



2013 **ANNUAL REPORT**

WHO/UNICEF JOINT MONITORING PROGRAMME
FOR **WATER SUPPLY** AND **SANITATION**

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PROGRAMME (JMP)
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CONTENT

- 02** Purpose
- 05** Resources
- 07** Results
- 15** 2014 JMP Work Plan
- 19** Financial Implementation



PURPOSE

Background

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) on Water Supply and Sanitation is the official UN mechanism to monitor progress towards the MDG drinking water and sanitation targets. In 2009, the JMP presented its strategy for the period 2010-2015 with a funding proposal to a group of bilateral donors for support to implement the strategy. The Annual Report provides the JMP's donors with a summary of key activities and results, the 2014 work plan, and an overview of income and expenditure. The format used for this report is the standard UNDG reporting format for Annual Progress Reports as approved by all OECD-DAC members.

JMP Strategy 2010-2015

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

- 01 Maintaining the integrity of the JMP database and ensuring accurate global estimates.
- 02 Fulfilling the JMP's normative role in methodological development and validation of global targets and indicators.
- 03 Dissemination of data to sector stakeholders.
- 04 Interaction with national governments on monitoring of access of populations to water and sanitation.



JMP strategic objectives

The JMP Strategy 2010-2015 has three strategic objectives:

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

The background image shows two women in a rural, grassy landscape. The woman on the left is wearing a blue dress and carrying a large, dark, rounded clay water pot on her head. The woman on the right is wearing a red and white patterned dress and also carrying a similar large clay pot on her head. The background features green trees and a hazy horizon under a bright sky.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS AND COLLABORATION

The JMP is managed jointly by WHO and UNICEF. At WHO the implementing partner is the Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health unit under the Department of Public Health, Environmental and Social Determinants of Health. At UNICEF two sections are involved: The Data and Analytics Section under the Division of Policy and Strategy and the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Section under the Programme Division.

The JMP receives strategic advice from the **JMP/GLAAS Strategic Advisory Group** (SAG); currently a group of eight members with backgrounds in WASH, monitoring and human rights, drawn from academia, the private sector and national governments.

Several **JMP Technical Task Forces** provide technical support on an ad-hoc, as-needed basis. The JMP currently has a roster of 50 international experts in water, sanitation, hygiene, human rights, monitoring, data collection and analysis, drawn from academia, international organizations, NGOs, national governments and the private sector. In 2012 the JMP convened four working groups and initiated discussions on post-2015 global WASH targets and indicators, bringing together an even larger group of experts. (For a list of JMP Task Forces see: www.wssinfo.org).

The JMP collaborates with various academic institutions under several different arrangements including: University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC) (contracts), University of Buffalo (Memoranda of Understanding) and LSHTM/SHARE and Emory University (Project Cooperation Agreements).

For harmonization of definitions of access and data collection mechanisms, the JMP collaborates with WaterAid in sub-Saharan Africa, GIZ in sub-Saharan Africa and the International Household Survey Network (IHSN).

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

RESOURCES

Staffing

The JMP team consists of five professional staff and one administrative assistant, overseen jointly by the Coordinator of the Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health unit at WHO and, the Chief of the Statistics and Monitoring section and the Chief of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Section at UNICEF.

JMP staff positions in 2013

WHO

- Technical Officer Statistics
- Technical Officer WASH
- Administrative Assistant

UNICEF

- Senior Statistics and Monitoring Specialist
- Senior WASH Advisor
- Statistics and Monitoring Specialist

In addition to the JMP core staff, consultant support was again found to be essential in 2013 in order to have the necessary capacity and technical expertise to address specific activities.

JMP consultancies in 2013

- Coordination of post-2015 Process
- Technical backstopping on water quality monitoring alongside MICS, DHS and LSMS
- Data processing and analysis (2x)
- Implementation of the JMP communication strategy
- Several research grants to universities (water quality, child faeces disposal, handwashing, shared sanitation facilities)



Funding

During 2013, the JMP received funding of US\$ 2.6 million from development partners – the same amount as received in 2012. However, the amounts pledged for 2014 and 2015 (to date) will not be sufficient to cover the regular operational costs of the JMP, and only one development partner has pledged support past 2015.

TABLE 1: JMP FUNDING OVERVIEW 2013 (US\$ X 1,000)

Donor	Received 2013	Pledged 2014	Pledged 2015	Pledged 2016
BMZ (Germany)	276	276		
DFID (United Kingdom)	1,581	484	565	
DGIS (The Netherlands)	560	1,090	1,090	2,180
SDC (Switzerland)	222	222	111	
Sub-Total Donor Funds	2,639	2,072	1,766	2,180
Core funding (est.)	190			
Grand Total	2,829	2,072	1,766	2,180

RESULTS

Following the four strategic priority areas, this section provides an overview of the activities undertaken by the JMP and achievements in 2013.

3.1 Maintaining the integrity of the JMP database and ensuring accurate global estimates

JMP 2013 update

The JMP normally issues update reports every two years. However, given the approaching MDG deadline it was decided to produce annual reports in order to provide the most recent estimates of progress. The 2013 report provided coverage estimates for the year 2011. For this report the JMP updated

117 country files, adding 230 household surveys from the period 1985 - 2010 to its database – bringing the total number of surveys and census data on file to over 1,400.

While at global and regional levels the 2011 estimates showed little change from those of 2010, the substantial increase in data resulted in changes to individual country estimates in many cases. The population practicing open defecation just dipped below the 1.05 billion mark, and could be rounded down to '1 billion people' still practice open defecation.

TABLE 2: NEW DATASETS ADDED TO JMP DATABASE FOR THE 2013 UPDATE

Region	New datasets added to the JMP data base for 2013 Update			
	pre-2000	2000 - 2007	post-2007	Total
Latin America and Caribbean	15	28	32	75
Oceania	16	27	16	59
Sub-Saharan Africa	5	4	33	42
Developed countries	0	10	7	17
Southern Asia	0	3	9	12
Western Asia	1	5	3	9
South-eastern Asia	2	1	6	9
Caucasus and Central Asia	2	1	3	6
Northern Africa	0	0	1	1
Eastern Asia	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	41	79	110	230

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water, 2013 Update

Research activities

Various research activities were started in 2013 whereas several other projects came to an end. A paper outlining the JMP method, its evolution and outlook for future was prepared in collaboration with the University of North Carolina and submitted for publication in 2013.

TABLE 3: JMP RESEARCH ACTIVITIES 2013

Topic	Progress	Follow-up
1. Research on the public health impact of using shared or public sanitation facilities	Under a Project Cooperation Agreement with LSHTM, the JMP funded a literature search and the development of a research proposal to compare the health impacts of people relying on shared or public sanitation facilities with those relying on individual household facilities. The findings of the comprehensive review indicate 44% higher risk of diarrhoeal diseases associated with the use of shared facilities of an improved type in comparison to improved facilities used by individual households.	We have asked the researchers to compare the health impact of users of shared sanitation facilities versus those practicing open defecation, to determine any protective value of using shared facilities.
2. Comprehensive review of drinking water quality of improved drinking water sources.	Under a Project Cooperation Agreement with WaterAid as part of the follow-up on the post-2015 discussions, WaterAid and the Water Institute at the University of North Carolina conducted a comprehensive review of drinking water quality findings of improved drinking water sources. They analysed the results of over 300 sources and remarkably found levels of faecal contamination in a similar range as the JMP supported Rapid Assessment of Drinking Water Quality (RADWQ) found 10 years ago.	The findings of this research have been submitted for publication. Initial data by confirmed earlier calculations made by both the JMP and UNC ¹ that the population without access to microbiologically safe drinking water is estimated to be around 1.8 billion.
3. Research on safe disposal of child faeces	Emory University completed its research and assignments on the disposal of child faeces. It reviewed the evidence base for disposal of child faeces with solid waste – largely through diapers – and found very few studies that had looked at the issue exclusively in developed countries. One study found that the pathogen load in solid waste originated predominantly from food waste and animal waste and that human waste likely contributed less than 5% to the load. Data were analysed for 70+ countries and a series of country profiles were developed and distributed through UNICEF country offices. Webinars were given for country offices in Africa and Asia.	Emory will publish an article on the findings of this MSc research and prepare an additional 30 country fact sheets with disposal of child faeces data.
4. Availability and use of regulator data on water quality for global monitoring	The Water Institute at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill was contracted to explore the availability and use of water quality data from regulatory authorities and assess their potential for inclusion for global monitoring. This work continues into 2014.	Work in progress
5. Recalibration of JMP estimates	Two consultants were contracted to recalibrate the JMP data, taking into account the post-2015 definitions. This work is still in progress.	Work in progress

¹ Onda, K., LoBuglio, J. and Bartram J. Global Access to Safe Water: Accounting for Water Quality and the Resulting Impact on MDG Progress, Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health 2012, 9(3), 880-894.

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

Follow-up on the technical consultation on the formulation of global post-2015 WASH targets and indicators

Following a recommendation by the JMP SAG, to capitalize on the momentum created by the post-2015 technical consultation, the JMP approached the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) to lead a fifth JMP post-2015 Working Group on Communication and Advocacy (C&A) to facilitate and coordinate the dissemination of the outcome of the post-2015 consultation to make as many key stakeholders and influencers as possible aware of the process and the outcome. The WSSCC accepted the invitation and it was decided that a representative of each of the working groups would participate in the C&A Working Group. The group met face-to-face in Geneva and formulated a broad outreach strategy – rather than a centralized outreach, each of the partners did its own advocacy using a standard set of materials developed by the Working

Group. A set of five briefing notes were developed, which have since been widely disseminated in English, French and Spanish:

- 01 Post-2015 WASH Targets and Indicators
- 02 Towards a Post-2015 Development Agenda - WASH Targets and Indicators Post-2015 Outcomes of an Expert Consultation
- 03 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. Human Rights that are crucial for Health and Development
- 04 WASH Post-2015: Proposed Target and Indicators for Households, Schools and Health Centres
- 05 Ending Inequalities – A Cornerstone of the Post-2015 Development Agenda

For large and high profile post-2015 related events the Working Group on C&A coordinated the outreach activities of the different partners and ensured an adequate supply of communications materials at each event in the appropriate languages.

Coordinator of the JMP – led post-2015 discussions

Following the departure of the JMP post-2015 coordinator to the World Bank Water and Sanitation Program in India, WaterAid agreed to allow one of its Senior Policy Advisors to dedicate a portion of his time towards the role of JMP post-2015 coordinator.

Technical Task Force on Water Quality Monitoring

In November, a second meeting of the Technical Task Force on Water Quality Monitoring was held. The first meeting of the Task Force (in 2010) recommended a three-pronged approach to gather information about drinking water safety:

- 01 Develop a water quality testing module to be added to existing household surveys
- 02 Promote the use of a stand-alone water quality monitoring survey following the Rapid Assessment of Drinking Water Quality Pilot (RADWQ)
- 03 Use data collected by regulators and through routine surveillance

The second meeting of the Task Force reaffirmed the measurement of *E. coli*, arsenic and fluoride as global indicators for JMP reporting on water quality. However, it echoed concerns of the first Task Force

that one-off cross-sectional water quality measurements are insufficient to declare drinking water 'safe'. The Task Force made recommendations to explore combining water quality measurements with information or measurement of water quality management e.g. through sanitary inspections or Water Safety Plans. The Task Force recommended that the JMP develop a mechanism for drawing on multiple data sources, including data available from regulatory authorities.

The Task Force reviewed the post-2015 proposal of a cut-off of <10 cfu *E. coli*/100ml as one of the measures of access to an intermediate level of drinking water service, but considered that this would not be a robust indicator of 'safe water', and instead recommended to develop an indicator of water safety which includes both water quality (*E. coli* measurements) and risk-based management. If an Intermediate target is set on water quality alone, the WHO Guideline value for Drinking Water Quality of <1 cfu *E. coli*/100ml would be a more appropriate benchmark, since virtually all countries have adopted this as a national standard for faecal contamination of drinking water. However, the preference of the group was to set a higher standard, which would reflect water safety more accurately, even if the resulting coverage figures would be lower.

The Task Force did not endorse a proposal originating from the post-2015 Working Group on Drinking Water, to classify protected dug

wells and protected springs in urban areas as unimproved. It reached this conclusion after considering recent evidence compiled under a JMP funded contract by the Water Institute at the University of North Carolina and WaterAid which systematically reviewed water quality data from over 300 studies done over the past 25 years. This research found significant faecal contamination of all improved sources – including piped supplies – though unimproved sources were much more likely to be contaminated. Among improved sources, high contamination levels were found for protected dug wells (>40%) and springs (>30%) in both urban and rural settings. Based on this comprehensive review the Task Force saw no reason to revise the current JMP classification of improved and unimproved sources. In the proposed post-2015 framework, people using improved sources, available within a 30 minute round-trip collection time, would be considered as having basic access to drinking water.

The Task Force rejected the classification of unimproved drinking water sources that show no contamination with *E. coli* as 'safe'. It reaffirmed that drinking water sources currently classified by the JMP as unimproved should not count towards 'basic access', even when an adequate treatment is applied at the household level to reduce or eliminate pathogens.





Water quality testing in household surveys

UNICEF country offices expressed an overwhelming interest in the inclusion of the module in their upcoming end-MDG MICS. The funding initially pledged at the beginning of 2013 was delayed and as a result only the MICS in Pakistan Sindh province and the Nepal MICS included the water quality testing module in their surveys. Funding now pledged for the inclusion of the module in eight more surveys is expected early 2014, and the JMP will seek opportunities to identify suitable surveys to which an extra module could be added.

The World Bank supported Living Standards and Measurements Survey programme was approached to explore the possibilities of conducting RADWQ type surveys alongside some of the upcoming LSMS surveys including Ecuador, Uganda and Ethiopia. National stakeholders in these three countries have initiated groundwork in preparation to implement the survey activities in 2014.

3.3 Dissemination of data to sector stakeholders

The JMP communication strategy was finalized and a consultant was contracted for its implementation. Improvements to the JMP website www.wssinfo.org were suggested and usability studies of the website were conducted.

JMP website – www.wssinfo.org

The Stat-Compiler function on the JMP website was updated with estimates for 2011, giving users access to much more data than available in the JMP printed report. Stakeholders' feedback on this function has been overwhelmingly positive. Excel files with league tables can now be downloaded.

The number of unique visitors to www.wssinfo.org increased again by 20%, similar to last year's increase totalling 55,241 or an average of 230 per workday. An additional 3,696 recurrent visits were recorded. Most visits were recorded shortly after the publication of the JMP 2012 report; the post-2015 discussion platform also attracted significant traffic from September onwards.

Implementing the JMP communications strategy

A consultant was hired to help implement the JMP communications strategy. Outputs included a JMP contact database and events calendar, a review of the JMP website from a communications and usability perspective,

an exploratory study of opportunities to make greater use of social media, and developing a training tool for JMP users. These outputs will be used to improve the communication and dissemination of JMP products in 2014, and especially the development of the new website.

3.4 Interaction with national governments on monitoring of access

Harmonization and data reconciliation processes

Country missions by JMP staff were undertaken in Belarus, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Lao PDR, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines and Uzbekistan. Country outreach was provided in China, Sierra Leone and Viet Nam.

JMP representation at international meetings and conferences

JMP staff participated and presented at the following regional meetings and global conferences:

- IRC Monitoring Conference Addis Ababa
- AMCOW WASH Monitoring Group for Africa Water Vision 2025
- Stockholm World Water Week
- UNC Water and Health Conference
- South Asia Sanitation Conference
- Various meetings and conferences related to the post-2015 development agenda



2014 JMP WORK PLAN

Priority areas for 2014

Building on the recommendations of the JMP Task Forces, the strategic advice of the JMP SAG, and the recommendations from the post-2015 working groups and measurability meeting, the JMP will increase its efforts to enhance the monitoring of those aspects of the current MDG targets which thus far have not been tracked while at the same time addressing the monitoring challenges posed by the newly formulated post-2015 targets and indicators, including the measurement of different aspects of the Human Right to Water and Sanitation – as well as the progressive and inclusive realization of those targets keeping in mind the most disadvantaged and marginalized populations. The JMP will also increase its efforts to work across sectors with education and health to establish a global monitoring mechanism to track access to basic WASH services in schools and health centres.



The priorities for the JMP in 2014 are six-fold:

- 01 Produce the JMP 2014 Update Report with estimates for 2012, taking into account any concerns raised during country consultation
- 02 Redesign and revamp the JMP website and launch at the time of the JMP 2014 report
- 03 Follow-up on the technical consultation on post-2015 targets and indicators, including increased outreach and research and piloting of data collection for 2015 baseline data collection for the proposed post-2015 targets and indicators
- 04 Expand water quality testing alongside household surveys (MICS and DHS)
- 05 Review alternative projection methods for deriving the JMP estimates and review other methodological issues for future reports
- 06 Conduct a recalibration of the JMP estimates based on the proposed post-2015 targets and indicators in preparation of a possible post-2015 WASH goal or target



The budget required for the regular operation of the JMP in 2014 is approximately \$2.5 million, approximately half of which is needed to cover JMP staff costs. However, this excludes a contribution to the cost of the MICS from which a large proportion of the JMP data is derived. Taking these costs into consideration increases the overall budget to close to \$5 million. When the water quality household survey module, currently in its final stages of development, is ready, an additional \$1.5 million per year will be necessary to fund 15-20 water quality surveys per year by third parties.

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

The JMP seeks financial support to safeguard the collection of nationally representative data on access to WASH services at the household level through the UNICEF supported MICS household survey programme. It is well known that the WASH sector thus far has piggy-backed on existing household surveys and censuses, contributing little to nothing to the

actual collection efforts of the data underlying the JMP estimates. Facing a decrease in core resources, UNICEF is reaching out to different sectors to 'chip-in' to cover the cost of the primary data collection through the MICS household survey programme. In 2012, the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade generously agreed that \$450,000 of its JMP funding could be used to support the implementation of MICS surveys in Vanuatu and Algeria. For 2014, the JMP is reaching out to its donors to cover a total amount of \$2.5 million (less than 6% of the full cost of the MICS survey programme for 2014) from WASH funding. Despite a recent grant by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation of \$8 million, the UNICEF MICS programme still falls short by \$3.9 million for the implementation of MICS surveys in 2013/14 covering a total of 68 countries. This round of MICS surveys is crucial to collect the information that will be used for the final MDG assessment in 2015. Other sectors like education, health and nutrition have also been approached to co-fund the basic data collection through the UNICEF supported MICS survey programme.

TABLE 4: JMP 2014 WORK PLAN

ACTIVITIES		Estimated cost (US\$)
1.	Methodology and Updating JMP Estimates	100,000
1.1.	Data collection	50,000
1.2.	Compile data	
1.2.1.	Collect data for 2014 update and the 2015 update reports	
1.2.2.	Explore possibilities of data collection through the Gallup World Poll	
1.3.	Compile and make metadata available online	25,000
1.3.1.	Publish online JMP equity data	
1.3.2.	Prepare a sensitivity analysis for wealth quintiles excluding the water or sanitation variable from the PCA analysis	
1.4.	Prepare and update country files	
1.5.	Compile new datasets (Handwashing/time to source/disposal of child faeces)	
1.6.	Analyse household survey data focusing on inequalities	
1.7.	JMP Task Forces	
1.7.1	Projection methods	25,000
2.	Data and Information: Dissemination	200,000
2.1.	Update wssinfo.org	75,000
2.1.1.	wssinfo update 2014	
2.1.2.	Develop definition bank and picture library and make available online	
2.2.	Develop and disseminate snapshots	15,000
2.2.1.	AfricaSan Snapshot	
2.2.2.	Countries snapshots to be prepared upon country request	
2.3.	2014 Update and preparations for 2015 JMP report	90,000
2.4.	Articles	10,000
2.4.1.	JMP method article	
2.4.2.	Finalize two articles on handwashing indicators in MICS and DHS	
2.4.	Communications	10,000

ACTIVITIES	Estimated cost (US\$)
3. Normative Role of JMP	300,000
3.1. Implementation of post-2015 roadmap	75,000
3.1.1. Develop methods for data collection on affordability, sustainability and reliability of services	
3.1.2. Develop a mechanism to collect and compile data on WASH in schools and health centres	
3.1.3. Initiate the revision of the JMP Core Question in response to post-2015 indicators and definitions	
3.1.4. Develop and pilot a methodology for working directly with regulators	
3.2. Costing study of meeting the targets	
3.3. Enhanced monitoring of water quality	
3.3.1. Support water quality testing in MICS and other household surveys	320,000
3.3.2. Prepare for second-generation RADWQ surveys	5,000
3.4. Enhanced monitoring of sanitation	
4. Country Outreach	85,000
4.1. Country data harmonization and reconciliation	15,000
4.2. Training key audiences on JMP	
4.2.1. WebEx training	
4.3. Countries' data summary sheets prepared upon request	
5. Management	1,720,000
5.1. JMP staff	1,450,000
5.2. SAG meeting	15,000
5.3. JMP staff travel	195,000
5.4. Donor round table	10,000
5.5. Strategic participation in sector event/meetings	50,000
5.5.1. Singapore Water Week, AMCOW Monitoring Conference Ethiopia, LatinoSan, Stockholm World Water Week, SACOSAN, UNC Conference	
5.6. Consultants	130,000
Sub-total	2,505,000
WASH sector contribution to JMP data collection through MICS Household Surveys	2,500,000
GRAND TOTAL	5,005,000

FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION

With the funding carried over from 2012, the JMP started 2013 with a budget of approximately \$1.4 million. An additional \$2.6 million was received in previously pledged and new funding. Together with a core contribution of \$0.19 million

the total available funding for the JMP in 2013 was \$4.3 million. The total expenditure for 2013 was \$2.1 million, which is lower than budgeted. No funding was received through the JMP in 2013 to support the MICS survey program.

TABLE 5: JMP BALANCE SHEET, 2013*

(in US\$)	Credit	Debit	Balance
INCOME			
Carry over from 2012	1,445,000		
Donor funding received in 2013	2,639,000		
Core funding	190,000		
EXPENDITURES			
Methodology and Updating JMP Estimates			
Data collection		48,000	
JMP Task Forces		67,000	
Water quality monitoring		156,000	
Data and Information Dissemination			
Update wssinfo.org		15,000	
2013 update and preparations for 2014 JMP report		52,000	
Communications strategy		28,000	
Normative role of JMP			
Implementation of the post-2015 roadmap		82,000	
Country Outreach			
Country data harmonization and reconciliation		149,000	
Management			
JMP staff		1,300,000	
SAG meeting		21,000	
JMP staff travel		182,000	
Strategic participation in sector events/meetings		70,000	
Consultants		75,000	
GRAND TOTAL	4,274,000	2,245,000	2,029,000

* most budgets have been rounded.

