

2012 Annual Report

WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme

for **Water Supply**
and **Sanitation (JMP)**



World Health
Organization

unicef 

2012 Annual Report

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Printed in the United States of America

Design : Upasana Young

Photo Credits : Front Cover © UNICEF/INDA2012-00295/Singh



2012 Annual Report

WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme

for **Water Supply** and **Sanitation** (JMP)

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I. Purpose

Background

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Drinking-Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) is the official UN mechanism to monitor progress towards the MDG target for drinking-water and sanitation. In 2009, the JMP presented its strategy for the period 2010-2015 with a funding proposal to a group of bi-lateral donors, most of which provided funding to WHO and UNICEF to support the implementation of the strategy. The purpose of the Annual JMP Report is to summarise progress made against the strategic objectives, and serve as a generic report for all the JMP donors. The report is presented in the Standard UNDG reporting format for Annual Progress Reports, as approved by all OECD-DAC members.

JMP Strategy 2010-2015

The JMP Strategy 2010-2015, outlines four strategic priorities:

1. Maintaining the integrity of the JMP database and ensuring accurate global estimates.
2. Dissemination of data to sector stakeholders.
3. Fulfilling JMP's normative role in methodological development and validation of global targets and indicators.
4. Interaction with national governments on monitoring of access

JMP Strategic objectives

Within the context of the JMP Strategy 2010-2015, three broad strategic objectives are pursued:

- Compile, analyse and disseminate high quality, up-to-date, consistent and statistically sound global, regional and country estimates of progress towards internationally established drinking-water and sanitation targets in support of informed policy and decision making by national governments, development partners and civil society;
- Serve as a platform for the development of indicators, procedures and methods aimed at strengthening monitoring mechanisms to measure sustainable access to safe drinking-water and basic sanitation at global, regional and national levels;
- Promote, in collaboration with other agencies, the building of capacity within government and international organizations to monitor access to safe drinking-water and basic sanitation.

Implementing partners and collaboration

The JMP is managed jointly by WHO and UNICEF. At WHO the implementing partner is the Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health Unit under the Department of Public Health and Environment, while at UNICEF two sections are involved: the Statistics and Monitoring Section under the Division of Policy and Strategy and the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Section under the Programme Division.

The JMP receives strategic advice from the JMP/GLAAS Strategic Adviso-

ry Group (SAG), a group of currently nine members with backgrounds in WASH, monitoring, academia, the private sector, national government and human rights.

Several JMP Technical Task Forces provide technical support on an ad-hoc basis. The JMP currently has a roster of 50 experts in water, sanitation, hygiene, human rights, monitoring, data collection and analysis from the North and South, from academia, international organizations, NGOs, national governments and the private sector. The four Working Groups established by the JMP for consultation on post-2015 global WASH Targets and Indicators drew on an even larger group of experts.

The JMP collaborates with various academic institutions including the University of Buffalo, Emory University, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and the University of North Carolina.

For country outreach on harmonization of definitions of access and data collection mechanisms, the JMP has been working with WaterAid, GIZ, and the International Household Survey Network (IHSN).

Both WHO and UNICEF regularly draw on expertise from their respective headquarter colleagues and on their extensive network of regional and country offices ■



Who supported the JMP in 2012?

WHO and UNICEF received generous financial support for the operations of the JMP from the following bi-lateral donors:

AUSAID (Australia)
MOFA (France)
BMZ (Germany)
DGIS (The Netherlands)
SDC (Switzerland)
DfID (United Kingdom)
USAID (United States)

The JMP extends its gratitude to the countless professionals from NGOs, Academia, Civil Society, Governments, UN and multilateral partners who have generously provided their time pro-bono to support the JMP serving on advisory bodies and reference groups.

II. Resources

Staffing

The JMP team consists of six professional staff and one administrative assistant. Management oversight is provided by the Coordinator of the Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health Unit at WHO, and the Chief of the Statistics and Monitoring Section and the Chief of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Section at UNICEF.

TABLE 1 JMP staff positions in 2012

WHO	UNICEF
Technical Officer Statistics	Sr. Statistics and Monitoring Specialist
Technical Officer Water Supply	Sr. WASH Advisor
Technical Officer Sanitation until 08/12	Statistics and Monitoring Specialist
Administrative Assistant	

Consultants were contracted for durations varying from 1 week to six months for the following consultancies:

TABLE 2 JMP consultancies in 2012

1.	Coordination of Post-2015 process
2.	Technical backstopping to water quality monitoring alongside MICS – Bangladesh and LSMS-Ghana
3.	Data processing and analysis
4.	Review of sampling design for RADWQ
5.	Preparation of post-2015 consolidated targets and indicators document
6.	Development of JMP Communication Strategy
7.	Investigation into future options for global monitoring of WASH in urban areas

Funding

In 2012, the JMP started with an opening balance of \$1.7 million. Over the course of 2012 it received generous support for an amount of \$2.6 million. With core funding of 0.2 million this brings the total budget for 2012 to \$4.5 million. At present total pledges received for the period 2013-2015 amounts to a total of \$3.8 million.

TABLE 3 JMP Funding Overview 2012 (US\$ x 1,000)

Donor	Opening balance 2012	Received 2012	Received 2013*	Expected 2014	Expected 2015
DfID (United Kingdom)		1,200	980	300	350
AUSAID (Australia)	1,493				
DGIS (The Netherlands)		490	490		
BMZ (Germany)	48	274	274	274	
SDC (Switzerland)		277	221	221	111
USAID (USA)	154	200			
MoFA (France)		199			
Sub-Total Donor Funds	1,695	2,640	1,965	795	461
Core funding		190	190	190	190
Grand-Total	1,695	2,830	2,155	985	651

*as of March 2013

III. Results

This section provides an overview of JMP activities and achievements under the four strategic priority areas in 2012.

3.1 Maintaining the integrity of the JMP data base and ensuring accurate global estimates

JMP 2012 Update

In March 2012, the JMP issued its biennial update with coverage estimates for the year 2010. The 2012 update was rigorous in clarifying that although the drinking water target had been met in accordance with the officially agreed indicator of “improved water”, there were qualifications relating to: (i) unequal progress; (ii) challenges in measuring water safety on a global scale; (iii) the remainder of people without access, often being the hardest to reach. For this update the JMP added +/- 350 household surveys from the period 1985-2009 to its database bringing the total of surveys and census data on file to over 1,200. The report was well received and press coverage focused on the positive news of the significant progress that has been made, balanced with the qualification that much more remained to be done. The release of the report was widely covered by the media including in The Guardian, The New York Times, on the BBC-news website, The Huffington Post and countless articles on-line and in newspapers around the world.

The UN-Secretary General signed the foreword of the report and announced that the world had met the MDG drinking water target five-years ahead of 2015, using this opportunity to generate a discussion on the positive role that the MDGs have played in shaping the world.

Technical working group on projection methods

WHO staff researched alternative projection methods to the linear regression currently used by the JMP. Their efforts built on JMP’s work undertaken in 2007 by the LSHTM. WHO carried out an exercise based on the Multi-level modelling approach, which gives more comparable estimates across countries with confidence intervals. The findings have been submitted for publication in a peer-reviewed journal. In addition, the University of North Carolina has explored another multi-level modelling approach to estimate progress. Both approaches will be submitted for review by the technical working group on projection methods in 2013.

Follow-up

During the first half of 2013, the technical working group will convene another meeting inviting modelling experts, who have been involved in similar efforts such as for child mortality estimation, to review the work to date and explore a way forward in preparation for a change in projection method to be introduced after 2015.

Research Activities and Follow-up on the Outcome of JMP Task Forces

Various new research activities were started in 2012 whereas several other projects came to an end in 2012 (Table 4) ■

3.2 Fulfilling JMP’s normative role in methodological development and validation of global targets and indicators

Technical consultation on formulation of global post-2015 WASH targets and indicators

After the first Consultation on the formulation of global post-2015 WASH targets and indicators held in Berlin in May 2011, a part-time coordinator was contracted to manage the JMP post-2015 process on behalf of the JMP.

The Berlin Consultation identified the strengths and weaknesses of the current MDG target and indicators, discussed the relevance of the principles underlying the human right to water and sanitation for consideration in future goals and targets, and reached agreement on a roadmap towards the formulation of a menu of options with a limited number of viable global targets and indicators corresponding to a plausible global goal.

In accordance with the roadmap agreed in Berlin, working groups were established on drinking-water, sanitation, hygiene, and a fourth cross-cutting area on equity and non-discrimination. All working groups were asked to:

1. Focus on a “politically bankable” and relevant goal and let the formulation of targets and indicators be derived from there
2. Review existing relevant indicators and monitoring mechanisms for their potential to be used for global monitoring post-2015
3. Use the principles underlying the human right to safe drinking-water and sanitation as guidance for the formulation of goals, targets and indicators

TABLE 4 JMP Research Activities 2012

	Topic	Progress	Follow-up
1.	Reliability of household water treatment question in MICS and DHS	In November the LSHTM presented the findings from a three country study (India, Peru and Zambia). It found that just less than half of the household that reported treating their water actually had treated water on three consecutive visits. A quarter of households did not have treated drinking-water at any of the three visits. The study also found that barely half of the treated water met WHO guidelines for drinking water quality for microbial contamination (E.coli). The study concluded that the current MICS and DHS question on HWTS, which relies on self-reported behaviour, does not give a reliable indication of the frequency or the effectiveness of HWTS.	The LSHTM suggested a small change in the wording of the question but indicated that at most it may reduce but not eliminate over reporting on the question. The JMP will recommend to MICS and DHS to remove the question from the core WASH module of both surveys.
2.	Inventory of latrines and toilets in China	The inventory of different latrine and toilet types in China has been concluded with close to 1,000 pictures and descriptions gathered from all across China, covering 13 provinces. The facilities are currently being categorized. The work was under taken under the supervision of the Sanitation Authority under the National Patriotic Health Campaign.	The inventory will aid the classification of facilities for future household surveys. The inventory will also be used to train survey enumerators in correctly classifying different types of facilities
3.	Analysis of child faeces disposal practices	Under an informal agreement with both Emory University in the USA and the LSHTM in the UK, graduate students worked on the analysis of child faeces disposal data gather by MICS and DHS over the past 20 years. The issue of disposal with solid waste being classified as an inadequate disposal method by a JMP Task Force in 2004 results in many intuitively strange findings. Since most of the developed world and increasingly among the urban middle class in developing countries dispose of diapers with solid waste some of the findings are counterintuitive and may lead to the wrong conclusions.	Emory University will gather existing literature about the public health hazards and concerns of disposal of diapers/human waste with solid waste. Eventually the JMP Sanitation Task Force will be asked to revisit the 2004 discussions on safe disposal of child faeces.
4.	Research on public health impact of using shared or public sanitation facilities	Under a Project Cooperation Agreement with the LSHTM, the JMP provided funding for a literature review and development of a research proposal to compare the health impacts of using shared or public sanitation facilities with using individual household facilities. This study will provide an evidence base to guide decisions on whether to continue excluding users of shared/public facilities from the population reported as having improved access to sanitation.	The first phase of this work will be concluded early 2013.
6.	Investigation into future options for global monitoring of WASH in urban areas	The University of North Carolina (UNC) was contracted to explore and present the potential of alternative or additional indicators of global progress in urban water supply, sanitation and hygiene that better reflect the current and future realities in the various urban settings. The UNC team coordinated this study with the four Working Groups established by the JMP to consider options for the formulation of post-2015 global WASH Targets and Indicators.	The final report will be delivered in the first quarter of 2013.



4. Build on existing indicators and monitoring mechanisms to ensure continuity in global monitoring
5. Deliver a menu of options in their respective fields of one or more global goals, with corresponding targets and indicators

The working groups are chaired by international partners¹ and include practitioners, academics, human rights and monitoring specialists and representatives of civil society organizations. Drawing on several background papers commissioned by the working groups and through a series of face-to-face and virtual meetings, the three technical working groups prepared proposals for a limited number of global targets and indicators corresponding to plausible goals. The fourth working group developed guidelines and advice on how to measure and reflect equity and non-discrimination in these targets and indicators, which have been applied by the other three working groups. Over the course of 2012, the working group reports were presented at various international events including: Singapore International Water Week, Stockholm World Water Week, and the University of North Carolina Water and Health Conference. In September 2012 they were posted at a specially created interactive discussion platform on the JMP web site (www.wssinfo.org) to enable broader public consultation.

A meeting of representatives from each

¹ Working groups were chaired by: WaterAid and the International Water and Sanitation Center (IRC) (working group on drinking-water), World Bank Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP) (working group on sanitation), US Agency for International Development (USAID) and Family Health International (FHI-360) (working group on hygiene) and the Special Rapporteur on the Human Right to Water and (working group on equity and non-discrimination). The working groups are guided by a coordinator of the post-2015 JMP process recruited by the JMP, and the JMP team based in WHO and UNICEF.

working group, sector and monitoring experts was held in November in New York to assess the formulation and measurability of the proposed targets and indicators. Recommendations from this meeting were incorporated into a consolidated proposal, which was the focus of discussions at the Second Consultation on the Development of global post-2015 WASH targets and indicators. This Consultation was hosted by the Ministry of International Trade and Development Cooperation of The Netherlands, in December.

Drinking water quality monitoring in the context of the JMP

The JMP Task Force on Water Quality Monitoring that met in November 2010 in France recommended a three-pronged approach to gather information about actual drinking-water quality for the purpose of global monitoring, and advocacy for increased attention to the safety of drinking-water as follows:

1. Develop a water quality testing module to include in existing household surveys
2. Promote the use of stand-alone water quality monitoring surveys following the model used in the Rapid Assessment of Drinking Water Quality Pilot (RADWQ)
3. Use data collected by regulators and through routine surveillance

It recommended that *E.coli* be used as the universal parameter for microbiological water quality, and that testing for Arsenic and Fluoride should be included as parameters of chemical drinking-water quality wherever relevant.

Water quality testing in household surveys

After review of different water quality testing methods, a commercially available, US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved test was

chosen based on its suitability to be used by non-water quality monitoring experts. The test allows for *E.coli* counts of 0 fcu/100 ml, 1-10 fcu/100 ml, 10-100 fcu/100 ml, and >100 fcu/100 ml. and is a combination of micro-filtration and pre-prepared dry media. Incubation can be done at ambient temperatures and the average cost per test is less than \$5.00.

The fact that the particular test is commercially available means competition and competitive pricing of the test, and as an FDA approved test will provide a measure of confidence when introducing it to countries with no prior experience of the test.

The JMP funded the development of a water quality testing protocol and survey module by the Swiss Institute for Aquatic Sciences and Technologies (EAWAG). The module was tested in early 2012 during the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS-5) pilot in Bangladesh. Samples of water “...that would be given to a child to drink” were tested, as well as samples collected from the source. Based on this pilot the protocol was further simplified and a standard training module was prepared for inclusion in the household survey training manual.

Since the Bangladesh pilot, the Ghana Statistical Service included the water quality testing module in the Ghana Living Standard and Measurement Surveys (LSMS), which started in September 2012, and the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics included the module in the MICS-5 which started in November 2012. The JMP provided funding for the inclusion of the water quality module in both surveys, and contracted researchers from EAWAG to provide

technical backstopping and assess the impact on survey implementation.

It has been agreed with ICF-International, which implements the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), to pilot the water quality testing module in early 2013 in one of the DHS surveys. At the same time DHS continues with testing the Whirlpack developed by the University of North Carolina. It is planned to run the Whirlpack tests alongside the Liberia DHS 2013.

Further reading:

Report of JMP Technical Task Force on Monitoring Drinking Water Quality

http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/JMP-Task-Force-Meeting-on-Monitoring-Drinking-water-Quality.pdf

Review of sampling methodology for RADWQ

A meeting was held in Geneva by a small technical group, drawn from the Water Quality Task Force, to review and improve the sampling used for the Rapid Assessment of Drinking Water Quality (meeting report: http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/Report-of-Review-WQ-sampling-Geneva-18-19June2012_final.pdf). Two leading sampling experts were invited and sampling was reviewed against the original objectives of RADWQ. While still considered useful (the RADWQ methodology described in Handbook version 1 is available on JMP website: http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/RADWQHandbookv1-final.pdf), it appears that the conclusions about the proportion of different facility types that provide contaminated drinking water are not supported statistically as RADWQ used the wrong survey domain to reach these conclusions. This only diminishes the findings to the extent that they are not representative nationally for each of the individual drinking water sources. A new sampling protocol is being drafted that does support the original objectives of RADWQ to provide a nationally representative estimate of the proportion of drink-

ing water sources that do not meet WHO guidelines for the original seven RADWQ parameters.

Review data collected by regulators and through routine surveillance

The Task Force recommended that data available with regulators should be analysed to assess its potential use for global monitoring purposes in combination with survey data.

In collaboration with the WHO International Network of Drinking-Water Regulators (RegNet), the JMP initiated the development of a survey to gain better understanding of what water quality data regulators have access to and whether this could be used to yield national and global estimates. This survey is divided into three main questions:

- How comprehensive is water quality monitoring?
- How is water quality data stored?
- Could water quality data be used to inform global monitoring?

The questionnaire will be sent to regulators for completion before the end of 2012. The results will be analysed in collaboration with the Water Institute at UNC.

3.3 Dissemination of data to sector stakeholders

JMP Website – wssinfo.org

For the 2012 Update, the JMP country files were expanded with ready-made graphs (drinking water and sanitation ladders with trends 1990-2010 for urban/rural and national level) for easy downloading from the JMP website and inclusion in publications.

The Stat-Compiler function on the JMP website was updated with the new JMP data, thus allowing users access to much more data than is available in the JMP printed report. The feedback

on this function from a variety of stakeholders has been overwhelmingly positive. Excel files with league tables have been made available for downloading and all the graphs of the JMP 2012 Update Report are downloadable as high-resolution picture files for inclusion in presentations or documents.

The number of unique visitors to wssinfo.org increased again by 40%, (similar to last year's increase) and reached 43,000. There were an additional 20,000 recurrent visits recorded, most shortly after the publication of the JMP 2012 report. The post-2015 discussion platform also attracted considerable traffic from September onwards.

Google Public Data

The JMP data have been made available through Google Public Data – with the purpose of attracting even more traffic to the JMP website.

Snapshots

In support of Africa Water Week organized by the African Minister's Council on Water (AMCOW) in March 2012 in Cairo, the JMP prepared a 32 page *Snapshot of Drinking Water and Sanitation in Africa* based on the estimates of the JMP 2012 update. The Snapshot was printed in English, French and Arabic. The JMP also supported the development of a Snapshot for the East-Asia Sanitation Conference held in Bali, Indonesia in September.

Handbook on rapid Assessment of Drinking Water Quality

After an extensive review and a final revision of the chapter on sampling – the RADWQ Handbook was published on-line on the JMP and WHO websites as a joint WHO/UNICEF publication.

Development of a JMP Communication Strategy

The JMP contracted a consultant to prepare a communication strategy for the JMP to increase effective outreach, and ensure that the JMP better meets the data and information needs of its stakeholders. The consultant started at the end of November and is scheduled to deliver the strategy by March 2013.

3.4 Interaction with national governments on monitoring of access

Harmonization and data reconciliation processes

Harmonization and data reconciliation meetings were held in 5 countries in 2012 including: Afghanistan, Indonesia, Mali, Nepal and Tanzania. In addition, continuous support has been provided to national monitoring teams from Burkina Faso, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Rwanda, Zimbabwe. The meeting in Noumea as well as the meeting in Bali with the EASAN Thematic Working Group, mentioned below, had a focus on data reconciliation with Pacific countries and territories.

Collaboration on monitoring is being developed with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and with the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) and the Inter Country Working Group related to the South Asian Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN) with the objective of aligning national, regional and global monitoring.

JMP representation at international meetings and conferences

JMP staff attended various international meetings where they presented on a variety of topics, ranging from the JMP 2012 update, to the JMP post-2015 process and preliminary outcomes, to

equity in sanitation. The JMP was represented at the following events:

- Africa Water Week 2012
- Singapore Water Week
- UNSGAB – meeting Panama
- Stockholm Water Week
- East Asia Sanitation Conference (EASAN-3)
- Thematic Working Group for Water Sanitation and Hygiene for EASAN (TWG WSH)
- SACOSAN Inter Country Working Group meeting
- GLAAS evaluation
- Water and Health Conference at University of Chapel Hill
- UNECE Sixth session of the Joint Task Force on Environmental Indicators and several other meetings related to the European Protocol on Water and Health
- 4th Session of Pacific Regional Water and Sanitation Consultations, Noumea, New Caledonia
- Meeting of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Regional Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

JMP Webinars

A total of 32 UNICEF country offices participated in webinars explaining the JMP methodology in 2012, reaching over 100 staff and government counterparts. The JMP gave a webinar on WASH equity analyses in a webinar series organized jointly by the Rural Water Supply Network and the World Bank Water and Sanitation Programme. For the third year in a row the JMP gave a two hour webinar lecture to MSc Students of the Water, Engineering and Development Centre (WEDC) at Loughborough University in the UK. Many of the students are government staff enrolled in WEDCs Distance Learning Programme ■

IV. 2013 JMP Work Plan

Priority areas for 2013

The JMP will increase its efforts to enhance the monitoring of those aspects of the current MDG targets which thus far have not been systematically tracked. In addition, the JMP will address the monitoring challenges of the proposed post-2015 targets and indicators, including the measurement aspects of the human right to drinking-water and sanitation, and the progressive and inclusive realisation of those targets. The JMP will also increase its efforts to work across sectors with Education and Health to establish a global monitoring mechanism to track access to basic WASH services in schools and health centres. The budget required for the regular operation of the JMP for 2013 is almost \$2.8 million.

The priorities for the JMP in 2013 are to:

- Produce the JMP 2013 Update with estimates for 2011
- Follow-up on the technical consultation on post-2015 targets and indicators, including increased outreach and research and piloting of data collection for 2015 baseline data collection for the proposed post-2015 targets and indicators.
- Expand water quality testing alongside household surveys (MICS and DHS).
- Research alternative projection methods for deriving the JMP estimates

Special project: Water Quality Monitoring alongside MICS and DHS surveys

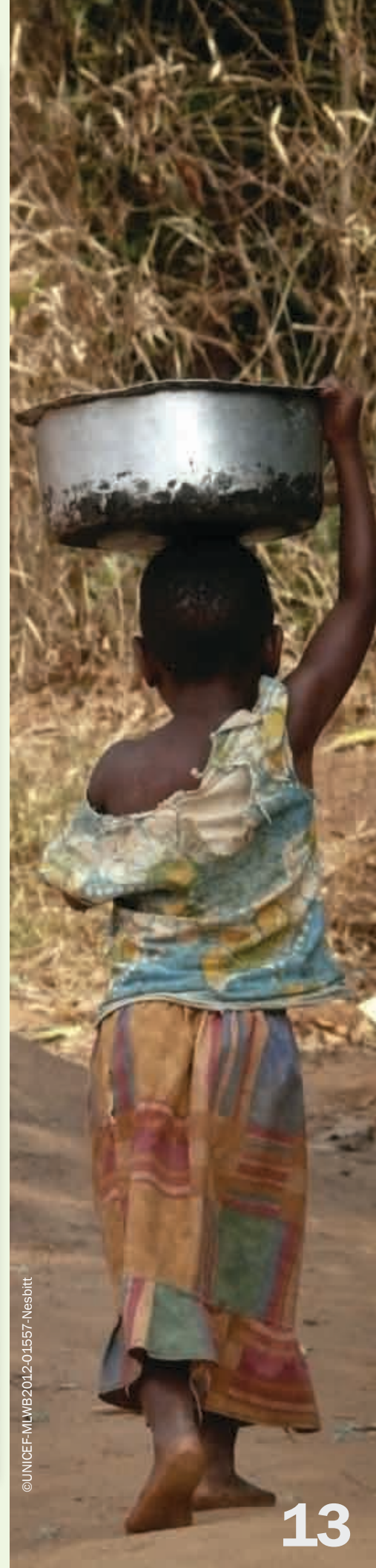
In addition as a special project, the JMP seeks funding for an amount of \$1.3 million to support water quality testing alongside 11 household surveys in 2013 and to support two countries with the implementation of the revised RADWQ survey.

WASH Sector support requested for data collection through the MICS household survey programme

The JMP seeks financial support to safeguard the collection of nationally representative data on access to WASH services at the household level through the UNICEF supported MICS household survey programme. The WASH sector has benefitted from existing household surveys and censuses, without contributing to the actual efforts to collect the underlying data necessary to produce the JMP estimates. This round of MICS surveys is crucial to collect the information that will be used for the final MDG assessment in 2015. Other sectors like education, health and nutrition have also been approached to co-fund the basic data collection through the UNICEF supported MICS survey programme. We foresee a contribution from the JMP to cover a small portion of the cost of the primary data collection through the MICS household survey programme. For 2012, AUSAID already generously agreed that a total amount of \$450,000 of its JMP funding be used to support the implementation of MICS surveys in Vanuatu and Algeria. For 2013/14, the JMP is reaching out to its donors to cover a total amount of \$2.5 million (less than 6% of the full cost of the MICS survey programme for 2013/2014) from WASH funding ■

TABLE 5 JMP 2013 Work plan

	ACTIVITIES	Estimated cost (US\$)
1.	Methodology and Updating JMP Estimates	130,000
1.1	Data collection	40,000
1.1.1.	<i>Update core survey questions</i>	
1.1.2.	<i>Clear other WASH survey questions</i>	
1.2.	Compile data	
1.2.1.	<i>Collect data for 2013 update and 2014 report</i>	
1.3.	Compile and make metadata available online	
1.4.	Prepare and update country files	
1.5.	Compile new datasets (Hand washing/time to source/disposal of child faeces)	
1.6.	Analyse household survey data for:	
1.6.1.	<i>Regular reports, thematic reports, post-2015 discussions</i>	
1.7.	JMP Task Forces	
1.7.1	<i>Projection methods</i>	30,000
1.7.2.	<i>Sanitation and monitoring in urban areas</i>	30,000
1.7.3	<i>Urban monitoring</i>	30,000
2.	Data and Information: Dissemination	260,000
2.1.	Update wssinfo.org	43,000
2.1.1.	<i>WSSINFO update 2013</i>	
2.1.2.	<i>Develop definition bank and picture library and make available online</i>	
2.2.	Develop and disseminate snapshots	7,000
2.2.1.	<i>Sacosan snapshot, LatinoSan snapshot</i>	
2.2.2.	<i>Countries snapshots to be prepared upon country request</i>	
2.3.	2013 Update and preparations for 2014 JMP report	80,000
2.4.	Thematic report on sanitation	50,000
2.5.	Articles	30,000
2.5.1.	<i>Water series UNC/IWA</i>	
2.5.2.	<i>JMP method article</i>	
2.5.3	<i>Equity paper</i>	
2.6.	Communications strategy	50,000
2.6.1.	<i>Development and implementing communications strategy</i>	
3.	Normative role of JMP	240,000
3.1.	Implementation of post 2015 roadmap	240,000
3.1.1.	<i>Regional consultative meetings</i>	
3.1.2.	<i>Costing study of meeting the targets</i>	
3.1.3.	<i>Further research on measurement of aspects of the Human Right to Water and Sanitation and access to WASH facilities in educational and health care settings –among other things.</i>	
4.	Country Outreach	165,000
	Water quality monitoring (special project)	1,300,000
4.1.	Country data harmonization and reconciliation	165,000
4.2.	Training key audiences on JMP	
4.2.1.	<i>WebEx training "Intro to JMP"</i>	
4.2.2.	<i>Countries data summary sheets prepared upon request</i>	
4.3.	Provide ad-hoc support to countries and partners	
4.4.	Water quality monitoring	
4.4.1.	<i>Develop strategy of RADWQ round 2</i>	
4.4.2.	<i>Replicate RADWQ in two countries</i>	400,000
4.4.3.	<i>Water quality monitoring in MICS/DHS 10 + 1 countries</i>	900,000
5.	Management (SAG, donors, etc.)	2,150,000
5.1.	JMP Staff	1,640,000
5.2.	SAG meeting	30,000
5.3.	JMP staff travel	300,000
5.4.	Donor round table	15,000
5.5.	Participating strategically in sector event/ meetings	20,000
5.5.1.	<i>Singapore Water Week, AMCOW Monitoring Conference Ethiopia, LatinoSan, Stockholm World Water Week, SACOSAN, UNC Conference</i>	
5.6.	JMP Evaluation	75,000
5.7.	Consultants	70,000
	Sub-total	2,945,000
	Water quality monitoring	1,300,000
	GRAND TOTAL	4,245,000
	WASH sector contribution to JMP data collection through MICS Household Surveys	2,500,000



V. FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION

TABLE 6 JMP Balance Sheet, 2012

(in US\$)	Credit	Debit	Balance
INCOME			
Opening balance 2012	1,695,000		
Donor funding received in 2012	2,640,000		
Core funding	190,000		
EXPENDITURES			
JMP Update and Methodology			
Preparation and publication of JMP 2012 Update		150,000	
Research and Task Force meetings		190,000	
Development of water quality testing protocol and pilot testing in MICS-5 Pilot Bangladesh		60,000	
Support to Water Quality Monitoring by household surveys – Bangladesh and Ghana		50,000	
Normative role of JMP			
Coordinator of post-2015 process		100,000	
Working Group meetings and background papers		120,000	
Measurability meeting and 2nd Consultation on Post-2015		50,000	
Management			
JMP staffing		1,640,000	
JMP operations		270,000	
Additional			
Support to implementation of MICS-4		450,000	
GRAND TOTAL	4,525,000	3,080,000	1,445,000





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**WHO / UNICEF Joint
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for Water Supply and Sanitation**
<http://www.wssinfo.org/>