World Health Organization (WHO)
United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)

Joint Monitoring Programme on Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP)

Report of the third meeting of the Advisory Group
Geneva, 5–7 October 2004
# Table of contents

Acronyms ........................................................................................................................................... iv  
Acknowledgements ............................................................................................................................ v  
Background ....................................................................................................................................... 6  
Objectives of the meeting .................................................................................................................... 7  
Presentations ....................................................................................................................................... 8  
Main findings of the discussion on the mid-term assessment report .................................................. 8  
Harmonization of survey questions and response categories .............................................................. 10  
Preparation of pictorials ...................................................................................................................... 11  
JMP 2005 report ................................................................................................................................ 11  
Global Sector Assessment (CGSA) 2006 Report ................................................................................ 12  
National monitoring ............................................................................................................................. 13  
  Sector assessments ........................................................................................................................... 13  
  IRC/KfW report on monitoring drinking-water and sanitation coverage and hygiene behaviour .......... 13  
  Development of hygiene indicators by LSHTM ................................................................................... 14  
  EHP guidelines on monitoring the water and sanitation sector and hygiene ...................................... 15  
  World Bank work on strengthening country sector monitoring and evaluation .............................. 15  
  Future household surveys: the perspective of major implementing organizations ......................... 16  
  Development of tools for national and subnational monitoring ...................................................... 16  
Other JMP issues ............................................................................................................................... 16  
  Progress on research and use of the JMP data set ............................................................................. 16  
  The JMP advocacy and communication strategy ............................................................................. 17  
  Status of a pilot study of water quality .............................................................................................. 17  
The JMP website ............................................................................................................................... 17  
Planning and recommendations .......................................................................................................... 18  
  Revision of the workplan 2004–2006 ............................................................................................... 18  
  Date of next meeting ......................................................................................................................... 18  
Annex 1  Programme of the third meeting of the JMP Technical Advisory Group ............................ 19  
Annex 2  List of participants ............................................................................................................... 22
## Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>Demographic and Health Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HABITAT</td>
<td>United Nations Human Settlements Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JMP</td>
<td>WHO and UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on Water Supply and Sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSMS</td>
<td>Living Standards Measurement Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICS</td>
<td>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAG</td>
<td>Technical Advisory Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSSCC</td>
<td>Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Acknowledgements

WHO and UNICEF wish to thank members of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for the focus and quality of their input at this third meeting of TAG. Their insights were very helpful and will certainly be important for current and future activities of JMP.

WHO and UNICEF would like to reiterate their gratitude for the important financial contributions from the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) in support of the JMP activities.
Background

JMP TAG was formally established at its first meeting, hosted by WHO in April 2003 in Geneva. The TAG membership was defined at this meeting, as was its scope of work and collaborating mechanisms. A policies and procedures document was also issued that defined the objectives of JMP and the role of TAG.

The second meeting of JMP TAG was held in February 2004 in New York and was hosted by UNICEF. At this meeting, there was a strong emphasis on increasing the ability of countries to monitor their progress in providing water and sanitation, and to build country capacity in the sector, so as to meet the drinking-water and sanitation target (target 10), Goal 7 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). A main output of this meeting was a workplan that detailed JMP activities over the period 2004−2006. This workplan is being revised in the light of the findings and recommendations of the third JMP TAG meeting which was hosted by WHO in Geneva, from 5 to 7 October 2004.

Information about the history of JMP and details of JMP TAG meetings can be found on the JMP web site (www.wssinfo.org).

This report refers to the third meeting of the JMP TAG.
Objectives of the meeting

The main objectives of the third meeting of JMP TAG were to:

• Discuss the role of the JMP in strengthening national capacity for monitoring progress towards the achievement of the MDG's drinking water and sanitation target;
• review progress in implementing the work plan decided at the 2nd TAG meeting;
• present the revised methodology to estimate coverage and the implications to current statistics;
• discuss the role of the JMP in comprehensive sector monitoring beyond monitoring of access
• discuss the draft of the guide for harmonization of survey questions for measuring coverage;
• collect information to make the required adjustments to the JMP workplan 2004/2006;

The programme of the meeting is given in Annex 1.
Presentations

Members of JMP TAG were briefed on the following issues, using plenary presentations and handouts:

- JMP activities: progress in implementing the JMP workplan and main achievements
- main findings of the report, *Meeting the MDG drinking-water and sanitation target*
- findings of the JMP task force on harmonization
- preparation of pictorials
- global monitoring and reporting: a discussion of the JMP 2005 report
- Comprehensive Global Sector Assessment (CGSA) 2006 report
- the importance of national monitoring
- monitoring the enabling environment - a quality management perspective
- an initiative between Mozambique and the Water, Engineering and Development Centre of Loughborough University, UK (WEDC) on sector monitoring
- national monitoring and sector assessment
- monitoring hygiene behaviour
- development of hygiene indicators by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM)
- Environmental Health Project (EHP) guidelines on monitoring the water and sanitation sector and hygiene, and on assessing hygiene improvement
- water-supply and sanitation monitoring and evaluation at the World Bank
- future household surveys: the perspective of major implementing organizations
- development of tools for national and subnational monitoring - a qualitative information system
- research and use of the JMP data set
- preparation of the JMP advocacy and communication strategy and the way forward
- status of the water-quality pilot study
- the JMP web site.

These short presentations were followed by plenary discussions, which generated information that was used in the findings presented in subsequent sections of this document. The following sections present a summary of the discussion following the presentations made by members of the TAG or secretariat and the respective actions proposed.

Main findings of the discussion on the mid-term assessment report

Discussion

The push to add new surveys doubled the number used in 2004 compared to 2000, which resulted in more data points and improved the accuracy of the best-fit lines. The new surveys also have more information on the types of technology, which allows data from previous surveys to be improved by applying ratios determined from the new survey data.

Survey data sets cannot be easily compared when different questions and response categories are used in different surveys.
Developed countries do not normally include water and sanitation in their surveys and instead provide JMP with reported information. Although this information cannot strictly be compared with the survey data for other countries, the problem is mitigated by the fact that coverage for drinking-water and sanitation in most developed countries is practically universal. It was recommended that the JMP investigate ways to validate reported data of developed countries in order to avoid having to list “no data” for those countries where household survey data are not available.

The meeting suggested including more sub-regional data in future JMP publications. Such data have a strong peer value for governments wanting to compare their coverage status and performance to those of neighbouring countries.

UN-Water recognizes JMP as the official provider of information on access to water-supply and sanitation services, and JMP should make every effort to meet the demand for the additional information that will be needed for a more complete characterization of country status.

The current aggregation of JMP data at national level obscures sub-national disparities and disparities between urban and slum areas. Where data can be disaggregated it is recommended that the JMP does so. Virtually all DHS and MICS data allow for wealth quintile analyses by access to different types of facilities. This is of great policy and advocacy value for individual countries.

The JMP announced that it will prepare country summary sheets which include a listing of all surveys on-file, 1990 and current coverage estimates, a summary of the distribution of access per wealth quintile and urban and rural areas, as well as a breakdown of the most common service categories.

It was suggested that JMP aided by the TAG members investigates the anchoring of the 1990 baseline for the JMP’s coverage figures.

**Actions:** The preceding issues were again discussed in the session on Global Monitoring Reporting, and the proposed actions are detailed in that section of this report.
Harmonization of survey questions and response categories

Discussion

The outcome of the two meetings of the JMP Task Force on Harmonization were presented as well as the results of subsequent deliberations between DHS and MICS about the proposed survey questions. UNICEF and MACRO International have included a subset of the harmonized water supply and sanitation questions and response categories for their new round of country surveys (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)). Both DHS and MICS have included exactly the same questions into their new surveys.

DHS and MICS excluded questions pertaining to seasonality and reliability of drinking water supply, monitoring hygiene behaviour in particular hand washing behaviour and changes to the response categories for safe disposal of child faces. A question was added on who usually goes to the source to fetch water for the household.

The main reasons for exclusion of the above-mentioned questions were:

- For reliability: the absence of a well-established and broadly accepted definition of what constitutes reliable access
- For seasonality: the difficulty of data collection (recall), interpretation and analysis with regard to access, when taking into account use of a different source for part of the year.
- For monitoring hand washing behaviour: the two filter questions, one which asked about the availability of soap in the household and one that included a possible waiting time of 1 minute for the household to actually show soap, and a third question asking about specific times for hand washing, were thought to take too much time in the survey to obtain a result with questionable validity. Serious concerns were expressed that by excluding a question on hand washing from the core question, the JMP would send the wrong message, since hand washing is proven to be one of the most effective hygiene interventions.

The reason for adding a question was to answer to a call for more gender disaggregation of access data, while at the same time collection hard data on the assumed role of women and girls in hauling water.

There was a consensus among the internal review teams of both MICS and DHS as well as between UNICEF and WHO to make these changes to the core question set that was recommended by the Harmonization Task Force.

At the second meeting of the Task Force on Harmonization, a consensus was not totally reached on question and response categories for survey instruments. The following points were clarified, following discussion by JMP TAG members:

- Because the next round of country surveys require a harmonized data set for DHS and MICS, the two organizations responsible for the surveys, UNICEF and MACRO, jointly with WHO, derived a set of questions to be used by these two main surveys. The revised question set was derived from the draft guide for survey instruments produced by the second meeting of the Task Force on Harmonization, and it does not differ significantly from the set approved by the task force. However, some questions had to be dropped or simplified, to make the survey instruments practicable.
- Some issues were left out of the survey instruments, including seasonality, hygiene and faeces disposal. This was to reduce the time needed to conduct the surveys, but also the questions relating to the omitted issues need to be tested before they are included in survey instruments.
- Both MICS and DHS have an internal review process that facilitates harmonizing the question and response categories of survey instruments.
- The task force and JMP TAG have a continuing role to play in identifying additional questions.
- Additional modules need to be developed for testing.
**Action:** The meeting advised the JMP to:

- The Task Force on Harmonization will continue its work.
- A third meeting of the task force will be convened to discuss the completion of the harmonization guide. The discussions will include issues such as field-testing questions and response categories, and additional survey modules.
- Publish, promote and disseminate the harmonized survey question set through the UN-Development Group (UN-DG), UN-Water and regional meetings, for inclusion in national censuses and other household surveys.
- Continue the JMP Task Force on Harmonization as an effective instrument through which tangible results can be obtained. It was suggested that in addition to continue the discussion on new indicators, the mandate of the task force be broadened to include data analysis and technical issues as well. An email discussion coordinated by the JMP Secretariat is thought the most effective way to table and discuss issues.

**Preparation of pictorials**

**Discussion**

The conceptual document on pictorial aides for survey interviewers prepared by WEDC for the JMP was reviewed at the meeting. The pictorials are intended for training of interviewers in understanding the technical differences between the service categories. The following points were raised:

- The experience at WHO is that pictorials facilitate the training of interviewers.
- There is consensus that the pictorials will help interviewers obtain more precise answers from survey respondents.
- Cultural and linguistic issues need to be considered when designing the pictorials.
- If drawings of technologies are prepared as a complement to the survey questionnaires, the drawings could be adapted to local conditions, but special skills may be needed for this.
- The pictorials are not to be shown to interviewees as this may compromise the validity of their responses.
- The pictorials should be as generic as possible and allow for easy adaptation to a local context.
- The pictorials should portray real life situations, rather then technical specifications.
- The pictorials should portray the minimum standard for improved facilities, rather than portray the highest desirable standard.
- The pictorials should be pre-tested amongst the intended group of users in a variety of countries.

**Actions:** Members were invited to e-mail further suggestions to WHO. The JMP will inform WEDC of the above-mentioned points regarding the pictorials. The draft pictorials will be circulated among the TAG members for comments, in December 2004.

**JMP 2005 report**

**Discussion**

The UN-Secretary General will launch a new International Water Decade called Water for Life on World Water Day 22 March 2005. The JMP intends to publish a report around that day.
The idea of providing updated coverage estimates for the beginning of the Decade was rejected by the meeting on the basis that such estimates would have to rely mainly on projections of existing survey data which pre-date 2002, as few household surveys results are available for the period 2002-2005.

A proposal to centre the 2005 report around the typology proposed by the MDG Task Force on Water and Sanitation in their Interim Report, which was based on service levels and population density, was thought too restrictive and incompatible with the available data on service levels that are only disaggregated by rural and urban areas.

Suggestions for the focus of the JMP 2005 report were:

- It should be an advocacy report.
- It should focus on actions to address the water-supply and sanitation problems identified in the JMP 2004 report.
- It should consider other developments in the sector (e.g. the cost-effectiveness of interventions).

It was suggested to use a similar reporting style for the 2005 report as was used for the 2004 Mid-Term Assessment. This was very short, focussed and contained a limited number of messages. It is thought that this contributed to the successful launch and the wide pick-up of the messages by the media.

**Actions**

The executive agencies will proceed with the preparation of the JMP 2005 report according to the above recommendations.

---

**Global Sector Assessment (CGSA) 2006 Report**

**Issues:** The CGSA report is intended to be a trigger for country-level action. The objective was for the meeting to discuss and develop some key questions:

- Should the CGSA be under the JMP umbrella?
- Will there be sufficient information to publish in 2006?
- What is different from the 2000 assessment?

**Discussion:** The following issues were raised at the meeting:

- If the report goes ahead, work should start as soon as possible to allow time to gather fresh information from countries.
- There are problems with information gathering and with the consistency of data obtained through questionnaires.
- One alternative is to choose two countries per region and include detailed case-studies on institutional, management and policy issues.
- It might be worthwhile to re-examine the main questionnaire used for the global assessment 2000.

**Actions:** It was agreed that for the CGSA report:

- The global assessment 2006 is a must and should be carried out.
- Case-studies would be helpful.
- Detailed information should be obtained for two countries in each region of the world.
- The report will be based on service levels and on institutional, management and financial issues.
National monitoring

**Sector assessments**

**Issues:** The WHO Regional Offices for South-East Asia (SEARO) and for the Americas (PAHO) collaborated with the appropriate UNICEF Regional Offices to carry out sector assessments in several countries. Similarly, WEDC collaborated with DNA (Mozambique), on this issue. Many of the assessment reports prepared by PAHO are available online ([www.cepis.ops-oms.org/](http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/)). In addition to the above experiences, the principles of the European Foundation for Quality Management (EFQM) model were reviewed ([www.efqm.org](http://www.efqm.org)).

**Discussion:** To provide additional guidelines on how to conduct country-level assessments, it was agreed that the group should try to identify models other than the EFQM model.

It was agreed that major national sector assessments are needed, such as those carried out by WHO/UNICEF Regional Offices and WEDC/DNA, and JMP needs to support the development of national monitoring capacities so that such assessments can be conducted systematically. Resource allocation is essential, as monitoring alone is not sufficient. It was agreed that disaggregation of data is essential in country analysis.

SEARO conducted country-level assessments in 11 countries, and it was concluded that the assessments provided a good opportunity to for promotion of water and sanitation issues not only within the respective countries but also throughout Asia. The assessments help to support ongoing policy and reform initiatives, and have stimulated investment programmes.

**Actions:** A task force on sector assessment should be established, with the scope of its work and a workplan to be established at its first meeting. Provisionally, the scope of the task force is to: define the objective of national sector assessments and the extent of JMP involvement; advise on the revised questionnaire from the Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000; suggest outlines of national sector assessments; advise on sector assessment topics that can be used as advocacy tools at global level; consider special needs for data collection in data-poor countries; consider quality-control procedures during the collection of data.

A guide is needed to help conducting sector assessments. The guide should address issues such as sector planning, investing in the sector, and management issues, and should be based on a draft guide under use by PAHO and SEARO. Regional workshops could be organized to discuss such a guide and have the inputs from potential users. A suggested approach was to:

- prepare a guide
- test and finalize the guide
- identify needs
- disseminate JMP work and information
- consider audits and case-studies
- work with or through UN-Water.

**IRC/KfW report on monitoring drinking-water and sanitation coverage and hygiene behaviour**

**Issues:** The main recommendations of the IRC report are to:

- improve the coordination of activities, information sharing and cooperation
- strengthen global monitoring, especially the JMP.

The examples of Ghana and Tamil Nadu were used to illustrate the current drawbacks of existing monitoring systems.

Data from six sources showed great variability in water and sanitation coverage, and to make sense of the different data certain issues need to be clarified. For example:
- who has actual access to improved drinking-water or sanitation services?
- how functional and reliable is the service?
- who uses toilets?
- are there functioning management groups?

To address these questions it is necessary to:
- improve definition of access
- disaggregate data by geography and property level
- find out causes of current performance as defined by the MDG indicators
- involve nongovernmental organizations and civil society organizations and their networks to improve data quality.

**Discussion:** The role of nongovernmental and civil society organizations in monitoring was questioned. With some exceptions, a lot of local level support does not link to government. Nongovernmental organizations, for example, work at local level for planning, but it is less clear how to retrieve the data collected by them. JMP satisfies the basic objectives required by the MDGs. What is needed is a simple mapping of boundaries: different actors play different roles and JMP can engage other actors to fill gaps. It is important to strengthen monitoring at country level for the benefit of the countries themselves.

**Actions:** Prepare a “map” of actors, roles and responsibilities in monitoring.

**Development of hygiene indicators by LSHTM**

**Issues:** JMP TAG members heard presentations on the consequences of indicator design and sampling technique:
- how sampling technique affects results
- the EPI technique is not suitable for water surveys
- at least 30 minutes are required to ensure that a minimum amount of information is collected through a household survey.

New ways of sampling were also discussed:
- mathematical approach that optimizes sampling
- determine a sampling strategy that maximizes performance

**Discussion:** The following additional points were raised during discussion:
- additional work is needed to develop the LSHTM hygiene indicators, which will be carried out once the required means are made available by the WSSCC
- it takes two weeks to collect survey data, and final results are ready one week later
- costs are variable and depend largely on salaries and transportation costs.

**Actions:** JMP TAG will await the final evaluation of this project before taking a decision on whether JMP should form links with the project.
EHP guidelines on monitoring the water and sanitation sector and hygiene

**Issues:** The objectives of the guidelines are:
- to assess hygiene improvement
- to standardize guidelines, rather than “reinvent the wheel”.

The guidelines have 66 indicators for hygiene improvement and 360 model survey questions.

**Discussion:**
- Are EHP guidelines envisaged as a joint EHP/JMP product? This will be discussed at the next meeting of the Task Force on Harmonization.
- Are the guidelines still being revised? The guidelines are “final” with a 5-year time horizon and are ready and available.
- Are the guidelines compatible? Most of the EHP guidelines are compatible with core JMP indicators, but to make them totally compatible they would have to be revised accordingly.

**Actions:** The EHP guidelines will be reviewed by the Task Force on Harmonization and a report given to the next TAG meeting.

World Bank work on strengthening country sector monitoring and evaluation

**Issues:** A presentation was given to the meeting on how the World Bank intends to monitor its own projects that have water-supply and sanitation components. Performance indicators (urban and rural) are based on a pyramid with four sections:
- top: access data (global)
- upper middle: access and other sector data (country level)
- lower middle: regional and state level
- lower: project level.

The MDGs are focussed on the two higher levels.

World Bank pilot projects have three sources of information:
- household
- national
- provider.

**Discussion:** The following additional points arose from the plenary discussion:
- The World Bank needs to assess the impact of their different projects. This is the primary objective of their current pilot studies.
- Financial indicators do not necessarily correlate with improved quality of service. Both are being considered in the World Bank's monitoring pilot.
- Pilot studies are under implementation in Ethiopia and Peru.
Future household surveys: the perspective of major implementing organizations

Issues: End-of-decade results (1999–2000) for household survey activities were presented to the meeting. MICS surveys are carried out in about 70 countries every five years whereas there are 8–9 DHS surveys annually.

- The next round of MICS surveys are due to take place in 2005, with the data to be ready for 2007.
- Technical workshops are being planned for those countries planning a MICS survey.
- A household survey test-run was performed in 2004; training will take place in 2005.

Discussion: The following additional issues arose from discussion among members:

The lack of information on some major countries, such as China, Brazil and Mexico, is a problem. DHS is willing to go into other countries, but some do not qualify for assistance from the USA and the surveys would have to be funded by other sources. UNICEF funds surveys, but is looking for co-funding by other agencies.

Actions: The executing agencies will be entering new survey data into the data set system to form a good statistical basis for the 2005 coverage estimates.

Development of tools for national and subnational monitoring

Issues: The desirable attributes of a qualitative information system (QIS) were discussed. A QIS should be:

- flexible
- tailored
- informative
- used for assessments.

A QIS should:

- allow the sector to be monitored, and should provide information relevant to the project
- provide information that promotes the project.

Discussion: It was felt that a QIS would have good potential, if it could it be developed into a monitoring and training package. A QIS is focused on community settings, but it can be applied to regional situations and is being used in DFID projects. A training module is being developed, but development is still in the early stages.

Actions: A further analysis of QIS methodology should be carried out and possible interfaces with JMP identified.

Other JMP issues

Progress on research and use of the JMP data set

Issues: JMP has accumulated a large data set, which has been organized and the information is now available. To make best use of the data, and to provide information on global assessment management, the information needs to be analyzed by specific aspects of the sector. Sector analysis is the weakest point of JMP, and a project to encourage use of the new data set would help to strengthen JMP in this area and yield results. WEDC is interested in working with JMP on this topic, and other organizations may also be interested.
**Actions:** This project is still in its early stages. Additional thinking and possibly financial resources will be needed for its implementation.

**The JMP advocacy and communication strategy**

**Issues:** At a preliminary meeting between WHO and WSSCC in Geneva, June 2004, the WSSCC offered to prepare a draft communication strategy for consideration by TAG members and executing agencies. This work is under development.

**Discussion:** WSSCC prepared an advocacy document, which will form the basis of the strategy for JMP. WHO and UNICEF will follow this issue up with WSSCC.

**Status of a pilot study of water quality**

**Issues:** The objective is to assess the quality of the water delivered by different water sources and estimate how much of this water can be considered "safe". Six countries are involved in the pilot, with an assessment being made for each country: China, Ethiopia, Jordan, Nicaragua, Nigeria and Tajikistan. The MICS sampling methodology is being used for the country studies, and portable kits are used to measure water quality. WEDC is training the local staff in charge of sampling and analysis. An international meeting will be convened after the field work is complete.

**Discussion:** key considerations about this project include:
- It is beneficial for the countries and JMP.
- The results of the study will clarify whether the methodology can be used for household surveys such as DHS and MICS.
- The data will possibly be used to calibrate coverage data (data on access to improved sources).
- The relationship between the pilot data and government water-quality data can be examined.

**Action:** The next TAG meeting should dedicate sufficient time for further discussion about the initial findings of this project.

**The JMP website**

**Issues:** The JMP website (www.wssinfo.org) has been updated to include the latest JMP estimates and latest survey data.

**Discussion:** A demonstration of the JMP website used Burundi as an example. The website information on country survey data is in Adobe Acrobat format. A search mechanism has been implemented that displays variables in tabulated form. The website is continually updated, and translations into Spanish and French are planned. The website usually comes up on the first page of a Google search.

**Action:** Members felt that JMP should promote the linking of national websites to the JMP website.
Planning and recommendations

Revision of the workplan 2004–2006

Members considered that the following issues should be considered in revising the JMP workplan:

Harmonization of survey questions and indicators
- Continue the Task Force on Harmonization.
- Convene a third meeting of the task force to discuss the next steps on harmonization.
- Publish and promote the harmonized question set through UN Water and regional meetings, to try to get it included in national censuses and other household surveys.
- Further discussion and recommendations are needed on the design, testing and use of additional elements to the core harmonized question set.
- Assess whether it is appropriate to promote the EHP Guidelines for Assessing Hygiene Improvement.

Global monitoring and reporting
- Analyse gaps and expand JMP to fill them.
- Study the feasibility of using an anchoring baseline; study linear versus non-linear regression lines; and the absolute population versus the proportion of the population served.
- Continue to search for ways to obtain access information on developed countries and data-poor countries.

National monitoring
- Lay out the requirements needed to build national capacity to monitor the sector, and describe the role of the JMP. The results are to be presented at the next TAG meeting.
- Formulate the role of JMP more precisely.
- Define a clear line of action for country level work.
- The Task Force on sector assessments should be established and look into ways of building capacity for country assessments of the water and sanitation sector.
- JMP should link with UN Water for country level operations.

Date of next meeting
It was agreed that the next meeting would be during the week beginning 23 May 2005, with the venue yet to be decided.
Annex 1  Programme of the third meeting of the JMP Technical Advisory Group

Agenda of the 3rd TAG meeting
Geneva, 5–7 October 2004
Venue: World Health Organization,
20 Avenue Appia
M Building, 6th floor, room M-605

October 2004

Introduction

8:30 – 09:00    Arrival and coffee
9:00 – 0930    Welcome address
                Opening remarks
                Introduction of participants and nomination of chairperson
                Agenda and objectives of the meeting

9:30 – 09:45    Progress in implementing the JMP workplan - main achievements

9:45 – 10:00    Main findings of the mid-term assessment of progress report

10:00 – 10:30   Discussion

10:30 – 11:00   Coffee break

Harmonization of survey questions and indicators

12:00 – 12:30    Discussion:
                Chair
                Next steps to finalize the guide
                Get endorsement from sector national partners and survey authorities

1:00 – 11:30    Findings of the JMP Task Force on Harmonization
2:00 – 12:30    Discussion:
                Chair

1:30 – 11:45    Update on the preparation of pictorials

2:30 – 13:30    Lunch

Areas in need of further methodological development
Global monitoring and reporting

3:30 – 14:00 Structure of the JMP report for the International Decade for Action “Water for Life”
WHO

4:00 – 14:30 Comprehensive Global Sector Assessment 2006 report
Discuss alternative ways of conducting the reporting process for CGSA2006
Discuss alternative ways of collecting sector information
WHO

National monitoring

Session A: monitoring sector progress

4:30 – 14:45 Importance of national monitoring
UNICEF

4:45 – 15:00 Monitoring the enabling environment, implementation processes and outcomes – a quality management perspective
UNICEF

5:00 – 15:30 Mozambique/WEDC initiative on sector monitoring
WEDC/Alvarinho

5:30 – 16:00 Coffee break

6:00 – 16:30 National sector assessments
WHO - presentation by SEARO/WPRO

6:30 – 17:00 Discussion

October 2004

9:00 – 10:30 Discussion: the importance of national level monitoring for accelerating sector progress
Perspective of the executing agencies, country agencies and TAG members on the involvement of JMP in national sector assessments

0:30 – 11:00 Coffee break

Session B: monitoring drinking-water and sanitation coverage and hygiene behaviour

1:00 – 11:15 Presentation of the main findings and IRC recommendations of the IRC/KfW report on monitoring
Chair

1:15 – 11:30 Discussion of the IRC/KfW report
Chair
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Organizer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1:30 – 12:00</td>
<td>Update on the development of LSTHM hygiene indicators</td>
<td>LSHTM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00 – 12:30</td>
<td>Update on EHP guidelines on monitoring the water and sanitation sector and hygiene</td>
<td>EHP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30 – 13:30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30 – 14:00</td>
<td>Strengthening in-country sector monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td>WSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00 – 14:15</td>
<td>Future household surveys: the perspective of major implementing organizations</td>
<td>MACRO/UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:15 – 14:30</td>
<td>Developing tools for national and subnational monitoring</td>
<td>IRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:30 – 15:30</td>
<td>Discussion: improving the quality and quantity of coverage data from household surveys</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:30 – 16:00</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other JMP Issues**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Organizer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6:00 – 16:30</td>
<td>Progress on research and use of the JMP data set</td>
<td>Andrew Cotton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30 – 17:00</td>
<td>Progress in preparing the JMP advocacy and communication strategy, and the way forward</td>
<td>Saywell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**October 2004**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Organizer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00 – 09:30</td>
<td>Status of the water-quality pilot study</td>
<td>WHO/UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30 – 10:00</td>
<td>The JMP web site</td>
<td>WHO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Planning and recommendations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Organizer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0:00 – 10:30</td>
<td>Revision of the workplan 2004–2006</td>
<td>Jamie Bartram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0:30 – 11:00</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00 – 12:00</td>
<td>Revision of the workplan (continued)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00 – 12:15</td>
<td>Recommendations</td>
<td>Vanessa Tobin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:15 – 12:30</td>
<td>Other relevant subjects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30</td>
<td>Close of meeting</td>
<td>WHO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Annex 2 List of participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
<th>e-mail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Individual members</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alegre, Maria Helena</td>
<td>Laboratorio Nacional de Engenharia Civil (LNEC)</td>
<td>Av. Do Brasil, 101, Lisboa.</td>
<td>+351 21 844 3625</td>
<td>+351 21 844 3032</td>
<td><a href="mailto:halegre@lnec.pt">halegre@lnec.pt</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alvarinho, Manuel</td>
<td>Water Regulatory Council (CRA)</td>
<td>Av. Amilcar Cabral 757, PO Box 235 Maputo, Mozambique.</td>
<td>+258 1 312825</td>
<td>+258 1 312826</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Cra-presidente@teledata.mz">Cra-presidente@teledata.mz</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bostoen, Kristof</td>
<td>London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine</td>
<td>Keppel Street WC1E 7HT, London, UK.</td>
<td>+44 2079 272 213</td>
<td>+44 2079 272 164</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kristof.bostoen@lshtm.ac.uk">kristof.bostoen@lshtm.ac.uk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton, Andrew</td>
<td>Loughborough University</td>
<td>Ashby Road, Leicestershire LE11 3TU, UK.</td>
<td>+44 1509 222 643</td>
<td>+44 1509 211 0798</td>
<td><a href="mailto:a.p.cotton@lboro.ac.uk">a.p.cotton@lboro.ac.uk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Members representing institutions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arnold, Fred</td>
<td>Macro International Inc.</td>
<td>11785 Beltsville Dr., Calverton, MD 20705, USA.</td>
<td>+001 301 572 0938</td>
<td>+001 301 572 0999</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Fred.arnold@orcmacro.com">Fred.arnold@orcmacro.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kleinaeu, Eckhard</td>
<td>Environmental Health Project/USAID</td>
<td>1611 N. Kent St./S300, Arlington, VA 22209, USA.</td>
<td>+001 703 247 8722</td>
<td>+001 703 243 9003</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Kleinaeu@ehproject.org">Kleinaeu@ehproject.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kolsky, Pete</td>
<td>World Bank/Water and Sanitation Programme</td>
<td>Mail stop F4K-407, 1818 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433.</td>
<td>+001 202 473 5764</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:Pkolsky@worldbank.org">Pkolsky@worldbank.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Executing agencies</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartram, Jamie</td>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>20 Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland</td>
<td>+41 22 791 3537</td>
<td>+41 22 791 4159</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Bartramj@who.int">Bartramj@who.int</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farley, Malcolm</td>
<td>WHO consultant (rapporteur of the meeting)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heijnen, Mr. Han A.</td>
<td>WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia</td>
<td>World Health House, Mahatama Gandhi Marg, New Delhi 110 002, India.</td>
<td>+ 91 11 2337 0804</td>
<td>+ 91 11 2337 9507</td>
<td><a href="mailto:heijnenh@whosea.org">heijnenh@whosea.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henderson, Mark</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>3 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017.</td>
<td>+001 212 326 7756</td>
<td>+001 212 824 6480</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Mhenderson@unicef.org">Mhenderson@unicef.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hueb, José</td>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>20 Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland</td>
<td>+41 22 791 3553</td>
<td>+41 22 791 4159</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Huebj@who.int">Huebj@who.int</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacot-Guillarmod, Frederic</td>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>20 Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland</td>
<td>+33 45 059 5226</td>
<td>+41 22 791 4159</td>
<td><a href="mailto:fjacot@worldcom.ch">fjacot@worldcom.ch</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luyendijk, Rolf</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>3 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017.</td>
<td>+001 212 303 7979</td>
<td>+001 212 63 8883</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rolfluyendijk@yahoo.com">rolfluyendijk@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>e-mail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson, Terrence</td>
<td>WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific</td>
<td>P.O. Box 2932, 1000 Manila Philippines.</td>
<td>+63 2 528 8001</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:Thompson@wpro.who.int">Thompson@wpro.who.int</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobin, Vanessa</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>3 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017.</td>
<td>+001 212 824 6307</td>
<td>212 63 8883</td>
<td><a href="mailto:VTobin@unicef.org">VTobin@unicef.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wardlaw, Tessa</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>3 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017.</td>
<td>+001 212 326 7755</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:Twardlaw@unicef.org">Twardlaw@unicef.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Invited institutions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick Moriarty</td>
<td>IRC</td>
<td></td>
<td>+31 (15) 2192944</td>
<td>+31 (15) 2190955</td>
<td><a href="mailto:moriarty@irc.nl">moriarty@irc.nl</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>