

25 YEARS JMP

2015 ANNUAL REPORT

WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme
for **Water Supply** and **Sanitation**



unicef



World Health
Organization



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Joint Monitoring
Programme for
Water Supply
and Sanitation

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I. PURPOSE

BACKGROUND

2015 marked the end of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the start of a new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Over the past 25 years the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) has reported on global, regional and country progress on access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). The JMP has developed a robust database, which has become the authoritative reference for the sector, and has served as the basis for monitoring the MDGs and building indicators for WASH within the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This 2015 Annual Report summarises key activities and results achieved during the final year of the JMP 2010-2015 strategy (Box 1) and provides an overview of income and expenditure. It serves as a generic report for all JMP donors and follows the Standard UNDG format for Annual Progress Reports approved by the OECD-DAC. The JMP will launch a new five-year strategy towards the end of 2016.





BOX 1

JMP Strategy 2010-2015

The strategy included four strategic priorities:

1. Maintaining the integrity of the JMP database and ensuring accurate global estimates.
 2. Disseminating data to sector stakeholders.
 3. Fulfilling JMP's normative role in methodological development and validation of global targets and indicators.
 4. Interacting with national governments on monitoring access to water and sanitation
-

JMP Strategic objectives

In addition, the strategy identified three broad strategic objectives:

1. To compile, analyse 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;
2. 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;
3. 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.

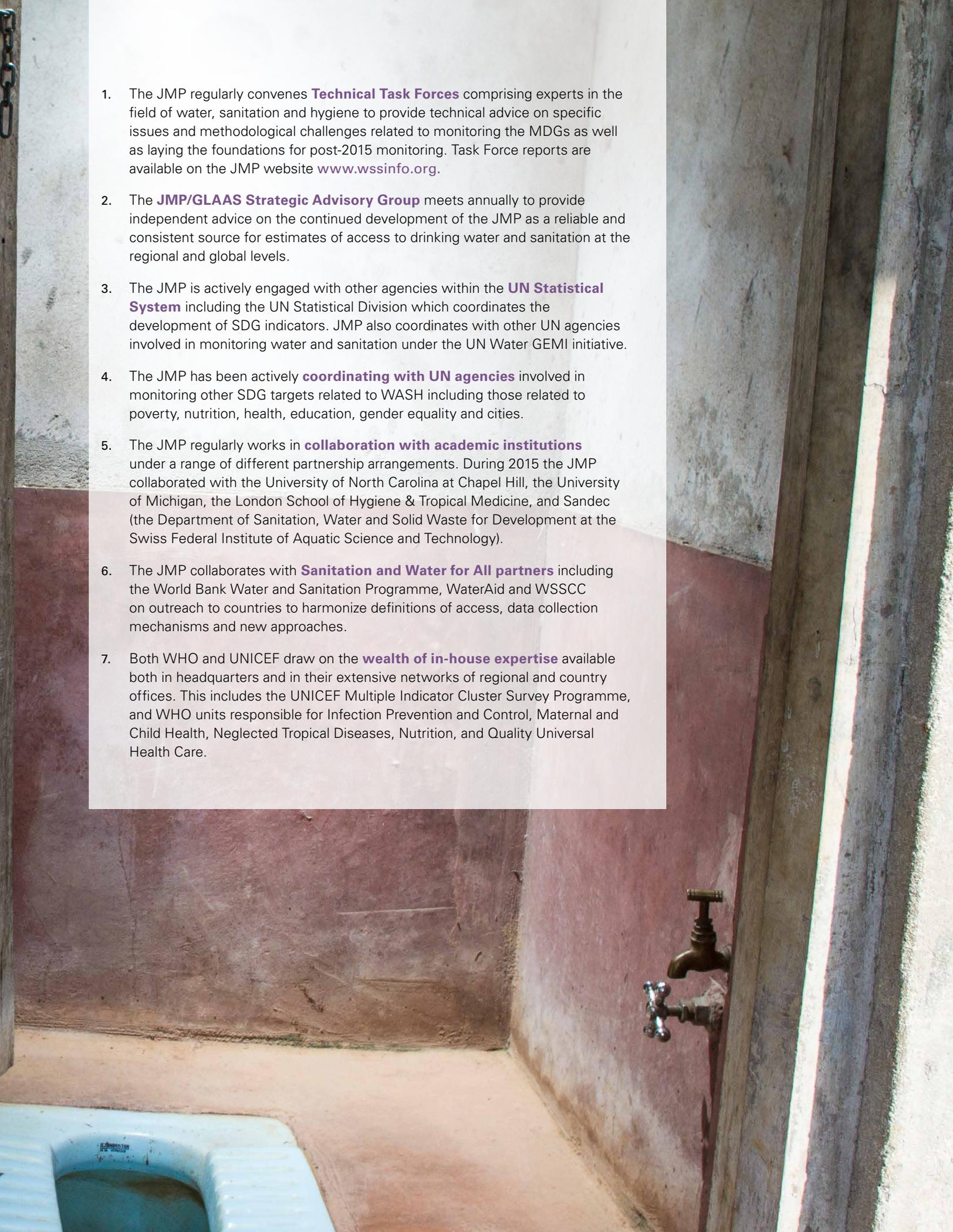


IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS AND COLLABORATION

The JMP is managed jointly by WHO and UNICEF. At WHO the implementing partner is the Department of Public Health, Environmental and Social Determinants of Health. At UNICEF the implementing partners are the Data and Analytics Section in the Division of Data Research and Policy and the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Section in the Programme Division.

Over the past 25 years the JMP has benefited greatly from the support and advice of experts, policymakers and practitioners working in the WASH sector:

1. The JMP regularly convenes **Technical Task Forces** comprising experts in the field of water, sanitation and hygiene to provide technical advice on specific issues and methodological challenges related to monitoring the MDGs as well as laying the foundations for post-2015 monitoring. Task Force reports are available on the JMP website www.wssinfo.org.
2. The **JMP/GLAAS Strategic Advisory Group** meets annually to provide independent advice on the continued development of the JMP as a reliable and consistent source for estimates of access to drinking water and sanitation at the regional and global levels.
3. The JMP is actively engaged with other agencies within the **UN Statistical System** including the UN Statistical Division which coordinates the development of SDG indicators. JMP also coordinates with other UN agencies involved in monitoring water and sanitation under the UN Water GEMI initiative.
4. The JMP has been actively **coordinating with UN agencies** involved in monitoring other SDG targets related to WASH including those related to poverty, nutrition, health, education, gender equality and cities.
5. The JMP regularly works in **collaboration with academic institutions** under a range of different partnership arrangements. During 2015 the JMP collaborated with the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the University of Michigan, the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, and Sandec (the Department of Sanitation, Water and Solid Waste for Development at the Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology).
6. The JMP collaborates with **Sanitation and Water for All partners** including the World Bank Water and Sanitation Programme, WaterAid and WSSCC on outreach to countries to harmonize definitions of access, data collection mechanisms and new approaches.
7. Both WHO and UNICEF draw on the **wealth of in-house expertise** available both in headquarters and in their extensive networks of regional and country offices. This includes the UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Programme, and WHO units responsible for Infection Prevention and Control, Maternal and Child Health, Neglected Tropical Diseases, Nutrition, and Quality Universal Health Care.



II. RESOURCES

STAFFING

The JMP team consists of six professional staff and two part time administrative assistants. The JMP also employs short term consultants for specific tasks. The JMP is overseen jointly by the Coordinator of the Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health unit at WHO, the Chief of the Data and Analytics Section and the Chief of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Section at UNICEF (Table 1).



TABLE 1

JMP staff positions in 2015

WHO

Technical Officer Statistics
Technical Officer WASH
Technical Officer Statistics –
since November 2015
Administrative Assistant - part time

UNICEF

Sr. Statistics and Monitoring Specialist
Statistics and Monitoring Specialist
Sr. WASH Advisor – until August 2015
Administrative Assistant, part time

FUNDING

The JMP team is enormously grateful for the financial support it receives from external donors and from within WHO and UNICEF. During 2015 the JMP received a total of US\$ 3 million, compared with US\$ 3.9 million in 2014, including approximately 200,000 of core funds committed by WHO and UNICEF. Development partners have pledged approximately US\$ 2.2 million for 2016 and smaller amounts have already been pledged for subsequent years (Table 2).

TABLE 2

JMP Funding Overview 2014-2018 (US\$ x 1,000)

Donor	Received 2014	Received 2015	Pledged 2016	Pledged 2017	Pledged 2018
AfD (France)	-	-	83	42	42
BMGF (Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation)	-	-	83	240	215
BMZ (Germany)	276	-	-	-	-
DFID (United Kingdom)	1789	1098	694	-	-
DFAT (Australia)	107	434	113	113	-
DGIS (The Netherlands)	1043	1043	1043	1047	-
SDC (Switzerland)	280	112	101	-	-
USAID (United States)	100	100	100	-	-
Sub-Total Donor Funds	3595	2788	2218	1442	257
Core funding (est.)	255	200	279	279	75
Grand Total	3850	2988	2497	1721	332





III. RESULTS

Following the four strategic priority areas, this section provides an overview of the activities undertaken by the JMP and the achievements for the year 2015.

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

JMP 2015 PROGRESS UPDATE

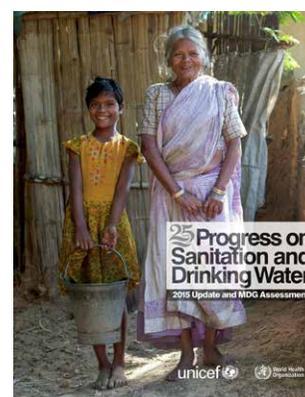
In June 2015 the JMP launched the 2015 Update which included estimates of access to drinking water and sanitation between 1990 and 2015 and provided a comprehensive assessment of MDG progress at national, regional and global levels. For the first time, the JMP report was translated from English into all official UN languages: Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian, and Spanish.

The 2015 report confirmed that while the global MDG target for drinking water was met in 2010, the sanitation target was missed by almost 700 million people. 147 countries met the drinking water target, 95 countries met the sanitation target, but only 77 countries met both. The report included data on handwashing, which had not previously been reported by the JMP, for over 50 countries.

The 2015 report focused particularly on progress made in reducing inequalities. In 2015, despite progress made during the MDG period, one in ten (663 million) people lacked improved drinking water sources, one in three (2.4 billion) people lacked improved sanitation facilities and one in eight people (946 million) practised open defecation. The report further highlighted disparities in access and service levels between and within countries, between rural and urban areas and between rich and poor.

The WHO/UNICEF JMP was established in 1990 and in 2015 celebrated 25 years of monitoring the sector, and producing

authoritative reports on global, regional and country progress on access to water, sanitation and hygiene. The second half of the 2015 report traced the evolution of global WASH monitoring over the past 25 years and documented ongoing efforts to improve the availability and quality of data used to assess progress in reducing inequalities in access to water, sanitation and hygiene around the world (Box 2).



BOX 2

JMP contribution to the WASH Sector over the past 25 years

1. **Establishing norms.** The JMP has been instrumental in the development of norms used to benchmark progress in access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene at the national, regional and global levels.
2. **Informing decision-making.** JMP estimates and analysis have informed the development of targets, policies and investment programmes for reducing inequalities in access to WASH.
3. **Facilitating critical dialogue.** The JMP has supported critical reflection among WASH stakeholders on key sector trends and the development of new approaches for monitoring progress.

Source: JMP, 2015

The 2015 report also documents the evolution of the JMP dataset including the shift from administrative sources to surveys and censuses. The number of surveys and censuses in the JMP database has increased six-fold since 2000 and there are now at least five datasets available for 142 countries, representing over 90% of the world population (Figure 1).

In early 2000, when the JMP adopted its current approach of using linear regression to make estimates, there were on average only two data points per country. By the time the JMP published its 2014 report, the average was over eight data points per country, with many countries having well over ten data points. In light of this change in data availability, the JMP reviewed the appropriateness of the linear regression method for trend estimates. At the end of 2014, an expert task force was convened to explore alternative methods and their potential application by the JMP. The task force concluded that there was evidence of non-linear patterns for some countries but that for many countries there are still too few

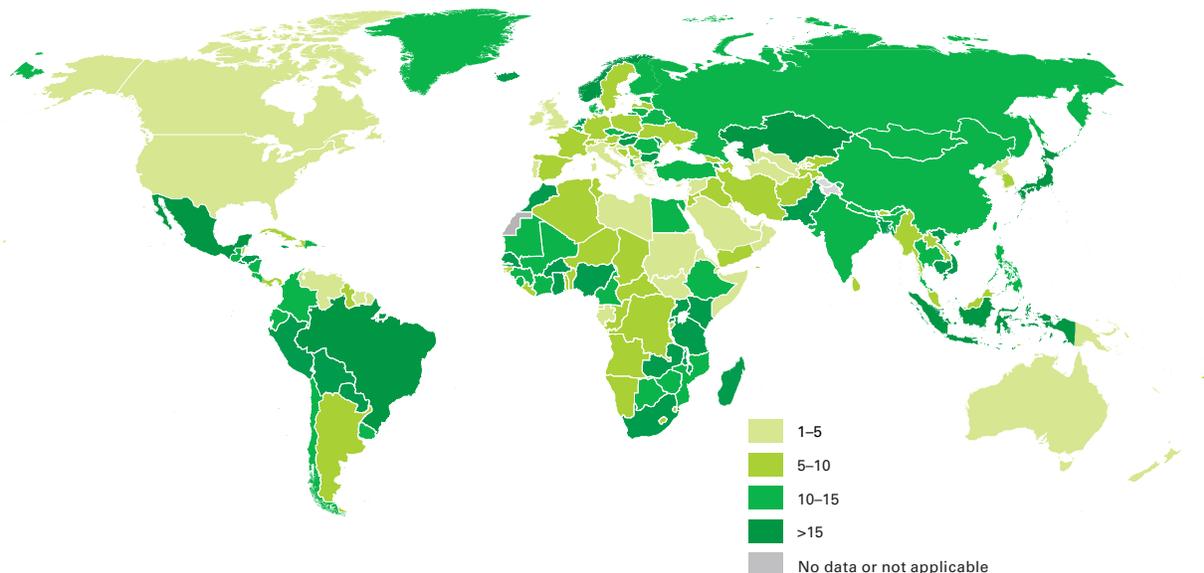
data points to use some of the non-linear modelling options. None of the alternative approaches reviewed were considered suitable for the JMP to adopt in place of linear regression, though the authors of the review paper favoured use of the Generalized Additive Model (GAM).

The JMP team considered the GAM approach to be too complex to be easily explained to water and sanitation stakeholders with modest statistical backgrounds, and lacking credibility for some countries. The model also performed poorly with small sample sizes ($n < 6$). The Task Force recommended consideration of other modelling approaches including piecewise linear regression or smoothing techniques such as B-spline or loess, which the JMP team is reviewing through an expert consultant. A key decision to make will be whether the same estimation technique should be used for safely managed services, with fewer available data points, as for basic WASH services, which will draw on a much larger datasets.

FIGURE 1

Number of datasets by country

At least five datasets are available for 142 countries, representing over 90% of the world population



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

SUPPORTING THE TRANSITION FROM MDGS TO SDGS

During 2015 the recommendations from JMP-led international consultations on post-2015 targets and indicators for the elimination of inequalities in access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene were disseminated widely by the Communications and Advocacy Working Group and helped to inform member state negotiations on the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. The framework proposed by the Open Working Group on the Sustainable Development Goals and later approved by the UN General Assembly includes a dedicated water and sanitation goal with six technical targets addressing different elements of the water cycle. Targets 6.1 and 6.2 on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene reflect all the main elements of the proposals agreed by WASH sector stakeholders. The UN General Assembly resolution notes that the SDG targets are universally applicable to all countries and calls on member states to 'leave no one behind'.



BOX 3

SDG Goal 6: Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All

- 6.1 By 2030, achieve *universal and equitable* access to *safe and affordable* drinking water *for all*
- 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to *adequate and equitable* sanitation and hygiene *for all and end open defecation*, paying special attention to the *needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations*
- 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and at least doubling recycling and safe reuse globally
- 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
- 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
- 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
- 6a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
- 6b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

Following the 46th session of the UN Statistical Commission an Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDG) was established, comprising 28 member states representing all regions of the world plus observers. At the first meeting the JMP gave a presentation on lessons from 25 years of global WASH monitoring. The new SDG indicators for drinking

water, sanitation and hygiene introduce a higher service threshold and represent a new 'rung' at the top of the water and sanitation 'ladders' used for monitoring the MDGs. As such the JMP monitoring ladder provides continuity with the MDGs and enables countries at different stages of development to track and compare progress in reducing inequalities (Box 4).

BOX 4

Transition from MDGs to SDGs

SDG ambition	Safely managed water Improved facility located on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination	Safely managed sanitation Private improved facility where faecal wastes are safely disposed on site or transported and treated off-site; plus a handwashing facility with soap and water
	Basic water Improved facility within 30 minutes round trip collection time	Basic sanitation Private improved facility which separates excreta from human contact
MDG continuity	Unimproved water Unimproved facility does not protect against contamination	Shared sanitation Improved facility shared with other households
	No service Surface water	Unimproved sanitation Unimproved facility does not protect against contamination
	No service Surface water	No service Open defecation

The JMP has been actively coordinating with UN agencies involved in monitoring other SDG targets related to WASH including those related to poverty, nutrition, health, education, gender equality and cities. WHO and UNICEF are also working in partnership with agencies involved in monitoring other aspects

of SDG 6 related to water resources, wastewater and ecosystems under the UN Water initiative on integrated monitoring of water and sanitation related SDG targets (GEMI). Together, JMP, GEMI and GLAAS will be able to monitor progress towards the entirety of SDG6.



DEVELOPMENT OF SDG INDICATORS AND METHODS

During 2015 the JMP published an 8-page brochure on post-2015 WASH targets and indicators which provided a normative interpretation of the SDG targets for drinking water, sanitation and hygiene and summarised the JMP’s proposed approach to monitoring progress.

The JMP also prepared a detailed methodological note to inform discussion with representatives from national statistical offices in the IAEG-SDG and published a Green Paper on post-2015 monitoring for discussion and feedback from WASH sector stakeholders. These documents were made available on the JMP website and disseminated widely.

The JMP also collaborated with a number of different partners to develop and test new questions and indicators relating the SDG targets including:

1. **UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) pilot in Belize.** The JMP collaborated with the UNICEF MICS team to develop new questions related to WASH which could potentially be included in future household surveys and censuses. New questions relating to the quality and availability of drinking water, the management of faecal waste from on-site sanitation facilities and barriers to menstrual hygiene management were piloted in Belize in collaboration with the National Statistics Office and the National Water Quality Laboratory at the Ministry of Health. The MICS team will analyse the results and evaluate the suitability of new questions for inclusion in round 6 of MICS.
2. **Support to the World Bank Water Poverty Diagnostic.** The JMP collaborated with the World Bank and provided technical support and advice on emerging SDG indicators and methods for assessing inequalities in access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene.
3. **Core Indicators for Monitoring WASH in Schools and Healthcare Facilities.** Following the publication by UNICEF and WHO of major reports highlighting the current status of WASH in schools and healthcare facilities, the JMP has supported the establishment of task teams to develop a core set of harmonised questions and indicators for enhanced monitoring of institutional WASH at national and global levels.



WATER QUALITY TESTING IN HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

While most countries now have reliable information about the type of drinking water source that people use, many still lack nationally representative data on the quality of water supplied. The JMP has supported the development of a water quality testing module for integration into national household surveys which uses innovative cost-effective field-based tests to assess water quality both at the

source and the point of use. Results are now available from five countries and other surveys already underway will enable the JMP to establish regional and global baseline estimates of access to 'safely managed' drinking water as a basis for enhanced monitoring of progress towards Sustainable Development Goal targets post-2015. Results to date include:

1. **Finalisation of water quality module.** Guidance has been developed for each step of the process including budgeting and procuring local and international supplies, sampling, data collection, tabulation, analysis and reporting.
2. **Training of national and international staff involved in the design and implementation of household surveys.** Presentations on water quality testing were given during regional MICS training workshops in Senegal, Panama, Indonesia and Istanbul.
3. **Recruitment of international experts to oversee water quality testing.** The MICS team has recruited a survey expert to oversee the roll out of water quality testing and the JMP has established a pool of water quality experts to enhance support to countries.
4. **Analysis of results and documentation of lessons learned from pilot surveys.** UNICEF, WHO and the MICS team are working together to document lessons from Bangladesh, Congo, Ghana, Nepal and Pakistan. Final reports have been published for Bangladesh, Ghana and Nepal.
5. **Support to survey design and implementation.** UNICEF and WHO staff are currently supporting surveys in Cambodia, Cote d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Lebanon, Paraguay, and Togo. The water quality module was evaluated during the MICS pilot in Belize in preparation for its integration as a core module in round 6 of MICS.
6. **Meetings between international survey programmes.** In June 2015 UNICEF convened a meeting between MICS, DHS and LSMS to share lessons from water quality testing experience to-date and to encourage harmonisation of approaches.

During 2016 the JMP will update its recommended core questions for household surveys and censuses and

develop guidance for national authorities on indicator definitions and potential sources of data for SDG reporting.





WASH IN SCHOOLS AND HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

During international consultations on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, technical working groups convened by the JMP recommended that global monitoring of WASH should not be limited to the household, but should include other settings as well. Schools and health care facilities were identified as two priority institutional settings where monitoring would be relatively straightforward, but would have significant impacts on education and health.

The SDG framework includes Target 4a which calls for universal access to basic WASH in Schools (WinS). Although the SDG targets do not explicitly refer to WASH in Health Care Facilities (WinHCF), there is increasing interest in the subject, following publication in 2015 of a landscaping report highlighting serious deficiencies in low- and middle-income countries.

In 2015, the JMP facilitated the revision and updating of core indicators and questions for both WinS and WinHCF. The JMP supported the WinS network monitoring theme and provided inputs to the Advancing WASH in Schools working paper (2015). The JMP also leads the Task Team on Monitoring WASH in Health Care Facilities, which has reviewed indicators and questions used in facility assessment surveys, such as those supported by WHO, USAID, and the World Bank. A set of five revised core indicators has been published on www.washinhcf.org, and an expanded set is under review by the monitoring task team. Some of the questions have already been adopted in the WHO-supported Service Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA) survey, and will be tested in the field in 2016. The Core WASH Indicators have been reviewed and incorporated into guidance documents of various health sub-sectors within WHO, including Infection Prevention and Control, Maternal and Child Health, and Quality Universal Health Care.

3.3 Dissemination of data to sector stakeholders.

JMP WEBSITE – WSSINFO.ORG

The JMP website was upgraded during 2014 to improve functionality and usability. The latest national, regional and global estimates used in the JMP 2015 Progress Update were uploaded and made available to key sector stakeholders and media outlets ahead of the launch of the report. This enabled journalists and partner organisations to develop their own innovative visualisations of JMP data which helped to enhance media coverage.

Traffic on the JMP website (www.wssinfo.org) increased by 20% in 2015 to a total of 55,241 unique visitors, or an average of 230 per workday. There were an additional 3,696 recurrent visits recorded. Most visits were recorded shortly after the publication of the JMP 2015 report, but the post-2015 discussion platform attracted significant traffic from September 2015 onwards.

To make JMP estimates more accessible for audiences attending the numerous national, regional and global WASH meetings each year, a snapshot generation engine was developed in 2015. This allows print-ready PDF files to be generated with preformatted JMP graphs, tables and charts for various customized regions or for individual countries to cater to the needs of varied audiences around the world.



JMP PUBLICATIONS

During 2015, the JMP produced a number of publications in addition to the Progress Update. These included an 8-page brochure on WASH post-2015 summarising proposed indicators for drinking water, sanitation and hygiene; a methodological note outlining approaches for estimating SDG indicators; and a Green Paper outlining JMP plans for enhanced global monitoring of WASH post-2015.

The JMP also directly contributed to a range of other publications. These included the Secretary General's 2015 final MDG Update; UNICEF reports such as Progress for Children, State of the World's Children and A Promise Renewed 2015; WHO reports including the Global Analysis and Assessment of Drinking Water and Sanitation and World Health Statistics 2015; and reports by other agencies including the Global Nutrition Report 2015 and the World's Women Report 2015. The JMP also responded to multiple data requests and queries from journalists, researchers, policy makers and practitioners.

3.4 Interaction with national governments on monitoring of access

REGIONAL AND COUNTRY ENGAGEMENTS

Since 2008, a major focus of the JMP has been reconciling its estimates with those available at the national level. Over the period of this reporting cycle, reconciliation missions were held in Belize, China, Ethiopia, Fiji, Palestine, and Thailand. During the country consultation prior to publication of the 2015 report, estimates and methods were discussed in detail with China, DPRK, Malawi, the Philippines, Tanzania, and Zambia. Country missions and consultations provide an opportunity to facilitate dialogue between line ministries and national statistical offices with a view to achieving greater understanding and harmonisation of monitoring approaches at the national level. These meetings also provide an opportunity to discuss post-2015 monitoring and have enabled the JMP to adapt its emerging methods and approaches, based on the needs of the countries, and to inform wider discussions and deliberations on the development of the global indicator framework.

In October 2015, WHO and UNICEF jointly organised a bi-regional workshop in Bangkok bringing together government officials from 22 countries in East and South Asia to discuss Water Quality Surveillance and SDG Monitoring. Participants shared experiences of WASH monitoring, reviewed efforts to improve water quality surveillance and discussed future priorities for monitoring the SDG targets. There was broad agreement on the need to harmonise and streamline existing monitoring systems used by different government and non-government agencies, to continue to build government capacity for monitoring and analysis and to agree methods for monitoring new issues such as hygiene,

water quality, faecal waste management and WASH in schools and healthcare facilities. Countries developed action plans and requested further support and technical guidance from WHO and UNICEF in order to establish baseline estimates for SDG targets.

JMP REPRESENTATION AT INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

During 2015 the JMP team participated and presented at the following regional meetings and global conferences, among others:

- UNSD Expert Group Meeting on the Indicator Framework for Post-2015 Development
- UNSGAB Meeting on Monitoring the Water and Sanitation Goal
- Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators first and second meetings
- 46th Statistical Commission
- Plenary and Ministerial meeting of the Intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations (GEO) in Mexico
- 8th Meeting of the International Network of Drinking-water Regulators, Nairobi
- Monitoring Equality in WASH Outcomes, WSSCC Geneva
- AfricaSan 4 in Dakar Senegal
- Tajikistan Achievements of the Water Decade 2005-2015
- Stockholm World Water Week
- Pacific WASHNet Meeting in Fiji
- Bi-regional workshop on Water Quality Surveillance and SDG Monitoring in Asia
- UNC Water and Health Conference, Chapel Hill
- AguaSan Meeting, Bern
- Seoul World Water Forum

IV. 2016 JMP WORK PLAN

PRIORITY AREAS FOR 2016

Following the guidance of the JMP Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) and the recommendations of technical task forces, the JMP will mainly focus on further developing and testing the proposed indicators and methods for post-2015 WASH monitoring in order to lay the foundations for producing baseline estimates for SDG targets in 2017.

The JMP 2016 work plan and budget is organised under five pillars.

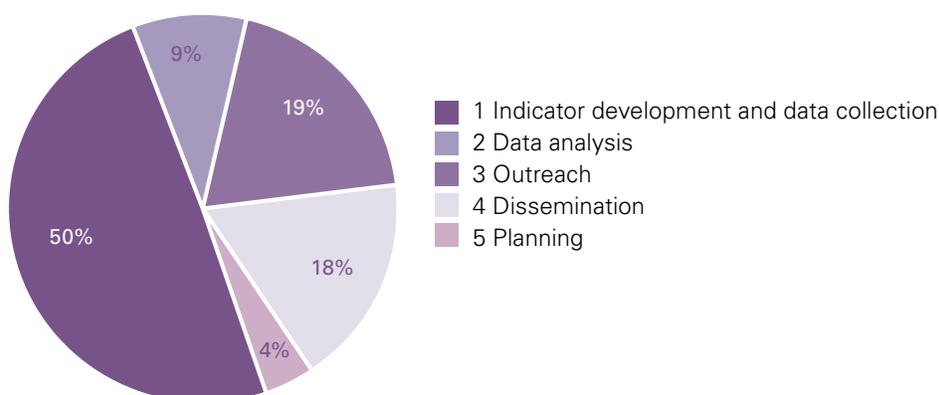
- Indicator development and data collection.** As in the MDG period, household surveys and censuses will remain the primary source of JMP data but approaches to collecting data from other sources including administrative or regulatory data will also be developed in order to estimate the population using safely managed drinking water and sanitation services. Novel data collection methods that would reduce the reporting burden on countries will also be explored. New indicators have been proposed but will need refinement and validation. Data will be collected for eight main types of indicators:
 - Open defecation
 - Basic drinking water services
 - Basic sanitation services
 - Handwashing with soap in the home
 - Safely managed drinking water services
 - Safely managed sanitation services
 - WASH in Schools
 - WASH in Health Care Facilities
- Data analysis.** Most of the indicators which the JMP will monitor in the SDG period are multi-faceted and more ambitious than the MDG indicators, and will require more complex data analysis methods. With inequalities at the heart of the SDG Agenda, the JMP will further develop its methods for assessing and visualising inequalities.
- Outreach.** With countries at the centre of SDG monitoring and reporting, the JMP will need to invest additional resources in country outreach and engagement, both directly and through relevant regional platforms.
- Dissemination.** The tools used to disseminate the broader set of indicators will need substantial updating and the JMP will invest in further developing its online platform.
- Planning.** The JMP holds regular meetings with its Strategic Advisory Group, as well as annual retreats. With the JMP staff located in New York and Geneva, periodic planning retreats are an essential tool to ensuring coordinated planning and programming.

The total budget required for the regular operation of the JMP for 2016 is approximately \$US 3.8 million including staff costs. Half of the budget (50%) is allocated for indicator development and data collection activities. 9% is allocated for data analysis, 19% for outreach to countries and regions, 18% for dissemination and 4% for planning.

TABLE 6

JMP 2016 Work plan and budget

JOINT MONITORING PROGRAMME WORK PLAN 2016	BUDGET (US\$,000)
1 Indicator development and data collection	1,905
<i>Support data collection and validation of novel methods and monitoring tools</i>	
1.1 Household surveys and censuses	
1.2 Safely managed drinking water services	
1.3 Safely managed sanitation services	
1.4 WASH outside the home	
1.5 Hygiene	
2 Data analysis	359
<i>Compilation, management and analysis of data</i>	
2.1 Database management	
2.2 Estimation methods	
2.3 Inequalities	
2.4 Geospatial analysis	
3 Outreach	745
<i>Country, regional and global engagements</i>	
3.1 Engagement with countries	
3.2 Engagement with regions	
3.3 Engagement with relevant global data initiatives	
4 Dissemination	681
<i>Dissemination of methods and estimates</i>	
4.1 Thematic reports, regional and country snapshots	
4.2 Methodological documents	
4.3 Reviewing and updating online presence	
4.4 Participation in key global events, conferences	
5 Planning	150
5.1 Strategic advisory group meetings	
5.2 Retreats and roundtables	
GRAND TOTAL	3,840





V. FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION

The JMP received an additional \$2.8 million from development partners in 2015 which when combined with nearly \$200,000 core funding from WHO and UNICEF meant that the total available funding for the JMP in 2015 was \$2,987,791.

The total expenditures for 2015 amounted to \$2,269,774, including over \$350,000 allocated to support water quality testing through national household surveys supported by the MICS programme. This was lower than budgeted leaving a balance of \$718,017 (Table 7).

TABLE 7

JMP Balance Sheet, 2015

INCOME	Total income (US\$)	Total expenditure (US\$)	Balance
Donor funding received in 2015	2,788,000		
Core funding from WHO and UNICEF	199,791		
EXPENDITURE			
1. Methodology and Updating JMP Estimates		49,362	
1.1 JMP dataset updated for 2015 Report			
1.2 JMP dataset updated for future reports			
1.3 Improve database management			
1.4 Evaluate alternative modelling approaches			
2. Data and Information Dissemination		272,778	
2.1 Produce 2015 JMP report			
2.2 Enhanced and expanded online presence			
2.3 Develop and disseminate JMP snapshots			
2.4 Green Paper			
2.5 Communications			
2.6 Strategic participation in sector events			
3. Normative role of JMP		369,989	
3.1 Inequalities			
3.2 Enhanced monitoring of water quality			
3.3 Enhanced monitoring of sanitation			
3.4 Hygiene			
3.5 Extra-household WASH			
3.6 Initiate revision of the JMP Core Questions			
3.7 Costing study of monitoring SDG achievement			
4. Country Outreach		47,783	
4.1 Country data harmonization and reconciliation			
4.2 Training key audiences on JMP			
5. Management		1,529,862	
5.1 JMP Staff			
5.2 SAG meeting			
5.3 JMP team meetings			
GRAND TOTAL	2,987,791	2,269,774	718,017

unicef



World Health Organization

