

2025

Annual Report

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



WHO
UNICEF



J M P



World Health
Organization

2025

Annual Report

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Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP)

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Contents

1

Introduction

4

2

Resources

6

JMP staff positions
JMP funding overview

3

Results

8

3.1. Normative Role: new indicators and methods 8

Household surveys and censuses 8

Safely managed drinking water services 8

Safe management of on-site sanitation 10

Gender 11

Climate resilience 11

3.2 Global databases: global custodian of WASH data 12

WASH in Households 12

WASH in Schools 12

WASH in health care facilities 12

Inequalities 13

washdata.org 13

3.3 Country and regional engagement: strengthening national monitoring 14

International and regional meetings 14

JMP webinars and trainings 14

Country support 15

3.4 Integrated monitoring: interlinkages between WASH and other SDGs 15

UN Water Initiative for Integrated Monitoring of SDG 6 15

International reports and programmes 15

4

Management and planning

16

5

JMP 2026 workplan and budget

17

6

Financial Implementation

20



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 2026–2035), 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 2025 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.

Following reductions in funding for UN agencies in 2025, WHO and UNICEF have launched cost saving initiatives that are expected to significantly reduce the resources available for JMP staff and activities in 2026 and onwards.

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

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 2025 the JMP received a total of US\$2.4 million, compared with \$3.2 million in 2024. In 2025, Unilever provided support to the JMP for the first time, and three new donors (Crap Foundation, ELEVA Capital, and the European Commission) pledged support for 2026. By the end of 2025, development partners had already pledged \$2.2 million for 2026 and smaller amounts for subsequent years up to 2028 (Table 2). Future pledges are subject to changes in the availability of donor funding.

Table 2 JMP Funding Overview 2023–2028 (US\$ x 1,000)

Donor	Received 2023	Received 2024	Received 2025	Pledged 2026	Pledged 2027	Pledged 2028
ADA (Austria)	137	97	66	69	0	0
AfD (France)	20	21	0	0	0	0
BMZ (Germany)	0	89	119	89	149	0
Crap Foundation	0	0	0	200	0	0
DFAT (Australia)	100	100	0	0	0	0
DGIS (The Netherlands)	522	482	482	482	482	482
ELEVA Capital	0	0	0	35	0	0
EC (European Commission)	0	0	60	60	0	0
FCDO (United Kingdom)	792	1316	920	598	0	0
GF (Gates Foundation)	762	436	344	259	0	0
SDC (Switzerland)	293	267	255	255	0	0
Unilever	0	0	35	0	0	0
USAID (United States)	250	200	0	0	0	0
UN-Water	130	186	88	130	0	0
Core	0	64	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	3007	3258	2369	2177	631	482

Note: support shown from ADA, SDC and UN-Water for the years 2024–2027 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 2025, the JMP supported the UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) programme to finalize and rollout technical guidance and training materials to support the implementation of updated WASH modules in **MICS7 household surveys**. In June, the JMP convened national statistics offices from seven countries to discuss lessons learned from early pilots of the new MICS7 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 2025, 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 national household surveys** in over 30 countries (Table 3).

The JMP training package for water quality testing was updated and included in the final package of updated WASH survey tools for MICS7. The JMP has transitioned to using a low-cost injection-moulded plastic manifold developed internally, rather than a commercially available stainless steel manifold, reducing the costs of *E. coli* testing in the field by over 50%.

Table 3 JMP support for water quality testing in household surveys in 2025

	Country	Technical support	Training start	Field work start	Data analysis
1	Afghanistan IELFS	2025			
2	Bangladesh MICS	2024	Dec-24	Mar-25	2025
3	Belize MICS	2024	Aug-24	Aug-24	2025
4	Bhutan MICS	2025			
5	Burkina Faso MICS	2025	Apr-26		
6	Cambodia SES	2025	Jul-25		
7	Cameroon MICS	2024	Mar-26		
8	Costa Rica MICS	2025			
9	Côte d'Ivoire MICS	2025	Apr-26		
10	Cuba MICS	2025	Nov-25	Jan-26	
11	Djibouti MICS	2025	Dec-25	Jan-26	
12	Federated States of Micronesia MICS	2024	Feb-25	Mar-25	2025
13	Gambia MICS	2025	Apr-26		
14	Guatemala MICS	2025	Sept-25	Oct-25	
15	Honduras MICS	2025			
16	Libya MICS	2024	Aug-24	Aug-24	2025
17	Madagascar MICS	2024	Aug-24	Sep-24	2025
18	Malawi DHS	2024	May-24	May-24	2025
19	Marshall Islands MICS	2025			
20	Mauritania MICS	2025	Nov-25		
21	Mongolia MICS	2023	2023	2023	2025
22	Montenegro MICS	2025	Oct-25		
23	Nepal MICS	2024	Dec-24	Jan-25	2025
24	Pakistan (Gilgit-Baltistan) MICS	2025	Jun-25	Jul-25	
25	Pakistan (Punjab) MICS	2025	Sept-25	Oct-25	
26	Rwanda LFS	2024	Apr-25	May-25	
27	Saint Lucia MICS	2024	Sept-25		
28	Samoa MICS	2024			
29	Serbia MICS	2025	Aug-25		
30	Sierra Leone MICS	2024	Nov-25	Dec-25	
31	Somalia MICS	2024	Jun-26		
32	South Sudan MICS	2024	Feb-25	Mar-25	2026
33	Togo DHS	2024	Dec-25	Jan-26	
34	Tonga MICS	2024	Oct-24	Nov-24	2025
35	Ukraine MICS	2025	Aug-25	Oct-25	
36	Zimbabwe MICS	2024	Oct-25		



Safe management of on-site sanitation

In 2025, the JMP completed the **monitoring safe management of onsite sanitation (SMOSS)** project, which involved direct support to ten countries over several years. Over the course of the M-SMOSS project (2019 to 2025), significant progress has been achieved in developing, testing, and refining global and national methods for monitoring safely managed on-site sanitation (SMOSS). The number of countries able to report on safely managed services has increased from 84 in 2017 to 145 in 2024.

The JMP has produced two self-paced online courses which are freely available from the WHO Academy. The first, titled “**Safely Managed On-site Sanitation (SMOSS): Why It Matters and How We Monitor It**” is targeted at national government stakeholders, WASH and WASH aligned stakeholders, and includes

six self-paced modules to build capacity to monitor progress on SDG 6.2, including explanation of SMOSS definitions and indicators, practical tools, country examples, and guidance on using data to inform sanitation policies and planning. The second course, titled “**Safely Managed Onsite Sanitation (SMOSS): Technical training on data collection, analysis and use**” includes 10 modules and provides a technical overview of the global framework for monitoring SDG 6.2, focusing on SMOSS, including key definitions, data collection methods, and considerations for improving national monitoring systems. It is targeted at both new and experienced practitioners wanting to have an in-depth understanding of monitoring SMOSS and encourages steps to improve monitoring to drive sustainable development.

An offline training package of PowerPoint presentations has been developed in parallel with these courses that can be used separately and adapted for regional or national workshops, training and future pilots.

A **technical guidance on monitoring Safely Managed On Site Sanitation** has been prepared and updated following Phase 2 pilots and describes the global indicators for SMOSS, proposes different methods to collect data and suggests core questions that could be integrated into existing national monitoring systems. The guidance is accompanied by data collection tools for household surveys, sanitation inspections, service provider surveys and service authority surveys which were tested as both hardcopy and electronic surveys in Nepal, Malawi and Moldova. Final tools are available in word, excel and Kobo Toolbox, and can be adapted to suit other data collection platforms.

A **roadmap for advancing sanitation regulation for urban populations** was developed by WHO, in collaboration with UNICEF, ESAWAS and WSUP, to guide countries in regulating the full sanitation service chain, with particular emphasis on integrating on-site sanitation and faecal sludge management into formal regulatory frameworks and establishing robust public data systems and key metrics to monitor sanitation service coverage and performance. This provides an important foundation for countries seeking to define and track service levels consistent with safely managed on-site sanitation (SMOSS) under SDG 6.2. Relevant SMOSS aspects were highlighted, for example, in the WHO Academy courses described above.

Gender

During 2025, the JMP team joined the Integrated Monitoring Initiative work on piloting gender contextualization across SDG 6 and supported a case study in the Philippines. The JMP also supported ongoing pilots of priority gender-specific indicators in Bangladesh and Zambia.

In July, the JMP team co-convened a workshop in Rome which aimed to harvest and disseminate lessons from implementation of the **Menstrual Health and Hygiene (MHH) module of MICS7**, which was launched in 2023.

Participants included representatives from seven MICS7 countries (Bangladesh, Belize, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan (Punjab province and Gilgit-Baltistan region), and Tonga), the Gates Foundation, the WHO/UNICEF JMP, UNICEF, international survey programmes (UNICEF MICS, ICF DHS, WHO GAMA, World Bank LSMS), and MHH experts and researchers. The JMP team will continue to advance MHH monitoring in 2026 and beyond, including by piloting in additional countries, and by enhancing the JMP website to better disseminate existing data on MHH.

Climate resilience

Throughout 2025 the JMP and GLAAS teams worked with an academic consortium led by the University of Leeds and including University of Technology Sydney, University of Bristol and Oxford University, to prioritize a short list of indicators for **monitoring of climate resilient WASH**. The academic consortium completed a series of reviews of evidence and frameworks relating to climate-resilient WASH services, and developed a first long list of ~600 candidate indicators derived from the resources reviewed. In January, a global webinar describing the reviews was held. In March and April, the JMP and GLAAS teams held virtual meetings with a Technical Working Group to review the consortium outputs and first long list, and to agree on a process for prioritizing among the indicators.

A second global webinar, in May, presented a refined long list of 317 candidate indicators. Over the next months, and with feedback from another round of meetings with the Technical Working Group, the list was further refined and by November a prioritized short list of 107 indicators (version 5.2) had been developed, including 44 that could be further developed by the JMP and GLAAS teams. This short list was presented in a global webinar in November, and will be finalized in early 2026. 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 households

In August 2025, the JMP released a progress update on **WASH in households with a special focus on inequalities**. The report was launched in Stockholm and well received by sector stakeholders. It has been widely disseminated together with statistical snapshots containing frequently requested charts and tables for a wide range of different regional groupings (SDG, LDC, LLDC, SIDS, Fragile contexts, WHO, UNICEF and Income) as well as a number of bespoke regional groupings.

WASH in schools

In October, the JMP launched a review of advanced service levels for WASH in schools, that go beyond the existing basic service levels currently tracked in global reporting. Results from the review will feed into a concept note and expert consultation in 2026, and update of the **recommended core questions for monitoring WASH in schools**.

In November, the JMP led the monitoring stream in the **3rd African WASH in Schools International Learning Exchange**, held in South Africa. The event brought together more than 115 delegates from 18 African countries, together with representatives from the African Union, development partners, non-governmental organizations, and international experts.

In December 2025, the JMP prepared updated country estimates for WASH in schools 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.



WASH in health care facilities

Throughout 2025, the JMP engaged bilaterally with multiple countries to strengthen national monitoring systems on WASH in health care facilities, and to ensure that the most up-to-date national data are available for global reporting. Engagements were particularly close with Nepal and India, which is anticipated to have nationally representative data on WASH in health care facilities for the first time.

In December 2025, the JMP prepared updated country estimates for WASH in health care facilities 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

During 2025, the JMP expanded and updated it's global database on subnational inequalities in WASH services. The JMP uses national household surveys with harmonized microdata available – in most cases from global programmes like the MICS and DHS – to generate estimates disaggregated by wealth quintile, subnational area and other stratifiers of indequality such as education of household head, ethnicity and (for menstrual health indicators) age and disability. The JMP used machine learning techniques to match subnational regional names from national data sources to shapefiles for subnational administrative boundaries in the **UNICEF geospatial repository** and produce coverage maps for subnational regions.

The 2025 progress update had a special focus on inequalities and the JMP global database on subnational inequalities will be accessible via the JMP website in 2026.

washdata.org

In 2025, the JMP website **washdata.org** was visited by 260 000 visitors, more than double the number in 2024. By far the largest country in terms of visits was China, with 113 000, though this may represent bots rather than actual people. The United States was the second largest source of visits (38 000, nearly double the number in 2023), followed by Singapore, India, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands. Half (48%) of visits were made from an English-language browser, followed by Chinese (42%), Spanish (3%) and French (2%). There were 569 000 page views, and 46 000 data interactions on the data portal.

There were many more downloads from the UNICEF website than from **washdata.org**: 9887 downloads of the 2025 households report, 6991 of the 2024 health care facilities report, and 5617 of the 2024 WASH in schools report.

The five most popular reports in 2025 were:



2024 WASH in health care facilities

Page views: 9316
PDF downloads: 3714



2025 WASH in households

Page views: 8581
PDF downloads: 3409



2023 WASH in households

Page views: 8192
PDF downloads: 3179



2024 WASH in schools

Page views: 3893
PDF downloads: 1843



2023 Annual report

Page views: 2260
PDF downloads: 1371

3.3 Country and regional engagement: strengthening national monitoring

International and regional meetings

During 2025, 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.

- Conference presentations related to the ongoing review of climate resilient WASH indicators
 - A presentation at the 22nd African Water and Sanitation Association International Congress and Exhibition (AfWASA ICE 2025, February)
 - A keynote presentation at the Global South Academic Conclave 2025 (WASH and Climate) held in Ahmedabad and organized by CEPT (February)
 - A presentation at the Climate Resilience Pathways conference on Water Security and WASH in Asia Pacific in Bangkok (May)
- A global webinar on safely managed sanitation (April)
- Global conferences including Stockholm World Water Week (August), and UNC Water and Health (October)
- Regional meetings of WASH sector professionals including the European Protocol on Water and Health (March, July) and the WASH in Schools International Learning Alliance (November)

- Meetings of the UN-Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6 targets (IMI-SDG 6), including the Steering Committee (February, November), Strategic Advisory Group (February, December) and Coordination Team (May)
- Meetings of the UN Statistical Commission, the Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG), and EuroStat
- 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
- Workshops on the UNFCCC Global Goal on Adaptation (March, June, August, October 2025).

JMP webinars and trainings

The JMP team has also delivered numerous webinars and training sessions on national and global monitoring of SDG WASH targets.

- Workshops and webinars for WHO and UNICEF regional offices
 - Global and regional WASH network meetings of UNICEF and WHO WASH staff and key partners.
 - A bi-regional workshop between WHO's Eastern Mediterranean Region and UNICEF's Middle East and Northern Africa regions, to support the country consultations (January)
 - A bi-regional workshop between WHO's Western Pacific Region and UNICEF's Eastern Asia and Pacific regions, to support the country consultations (January)
 - A webinar on WASH in health care facilities for WHO's Western Pacific region (March)
 - A webinar on the process for updating estimates for WASH in health care facilities and schools, targeting all WHO regional advisors (May)



- New online training packages on monitoring of safely managed on site sanitation (SMOSS) freely available at WHO Academy
- **Safely Managed On-site Sanitation (SMOSS): Why It Matters and How We Monitor It**
- **Safely Managed Onsite Sanitation (SMOSS): Technical training on data collection, analysis and use**
- Presentations made to university students
 - London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
 - Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne
- Presentations were made to the Austrian Development Agency on World Water Day (March), to the City-Wide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS) team at the Agence Française pour Développement (AfD, September), and to the WASH funders group at Stockholm World Water Week (August).

Country support

During 2025, 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. Bilateral support was provided to over 30 countries including:

- A virtual meeting with sector partners in Cambodia for an in-depth review of the JMP methodology for estimating WASH in households and reviewing the **country files** with national stakeholders (January).
- A final dissemination workshop for the SMOSS project was held in the Republic of Moldova (February).

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 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.

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 2025, 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 JMP and GLAAS should respond to funding cuts and a rapidly changing operating environment, how JMP and GLAAS products can be better integrated, how JMP and GLAAS can support future global monitoring of climate resilience and other emerging priorities for global monitoring of WASH post-2030.

As of January 2025, the members of the JMP/GLAAS Strategic Advisory Group were:

- Julia Boulenouar (Chair)
- Clarissa Brocklehurst
- Claire Chase
- Barbara Evans
- Hidenori Harada
- Dragana Jovanovic
- Peter Mutale
- Gbèlidji H. Juste Nansi
- Thato Sengwaketse
- Rinchen Wangdi

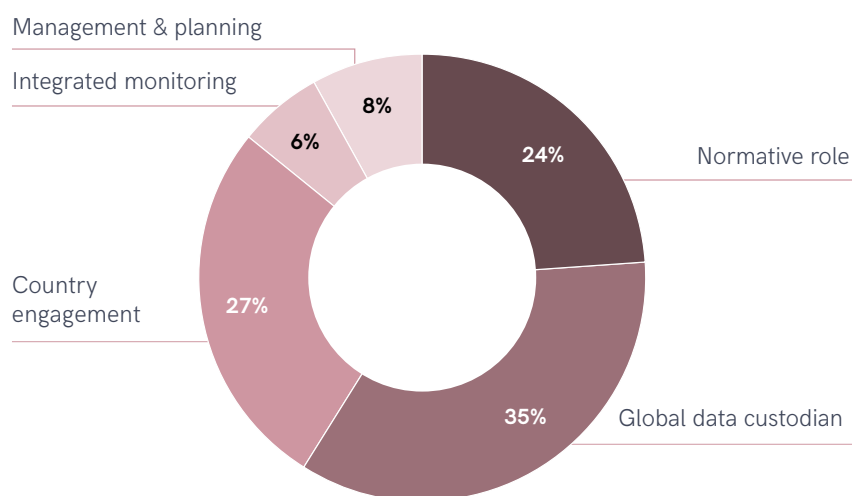
JMP 2026 workplan and budget

The JMP 2026 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 3-4 million, including staff costs. The JMP budget for 2026 has been reduced to \$2,177,000, subject to availability of funding.

2026 Activities	Total 2026
1. Normative role: development of indicators and methods for enhanced monitoring of WASH	515
1.1. Household surveys and censuses Rollout updated WASH survey tools in MICS7 and other household surveys	28
1.2. Safely managed drinking water services Consolidate guidance and training materials for water quality testing	14
1.3. Safely managed sanitation services Consolidate guidance and training materials for monitoring SMOSS	7
1.4. Hygiene Develop new indicator for personal hygiene (bathing)	12
1.5. WASH outside the home Review options for advanced monitoring of WASH in schools and health care facilities	185

1	2026 Activities	Total 2026
2	1.6. Gender - Pilot priority gender-specific WASH indicators - Pilot new indicator on heavy menstrual bleeding	38
3	1.7. Climate resilient WASH - Finalize short list of indicators for global monitoring CR WASH - Pilot short list of indicators for monitoring CR WASH	159
4	1.8. Cross cutting issues Review of WASH monitoring in humanitarian settings	71
5	2. Global data custodian: maintain global databases and produce estimates	752
6	2.1. Database management and estimation methods - Identify and compile new data sources (schools, hcf, households) - Finalize 2026 country files and estimates: Schools - Finalize 2026 country files and estimates: Health Care Facilities - Prepare 2027 country files and estimates: Households	367
	2.2. Disaggregated data on inequalities Expand database on inequalities (subnational region, wealth, other)	97
	2.3. Geospatial analysis Produce sub-national maps integrating data on WASH and other variables	31
	2.4. Publish and disseminate estimates - WASH in Schools: production, translation, printing, distribution - WASH in Health Care Facilities: production, translation, printing, distribution - washdata maintenance and update	179
	2.5. Technical inputs into international meetings and events - UNSD, IAEG SDG, regional commissions - UN-Water, SWA, World Water Forum, Stockholm, UNC Water and Health	78
	3. Country engagement: provide guidance and tools to support countries	589
	3.1. Direct technical support to countries - Support water quality testing in 10 household surveys - Support menstrual health and hygiene module in 5 countries - 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	479
	3.2. Remote technical support to countries - Update and expand package of JMP training materials - Produce offline tools for developing data snapshots	65
	3.3. Engagement with regions - Support regional platforms (AMCOW, SACOSAN, Observatorio, ACWA, SOPAC, etc) - Support WHO and UNICEF regional offices	45

1	2026 Activities	Total 2026
2	4. Integrated monitoring: collaborate on analysis of WASH interlinkages with other SDG targets	139
3	4.1. Engagement with other global data initiatives ■ 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)	80
4	4.2 Cross sectoral analysis ■ Inputs to 2026 SDG 6 Synthesis Report, SDG 6 Data Portal	26
5	4.3. Data inputs to UNICEF and WHO flagship reports ■ Inputs to UNICEF and WHO flagship reports	19
6	4.4. Data inputs to UNICEF and WHO Strategic Planning ■ Corporate reporting of progress on WASH indicators for Strategic Plan	14
	5. Management and planning	182
	5.1. Strategic Advisory Group ■ In person meeting in January/February ■ Virtual meeting in June/July	24
	5.2. JMP meetings ■ JMP team planning ■ JMP expert group meetings	34
	5.3. JMP Staff	125
	Grand total	2,177





Financial Implementation

The JMP received a total of \$2,369,000 from development partners in 2025 and \$716,000 were carried over from 2024. The combined expenditure by UNICEF and WHO on the JMP during 2025 was \$2,860,000, leaving a balance of around \$225,000.

Table 4 JMP balance sheet, 2025 (US\$ x 1,000)

Income	
Donor funding received in 2025	2,369
Funds carried over from 2024	716
Total	3,085
Expenditure	
Normative role: development of indicators and methods for enhanced monitoring of WASH	883
Global data custodian: maintain global databases and produce estimates	718
Country engagement: provide guidance and tools to support countries	894
Integrated monitoring: collaborate on analysis of WASH interlinkages with other SDG targets	148
Management and planning	218
Total	2,860
Balance	225



JMP website: washdata.org



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