2021 | ANNUAL REPORT

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

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World Health Organization

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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 provide the UN Statistical Division with official estimates which are included in the SDG global database and annual SDG Progress Report. The JMP also actively supports the UN Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6 (IMI-SDG 6) and works closely with agencies responsible for monitoring targets under other goals, including SDG 1.4 on universal access to basic services, SDG 4a WASH in schools, and SDG 6.3 on wastewater treatment.

In 2017 the JMP published global baseline estimates for WASH in households. The new SDG indicators build on established indicators of the types of facilities households use and introduce additional criteria relating to level of service provided. The JMP has 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. New global databases have been established on WASH in institutions and global baseline reports were published for WASH in schools (2018) and WASH in health care facilities (2019). Subsequently the JMP has published updates for households in odd years and for schools and health care facilities in even years, and plans to continue this biennial cycle throughout the SDG period.

WHO and UNICEF have established long term WASH strategies which are aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UNICEF 2016-2030, WHO 2018-2025). In 2021, the JMP updated its strategy (2021-2025) which builds on the progress achieved under the existing strategy (JMP 2016-2020). This Annual Report summarizes the main activities and results achieved and provides an overview of income and expenditure in relation to the JMP 2021 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

JMP 5 Year Strategy 2021-2025

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

JMP mission: to produce reliable estimates of national, regional and global progress on WASH to inform decision making by government, donor and civil society organisations

Strategic aims:
1. Normative role: to develop new indicators, methods and standards for enhanced national and global monitoring of WASH
2. Global data custodian: to maintain global databases, produce reliable estimates of status, trends and inequalities, and to visualize and share data in accessible formats
3. Country engagement: to provide technical advice, guidance materials and tools to support countries to collect and analyse data on inequalities and to report progress on WASH
4. Integrated monitoring: to build new partnerships to integrate new sources of data and to analyse interlinkages between WASH and related SDG targets

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Resources

JMP staff positions

The WHO/UNICEF JMP core team is comprised of five full-time professional staff and two part time administrative staff (Table 1). The JMP also employs 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.

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 2021 the JMP received a total of US$3.12 million, compared with $3.25 million in 2020. By the end of 2021 development partners had already pledged $1.83 million for 2022 and smaller amounts for subsequent years up to 2025 (Table 2).

TABLE 1 JMP Staff Positions

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

TABLE 2 JMP Funding Overview 2020-2025 (US$ x 1,000)

Donor	Received 2020	Received 2021	Pledged 2022	Pledged 2023	Pledged 2024	Pledged 2025
ADA (Austria)	0	37	33	0	0	0
AfD (France)	52	52	35	0	0	0
BMGF (Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation)	413	413	413	413	0	0
BMZ (Germany)	81	34	71	0	0	0
DFAT (Australia)	120	72	0	0	0	0
DGIS (The Netherlands)	922	922	91*	0	0	0
UKFCDO (United Kingdom)	1197	792	792	792	396	0
SDC (Switzerland)	152	151	144	0	0	0
USAID (United States)	250	250	250	0	0	0
Core	63	392	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	**3250**	**3115**	**1829**	**1205**	**396**	**0**

*DGIS has pledged a new multi-year grant starting in 2022/2023 (details to be confirmed).

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Results

3.1. Normative Role: new indicators and methods

Household surveys and censuses

The JMP core questions on water, sanitation and hygiene for household surveys have been translated into French, Spanish, Russian and Arabic and widely disseminated through WHO and UNICEF regional and country offices. The JMP team has supported their integration into the 6th round of UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (2016-2021) and 8th round Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS 2018-2023). The JMP has also worked with the World Bank Living Standards Measurement Study, with national statistical offices and with international NGOs to integrate core questions and indicators into national household surveys and censuses. During 2021 the JMP supported the MICS team to begin the process of updating the WASH questions and indicators for the 7th round of MICS surveys which is expected to be launched at the end of 2022.

Safely managed drinking water services

During 2020 the JMP undertook a review of lessons learned from recent experience of integrating water quality testing into household surveys in over 30 countries. The JMP subsequently published a **thematic report on water quality testing in household surveys** (available also in **French** and in **Spanish**) and conducted in-depth analysis of emerging data on drinking water quality which was published in an **academic journal.** During 2021 the JMP successfully supported the adaptation of the MICS6 water quality testing module for an LSMS survey in Tanzania and DHS surveys in Cote d'Ivoire, Mozambique and Uganda.

The JMP also contracted an independent laboratory to assess the performance of 20 portable kits used for measuring *E. coli* in drinking water in the field. The assessments were delayed due to the pandemic, but all testing work was completed by December and reports will be published in 2022.

On-site sanitation systems

The JMP 2021 progress update identified the management of excreta from on-site sanitation systems as the single biggest data gap for national and global monitoring of safely managed sanitation services. On-site sanitation technologies can be counted as safely managed, if they are improved, not shared, and prevent unsafe exposures along the sanitation chain, from containment to treatment and discharge.

During 2021 the JMP worked intensively with six pilot countries (Bangladesh, Ecuador, Indonesia, Kenya, Serbia and Zambia) to develop or refine tools and methods for monitoring of safely managed on-site sanitation (SMOSS) with the aim to develop a harmonized set of indicators, tools and methods that other countries can use. In each country existing data and data collection systems were reviewed, and new data collection rounds were planned from households, service providers, and government authorities.

By December, field work had been completed in Bangladesh, Serbia and Zambia, and plans were well advanced in the other three pilot countries. The JMP is preparing a synthesis of key findings and a consolidated set of draft tools to inform the second round of pilots which will start in 2022.

COVID-19

The JMP team led the Monitoring Working Group of the Hand Hygiene for All initiative, and commissioned a review of existing tools used to monitor hand hygiene, including resources containing targets, standards/requirements, or recommended indicators. The review identified and catalogued over 100 monitoring resources covering a wide range of settings, including households, schools, health care facilities, work environments, detention centres and public spaces. While many resources could be found related to monitoring hand hygiene in health care facilities, schools, and households, relatively few referred to public settings. The COVID-19 pandemic spurred interest in hand hygiene in public settings such as markets, shops, places of worship, and transport hubs. Accordingly the JMP commissioned an in-depth review of tools designed to collect data on hand hygiene in public spaces, and produced a **working paper** in June 2021.

Gender

The JMP team is committed to improving how gender is monitored for targets 6.1 and 6.2 on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, and in 2020 launched a review of opportunities for enhanced monitoring of gender in relation to the SDG WASH targets in collaboration with Emory University. The Emory team developed a **conceptual framework** for organizing the review, and based on desk review and inputs from expert consultations, built an **inventory of 50 tools and measures** that have been used or proposed for monitoring gender and WASH. These were then used to inform a gap analysis and to identify a number of opportunities to leverage existing data for analysis and reporting related to gender and WASH. In addition, areas were identified for further development in monitoring gender either at the local or national scale. A **final report** was published in June 2021, and follow-up activities are planned for 2022. The gender review also was used as an input to a broader initiative to develop a **gender contextualization** for all the SDG-6 global indicators, facilitated by UN-Water.

Affordability

During 2020 the JMP contributed to a WHO and UNICEF expert group review of approaches to monitoring the affordability of WASH services. A **full report** and a **summary report** synthesizing key findings from the review and country case studies on 'The measurement and monitoring of water supply, sanitation and hygiene affordability: a missing element of monitoring SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2' were published in May 2021.

3.2 Global databases: global custodian of WASH data

WASH in schools

During 2021 the JMP prepared draft updates to the global database on WASH in schools, and in December launched a country consultation on estimates for the period 2000-2020. A total of 182 country files were distributed, with feedback requested by the end of January 2022. A data update and short report on WASH in schools will be published in June 2022. The JMP will also publish a detailed methodological note describing the methods used to produce national, regional and global estimates for WASH in schools.

WASH in health care facilities

In 2021 the JMP prepared draft updates to the global database on WASH in health care facilities, and in December launched a country consultation on estimates for the period 2000-2020. A total of 183 country files were distributed, with feedback requested by the end of January 2022. A full report and progress update on WASH in health care facilities will be published in July 2022. The JMP will also publish a detailed description of the methods used to produce estimates for WASH in health care facilities.
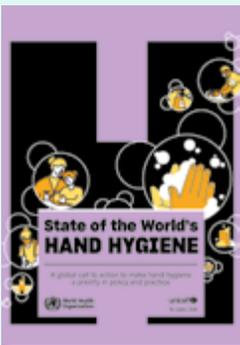
WASH in households

In June 2021 the JMP published a global update: **progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene 2000-2020: five years into the SDGs.** The report drew on a total of 6,743 national data sources, of which 4,426 were used to produce estimates. For the first time, the JMP report projected the levels of WASH services that would be available in 2030, if historical rates of progress continued unchanged. In order to reach universal coverage with safely managed drinking water and sanitation services, and

Progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in schools: 2000-2021 date update

Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene 2000-2020: five years into the SDGs

State of the World's Hand Hygiene: A global call to action to make hand hygiene a priority in policy and practice

basic hygiene services, the rates of progress would need to be quadrupled. This message was widely taken up in media and by other organizations, including UN-Water and the Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6. Following the report launch the JMP team prepared a series of **regional snapshots**: Excel files that automatically generate figures and tables for the SDG regions, WHO and UNICEF regional offices, and other regional groupings.

The latest JMP estimates for WASH in households were shared with the UN Statistical Division for inclusion in the official **SDG global database** and featured in the UN Secretary General's **SDG Progress Reports**. They have also been included in a wide range of global development databases, including the **World Development Indicators** and the UN Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for **SDG 6 data portal**. The online **metadata** for SDG indicators 6.1.1, 6.2.1a and 6.2.1b were also updated to better reflect the definitions of key terms and the methods used to produce the SDG indicators.

During 2021, the JMP also contributed WASH data and analysis for number of other global and regional publications and data products. In October, UNICEF and WHO released a special global report for World Hand Hygiene Day: **State of the World's Hand Hygiene: A global call to action to make hand hygiene a priority in policy and practice**, which included the latest JMP data on the global

status of hygiene in households, schools and health care facilities.

washdata.org

The JMP website (**washdata.org**) has been updated to incorporate the latest national, regional and global estimates for WASH in households, schools and health care facilities. During 2021 the data portal was updated and expanded to incorporate the latest data on household WASH services. Users can now explore the JMP inequalities database using interactive data visualisation tools and download the latest **JMP inequality files** which now contain estimates disaggregated by wealth quintile and sub-national region for 105 countries.

During 2021, the JMP commissioned TellTale research to conduct an online survey and a series of in-depth interviews with a representative group of JMP website users. Based on user feedback TellTale research made a number of recommendations for improving user experience and improving the utility of guidance materials and data tools for different user groups. The JMP team is planning to start redesigning and upgrading washdata.org in early 2022.

3.3 Country and regional engagement: strengthening national monitoring

International and regional meetings

During 2021 the JMP team has participated in a series of international and regional workshops (most of which were virtual due to COVID-19) 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.

• Meetings of the UN Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6 targets (IMI-SDG 6).
• Meetings of the Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG), the UN Statistical Commission and EuroStat.
• Global conferences including World Water Week, Water and Health, Brisbane Water Conference, and the WASH in Schools International Learning Alliance.
• Meetings of the Sanitation and Water for All global partnership.
• 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.
• Global and regional meetings of WASH sector professionals including, AMCOW, the European Protocol on Water and Health, Sustainable Sanitation Network, Menstrual Health Symposium, PAHO and the Arab Water Forum.

JMP webinars and trainings

The JMP team has also delivered numerous webinars and training sessions on national and global monitoring of SDG WASH targets. In late 2021 the JMP took part in a series of UN Water webinars on global monitoring of SDG 6. Presentations on SDG monitoring were also delivered to students at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Duke University, Fordham University and the Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne. During 2021, the JMP also held webinars with UNICEF and WHO regional and country offices to discuss country consultations on updated JMP estimates for WASH in households.

Country support

Country missions remained suspended during 2021 due to COVID-19 but the JMP team continued to provide remote support and held consultations on SDG baselines and monitoring with a significant number of countries. The JMP has continued to expand the package of communication and guidance materials for training sector stakeholders on national and global monitoring of SDG WASH targets. During 2021, the JMP team has supported WHO and UNICEF country offices to integrate core questions and indicators into Education Management Information Systems and schools surveys and censuses in Angola, Cambodia, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan.

The JMP also supported the implementation of the water quality testing module in a large number of national household surveys. During 2021, field work was started or completed in 15 countries (Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Tanzania, Malawi, Kosovo, Turks and Caicos, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Nauru, Tuvalu, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam and Eswatini). Technical support was also provided to 7 countries (Ecuador, Nicaragua, Mozambique, Uganda, Azerbaijan, Guatemala and Lao PDR) that plan to implement water quality surveys in 2022.

3.4 Integrated monitoring: interlinkages between WASH and other SDGs

UN Water Initiative for Integrated Monitoring of SDG 6

The Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDG) nominated WHO and UNICEF to serve as custodian agencies responsible for global monitoring of SDG WASH targets 6.1 and 6.2. The WHO/UNICEF JMP also works closely with agencies responsible for monitoring other SDG 6 targets under the UN Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6 (IMI-SDG 6). The JMP shares sanitation data with WHO and UN Habitat for monitoring progress towards SDG target 6.3 for safe treatment of wastewater, and contributed to the first SDG 6 Synthesis Report which was published in 2018.

In early 2021 IMI-SDG 6 prepared a briefing note for the President of the General Assembly who convened member states to discuss progress on SDG 6. In late 2021, IMI SDG 6 released progress updates for all SDG 6 indicators including the JMP 2021 progress update on WASH in households.

The JMP team collaborated with other custodian agencies on a series of global webinars on SDG 6 monitoring and contributed to the IMI-SDG 6 initiative on gender contextualization.

International reports and programmes

Each year the JMP contributes WASH data and analysis to the UN Secretary General's SDG Progress Report and to numerous other UN flagship reports on poverty, nutrition, health, education and gender. The JMP is often asked to provide data to inform high level decision making by global partnerships including Sanitation and Water for All, Education for All, Scaling Up Nutrition and Countdown 2030. The JMP data are also used extensively by bilateral and multilateral donors when allocating ODA for WASH. Finally, the JMP data are increasingly used by UNICEF and WHO to monitor progress towards corporate goals, strategies and workplans.

Burden of disease

During 2021, WHO has been updating 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. The JMP team has been closely involved in updating the methods and estimates which are expected to be released in 2022.

⓪4

Management and planning

In January 2021, the JMP/GLAAS Strategic Advisory Group met virtually and provided advice on how to manage growing demands for country support and the expansion of JMP monitoring to cover new topics and settings. The SAG emphasized the importance of maintaining the rigour and reliability of core estimates used for SDG reporting while also supporting the development of new indicators and methods which could potentially be integrated into national and global monitoring in future.

For most of 2020 the JMP team has been teleworking due to COVID-19. The team has adapted well and successfully delivered all of the major deliverables in the 2020 workplan while also responding to additional requests for WASH data and analysis linked to the COVID-19 response. The JMP has conducted all meetings online and successfully delivered a series of virtual training workshops but it is hoped that COVID-19 related restrictions will be gradually lifted during 2021. The biennial meeting of JMP and GLAAS donors and partners scheduled for January 2022 has been postponed.

05

JMP 2022 workplan and budget

The JMP 2022 work plan outlines and major activities planned under each of the pillars of the JMP five-year strategy 2021-2025. 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 3-4 million including staff costs. The JMP budget for 2022 is $3,944,000, subject to the availability of funding.
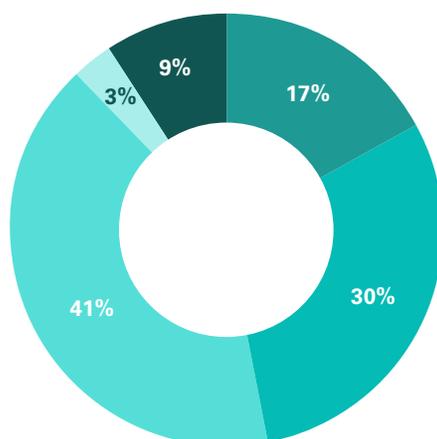
TABLE 3   **JMP 2022 workplan and budget**

2022 Workplan Activities	2022 Budget
1. Normative role: development of indicators and methods for enhanced monitoring of WASH	**672**
1.1. Household surveys and censuses · Technical support to MICS team on WASH data collection and analysis and development of updated tools for MICS7 · Support development and testing of new indicators with other international household survey programmes (DHS, LSMS, PMA) and censuses · Support the development of questions and indicators for phone surveys (MICS Plus, LSMS Plus)	45
1.2. Safely managed drinking water services · Consolidation and translation of training materials for WQT · In depth analysis of data from water quality testing · Validation of microbiological test kits · Validation of chemical test kits	52
1.3. Safely managed sanitation services · SMOSS Pilots (consultant, travel, meeting) · SMOSS Synthesis and Guidance for Phase 2 pilots (expert group meeting) · Development of module for assessing containment of on-site sanitation	143
1.4. Hygiene · Develop new indicator for personal hygiene (bathing) · Support ongoing indicator development under Hand Hygiene for All	13
1.5. WASH outside the home · Ongoing development of methodologies and tools: WASH in Schools (advanced indicators) · Ongoing development of methodologies and tools: WASH in HCF (birthing settings, hospitals) · Produce methodological note: WASH in Schools 2020 report · Produce methodological note: WASH in HCF 2020 update · Engage with those working on WASH at other settings	114

2022 Workplan Activities	2022 Budget
1.6. Gender · Publish review of opportunities for enhanced monitoring of gender in relation to SDG WASH targets · Support development and testing of new indicators, norms and standards for monitoring Menstrual Health and Hygiene	158
1.7. Cross-cutting issues · Document sources of uncertainty in JMP estimates (update methodological note on WASH in Households) · Support ongoing pilots and case studies for national monitoring of affordability (consultant, meeting, travel) · Support review of potential indicators for national and global monitoring of climate resilient WASH services	139
2. Global data custodian: maintain global databases and produce estimates	**1,165**
2.1. Database management and estimation methods · Identify and compile new data sources (schools, hcf, households) · Prepare 2023 country files and estimates: Households · Finalise 2022 country files and estimates: Schools · Finalise 2022 country files and estimates: Health care facilities · Methods - explore options for assessing progress to 2030 targets (on-track, off-track) · Expand list of regional groupings/country typologies (regional commissions) · Develop harmonised JMP code book and update existing scripts and data files · Review of methods and models used by others to analyse JMP data · Review opportunities to harmonise databases on 6.2 and 6.3	439
2.2. Disaggregated data on inequalities · Expansion of databases on inequalities to include wealth quintiles, subnational regions and displaced populations · Expansion of database on MHH to include disaggregates	69
2.3. Geospatial analysis · Support production of sub-national maps integrating WASH with other data (water vulnerability index, UNICEF data warehouse, NTDs)	23
2.4. Produce estimates and reports · WASH in Health Care Facilities: production, translation, printing, distribution · WASH in Schools Data Update and Brochure · State of the World's Drinking Water Global Report · Ongoing improvements to data tool for washdata.org	610
2.5. Technical inputs into international meetings and events · IAEG meetings, regional commissions, · UN-Water, SWA, Africasan, Stockholm, UNC Water and Health	23
3. Country engagement: provide guidance and tools to support countries	**1,628**
3.1. Direct technical support to countries · Support water quality testing in c10 household surveys (MICS or other), including procurement of materials and training. · Support 5-6 Phase 2 countries to pilot new methods of data collection on safe management of on-site sanitation (SMOSS) · On demand technical support and advice to strengthen national monitoring (water quality, SMOSS, gender, MH, disability) · Support to WHO and UNICEF country offices for SDG planning and strengthening national WASH monitoring systems	1,037

2022 Workplan Activities	2022 Budget
3.2. Remote technical support to countries on monitoring WASH in households, schools and health care facilities · Develop a package of JMP training materials on national and global WASH monitoring · Integrate JMP WASH questions into Survey Solutions and other relevant platforms · Offline tools for developing data snapshots · Enhanced online data visualisations tools on washdata.org and data.unicef.org	352
3.3. Engagement with regions · Support to regional platforms (AMCOW, SACOSAN, Observatorio, ACWA, SOPAC, etc) · Support to WHO and UNICEF regional offices	238
4. Integrated monitoring: collaborate on analysis of WASH interlinkages with other SDG targets	**120**
4.1. Engagement with other global data initiatives · Interagency data initiatives (UN-Water, IMI) · Global and regional databases (SDG 6, UNSD, World Bank, AU, etc) · Engage with secondary data providers to optimise data extraction (UIS, EuroStat, OECD, UNSD, SIASAR)	40
4.2. Cross sectoral analysis · Gender, Nutrition, · SDG 6 Synthesis Report, SDG 6 Data Portal	30
4.3. Data inputs to UNICEF and WHO flagship reports · UNICEF and WHO flagship reports, Education, Health and Emergencies programmes	17
4.4. Data inputs to UNICEF and WHO Strategic Planning · Corporate reporting of progress on WASH indicators for Strategic Plan · Inputs to corporate strategies and frameworks relating to WASH (urban, water, sanitation, climate, humanitarian)	33
5. Management and planning	**360**
5.1. Strategic advisory group · Jan 2021 meeting including venue and travel costs · Virtual meeting (July)	33
5.2. JMP meetings · JMP retreats · JMP expert group meetings	33
5.3. JMP Staff	293
GRAND TOTAL	**3,944**

- 1. Normative role
- 2. Global data custodian
- 3. Country engagement
- 4. Integrated monitoring
- 5. Management & planning

17%
30%
41%
3%
9%

06

Financial Implementation

The JMP received a total of $3,115,049 from development partners in 2021 and $1,355,000 were carried over from 2020. The combined expenditure by UNICEF and WHO on the JMP during 2021 was $2,725,967, or 84% of the $3,247,000 budgeted. The surplus of $1,744,082 will be carried over into 2022.

TABLE 4 **JMP Balance Sheet, 2021 (US$ x 1,000)**

Income	
Donor funding received in 2021	3,115
Funds carried over from 2020	1,355
Total	**4,470**
Expenditure	
Normative role: development of indicators and methods for enhanced monitoring of WASH	633
Global data custodian: maintain global databases and produce estimates	507
Country engagement: provide guidance and tools to support countries	1,323
Integrated monitoring: collaborate on analysis of WASH interlinkages with other SDG targets	51
Management and planning	212
Total	**2,726**
Balance	**1,744**

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