

2016 ANNUAL REPORT

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



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Joint Monitoring
Programme for
Water Supply,
Sanitation and
Hygiene





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I. PURPOSE

BACKGROUND

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) has reported country, regional and global estimates of progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. The JMP maintains an extensive global database and has become the leading source of comparable estimates of progress at national, regional and global levels. The 2015 update marked the end of the Millennium Development Goal period and the forthcoming 2017 update will establish baseline estimates for monitoring the new Sustainable Development Goal targets.

The JMP has developed a new 5-year strategy (2016-2020) focused on further enhancing global monitoring of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in the context of the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Box 1). The JMP has updated its vision and mission statements in line with the 2030 Agenda, and rebranded itself as the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene. The JMP's new strategy comprises four main objectives which include consolidating its normative function and its role as a global custodian of WASH data, further strengthening country support, and promoting a more integrated approach to monitoring WASH and related issues in collaboration with other agencies.

During 2016 the JMP underwent a major transition from MDG to SDG reporting. This Annual Report summarises key activities and results achieved and provides an overview of income and expenditure. It serves as a generic report for all JMP donors and follows the Standard UNGD format for Annual Progress Reports approved by the OECD-DAC.





BOX 1

WHO/UNICEF JMP Strategy 2016-2020

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

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 indicators and methods for enhanced monitoring of WASH
2. Global data custodian: to maintain global databases and produce reliable estimates of status and trends, including progress towards SDG targets
3. Country engagement: to provide guidance and tools to support countries to collect, analyse and report progress on WASH
4. Integrated monitoring: to collaborate on analysis of interlinkages between WASH and related SDG targets



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 WASH Section in the Programme Division.

The JMP team benefits 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 WASH monitoring. During 2016 the JMP convened three Task Force meetings on Inequalities, WASH in Schools, and WASH in Healthcare Facilities. Task Force reports are available on the JMP website.
 2. The JMP/GLAAS **Strategic Advisory Group (SAG)** meets annually to provide independent advice on the continued development of the JMP as a reliable source of comparable estimates of progress in drinking water, sanitation and hygiene around the world.
 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 SDG6 Integrated Monitoring Initiative**.
 4. The JMP has been actively coordinating with **custodian agencies** involved in monitoring other SDG targets related to WASH including those related to poverty, nutrition, health, education, gender equality, disability and cities. Among others, JMP estimates will directly inform global monitoring of SDG targets 1.4, 3.9 and 4a.
 5. The JMP regularly works in **collaboration with academic institutions** under a range of different partnership arrangements.
 6. The JMP collaborates with **Sanitation and Water for All partners** including the World Bank, WaterAid, WSSCC and AMCOW 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 Emergencies, 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 four full time professional staff, two part time 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 2016:

WHO

Technical Officer WASH
Technical Officer Statistics
Technical Officer Statistics – part time
Administrative Assistant - part time

UNICEF

Sr. Statistics and Monitoring Specialist
Statistics and Monitoring Specialist
Sr. WASH Advisor – part time
Administrative Assistant - part time

FUNDING

The JMP team is extremely grateful for the financial support it receives from external donors and from within WHO and UNICEF. During 2016 the JMP received a total of US\$ 3.2 million, compared with US\$ 3 million in 2015, including approximately 279,000 of core funds committed by WHO and UNICEF. Development partners have pledged approximately US\$ 3.3 million for 2017 and smaller amounts have already been pledged for subsequent years (Table 2).

TABLE 2

JMP Funding Overview 2016-2020 (US\$ x 1,000)

Donor	Received 2016	Pledged 2017	Pledged 2018	Pledged 2019	Pledged 2020
AfD (France)	83	42	42		
BMGF (Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation)	83	240	215		
DFAT (Australia)	170	170			
DFID (United Kingdom)	1269	1383	585	585	801
DGIS (The Netherlands)	1035	1035			
SDC (Switzerland)	211	101			
USAID (United States)	100	100			
Sub-Total Donor Funds	2952	3070	842	585	801
Core funding (est.)	279	279			
Grand Total	3231	3349	842	585	801





III. RESULTS

This section provides an overview of JMP activities and achievements during 2016 in relation to the aims of the new JMP 5 year strategy (2016-2020).

3.1 Normative role: to develop indicators and methods for enhanced monitoring of WASH



Refinement of SDG indicators.

Throughout 2016 the JMP put considerable effort into refining the indicators and definitions to be used for monitoring WASH in the 2030 Agenda. The Inter Agency & Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDG) identified the WHO/UNICEF JMP as the ‘custodian’ agency responsible for official global reporting on SDG targets relating to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. The JMP responded to a series of IAEG-SDG requests for further information on existing meta-data and produced an updated brochure on WASH in the 2030 Agenda reflecting the evolution in terms and approaches. Notably, the concept of “limited services” was introduced, to describe services which fall short of the minimum criteria for “basic services”.

Exploring the potential of regulatory data.

In order to monitor safely managed service levels the JMP will need to draw on a wider range of national data sources including regulators. During 2016 the JMP supported case studies exploring the integration of regulatory data with information from household surveys in Kenya and Italy. The JMP participated in the annual meeting of the regional association of drinking water regulators in Eastern and Southern Africa (ESAWAS) collected valuable data from the European Union’s Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive. The JMP also worked with the World Bank’s IB-NET programme to integrate new SDG related information in the latest round of IB-NET data collection.



Thematic reports on safely managed services.

In late 2016 the JMP published a thematic report explaining the concept of Safely Managed Drinking Water Services. The report examines the availability of data on the different elements of ‘safely managed’ drinking water services and discusses the challenges associated with combining data from different sources in order to track the progressive elimination of inequalities and global progress towards the SDG target. The JMP will publish an accompanying thematic report on Safely Managed Sanitation and Hygiene in 2017.

PANNEAU D'INFORMATION SUR LE TEST DE LA QUALITE DE L'EAU		WQ
WQ1. Numéro de grappe : _____	WQ2. Numéro du Ménage : _____	
WQ3. Nom et numéro du mesureur : _____	WQ4. Nom et numéro de l'enquêteur/rice : _____	
NOM _____	NOM _____	
WQ5. Jour / Mois / Année : _____ / _____ / 2 0 1 _____		
WQ6. Vérifier HH10 dans le PANNEAU D'INFORMATION DU MENAGE dans le QUESTIONNAIRE MENAGE : Est-ce que le ménage est sélectionné pour le test à blanc ?	OUI.....1 NON.....2	
WQ7. Nom du répondant au Questionnaire du test de la qualité de l'eau : _____ NOM _____		
WQ8. Vérifier HH44 : Permission donnée de tester l'eau ?	OUI, PERMISSION DONNEE..... 1 NON, PERMISSION PAS DONNEE..... 2	1 = WQ10 2 = WQ31
WQ31. Résultat du Questionnaire de test de la qualité de l'eau. <i>Discuter tous les résultats non complets avec le chef d'équipe.</i>	COMPLETE 01 PERMISSION PAS DONNEE..... 02 VERRE D'EAU PAS DONNE 03 PARTIELLEMENT REMPLI..... 04 AUTRE (préciser) 96	

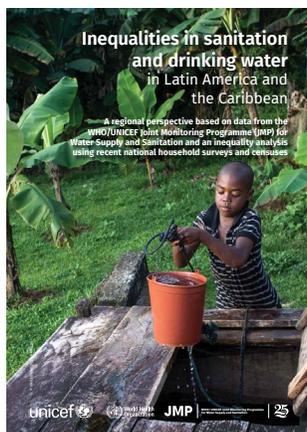
Technological innovations for water quality monitoring. The JMP, in collaboration with the broader programme units at UNICEF and WHO, has collaborated with UNICEF Supply Division in an initiative to support the development and validation of innovations that could make testing of E. coli in the field easier, more robust, and less expensive. A Target Product Profile was produced, and a Stakeholder Consultation was held in November 2016 involving over 50 representatives of firms producing water quality testing equipment, startups, academia, and civil society. In 2017 an advisory committee will be formed, and UNICEF Supply Division will publish a revised Target Product Profile and Expression of Interest, with a plan to field test and evaluate promising technologies.

Updating household surveys for SDG monitoring. During 2016 the JMP collaborated with the UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Programme to develop and test new questions and indicators which address the ambition of the SDG targets. The MICS questionnaires and tools have been updated and the water quality testing module has been standardized for inclusion in the sixth round of MICS surveys starting in 2017. The JMP also provided technical advice and support to the World Bank WASH Poverty Diagnostic as well as the LSMS and DHS survey programmes. During 2016, the JMP provided direct support to water quality testing in national household surveys in Cote d'Ivoire (MICS), Ecuador (ENEMDU), Ethiopia (ESS), Lebanon (MICS), Nigeria (MICS), Mongolia (MICS), and Paraguay (MICS). A further 10 national household surveys will be supported during 2017 and the JMP has established a pool of consultants for this purpose. Additional more detailed questions have been developed for dedicated WASH surveys of households and service providers, which will be tested in **2017 in Senegal and the Philippines.**



3.2 Global data custodian: to maintain global databases and produce reliable estimates of status and trends, including progress towards SDG targets

The main activity during 2016 has been preparation for the 2017 Update and SDG Baseline Report scheduled for publication in the summer of 2017.

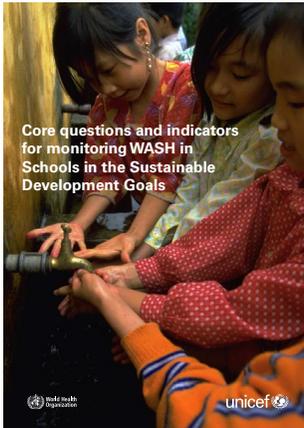


Development of a new data management system for SDG reporting. The JMP has significantly updated and expanded its global databases and associated country files to incorporate new information required for SDG reporting, notably hygiene and the safely managed levels for water and sanitation services. The JMP team also introduced a new system for managing large quantities of data and analyzing complex indicators using more advanced statistical software. These changes will enable the JMP to respond more quickly and flexibly to demands for new types of analysis which address the ambition of the 2030 Agenda for WASH.

Compiling new sources of national data for SDG baselines. In 2016, the JMP launched a public “data drive” in order to identify new sources of data which could potentially be used for SDG reporting, especially for the service elements of the new indicators which aren’t readily available in household surveys, such as drinking water quality, faecal sludge management and wastewater treatment. As a result of the data drive, the number of data sources in the JMP database has more than doubled, from approximately 2,500 at the time of the 2015 report, to nearly 5,000 data sources at the start of the SDG era.

Analysis of inequalities. During 2016 the JMP team collaborated with the UNICEF regional office in Panama to produce a snapshot on inequalities in sanitation and drinking water in Latin America and the Caribbean, drawing on data from the 2015 JMP report but also new analyses of inequalities at the subnational level, and those faced by indigenous groups. The findings were presented at an Expert Group Meeting on Data Disaggregation co-convened by the UN Statistical Division and UNICEF.

In late 2016, the JMP began developing a new database on inequalities in water, sanitation and hygiene. A consultant was hired to produce estimates of coverage by wealth quintiles and sub-national regions. For the first time the JMP 2017 update is expected to include estimates for sub-national regions as well as customised wealth quintiles for approximately 80 countries.



WASH in Schools and Health Care Facilities. The 2017 SDG Progress Report will focus on water, sanitation, and hygiene services in households, but the JMP will publish additional reports on WASH in Schools, and WASH in Health Care Facilities, later in 2017 or 2018. A number of preparatory activities have taken place in the reporting period.

During 2016 the JMP conducted regional scoping studies on WASH in schools and health care facilities in Latin America and the Caribbean and East Asia and the Pacific. The scoping studies included in-depth country case studies of the availability of national systems for collection and reporting of global SDG indicators for WASH in institutions.

The JMP also convened expert group meetings to develop core questions and indicators for monitoring WASH in Schools and WASH in Healthcare Facilities. A guidance note for monitoring WASH in Schools was subsequently finalised and launched at a regional meeting of WASH in Schools in Jakarta. Core questions and indicators for WASH in Health Care Facilities were also finalized and subsequently included in the SARA surveys supported by WHO, and adapted for use in national assessments in Fiji and Cambodia. During 2017 a new set of questions and indicators will be developed for WASH in birthing settings, with the support of a midwife consultant.



3.3 Country engagement: to provide guidance and tools to support countries to collect, analyse and report progress on WASH

The SDG data drive. In 2016, the JMP launched a public “data drive” in order to identify new sources of data which could potentially be used for SDG reporting, especially for the service elements of the new indicators which aren’t readily available in household surveys, such as drinking water quality, faecal sludge management and wastewater treatment. UNICEF and WHO made extensive use of their staff and networks at regional and country offices and consultants were engaged in a number of the regional offices to support subsequent engagements with countries around the 2030 Agenda.

International and regional workshops.

During 2016 the JMP participated in a series of workshops and webinars to help sector partners and national authorities understand the transition from MDGs to SDGs:

- Regional workshops convened by the UNICEF MICS team to plan for upcoming household surveys provide a valuable opportunity to engage statistical agencies from multiple countries at once. Meetings were held in Africa and Latin America during 2016, and further workshops are planned in Eastern Europe, Middle East and Southeast Asia.
- Meetings of the Inter-Agency Expert Group (IAEG) in Mexico and Geneva, and the UN Statistical Commission in New York.
- Global conferences including World Water Week (Stockholm), Water and Health (Chapel Hill), RWSN Forum (Abijan), the World Data Forum (Cape Town), and the World Bank’s Water Week (Washington)

- A regional meeting of drinking water regulators in Eastern and Southern Africa (ESAWAS)
- Regional meetings of WASH sector professionals in the Western Pacific (Philippines), Oceania (Fiji), Southeast Asia (Indonesia), Latin America (Colombia), and the Middle East (Jordan).
- Preparatory webinars for the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) global partnership 2017 High Level Meetings.

Country consultation on preliminary SDG baselines.

Bilateral consultations have been held with a large number of countries, including high-level missions in India and China, in order to discuss the new indicators, and align them with national monitoring and sector planning frameworks. Following the data drive, the JMP team produced preliminary estimates of the new indicators, and circulated these to countries for a formal period of country consultation and feedback ahead of the publication of the JMP 2017 update and SDG baseline report. Feedback on draft estimates was received from over 120 countries, representing a significant increase in responses compared to previous consultations.

3.4 Integrated monitoring: to collaborate on analysis of interlinkages between WASH and related SDG targets

Integrated monitoring of SDG 6. WHO and UNICEF are both members of the UN Water initiative for integrated monitoring of SDG targets on water and sanitation known as the Integrated Monitoring Initiative. During 2016 the JMP provided technical advice and support to ongoing discussions on integrated monitoring and is committed to contributing data and analysis to the UN Water 2018 Synthesis Report on Water and Sanitation. There are clear monitoring links between the indicators for Targets 6.2 (Safely Managed Sanitation Services) and 6.3 (Safely Treated Wastewater), and the monitoring methodology has been developed jointly. An in-depth desk review of 8 countries led by the team working on 6.3 helped to refine the approaches used for analysing data for monitoring of target 6.2.

The JMP is also actively engaging with UN agencies involved in monitoring other SDG targets relating to poverty, nutrition, health, education, gender, disability and cities. JMP estimates for drinking water, sanitation and hygiene will directly inform global monitoring of SDG targets 1.4, 3.9 and 4a.

During 2016 the JMP directly contributed to a range of other global flagship publications. These included the Secretary General's 2016 SDG Progress Report; UNICEF reports such as Progress for Children, State of the World's Children and A Promise Renewed 2016; WHO reports including the Global Analysis and Assessment of Drinking Water and Sanitation (GLAAS) and World Health Statistics 2016; and reports by other agencies including the Global Nutrition Report 2016. As usual the JMP also responded to multiple data requests and queries from journalists, researchers, policy makers and practitioners.

IV. 2017 JMP WORK PLAN & BUDGET

PRIORITY AREAS FOR 2017

Following the guidance of the JMP Strategic Advisory Group (SAG), in 2017 the JMP will mainly focus on producing and launching the 2017 Update and SDG Baselines report. The JMP 2017 work plan and budget is organised under the four pillars of the new strategy and the main activities are summarised below.

TABLE 3

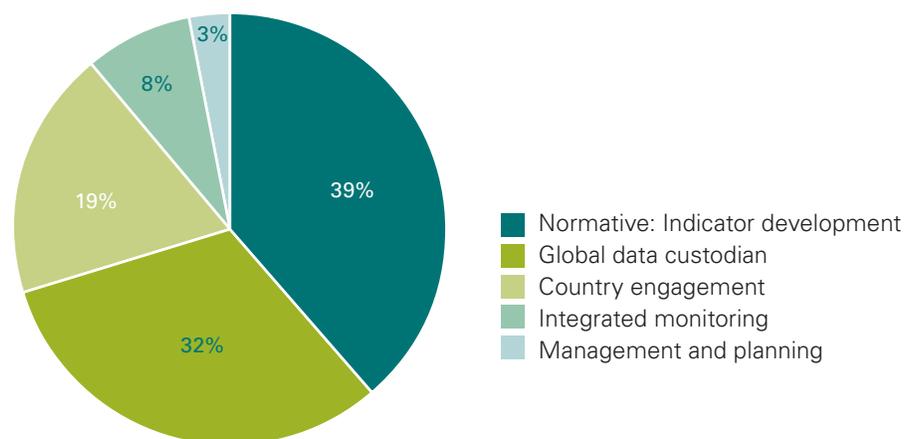
JMP 2017 Work plan and budget

WHO/UNICEF JOINT MONITORING PROGRAMME WORKPLAN 2017	BUDGET (\$ 000)
1. Normative role: development of indicators and methods for enhanced monitoring of WASH	1105
1.1 Stakeholder consultations on implications of SDG baselines	
1.2 Technical inputs to IAEG-SDG guidelines on global monitoring	
1.3 Thematic report on safely managed sanitation and hygiene	
1.4 Development of core questions and indicators for households and institutions	
1.5 Technical support to water quality testing	
1.6 Methods paper on affordability	
1.7 Expert group meetings to address specific issues	
2. Global data custodian: maintain global databases and produce estimates	905
2.1 Restructuring and expansion of global databases for SDG monitoring	
2.2 Country consultation on preliminary SDG baselines	
2.3 Development of new database on inequalities	
2.4 Production of 2017 update and SDG baseline report	
2.5 Redesign of JMP website for SDG monitoring	
2.6 Production of regional and country snapshots	
3. Country engagement: provide guidance and tools to support countries	550
3.1 Consolidate existing mechanisms for country consultation	
3.2 Collaborate with regional and country offices to identify data gaps	
3.3 Develop guidelines and tools to support data collection	
3.4 Enhanced online platform enabling interactive analysis of JMP data	
3.5 Regional workshops and country missions	
4. Integrated monitoring: collaborate on analysis of WASH interlinkages with other SDG targets	220
4.1 Contribute to UN Secretary General's SDG Progress Report	
4.2 Coordinate with agencies responsible for monitoring other Goal 6 targets	
4.3 Contribute data and analysis for 2018 Water and Sanitation Synthesis Report	
4.4 Contribute to global thematic reports on poverty, nutrition, health, education, gender	
5. Management and planning	90
5.1 JMP strategic advisory group meetings	
5.2 JMP team meetings	
5.3 Goal 6 coordination meetings	
TOTAL	2870

The total budget required for the regular operation of the JMP in 2017 is approximately \$US 3 million including staff costs. During 2017, 39% of the budget has been allocated for development of indicators and methods, 32% for activities related to global databases and estimates, 19% for country and regional engagement, 8% for integrated monitoring, and 3% for management and planning. Note that the budget for each item includes both activity costs and staff time.

FIGURE 1

JMP 2017 budget resource allocation



V. FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION

The JMP received \$3.2 million from development partners in 2016 which when combined with \$279,000 core funding from UNICEF and WHO meant that the total available funding for the JMP in 2016 was \$3.5 million.

The total expenditures for 2016 amounted to \$2.8 million, including over \$400,000 allocated to support water quality testing through national household surveys supported by the MICS programme. This was lower than budgeted leaving a balance of \$713,000 (Table 4).

TABLE 4

JMP Balance Sheet, 2016

INCOME		Total	
Donor funding received in 2016		3,231	
Core funding from WHO and UNICEF		279	

EXPENDITURE	Total	Balance
1. Indicator Development and Data Collection	1460	
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		
1.6 Cross cutting issues		
2. Data analysis	431	
2.1. Database management		
2.2. Estimation methods		
2.3. Inequalities		
2.4. Geospatial analysis		
3. Outreach	485	
3.1. Engagement with countries		
3.2. Engagement with regions		
3.3. Engagement with relevant global data initiatives		
4. Dissemination	289	
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	132	
5.1. JMP Staff		
5.2. Strategic advisory group meetings		
5.3. Retreats and roundtables		
GRAND TOTAL	3,510	2,797
		713

