

20 Annual 24 Report

WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring
Programme for Water Supply,
Sanitation and Hygiene



WHO
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JMP



World Health
Organization

20 Annual 24 Report

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Contents

SECTION 1	Introduction	4
SECTION 2	Resources	6
	JMP staff positions	6
	JMP funding overview	6
SECTION 3	Results	7
	3.1. Normative Role: new indicators and methods	7
	Household surveys and censuses	7
	Safely managed drinking water services	7
	Safe management of on-site sanitation	8
	Gender	9
	Climate resilience	9
	3.2 Global databases: global custodian of WASH data	10
	WASH in Households	10
	WASH in Schools	10
	WASH in health care facilities	10
	Inequalities	11
	washdata.org	11
	3.3 Country and regional engagement: strengthening national monitoring	13
	International and regional meetings	13
	JMP webinars and trainings	13
	Country support	13
	3.4 Integrated monitoring: interlinkages between WASH and other SDGs	14
	UN Water Initiative for Integrated Monitoring of SDG 6	14
	International reports and programmes	14
SECTION 4	Management and planning	15
SECTION 5	JMP 2025 workplan and budget	16
SECTION 6	Financial Implementation	19

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 the 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 that are aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UNICEF 2016–2030, WHO 2018–2025), and these inform the current JMP 5 year strategy (2021–2025). This Annual Report summarizes the main activities and results achieved and provides an overview of income and expenditure in relation to the JMP 2024 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.



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



Resources

JMP staff positions

The WHO/UNICEF JMP core team comprises 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 Director of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and the Deputy Director of Data, Analytics, Planning and Monitoring 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 in addition to core funding from within WHO and UNICEF. During 2024 the JMP received a total of US\$3.2 million, compared with \$3.0 million in 2023. By the end of 2024 development partners had already pledged \$2.0 million for 2025 and smaller amounts for subsequent years up to 2027 (Table 2).

TABLE 1 JMP staff positions

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

TABLE 2 JMP Funding Overview 2022–2027 (US\$ x 1000)

Donor	Received 2022	Received 2023	Received 2024	Pledged 2025	Pledged 2026	Pledged 2027
ADA (Austria)	33	137	97	66	68	0
AfD (France)	55	20	21	0	0	0
BMGF (Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation)	413	762	436	86	0	0
BMZ (Germany)	49	0	89	119	89	149
DFAT (Australia)	0	100	100	0	0	0
DGIS (The Netherlands)	0	522	482	482	482	482
EC (European Commission)	0	130	161	41	43	0
FCDO (United Kingdom)	792	792	1316	920	920	920
SDC (Switzerland)	141	293	267	223	231	0
USAID (United States)	250	250	200	0	0	0
UN-Water	0	0	25	35	37	0
Grand Total	1734	3007	3194	1973	1870	1551

Note that support shown from ADA, EC, SDC and UN-Water channelled through the Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6 for the years 2024–2026 has been adjusted downward to account for direct support from BMZ channelled directly to WHO.

Results

3.1. Normative role: new indicators and methods

Household surveys and censuses

During 2024, the JMP supported the UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) programme to finalize technical guidance and training materials to support the implementation of updated WASH modules in MICS7 household surveys. This includes a new complementary module on menstrual health and hygiene. The JMP team also supported the adaptation of MICS7 WASH modules for inclusion in other household surveys including Demographic Health Surveys, World Bank Living Standards Measurement Surveys and national survey programmes.

Safely managed drinking water services

During 2024, the JMP provided technical and financial support for the planning, implementation, data analysis and dissemination of results from the integration of water quality testing in multiple national household surveys (Table 3). The JMP training package for water quality testing was updated following a workshop to take stock of lessons learned by international trainers over the past ten years.

TABLE 3 JMP support for water quality testing in household surveys 2023-2024

	Country	Technical support	Training start	Field work start	Data analysis
1	Azerbaijan	2023	2023	2023	2024
2	Bangladesh	2024	Dec-24	Mar-25	
3	Belize	2024	Aug-24	Aug-24	
4	Cameroon	2024			
5	Ethiopia	2024	Jun-24	Jul-24	
6	Federated States of Micronesia	2024			
7	Honduras	2024			
8	Kiribati	2024			
9	Lao People's Democratic Republic	2023	2023	2023	2024
10	Libya	2024	Aug-24	Aug-24	
11	Madagascar	2024	Aug-24	Sep-24	
12	Malawi	2024	May-24	May-24	
13	Mongolia	2023	2023	2023	2024
14	Mozambique	2023	2023	2023	2024

	Country	Technical support	Training start	Field work start	Data analysis
15	Nauru	2023	2023	2023	2024
16	Nepal	2024	Dec-24	Jan-25	
17	Pakistan (Gilgit)	2024	Sept-24		
18	Panama (WASH in schools)	2024			
19	Rwanda	2024			
20	Saint Lucia	2024			
21	Samoa	2024			
22	Sierra Leone	2024			
23	Somalia	2024			
24	South Sudan	2024	Feb-25	Mar-25	
25	Sudan	2024	Feb-23		
26	Togo	2024			
27	Tonga	2024	Oct-24	Nov-24	
28	Tunisia	2023	2023	2023	2024
29	Zimbabwe	2024			

Safe management of on-site sanitation

During 2024, the JMP continued with Phase 2 piloting of tools for monitoring safe management of onsite sanitation (SMOSS). The JMP supported primary data collection in Malawi, including surveys of households, service providers, treatment plants, and service authorities. In Nepal, the JMP supported the Ministry of Water Supply to collect data in four municipalities, and participated in both an inception workshop in February, and a national workshop in June. In Oman, the JMP supported ongoing analysis of a baseline report produced in 2023, while in the Republic of Moldova initial pilot activities were planned with the Ministry of Health, and are scheduled to begin in 2025.

The JMP partnered with ESAWAS to develop and test the SaniTracker tool in four utilities in Kenya, and joined an online workshop in October with ESAWAS and Dev Afrique on the Non-Sewered Sanitation Data Module Development. Following a 2021/2022 pilot of SMOSS indicators and tools conducted in three Kenyan counties, a subsequent study was conducted from January to July 2024 to assess the enabling environment and develop

an effective strategy for scaling up SMOSS in Kenya. This in turn fed into the **Sessional Paper No. 7 of 2024** on the National Sanitation Management Policy which established a framework for monitoring SMOSS indicators in Kenya. The Water Services Regulatory Board (WASREB) validated Key Performance Indicators for SMOSS in 2024 and these are now being finalized. Finally, the national Real-Time Monitoring Information System (RTMIS) has incorporated SMOSS indicators as part of the urban sanitation household data. This integration into routine data collection systems will ensure that future monitoring is up to date.





At the Global Sanitation Summit held in Kathmandu in June, the JMP team led the data and monitoring session which included an outline of key considerations for monitoring SMOSS, presentations from ESAWAS and governments in Cambodia and Nepal and a panel involving guests from Indonesia, Uganda and India to discuss sustainability of data collection systems. The summit involved participation from 23 countries (Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, India, Iraq, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uganda, and Zambia).

In mid-2024 WHO and UNICEF developed, with JMP inputs, a [User Guide to Sanitation Inspections](#) that synthesized the objective of sanitation inspections, varied approaches to implementation depending on the regulatory environment, and provided examples from the Phase 1 pilot activities including from Indonesia and Zambia as well as the inspections in Cambodia. The User Guide was published on World Toilet Day (November 19), 2024.

Gender

In collaboration with Emory University, the JMP published a report on [Priority gender-specific indicators for WASH monitoring under SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2](#). The report was launched in a webinar in October, attended by over 250 people.

Climate resilience

In December 2023 the JMP, in collaboration with GLAAS, launched a call for proposals to support a review of “Indicators, Measures and Methods for Monitoring Climate Resilient WASH”. After reviewing 12 proposals, a contract was awarded (March 2024) to an academic consortium led by the University of Leeds and including University of Technology Sydney, University of Bristol and Oxford University. The global review process was launched in a public webinar (July 2024), and highlighted in Stockholm World Water Week (August 2024). The academic consortium started a series of reviews of evidence and frameworks supporting the monitoring of [climate-resilient WASH services](#) and a Technical Working Group was established to provide advice and recommendations to the JMP and GLAAS programmes. The JMP also contributed to UN Water submissions in support of the UAE-Belém work programme on the Global Goal on Adaptation.

3.2 Global databases: global custodian of WASH data

WASH in schools

In May 2024, the JMP published updated national, regional, and global estimates for WASH in schools. [The 2024 progress update on WASH in schools](#) included a special focus on menstrual health with global and regional estimates for some of the emerging global priority indicators. Released on Menstrual Hygiene Day, the report found that only 39% of schools worldwide provide menstrual health education, with even lower rates in primary schools. Many girls lack access to private toilets with water and soap. Highlights from the report were shared at multiple conferences and meetings, including the 2nd African International Learning Exchange where the JMP supported cross-country dialogue with 18 countries on how to improve national monitoring of WASH in schools.

WASH in health care facilities

In August 2024, the JMP published [WASH in health care facilities 2023 data update: special](#)

[focus on primary health care](#), accompanied by a series of regional snapshots containing commonly-requested figures. The health care facilities data update revealed persistent service gaps: 9% of health care facilities lack basic water services (affecting 743 million people), 8% lack sanitation (impacting 661 million) and 9% lack hygiene services (leaving 722 million people without hand hygiene facilities). Stark regional disparities underscored the urgency of addressing these gaps.

WASH in households

In December 2024 the JMP prepared updated country estimates for WASH in households and circulated these to WHO and UNICEF regional and country offices for a two-month period of [country consultation](#) with national stakeholders. The JMP team prepared guidance notes and held a series of regional webinars to explain the methods used to produce national estimates, as well as bilateral meetings with individual countries to discuss national data sources.



Inequalities






The JMP began an update of the [inequalities files](#) which complement the more well-known [country files](#). While both are Excel files that include extracts from national data sources, the inequalities files focus exclusively on household surveys with microdata available – in most cases from global programmes like the MICS and DHS. The inequalities files contain many more variables than the country files, and disaggregate these in more ways. The last round of inequalities files was published in 2022 and included 108 countries, with WASH indicators disaggregated by wealth quintile and subnational area. The planned 2025 update will include additional countries as well as recently published

surveys from countries with existing inequalities files, and will add new indicators (e.g. menstrual health) as well as new stratifiers: education level of household head, ethnicity, and (for menstrual health indicators) age and disability.

washdata.org

In 2024, the JMP website [washdata.org](#) was visited by 104 000 visitors, a 3% increase from 2023. The United States was the largest source of visits (22 000), followed by India, the United Kingdom, and China. 75% of visits were made from an English-language browser, followed by Spanish (6%) and French (3%). There were 416 000 page views, and 25 000 data interactions on the data portal.

The five most popular reports were:

Report		Page views	PDF downloads
	2023 WASH in households	10 195	4881
	2024 WASH in schools	4379	1722
	2024 WASH in health care facilities	3710	1516
	2024 Priority gender-specific indicators for WASH monitoring	3036	929
	2024 WASH in school highlights	2558	1171



3.3 Country and regional engagement: strengthening national monitoring

International and regional meetings

During 2024, the JMP team has participated in a series of international and regional workshops to disseminate JMP estimates and to support national authorities to collect the data required to report on the agreed SDG indicators for WASH in households, schools and health care facilities, including:

- meetings of the UN Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6 targets (IMI-SDG 6);
- meetings of the UN Statistical Commission, the Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG), and EuroStat;
- meetings of the UAE-Belem work programme on the development of indicator for monitoring the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA);
- global conferences and workshops including the Global Sanitation Summit, World Water Week, UNC Water and Health, RegNet, the IWA Development Congress and the BMGF global convening on Sanitation and Quality of Life;
- 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; and
- regional meetings of WASH sector professionals including the WASH in Schools International Learning Alliance in Africa.

JMP webinars and trainings

The JMP team has also delivered numerous webinars and training sessions on national and global monitoring of SDG WASH targets. During 2024, the JMP provided inputs to a series of global webinars organized by IMI-SDG 6. The JMP also organized global webinars to present ongoing work to develop priority indicators for monitoring gender-inequalities and climate-resilient WASH services. Presentations on SDG monitoring were also delivered to students at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

During 2024, 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, which will be published in 2025.

Country support

During 2024, the JMP team has supported WHO and UNICEF country offices to integrate core questions on SDG WASH indicators into national monitoring systems including household surveys, censuses, health facility surveys, school surveys and Education Management Information Systems. During 2024, water quality testing was started or completed in 28 countries (see Table 3).

Following the Phase 1 pilot in Bangladesh, and a JMP team mission to Dhaka, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) included a number of additional SMOSS questions in their flagship national Sample Vital Registration Survey (SVRS) for 2023. Over the course of 2024, the JMP provided support to the BBS on the analysis and tabulation of this data from over 300 000 households in relation to the global indicators, through sharing sample Stata syntax.



The JMP team also worked closely with Indian government officials to address data gaps relating to drinking water quality in urban settings. While many municipalities collect data on the quality of piped water supplies, these are not routinely compiled at the national level. Through interactions with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, the ministry's Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was able to collect data from 29 States, covering over 80% of the urban population. With this increased data coverage, India could establish for the first time an urban and national baseline for SDG indicator 6.1.1, use of safely managed drinking water services.

The Cambodia National Statistics Office, with support from UNICEF, conducted a national assessment of the type and containment of on-site sanitation through sanitation inspections. This study aimed to identify whether containments had been correctly classified and to develop national estimates of containment. The JMP team supported the development of data collection tools and assisted with analysis of data collected and review of the final report.

In response to requests from national authorities in Uganda, the JMP supported the Ministry of Water and Environment, along with the Ministry of Health and other national stakeholders to organize and plan a "National Reflection on Localization of SDG 6.1 and 6.2 and alignment to GLAAS and JMP framework" workshop. An experienced JMP consultant, along with an experienced GLAAS consultant, facilitated discussions over four days touching on SDG targets 6.1, 6.2, 6.a and 6.b, and how national monitoring systems are distinct from but feed into global monitoring activities.

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) has designated 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.

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, children, gender and disability. 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 used by UNICEF and WHO to monitor progress towards corporate goals, strategies and workplans.

Management and planning

In January 2024, the JMP/GLAAS Strategic Advisory Group met in person and provided advice on the implementation of the JMP's strategy and the development of data products to meet the needs of different users. The SAG discussed how the JMP should communicate progress on SDG WASH targets during the

countdown to 2030, how JMP and GLAAS outputs could be better integrated, definitional challenges related to sanitation monitoring, how the JMP can support enhanced monitoring of gender in WASH, and opportunities for strengthening and expanding global monitoring of hygiene.



JMP 2025 workplan and budget

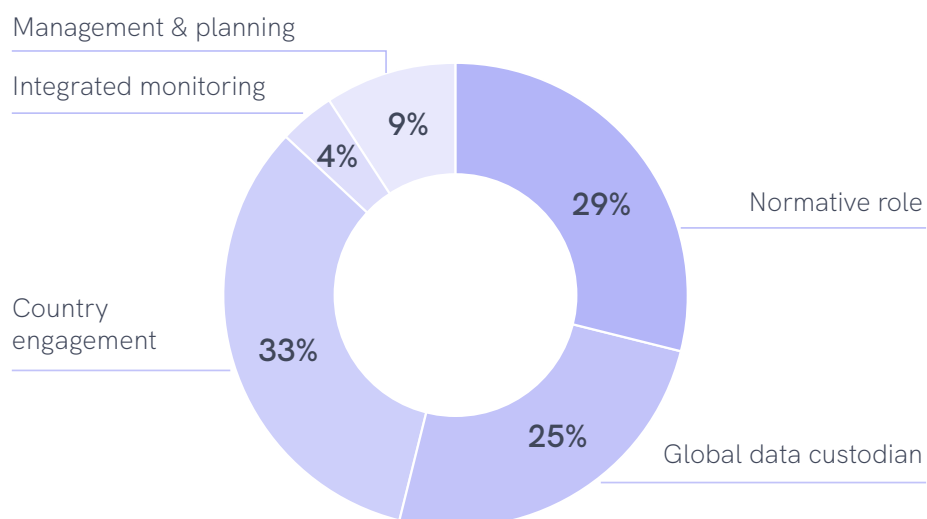
The JMP 2025 work plan outlines and sets budgets for major activities planned under each of the pillars of the JMP five-year strategy 2021–2025. Note that the budget for each item includes both activity costs and staff time.

The total budget required for the regular operation of the JMP is \$US 3–4 million, including staff costs. The JMP budget for 2025 has been reduced to \$2 844 000, subject to availability of funding.

2025 ACTIVITIES	TOTAL 2025
1. Normative role: development of indicators and methods for enhanced monitoring of WASH	827
1.1. Household surveys and censuses	
• Finalize updated WASH survey tools for MICS7	64
• Integrate WASH indicators in other household survey programmes and censuses	
1.2. Safely managed drinking water services	24
• Consolidate guidance and training materials for water quality testing	
1.3. Safely managed sanitation services	100
• Complete pilot monitoring safe management of onsite sanitation (Phase 2)	
• Consolidate guidance and training materials for monitoring SMOSS	
1.4. Hygiene	16
• Develop new indicator for personal hygiene (bathing)	
1.5. WASH outside the home	77
• Publish methodological note on WASH in health care facilities	
• Review options for advanced monitoring of WASH in schools and health care facilities	
1.6. Gender	300
• Pilot priority gender-specific WASH indicators	
• Finalize MICS7 complementary module menstrual health and hygiene	
1.7. Climate resilient WASH	194
• Complete review of indicators for monitoring climate resilient WASH	
• Develop short list of indicators for global monitoring CR WASH	
1.8. Cross cutting issues	52
Support ongoing development of WASH insecurity analysis	

2025 ACTIVITIES	TOTAL 2025
2. Global data custodian: maintain global databases and produce estimates	698
2.1. Database management and estimation methods	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and compile new data sources (schools, health care facilities, households) Finalize 2025 country files and estimates: Households Prepare 2026 country files and estimates: Health care facilities Prepare 2026 country files and estimates: Schools 	435
2.2. Disaggregated data on inequalities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand database on inequalities (subnational region, wealth, other) Expand database on menstrual health 	124
2.3. Geospatial analysis	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce subnational maps integrating data on WASH and other variables 	0
2.4. Publish and disseminate estimates	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WASH in households: production, translation, printing, distribution washdata maintenance and update 	96
2.5. Technical inputs into international meetings and events	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNSD, IAEG SDG, regional commissions UN-Water, SWA, World Water Forum, Stockholm, UNC Water and Health 	42
3. Country engagement: provide guidance and tools to support countries	936
3.1. Direct technical support to countries	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support water quality testing in ten household surveys Finalize phase 2 SMOSS pilots On demand support for monitoring of WASH in households, schools and health care facilities Support WHO and UNICEF country offices with SDG planning and monitoring 	762
3.2. Remote technical support to countries	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update and expand package of JMP training materials Develop offline tools for developing data snapshots 	71
3.3. Engagement with regions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support regional platforms (AMCOW, SACOSAN, Observatorio, ACWA, SOPAC, etc) Support WHO and UNICEF regional offices 	102
4. Integrated monitoring: collaborate on analysis of WASH interlinkages with other SDG targets	122
4.1. Engagement with other global data initiatives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support interagency data initiatives (UN-Water, IMI-SDG6) Contribute to global and regional databases (SDG 6, UNSD, World Bank, AU, etc) Engage with secondary data providers (UIS, EuroStat, OECD, UNSD, SIASAR, MSNA) 	57

2025 ACTIVITIES	TOTAL 2025
4.2. Cross sectoral analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inputs to SDG 6 Synthesis Report, SDG 6 Data Portal 	25
4.3. Data inputs to UNICEF and WHO flagship reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inputs to UNICEF and WHO flagship reports 	22
4.4. Data inputs to UNICEF and WHO Strategic Planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate reporting of progress on WASH indicators for Strategic Plan 	19
5. Management and planning	261
5.1. Strategic advisory group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In person meeting in January/February Virtual meeting in June/July 	42
5.2. JMP meetings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> JMP team planning JMP expert group meetings 	36
5.3. JMP Staff	184
GRAND TOTAL	2 844



Financial implementation

The JMP received a total of \$3 194 000 from development partners in 2024 and \$989 000 were carried over from 2023. The combined expenditure by UNICEF and WHO on the JMP during 2024 was \$3 467 000.

TABLE 4 JMP Balance Sheet, 2024 (US\$ x 1000)

Income	
Donor funding received in 2024	3194
Funds carried over from 2023	989
Total	4183
Expenditure	
Normative role: development of indicators and methods for enhanced monitoring of WASH	1038
Global data custodian: maintain global databases and produce estimates	903
Country engagement: provide guidance and tools to support countries	1132
Integrated monitoring: collaborate on analysis of WASH interlinkages with other SDG targets	195
Management and planning	198
Total	3467
Balance	716



JMP website: washdata.org



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