Since 1990, WHO and UNICEF have collaborated to track progress on global water and sanitation goals through the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation. The JMP is the official UN mechanism charged with monitoring progress towards the Millennium Development Goals’ drinking water and sanitation targets. The first JMP workshop was organized in Nepal in August 2008 jointly by WHO and UNICEF.

The second workshop was organized by the WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia, and was supported by UNICEF, the WHO Indonesia Country Office and WHO Headquarters and was held from 27-29 April 2009 in Jakarta, Indonesia. The objective was to support countries in the Region to develop a harmonized and timely data collection and reporting system on water supply and sanitation. Some 40 participants from the water and sanitation sector, the health sector and national statistics offices from India, Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Timor-Leste attended the three-day workshop.
Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation

Report on Intercountry Workshop
Jakarta, Indonesia, 27-29 April 2009
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### Annexes

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Background

Since 1990, WHO and UNICEF have collaborated to track progress on global water and sanitation goals through the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation. The JMP is the official UN mechanism charged with monitoring progress towards the Millennium Development Goals’ drinking water and sanitation targets (MDG 7, Target 7c). The information is also used in key international reports and publications. The three major goals of JMP are to:

1) Monitor trends and progress within the water supply and sanitation sector,

2) Build national capacity for monitoring,

3) Inform policy-makers and civil society on the status of the sector.

Country monitoring of the water and sanitation sector is primarily organized by using two different approaches. National water and sanitation agencies monitor infrastructures from which they estimate coverage based on provisional availability of the service. In contrast, national statistical bodies conduct nationally representative household surveys and censuses based on which coverage estimates of actual use are extracted.

Due to the issue of reliability, since 2000, JMP decided to base the MDG global monitoring only on nationally-representative household surveys and censuses for reporting on Target 7 indicators (proportion of population using an improved facility). This often entails JMP estimates differing from those of national origin, which frequently use a combination of the sources listed above.

Countries are generally less aware of JMP and its processes, which creates confusion with regard to global monitoring. In addition, multiple data sources in the countries puts JMP in a difficult situation of dealing with unreconciled data sources. Obviously, due to these reasons, the water and sanitation figures reported by JMP differ from those maintained by the water and sanitation authorities in each country.
Therefore, it was felt necessary to provide an understanding of the JMP methodologies and clarify issues with the relevant stakeholders from the countries especially the roles of various sectors such as the Ministry of Health in monitoring water and sanitation facilities at the country level. The first JMP workshop was organized in Nepal in August 2008 jointly by WHO and UNICEF. Participants from Bhutan, Bangladesh and Nepal attended the workshop, which increased mutual understanding of water and sanitation monitoring between the countries and that of JMP. The country teams successfully produced their respective water and sanitation country summary sheets.

The second workshop covering the remaining Member States in the Region was organized by the WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia, supported by UNICEF, WHO Indonesia Office and WHO HQ from 27-29 April 2009. About 40 participants from the water and sanitation sector, the health sector and national statistics office from India, Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Timor-Leste attended the three-day workshop.

2. Objectives of the workshop

The general objective was to support countries in the Region to develop a harmonized and timely data collection and reporting system on water supply and sanitation.

The specific objectives were:

(1) Review water and sanitation monitoring systems in participating Member countries

(2) Develop greater mutual understanding between country-monitoring and JMP through presentation of the different methods.

(3) Review the multiple data sources arising from various stakeholders at global, national and sub-national levels.

(4) Recommend a harmonized data reporting system and collaboration between different agencies.
3. Workshop sessions

3.1 Inaugural session

The opening address of Dr Samlee Plianbangchang, Regional Director, WHO South-East Asia Region was read out by Dr Subash R. Salunke, WHO Representative to Indonesia. Dr Samlee stressed the importance of achieving the water and sanitation MDG target as it is directly or indirectly linked to the other MDGs. He also highlighted the need to have good national-level monitoring systems which would provide accurate information to policy makers. He said that WHO would support Member States in this endeavour.

Mr Francoise Brikke, Chief, Water and Environmental Sanitation, UNICEF, Indonesia, emphasized the importance of the JMP reports which are advocacy documents and are also referred to by donors for providing aid to countries. He highlighted the need for a unified global indicator. Some of the challenges in water and sanitation monitoring are inclusion and measuring of the functionality of the water and sanitation systems, including the quality and sustainability dimensions. While it is important to measure progress till 2015, he cautioned that it is not the end and we must work beyond 2015.

The chief guest at the inaugural session, Mr Dedi Supriadi Priatna, Deputy Minister for Infrastructure, National Development Planning Agency, Indonesia, said in his address that the Government of Indonesia is proud to host this important workshop. He pointed out the differences in coverage figures reported by JMP and countries. The workshop is very relevant and timely to discuss the issues and look at ways of minimizing the discrepancies. He raised the issue of access to facilities versus the quality and effective coverage which is quite difficult to monitor. For example, in Indonesia, sanitation coverage is 69% whereas the effective coverage including quality of the facilities and usage is, maybe around 35%. He stated that about 31% of the population practice open defecation and the Government’s objective is to make Indonesia open defecation free (ODF) by 2014. He expressed the need to change data into interesting information for decision makers. To do that it is important for relevant agencies to work together and involve the statistics unit.
Mr Rifat Hossain, Statistician, JMP Unit, WHO/HQ briefly ran through the workshop agenda and the objectives expected to be achieved.

### 3.2 Introduction and expectations of participants

Following the introduction of participants, they were asked to write their expectations from the workshop. The expectations are summarized in Table 1.

**Table 1: Expectations of participants from JMP workshop**

- Encourage alignment between international and national monitoring system to ensure:
  - Harmonized definitions
  - Countries actively engaged in updating biennial JMP estimates
- Unification of various water supply and sanitation (WSS) definitions
- Better understanding about the activities of JMP
- Contribution of JMP in making a global database on WSS
- Perceiving the contribution of JMP in demonstrating the status of various countries in achieving the MDG goals relating to WSS sector development
- Building knowledge and know-how on how their country can effectively contribute to the JMP activities
- Getting a clearer perception on monitoring programmes for national WSS database development.

### 3.3 Country presentations: monitoring of the water and sanitation MDGs

Countries were provided a standard format for preparing country presentations. Each country was requested to present their country paper and CDs of the presentations were distributed to participants. The summary of each presentation is given below.
**Indonesia**

The presentation highlighted differences between JMP and country figures. The data source for water supply and sanitation is SUSENAS. The data has been compiled on an annual basis since 1994. The water and sanitation MDG targets are likely to be achieved by 2015. It has been observed that in urban areas, water supply coverage decreased from 2000 to 2006. Water supply and sanitation activities have been decentralized to local authorities since 2000. However, there is less interest in monitoring water and sanitation targets by local authorities.

**Maldives**

The water supply and sanitation MDG target for Maldives is on track. The main data sources are the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the national census.

**Myanmar**

Both the water and sanitation MDG targets are on track. The data sources are MICS and the health management information system (HMIS). While sanitation data is collected on a monthly basis through HMIS, water supply data is collected annually. The team pointed out that their baseline data is different from JMP.

**Sri Lanka**

Sri Lanka has already achieved the sanitation MDG target and is most likely to achieve the water supply MDG target as well. The country has five data sources such as census, the Demographic Health Survey (DHS), the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), MDG indicator survey and the national water supply and drainage board survey.

**Thailand**

Thailand has already achieved the water and sanitation MDG targets with 94% of the country’s population having access to improved water supply and about 98% to improved sanitary facilities.
**Timor-Leste**

Timor-Leste has a fairly low water and sanitation coverage. The country needs about US$314.1 million to achieve the water supply and sanitation targets. The data sources are SUSENAS (till 1999), MICS, DHS and Timor-Leste Survey of Living Standards (TLSLS).

**Table 2: Strengths and weaknesses for achieving MDG water and sanitation targets – summarized from the country presentations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>India</strong></td>
<td>Sanitation considered as indicator of development, political commitment for improvement of sanitation, recognition of clean villages at national level, enthusiasm of citizens for clean village campaign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indonesia</strong></td>
<td>Legislation and policies available, increased cooperation among stakeholders, increased advocacy on healthy drinking water usage, increased conservation of water sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maldives</strong></td>
<td>High literacy rate (98%), constitutional obligation, political commitment, donor funds/aids, community support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Myanmar</strong></td>
<td>High level political commitment, increase in people’s knowledge of value of having improved water source and latrine, active participation of communities, national sanitation week movement, good coordination among line ministries.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Strengths vs. Weaknesses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>High commitment from government, assistance from donor agencies / INGOs / NGOs, high literacy level of the people, favourable response from the people.</td>
<td>Prevailing war situation in the country, depletion of water resource, increasing cost and declining revenue, scattered population in rural areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Thai government adopts MDGs as a national policy, National Environment Health Action Plans (NEHAPs) supports water and sanitation activities, good water and sanitation networking system, people more aware of quality of drinking water and sanitation to protect their health, village health volunteers involved in water and sanitation.</td>
<td>Heavy metal contamination in ground water sources, lack of personal hygiene behaviour eg. handwashing at critical times and importance of maintaining water containers, lack of maintenance of small water supply systems, lack of toilets in some remote areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor-Leste</td>
<td>Decentralization is ongoing (75% of pop is rural), international support from AusAID, USAID, JICA, and the UN, existing water and sanitation programmes are starting to utilize the global best practice toward sustainable outcomes.</td>
<td>Low human resource capacity, small, isolated country, young and underdeveloped government, little commitment for water and sanitation, small government budget, lack of laws and policies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Discussion

Participants pointed out the discrepancies in the coverage of water supply and sanitation presented in the latest JMP report and the coverage reported by individual country teams. It was clarified that the major reasons for the discrepancies were mainly due to:

- Differing sources of data
- Differing methodologies (even with user-based data, countries sometimes use single data point)
- Differing population estimates (most recent census vs. UNPD estimates)
- Differing definitions of urban/rural (national statistical offices and sectors do not always agree)
- Differing definitions.

A shift in the baseline data in the JMP reports was another issue raised by countries. It was clarified that the shift occurs when analysing data from various data sources using statistical regression.

3.4 JMP method to calculate drinking water supply and sanitation coverage

The workshop was conducted with a few key presentations from JMP and mostly through group work and hands-on exercises. The country teams were given a pre-designed format in advance which they prepared ahead of the workshop.

Mr Rifat Hossian’s presentation on “How does JMP monitor progress towards the MDG drinking water and sanitation target covered a range of issues. These included the basic reasons of why we monitor; the history of JMP; global water and sanitation status in 2006; data sources; MDG targets and indicators; the JMP definition of improved/unimproved sources of drinking water and sanitation facilities; the JMP methodology for estimating coverage figures and challenges. The advantages and disadvantages of the JMP estimation process were demonstrated. Finally, the need for a joint monitoring programme between WHO, UNICEF and the respective countries was emphasized. The main challenges for this joint programme were identified to be the data needs of a wide range of stakeholders and the involvement of multiple stakeholders with varying methodologies. Multiple data sources lead to confusion. Thus, reconciliation is needed to bolster mutual cooperation and confidence to strengthen national monitoring.

Group exercises for each country team were held in order to understand the differences between JMP and country estimates and to compare different categories of safe water and improved sanitation.
3.5 How to handle multiple data sources

Each country team filled out a form related to sources of data, responsible agency for collection and how it is used. The main objective of this session was to understand the various data sources available in each country, the responsible agency for collecting such data and the purpose of collection.

**Table 2:- Group exercise on multiple data sources done by the Sri Lanka team**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of non-pop. data/other data</th>
<th>Who collects</th>
<th>How it is used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common source drinking water register</td>
<td>Public Health Inspector (PHI)/MOH</td>
<td>PHI should maintain a register and a map that includes all common drinking water sources in his range and their distribution perimeter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated quarterly return on water quality surveillance</td>
<td>MOH</td>
<td>Details on residual chlorine testing and bacteriological testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease surveillance data on water and food borne diseases</td>
<td>MOH</td>
<td>A proxy/ outcome indicator for water quality and sanitation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.6 Detailed data analysis and preparation of country summary sheets

The country teams carried out another hands-on exercise to review the water supply and sanitation trend from 1990 to 2006. The teams also analysed disparities in rural and urban areas. An example of a country summary sheet developed during the group exercise is given below (Table 3).
Table 3: Country summary sheets developed by Timor-Leste team

Trends in access to an improved drinking water supply, 1990 - 2006, Timor-Leste

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trends in access to improved sanitation, 1990 - 2006, Timor-Leste

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Access to drinking water (Rural), Timor-Leste

Access to drinking water (Urban), Timor-Leste
Trend of water supply and sanitation coverage in the urban and the rural areas compiled from the group exercise is summarized in the following table.

**Table 4: Overview of water supply trend**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Urban Areas</th>
<th>Rural Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Good achievements but population growth is also considerable</td>
<td>Good achievements but population growth is also considerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>The development has not been able to cope with population growth in urban area</td>
<td>Low coverage but high growth in rural area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Graph of Access to Sanitation (Urban), Timor-Leste](image1)

![Graph of Access to Sanitation (Rural), Timor-Leste](image2)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Urban Areas</th>
<th>Rural Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>Satisfactory coverage compared to population growth</td>
<td>Satisfactory coverage compared to population growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Coverage is faster than the population growth</td>
<td>Coverage is faster than the rural population growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>No considerable change over time</td>
<td>Population growth rate and water supply coverage increased at the same rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor-Leste</td>
<td>Coverage is worse than in rural areas</td>
<td>Coverage is better than in urban areas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.7 Harmonization of data collection

The session looked at how data collection could be harmonized at the national level as well as across the Region. The JMP document, “Core questions on drinking-water and sanitation for household surveys”, was introduced to the participants. The harmonized questions in this document are derived from an in-depth study of several international survey instruments. The questions were developed by the JMP in collaboration with experts from three international survey programmes – the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the World Health Survey (WHS) – as well as with selected members of the JMP Technical Advisory Group (TAG). The DHS, MICS and WHS have adopted these harmonized questions to solve the comparability problems that existed across the different surveys.

The country teams reviewed their core country questions for water supply and sanitation and proposed harmonization within the country as well as with JMP.

### 3.8 Synergies among JMP and countries

The session was conducted in a rotative group work approach. Half of the team members of each country team rotated from one country team to another after discussing the given topic for five minutes. At the end, the rotating team members got a chance to interact with all the six country teams. The teams discussed the difficulties faced by countries and how JMP
could contribute to national sector monitoring. The discussion in this group work helped drafting the country action plans which were discussed in the next session.

3.9 Way forward – development of country action plans

The last group work was organized to develop an action plan for harmonization of data collection within the country, improving the country monitoring system and strengthening relationship between JMP and the country. The draft country action plans are presented below:

India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What</th>
<th>When</th>
<th>Who</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National workshop on JMP (related ministries, bi-lateral, multilateral, financial institutions and NGOs)</td>
<td>June/July 2009</td>
<td>UNICEF/WHO/GOI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional workshops on JMP (four geographical locations involving all stakeholders in state governments and involving PRI)</td>
<td>Oct’2009 – March’ 2010</td>
<td>UNICEF/WHO/GOI/state governments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow-up workshops at district level in all states</td>
<td>After March’ 2010</td>
<td>UNICEF/WHO/ state governments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop communication strategy on JMP objectives and sensitize media, public at large</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>GOI/UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National workshop at the country level on new JMP data</td>
<td>Late 2010 (after JMP report)</td>
<td>GOI/UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inclusion of sustainability and quality issues in JMP figures</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>JMP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Indonesia**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What</th>
<th>When</th>
<th>Who</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kick off meeting of “National Clearing House”</td>
<td>30 April 2009</td>
<td>MoH-Bappenas-National Statistics Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mapping the available data</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Technical committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting on “Consensus of Data Mapping” → Improve</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Technical committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mainstreaming/Internalization to all stakeholders</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Technical committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of commitment</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Technical committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular monitoring meeting</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Technical committee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Maldives**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What</th>
<th>When</th>
<th>Who</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planning a nation-wide survey on water and sanitation</td>
<td>2009 - 2010</td>
<td>EPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compiling a data-base on water and sanitation</td>
<td>2010 - 2012</td>
<td>DNP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human resource development for water and sanitation monitoring and information</td>
<td>2009 - 2015</td>
<td>EPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decentralized data flow mechanism and information sharing</td>
<td>2010 - 2015</td>
<td>MHTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National institutional setup for continuing regular monitoring and information on water and sanitation</td>
<td>2010 - 2015</td>
<td>EPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introducing advanced technology including GIS to make JMP more effective</td>
<td>2012 - 2015</td>
<td>EPA &amp; MHTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of JMP as an advocacy tool to convince government for increased investment and strengthening water and sanitation sector</td>
<td>2013 – 20…</td>
<td>With government partnership</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Myanmar**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What</th>
<th>When</th>
<th>Who</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National seminar on JMP</td>
<td>As early as possible</td>
<td>WHO/UNICEF/MOH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter and intra-sectoral harmonization</td>
<td>After national seminar on JMP</td>
<td>National committee for water and sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthen and modify routine information system in line with core JMP questions and definitions</td>
<td>Within six months after the seminar</td>
<td>National committee for water and sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICS</td>
<td>Bi-annually</td>
<td>National committee for water and sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual evaluation with WHO/UNICEF/MOH</td>
<td>Yearly</td>
<td>National committee for water and sanitation, WHO/UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinating meeting for data consensus and publication</td>
<td>Yearly</td>
<td>National committee for water and sanitation, WHO/UNICEF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sri Lanka**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What</th>
<th>When</th>
<th>Who</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identify the relevant stakeholders/ agencies</td>
<td>August 2009</td>
<td>Water supply and drainage department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish a coordinating body</td>
<td>August 2009</td>
<td>Water supply and drainage department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study the different data collection methodologies practiced by these agencies</td>
<td>December 2009</td>
<td>Coordinating body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reach a consensus on core questions, typology, data sources, data collection, compilation, analysis, interpretation and dissemination</td>
<td>August 2009</td>
<td>Coordinating body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assign roles and responsibilities for each agency on agreed methodology</td>
<td>August 2009</td>
<td>Coordinating body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share information/ feedback periodically</td>
<td>Continuous activity</td>
<td>Coordinating body, JMP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation

#### Thailand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What</th>
<th>When</th>
<th>Who</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Establish the national committee</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>DOH, MWA, PWA, DMN, LGO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharing of data among committee members</td>
<td>Yearly</td>
<td>DOH, MWA, PWA, DMN, LGO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop clear definition for WSS.</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>National committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standardize the sampling technique, frequency of survey, analyze the data and report</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>NSO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Timor-Leste

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What</th>
<th>When</th>
<th>Who</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Review of DHS form (WATSAN)</td>
<td>May 2009</td>
<td>Ministry of Health in coordination with relevant ministries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. High level advocacy</td>
<td>July 2009</td>
<td>Relevant minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Establish uniform monitoring system</td>
<td>July 2009</td>
<td>WASH Steering Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Establishment of law and regulations (sanitation)</td>
<td>Ongoing process</td>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Increase staffing in districts</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Integration of indicators and definitions</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Government, WHO, UNICEF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Recommendations

Participants from seven countries including Indonesia, India, Maldives, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Timor-Leste, attending the workshop held extensive discussions and deliberations on strengthening monitoring programmes at country level, harmonization of data collection and creating synergies between the respective countries and the JMP unit. The participants made the following recommendations:

(1) It was felt that the present communication between JMP and the countries is weak and it should be improved.

(2) In each country various government agencies are responsible for and are working on survey and data collection on water supply and sanitation at various times on a need basis. Many agencies operate according to their own requirement and it was observed that coordination among the agencies is poor. It was recommended that coordination within the relevant sectors in each country be improved.

(3) JMP reports are published every two years, with coverage figures being two years old when the reports are released. Recommendations were made to estimate coverage figures till the year of publication of the JMP report.

(4) One of the main reasons for discrepancy in coverage figures within the country as well as with JMP reports is due to the use of various definitions of water supply and sanitation. Therefore, it was recommended to take up this issue at country level and explore ways of either minimizing the gaps or to harmonize the definitions by holding national workshops.
5. **Closing Session**

Ms Payden, speaking on behalf of WHO/SEARO thanked the government of Indonesia for hosting the workshop. She thanked Dr Wan Alkadri, Director of Environmental Health, Ministry of Health, Indonesia and his team, as well as the WHO Indonesia office especially Mr Sharad Adhikary, EH Adviser and his team for organising the workshop very efficiently. She also thanked Mr Franciose Brikke, WES Chief, Indonesia, for co-organizing the workshop. She said that the organizers are very satisfied with the outcome, and added that the workshop marked the beginning of future collaboration. Henceforth, consultations and communication with national counterparts will be sought especially in preparing the JMP report and she hoped that the participants would extend their valuable support.
Annex 1

Message from Dr Samlee Plianbangchang,
Regional Director, World Health Organization
South-East Asia Region
(to be delivered by Dr Subash Salunke, WR Indonesia)

Ladies and gentlemen,

The United Nations Millennium Development Goal No 7 calls for ensuring environmental sustainability. One of its targets is the halving by 2015 of the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. I believe it is one of the most important targets because achieving these water supply and sanitation targets are essential to the achievement of all eight MDGs.

The South-East Asia Region has considerable accomplishments to its credit in this regard in the last decade, especially in providing more than 80% of the population with improved drinking water supply. However, only 56% of the region’s population has access to improved sanitary facilities. From the various international-level conferences and seminars on sanitation that have been held in the past few years, we understand that Member countries are investing tremendous effort to realize this key sanitation MDG target. Along with the intensified interventions, it is equally important to institute national-level monitoring systems to ensure that the efforts being made are in the right direction and to provide accurate information to policy- and decision-makers.

At the global level the need to monitor progress in water supply and sanitation is considered to be very crucial. The United Nations had entrusted the responsibility to WHO and UNICEF in 1990. Since then, the two organizations have been monitoring the progress towards achieving the drinking water and sanitation targets in the Millennium Development Goals through the Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP). The three major objectives of JMP are to monitor trends and progress within the water supply and sanitation sector, build national capacity for monitoring, and inform policy-makers and civil society.
Since its establishment, the JMP was successful in carrying out its first goal which is manifested through the various reports generated once in every two years. However, JMP has fallen short of implementing the other two goals, especially building national capacity for monitoring. Therefore, most countries in our Region do not have good monitoring systems and also countries are often not fully aware of JMP and its processes, which leads to confusion and lack of trust in the global monitoring process. In addition to that, multiple data sources emanating from the countries places JMP in the delicate position of dealing with unreconciled data sources. Obviously, due to these reasons, the water and sanitation figures reported by JMP differ from the figures maintained by the water and sanitation authorities in each Member country.

Therefore, there is a compelling need to provide an understanding of the JMP methodologies and clarify issues with the relevant stakeholders from the countries, especially on the roles of various sectors in monitoring water and sanitation at the country level. WHO decided to organize this workshop here in Jakarta in order to address these issues and support countries in developing uniform data collection and management systems.

The Regional Director also wishes you a very successful workshop and is hopeful that the workshop would be productive in sorting out the confusion and pave the way for a more systematic monitoring at the country and global level.

Thank you.
## Annex 2

### Programme

#### 27 April 2009

### Inaugural Session

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Presenter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address of the Regional Director, World Health Organization, South-East Asia Region</td>
<td>Dr Subhash R Salunke, WHO Representative to Indonesia on behalf of the Regional Director, WHO/SEAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address by UNICEF</td>
<td>Mr Francoise Brikke, Chief, WES, UNICEF Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address by the Chief Guest</td>
<td>Mr Dedi Supriadi Priatna, Deputy Minister for Infrastructure, National Development Planning Agency, Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objectives of the workshop</td>
<td>Mr Rifat Hossain, Statistician, WSH Unit, WHO HQ</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Country presentations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Presenter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction of participants and expectations</td>
<td>Ms Payden, Regional Adviser, Water, Sanitation and Health, WHO/SEARO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country presentations</td>
<td>Representatives from Indonesia, Maldives, Maldives, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Thailand, India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Questions and answers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country presentations (continuation)</td>
<td>Representatives from Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Nepal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Questions and answers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**JMP method to calculate drinking water supply and sanitation coverage**

**Activity**  
Presentation

**Presenter**  
Mr Rifat Hossa in, Statistician, WSH Unit, WHO HQ

Group Excercise

**Country teams**

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**28 April 2009**

**Activity**  
How to handle multiple data sources - introduction to the group exercise

**Presenter**  
Mr Olivier Dupriez, Development Data Group, World Bank

Group exercise and presentation

**Country teams**

Detailed data analysis and preparation of country summary sheets

**Presenter**  
Mr Rifat Hossain, Statistician, WSH Unit, WHO HQ

Group exercise

**Country teams**

Hamonisation of data collection

**Presenter**  
Mr Dara Johnston, Water and Environmental Sanitation Specialist, UNICEF India

Group exercise and presentation

**Country teams**

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**29 April 2009**

**Activity**  
Synergies among JMP and countries

**Presenter**  
Mr Francoise Brikke, Chief, WES, UNICEF Indonesia

Way Forward – group work

**Presenter**  
Mr Francoise Brikke, Chief, WES, UNICEF Indonesia

Closure
Annex 3

List of participants

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Since 1990, WHO and UNICEF have collaborated to track progress on global water and sanitation goals through the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation. The JMP is the official UN mechanism charged with monitoring progress towards the Millennium Development Goals’ drinking water and sanitation targets. The first JMP workshop was organized in Nepal in August 2008 jointly by WHO and UNICEF.

The second workshop was organized by the WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia, and was supported by UNICEF, the WHO Indonesia Country Office and WHO Headquarters and was held from 27-29 April 2009 in Jakarta, Indonesia. The objective was to support countries in the Region to develop a harmonized and timely data collection and reporting system on water supply and sanitation. Some 40 participants from the water and sanitation sector, the health sector and national statistics offices from India, Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Timor-Leste attended the three-day workshop.