

# 2018 ANNUAL REPORT

WHO/UNICEF  
Joint Monitoring  
Programme for  
**Water Supply,  
Sanitation and  
Hygiene (JMP)**



WHO  
UNICEF



JMP



World Health  
Organization

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) has produced regular updates of progress since 1990 and is responsible for global monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets related to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). WHO and UNICEF, through the JMP, serve as custodian agencies responsible for global reporting on SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2, and contribute towards the wider UN-Water integrated monitoring initiative on SDG 6. The JMP also collaborates with custodian agencies responsible for monitoring other SDG goals and targets related to WASH including SDG target 1.4 on universal access to basic services, SDG target 3.9 on the disease burden from inadequate WASH, and SDG target 4.a. on basic WASH in schools.

In 2017 the JMP published global baseline estimates for WASH in households. The new SDG indicators build on established indicators of the types of infrastructure households use and introduce additional criteria relating to level of service provided. The JMP has significantly updated and expanded its global databases and country files to incorporate this new information and further refined the methodology used to produce national, regional and global estimates. During 2018 the JMP established new global databases on WASH in institutions. It published a global baseline report on WASH in schools in late 2018 and a global baseline report on WASH in health care facilities in early 2019. The JMP plans to release updated estimates for WASH in households, schools and health care facilities every two years during the SDG period.

In recent years, and in response to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, both WHO and UNICEF have developed WASH strategies (UNICEF 2016–2030, WHO 2018–2025), and global and national monitoring systems and accountability mechanisms are key elements of both strategies. The JMP as well has developed a 5-year strategy focused on further enhancing global monitoring of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in the context of the 2030 Agenda (Box 1). This Annual Report summarizes the main activities and results achieved and provides an overview of income and expenditure in relation to the JMP 2018 work plan and budget. It serves as a generic report for all JMP donors and stakeholders and follows the standard UNDG format for Annual Progress Reports approved by the OECD-DAC.





## Box 1

### WHO/UNICEF JMP Strategy 2016–2020

**Vision:** progressive realization of universal access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and the reduction of inequalities in service levels by 2030

**Mission:** to produce reliable estimates of national, regional and global progress on WASH to inform decision making by government, donor and civil society organizations

#### Strategic aims:

- 1 Normative role: to develop indicators and methods for enhanced monitoring of WASH
- 2 Global data custodian: to maintain global databases and produce reliable estimates of status and trends, including progress towards SDG targets
- 3 Country engagement: to provide guidance and tools to support countries to collect, analyse and report progress on WASH
- 4 Integrated monitoring: to collaborate on analysis of interlinkages between WASH and related SDG targets

## 2. RESOURCES

### JMP STAFF POSITIONS

The WHO/UNICEF JMP core team is comprised of four full-time professional staff and two part time administrative assistants (Table 1). During 2018 the JMP also employed a number of short-term consultants for specific tasks. The JMP is jointly overseen by the Chiefs of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and the Data and Analytics Sections at UNICEF, and the Coordinator of the Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health Unit at WHO.

**Table 1** JMP staff positions

WHO	UNICEF
Technical Officer, WASH	Senior Statistics & Monitoring Specialist
Technical Officer, Statistics	Statistics & Monitoring Specialist
Administrative assistant – part-time	Administrative assistant – part-time



## JMP FUNDING OVERVIEW

The JMP team is very grateful for the generous support it receives from external donors and from within WHO and UNICEF. During 2018 the JMP received a total of US\$ 2.5 million, compared with US\$ 3.3 million in 2017, including a combined total of US\$ 107 000 in core funding committed by WHO and UNICEF. By the end of 2018 development partners had already pledged over US\$ 3 million for 2019 and smaller amounts for subsequent years (Table 2).

**Table 2** JMP funding overview 2018–2022 in US\$ (000's)

DONOR	Total 2018–2022	Received 2018	Pledged 2019	Pledged 2020	Pledged 2021	Pledged 2022
AfD (France)	160	42	30	30	30	30
BMGF (Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation)	2 281	215	686	685	695	0
BMZ (Germany)	150	8	63	79	0	0
DFAT (Australia)	480	168	120	120	72	0
DFID (United Kingdom)	1 971	585	585	801	0	0
DGIS (The Netherlands)	3 689	922	922	922	922	0
SDC (Switzerland)	564	141	141	141	141	0
USAID (United States)	786	286	500	0	0	0
Core funding (est.)	296	107	63	63	63	0
Carry-over from 2017	69	69	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 377</b>	<b>2 474</b>	<b>3 109</b>	<b>2 841</b>	<b>1 923</b>	<b>30</b>





## 3. RESULTS

### 3.1 NORMATIVE ROLE

#### JMP METHODOLOGY

In late 2017 the JMP published a detailed description of the methodology used for the 2017 update and SDG baselines including each of the following steps: identification of national datasets, data extraction, cleaning and pre-processing, production of estimates, country consultation and calculation of regional and global estimates. This methodological note will be updated to reflect future refinements to JMP indicators and methods and the JMP will produce similar documents describing the emerging methods used to generate estimates for WASH in schools and WASH in health care facilities. This represents an important step towards increasing the transparency and understanding of the JMP methods, especially given the complexity of the new SDG indicators.



## CORE QUESTIONS FOR HOUSEHOLDS, SCHOOLS AND HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

In early 2018 the JMP circulated the recommendations from an expert group meeting to update the JMP core questions on water, sanitation and hygiene for household surveys. The core questions, which include updated definitions and notes on classification, were refined based on feedback received from WASH sector stakeholders and then published on the JMP website in late 2018. The updated JMP core questions have been included in the updated questionnaires for MICS6 and have been recommended for inclusion in the forthcoming questionnaires for DHS8. The JMP core questions for monitoring WASH in schools and health care facilities, first published in 2016, were updated in 2018 based on feedback received from survey teams. They were subsequently translated into French, Spanish, Arabic and Russian and distributed to WHO and UNICEF regional and country offices (Box 2).

### Box 2

#### JMP core questions for WASH in households, schools and health care facilities

For monitoring WASH in households, a minimum set of 14 core questions is recommended, including new questions on the availability and quality of drinking water, the emptying of septic tanks and pit latrines, and the availability of handwashing facilities with water and soap in the home. The 2018 update provides expanded notes to help enumerators to classify WASH facilities consistently. New core questions are also recommended for monitoring menstrual hygiene.

There are five core indicators for WASH services in health care facilities: water, sanitation and hygiene, but also health care waste management and environmental cleaning services. A set of 16 core questions is recommended for monitoring these basic services as part of wider health care facility assessments.

The JMP is currently developing additional questions and indicators for monitoring WASH in 'birthing settings' and may develop specific modules for other wards and points of care in future.

For monitoring basic WASH service levels in schools, seven core questions are recommended for inclusion in school facility assessments or education management information systems (EMIS).



## DRINKING WATER QUALITY

Since 2014 the JMP has supported water quality testing in over 30 household surveys. At the end of 2018 the JMP initiated a review of experience and lessons learned to date and conducted an in-depth analysis of emerging data on inequalities in drinking water quality for inclusion in the 2019 update on WASH in households. The JMP team has been invited to guest edit a series of journal articles on the measurement and monitoring of drinking water quality during 2019, and will contribute an article to the collection detailing the experiences with, as well as the advantages and disadvantages of, measuring drinking water quality in household surveys.

The JMP is also working to improve and bring down the costs of the water quality testing materials used in the household surveys. In collaboration with the UNICEF Supply Division, the JMP is working with manufacturers and developers to identify alternative testing materials that are easier to use, less expensive, or provide results more quickly than current materials. The JMP has developed an alternative low cost manifold that could significantly lower the cost of testing, which has been piloted in Afghanistan and could be used in future surveys.

## ON-SITE SANITATION

The 2017 update and SDG baselines report revealed that nearly half of the global population with improved sanitation facilities are not connected to sewers, but very few countries have systems in place for monitoring the management of excreta from non-sewered sanitation systems. This represents a critical data gap for national and global monitoring of safely managed sanitation services. During 2019 the JMP will start working with national authorities responsible for monitoring or regulating sanitation systems to develop new methods and tools for monitoring safe management of excreta from on-site sanitation (SMOSS).

## AFFORDABILITY

In early 2018, the JMP and the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS) launched a joint initiative to review methods and indicators for monitoring the affordability of WASH services. An expert group was formed, comprising academics, regulators, lawyers, civil society and international organizations. Case studies are underway in six countries to test the validity of different measures and to assess the availability of data that could potentially be used for national and global monitoring.

## 3.2 GLOBAL DATA CUSTODIAN

### WASH IN HOUSEHOLDS

The 2017 update and SDG baseline report was translated into Arabic, French, Russian and Spanish and the highlights were also translated into Chinese. Since publication of the report, WHO and UNICEF have disseminated the findings through a number of global meetings, regional and country missions, and online resources. The JMP estimates have been shared widely and incorporated into all major global development databases.

During 2018 the JMP global database on inequalities has been substantially expanded. It now includes service level and facility type estimates disaggregated by wealth quintile and sub-national region for nearly 100 countries, enabling further analysis of trends in inequalities within countries. In December 2018 updated estimates for 232 countries, areas and territories were circulated to UNICEF and WHO regional and country offices for a two month period of consultation with national authorities. The JMP will release updated estimates of global progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in June 2019.

### WASH IN SCHOOLS

The JMP published its first global baseline report on WASH in schools in August 2018 with estimates for 152 countries, areas and territories. The report was launched at World Water Week in Stockholm and has been well received by WASH sector stakeholders. It was subsequently translated into Arabic, French, Russian and Spanish and the data have been disseminated widely through a series of webinars and international and regional meetings with WASH and Education stakeholders. During 2018 the JMP supported WHO and UNICEF country offices to integrate core questions and indicators into Education Management Information Systems and schools surveys and censuses in Bhutan, Cambodia, Chad, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Tanzania.

### WASH IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

During 2018 the JMP team created a new database and data management system for WASH in health care facilities and extracted data from 260 national sources compiled by WHO and UNICEF regional and country offices. In October preliminary estimates for 125 countries were circulated for country consultation and responses were received from over 50 countries. The WASH in health care facilities report will be launched in April 2019 and the global baseline estimates will be presented at the Sanitation and Water for All Sector Minister's Meeting (4-5 April in Costa Rica) and at the World Health Assembly in Geneva (28-29 May 2019).

### JMP WEBSITE

In 2017 the JMP website ([www.washdata.org](http://www.washdata.org)) was completely rebuilt to allow dynamic exploration of the global baseline estimates for drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in households. During 2018 the online data tools were expanded to incorporate the JMP's new global databases on WASH in schools and WASH in health care facilities. Enhancements were made to enable the user to navigate between datasets relating to different settings and to enable users to create, edit, share and download bespoke charts, tables and dashboards for different countries and indicators of interest. The new data tool for schools and health care facilities will be released in early 2019.

### 3.3 COUNTRY AND REGIONAL ENGAGEMENT

During 2018 the JMP team participated in a series of international workshops, webinars and country missions to disseminate the JMP baseline estimates and to support national authorities to collect data required to report on the new SDG indicators for WASH in households, schools and health care facilities including:

- Meetings of the Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDGs) in Stockholm and Beirut, and the UN Statistical Commission in New York.
- Global conferences including SacoSan (Pakistan), World Water Week (Sweden), Water and Health (USA), Comparative and International Education Society (USA). The JMP has also contributed to preparations for the Sanitation and Water for All Sector Ministers Meeting and LatinoSan (Costa Rica).
- Global and regional WASHNET meetings of UNICEF WASH staff and key partners in East Asia, East Africa, Latin America, Middle East, South Asia and West Africa.
- Regional meetings of WASH sector professionals in the East Asia and the Pacific (Thailand), AMCOW (Rwanda), the European Protocol on Water and Health (Switzerland), ASEAN (China), Middle East (Jordan), and Latin America (Colombia).
- Presentations on SDG monitoring were also delivered to graduate students at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and the Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne.
- Finally, in-depth country missions were made to China, Ghana, Ecuador, Ghana, Pakistan and Tanzania. Remote support and consultations on SDG baselines and monitoring were also held with a large number of other countries.

#### WATER QUALITY TESTING IN HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

The water quality testing module developed in collaboration with the UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) programme is now a standard module within the MICS6 household questionnaire and the JMP team has presented the module in regional workshops convened by the MICS team in Africa, Latin America, Eastern Europe, and the Middle East.

The JMP has also supported the adaptation of the module for other national household surveys including those supported by World Bank Living Standards Monitoring Survey (LSMS) and USAID has expressed interest in including the module in the 8th round of surveys supported by the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) programme. The JMP has established and trained a pool of trainers to support these surveys, and is providing technical and financial support to the planning and implementation the water quality testing module in a growing number of countries each year.

During 2018 field work was started or completed in 12 countries (Algeria, Fiji, Gambia, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Kiribati, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mongolia, Suriname, and Tunisia). In addition, independent sub-national surveys were implemented in five provinces of Pakistan (Balochistan, Islamabad, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh). Technical support was provided to nine countries (Bangladesh, Central African Republic, Chad, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Honduras, Nepal, Tanzania and Zimbabwe) that plan to implement water quality surveys in 2019. Finally, final reports were published from four surveys which were conducted in 2017 (Afghanistan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Sierra Leone). A video of the water quality testing module application in Afghanistan is available on the JMP website.

## 3.4 INTEGRATED MONITORING

### SDG 6 SYNTHESIS REPORT

The JMP baseline estimates for WASH in households and key findings from the 2017 update were included in the Secretary General's 2018 SDG Progress Report and a series of other global flagship publications during 2018 including the UN Water SDG 6 Synthesis Report which was launched ahead of the 2018 High Level Political Forum which included an in-depth review of progress on Goal 6. The synthesis report was well received by Member States who committed to increase their efforts to accelerate progress on SDG 6.

### UN WATER INITIATIVE FOR INTEGRATED MONITORING OF SDG 6

The JMP team worked with the UN agencies responsible for global monitoring of other SDG 6 targets and indicators to agree a workplan and budget for joint activities under Phase 2 of the UN Water Initiative for Integrated Monitoring of SDG 6. This includes close collaboration with the WHO team responsible for monitoring progress towards SDG target 6.3 for safe treatment of wastewater. At the end of 2018 the JMP contributed towards the development of the new UN Water portal for SDG 6 data.

### BURDEN OF DISEASE

During 2018 WHO updated its estimates of the global burden of disease attributable to inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene. These estimates draw on the JMP global database, including the growing body of data on availability of handwashing facilities with soap and water, and take account of sanitation coverage at both the household and community levels. They contribute directly to the monitoring of SDG target 3.9 and will be combined with data on prevalence of diarrhoeal disease to update the global, regional and national estimates of the number of diarrhoeal disease deaths which could be averted by improvements in WASH services.

### 3.5 MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING

In January 2018, the JMP and GLAAS convened a meeting in Porto to consult partners on how best to support countries to localize the global SDG targets within national policies, plans and strategies and set their own national targets ‘guided by the global level of ambition, but taking account of national circumstances’. The same question was the main theme of the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting of the JMP/GLAAS Strategic Advisory Group (SAG), which directly followed the Partners meeting.

The SAG recommended that JMP and GLAAS provide further guidance on the localization of global SDG targets and indicators within national development plans in line with emerging guidance being developed by the IAEG-SDG and wider UN system. In addition to reporting on the global indicators the SAG recommended that the JMP develop new metrics for comparing relative rates of progress towards achieving each of the rungs on the JMP service ladders. The concepts of “universal coverage” and “for all” should be further defined and operationalized, acknowledging the limitations of national and global data in identifying and quantifying small unreached populations, and calling upon states to demonstrate that mechanisms and measures are in place to identify and target such populations. During 2018 the membership of the JMP/GLAAS SAG was expanded to bring in additional expertise relevant to monitoring WASH in schools and healthcare facilities and translating the global 2030 Agenda into national plans and programmes. Four new members were appointed including government representatives from Serbia, Zambia, Bhutan and Clarissa Brocklehurst was appointed the new chair.

The JMP team held its annual retreat in Geneva which mainly focused on development of the new global database on WASH in health care facilities and devising consistent rules and methods for generating international comparable estimates of progress at national, regional and global levels.



## 4. JMP 2019 WORKPLAN AND BUDGET

The JMP 2019 work plan outlines and major activities planned under each of the pillars of the JMP five year strategy. Note that the budget for each item includes both activity costs and staff time. The total budget required for the regular operation of the JMP is US\$ 2.5 to 3 million including staff costs. The JMP budget for 2019 is US\$ 2.6 million, subject to the availability of funding.

**Table 3 JMP 2019 workplan and budget (US\$ 000s)**

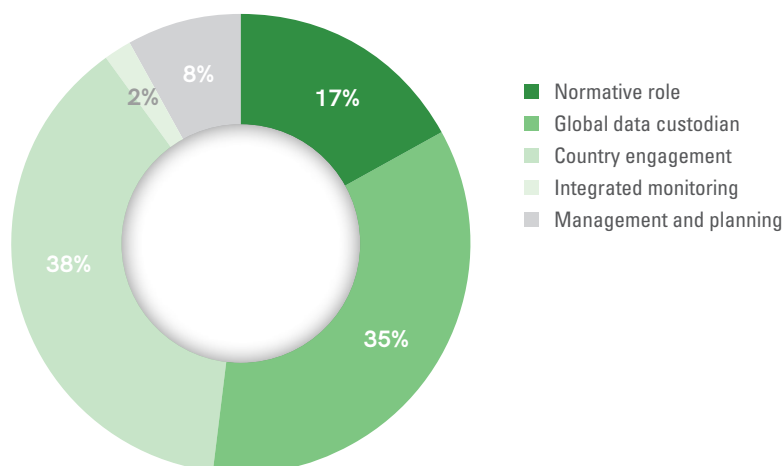
ACTIVITIES	TOTAL BUDGET
<b>Normative role: development of indicators and methods for enhanced monitoring of WASH</b>	<b>442</b>
<b>Household surveys and censuses</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Ongoing refinements to MICS6 and inputs to MICS+</li> <li>■ Support development and testing of new indicators with other international household survey programmes (DHS, LSMS, PMA, ...) and censuses</li> <li>■ Pictorial guidance for enumerators updated</li> </ul>	50
<b>Safely managed drinking water services</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ In depth analysis of data from water quality testing</li> <li>■ Validation of microbiological test kits</li> </ul>	111
<b>Safely managed sanitation services</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Consultant on safely managed on-site sanitation</li> </ul>	75
<b>WASH outside the home</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Ongoing development of methodologies and tools: WASH in schools</li> <li>■ Ongoing development of methodologies and tools: WASH in health care facilities (birthing settings, hospitals)</li> <li>■ Produce draft methodological note: WASH in schools 2020 report</li> <li>■ Produce methodological note: WASH in health care facilities 2019 report</li> <li>■ Engage with those working on WASH at other settings</li> <li>■ Developing indicators for menstrual hygiene management for household surveys</li> </ul>	78
<b>Real Time Monitoring tools</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Review of real-time monitoring experiences from UNICEF and WHO offices</li> </ul>	32
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Provide technical inputs to SWA (and GLAAS) initiatives on setting and reporting on national target-setting</li> <li>■ Develop indicators for affordability</li> </ul>	76
<b>Global data custodian: maintain global databases and produce estimates</b>	<b>902</b>
<b>Database management</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Identify and compile new data sources (households, schools, health care facilities)</li> <li>■ Finalize 2019 country files and estimates: health care facilities</li> <li>■ Finalize 2019 country files and estimates: households</li> <li>■ Prepare 2020 country files and estimates: schools</li> <li>■ Prepare 2020 country files and estimates: health care facilities</li> </ul>	329
<b>Wealth quintiles</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Consultant for ongoing data extraction of wealth quintiles for new surveys (also working on subnational regions)</li> <li>■ Finalize methods and publish wealth quintiles and inequality country files</li> </ul>	70
<b>Geospatial analysis</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Data extraction of subnational regions</li> </ul>	29
<b>Produce estimates and reports</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ WASH in households report: production, translation, printing, distribution</li> <li>■ WASH in health care facilities global baseline report: production, translation, printing, distribution</li> <li>■ Ongoing improvements to washdata.org</li> </ul>	414



ACTIVITIES	TOTAL BUDGET
<b>Technical inputs into international meetings and events</b>	60
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ IAEG meetings</li> <li>■ UN-Water, Africasan, Stockholm, UNC Water and Health</li> </ul>	
<b>Country engagement: provide guidance and tools to support countries</b>	<b>972</b>
<b>Engagement with countries</b>	830
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Support water quality testing in 20 household surveys (MICS or other), including procurement of materials and training.</li> <li>■ Support at least five countries in collection of data on monitoring of safe management of on-site sanitation (SMOSS)</li> <li>■ Support to WHO and UNICEF country offices for SDG planning and strengthening national WASH monitoring systems</li> </ul>	
<b>Direct support to monitoring WASH in schools and health care facilities</b>	12
<b>Indirect support to strengthening national monitoring systems for WASH</b>	12
<b>Engagement with regions</b>	119
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Support to regional platforms (AMCOW, LatinoSan, Observatorio, ACWA, SOPAC)</li> <li>■ Support to WHO and UNICEF regional offices</li> </ul>	
<b>Integrated monitoring: collaborate on analysis of WASH interlinkages with other SDG targets</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Engagement with other global data initiatives</b>	8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Interagency data initiatives (UN-Water, IMI)</li> </ul>	
<b>Integrated analysis</b>	23
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ New methods developed for integrated analysis of WASH and other global indicators under SDG 6</li> <li>■ SDG 6 Synthesis Report, SDG 6 Data Portal</li> </ul>	
<b>WASH inputs into other UNICEF and WHO activities</b>	14
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ UNICEF and WHO flagship reports, Education, Health and Emergencies programmes</li> </ul>	
<b>Management and planning</b>	<b>209</b>
<b>Strategic advisory group</b>	58
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ January 2019 meeting including venue and travel costs</li> <li>■ Virtual meeting (July), planning for 2020 Strategic Advisory Group meeting and partner meeting</li> </ul>	
<b>Retreats and roundtables</b>	20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ JMP retreat and roundtables</li> </ul>	
<b>JMP administration</b>	132
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Administrative support staff</li> </ul>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL 2019</b>	<b>2 571</b>

Note: the cost of JMP team staff time is distributed among the different activities.

**Figure 1** Distribution of budget resources among major workplan headings



## 5. FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION

The JMP received US\$ 2 367 000 from development partners in 2018 plus US\$ 107 000 in core funding from UNICEF and WHO. US\$ 68 561 was carried over from the 2017 budget. The total funding available to the JMP in 2018 was US\$ 2 543 000.

The combined expenditure by UNICEF and WHO on the JMP during 2018 was US\$ 2 671 000 or 105.0% of budgeted. The deficit of US\$ 128 000 will be carried over into 2019.

**Table 4 JMP Balance sheet, 2018 (US\$ 000s)**

<b>INCOME</b>	
Donor funding received in 2018	2 367
Core funding from UNICEF and WHO	107
Carry-over from 2017	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 543</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	
Normative role: development of indicators and methods for enhanced monitoring of WASH	359
Global data custodian: maintain global databases and produce estimates	847
Country engagement: provide guidance and tools to support countries	1086
Integrated monitoring: collaborate on analysis of WASH interlinkages with other SDG targets	65
Management and planning	313
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 671</b>
<b>Balance</b>	<b>(128)</b>



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