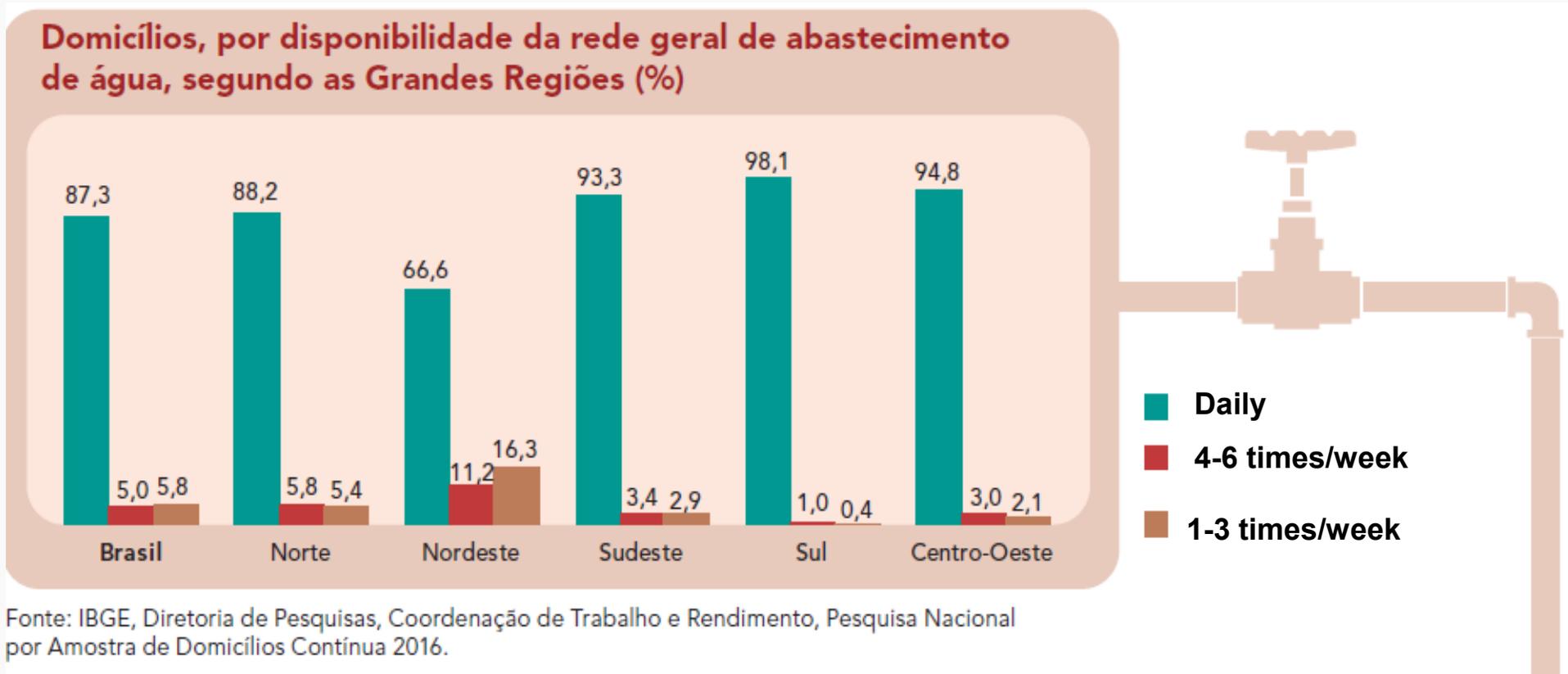
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Percentage of households according to form of sewage disposal - 2016



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Percentage of households according to frequency of water supply by general distribution network - 2016



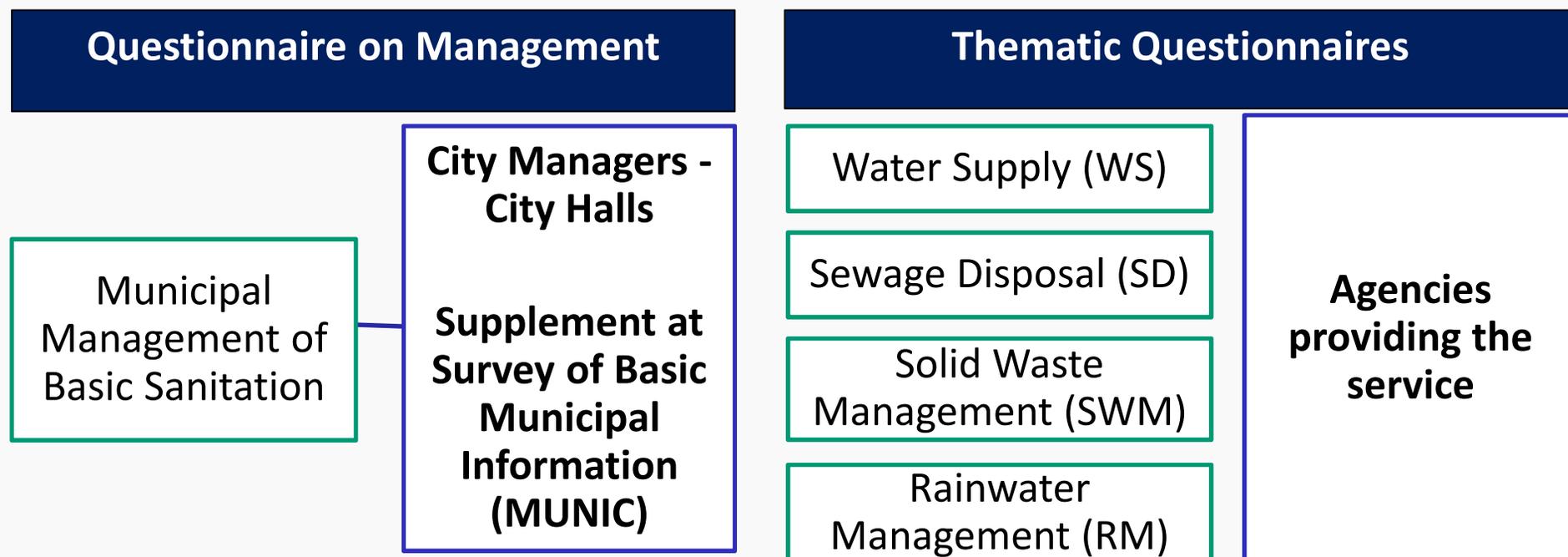
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The **National Survey of Basic Sanitation**



- Latest edition: 2008

- Implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Cities
- 5 modules were investigated in the same operation:

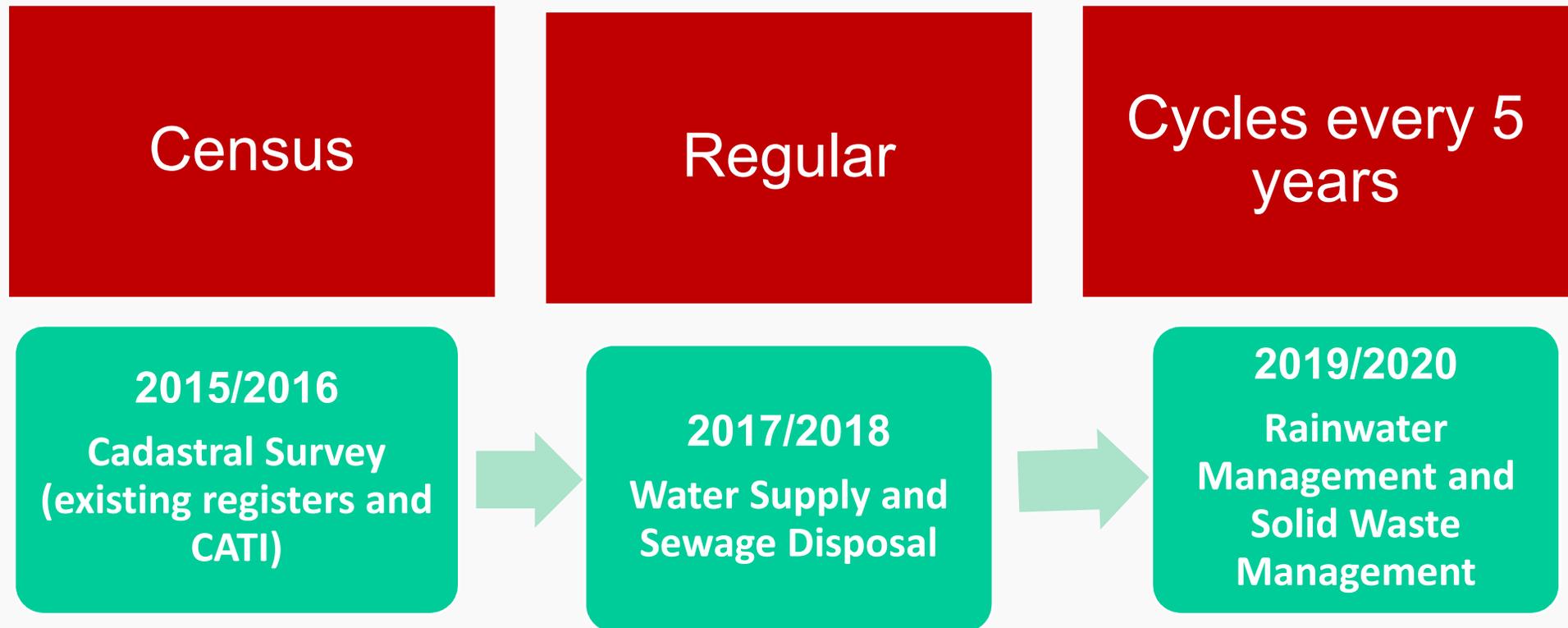


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The **National Survey of Basic Sanitation**



- New edition reformulated: 2015-2020 (in modules)



The IBGE work on WASH indicators



The **National Survey of Basic Sanitation**

- On field:

2017 → MUNIC (Sanitation Supplement - Water and Sewerage)

2018 → Thematic Questionnaires - Water and Sewerage

Questionnaire on Management

Thematic Questionnaires

Municipal Management of Water Supply and Sanitary Sewerage services

City Managers - City Halls
5,570 informants (municipalities)

Water Supply

Sewage Disposal

Public and private entities providing the services

Approximately 8,000 informants

The IBGE work on SDG indicators



- Since March 2015: participation on the **IAEG-SDGs** representing Mercosur (Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay) and Chile.
- **3 National Meetings** involving producers and users of official statistics
- **16 working groups**
- In 2016 was created the **National Commission for SDG** (Presidential Decree 8.892) as an advisory and joint body with representatives from the three levels of government and civil society. Its main objective is to internalize, disseminate and give transparency to actions related to SDGs. **IBGE is a permanent technical advisory member of this Commission.**
- **Digital Platform**: provides an information system for monitoring 2030 Agenda in Brazil. This first version is a starting point, presenting the first set of global indicators constructed in a collaborative way with partner institutions Tier 1 indicators): **<https://ods.ibge.gov.br/>**

The IBGE work on SDG 6



- **Composition of the working group:** IBGE, National Water Agency (ANA), Ministry of Cities, Ministry of Health, Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz), Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA)

Indicators		Tier
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	I
6.2.1	Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services, including (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	a: I (2019) b: II
6.3.1	Proportion of wastewater safely treated	III*
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	III*
6.4.1	Change in water-use efficiency over time	III*
6.4.2	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	III
6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	I
6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	I
6.6.1	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	III*
6.a.1	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	II
6.b.1	Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	II

(*) Recently changed for Tier 2, the working group is still analysing them.

The IBGE work on SDG 6



6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Source: Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continua)

- Available data allows the assessment of the availability, accessibility and infrastructure type of the household's water source.
- It is possible to disaggregate by gender, race, income groups, place of residence (urban/rural) and subnational levels.

Main gap: Lack of data addressing Water Quality (faecal and priority chemical contamination)

- Administrative data on water quality are inaccurate and do not cover individual sources
- Ministry of Health collects data regarding water quality of individual sources, but the sampling is unrepresentative.

Next steps: data of National Survey of Basic Sanitation on field and Study the feasibility of integrating water quality testing in household surveys

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6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services

Sources:

Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNAD Continua)

- Number of toilets within the dwelling and whether the toilet are shared with other households or not
- Household sewage disposal system

National Sanitation Information System (SNIS)

- Collects administrative data on the proportion of wastewater treated
- Number of toilets within the dwelling and whether the toilet are shared with other households or not

Indicator is calculated by combining data drawn from these two sources

The IBGE work on SDG 6



6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services

Difficulties and Limitations:

- Households respondents frequently does not know their household sewage disposal system
- Available data does not assess disposal of faecal waste from pit latrines and septic tanks
- Due to the combination of household surveys and administrative sources, it would be inaccurate to disaggregate by gender, race, income groups and place of residence (urban/rural).

Next steps:

- National Basic Sanitation Survey (PNSB) will bring more accurate data on wastewater treatment
- Study the feasibility of adding questions on the disposal of faecal waste from pit latrines and septic tanks in household surveys

The IBGE work on SDG 4 (for WASH indicators)



4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)

Sources:

- Schools Census collects data annually regarding school's source of water and presence of toilet (Ministry of Education) - registers
- School-based student health survey (PeNSE, GSHS) collects data assessing toilet separation by sex and handwashing facilities, from a sample of schools, triennially (2009, 2012, 2015). Next edition: 2019

Next steps:

- School Census will be adapted to toilet separation by sex and handwashing facilities

Thanks!
Obrigada!
谢谢!

