

# Development of a global framework for water and sanitation monitoring in the 2030 Agenda



**Region**  
Global

**Partner**  
WHO, UNICEF, UNEP, UN-Habitat, FAO, UNESCO, UNECE and WMO, operating under the umbrella of UN-Water

**Background information**  
With the 2030 Agenda, the water sector has the opportunity to build a coherent monitoring framework that is covering the whole water cycle. This will contribute to improved integrated water resources management.

**Project objectives**  
UN-Water with other custodian agencies will facilitate and support countries with their SDG6 monitoring mechanisms, thereby enabling them to collect and analyse high quality data in an integrated manner. This is in order to address the challenges associated with sustainable water and sanitation and build national ownership.

**Beneficiaries**  
Policy- and decision-makers, and the general public

**Costs&Duration**  
CHF 7,500,000  
01.2019 – 12.2022

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The establishment of SDG 6, Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, reflects the increased attention on water and sanitation issues in the global political agenda. The 2030 Agenda recognises that social development and economic prosperity depend on the sustainable management of freshwater resources and ecosystems, which highlights the integrated nature of SDGs.

SDG 6 includes eight separate targets that aim to address the entire water cycle. These targets are global in nature and universally applicable, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development, and respecting national policies and priorities. Each government has the primary responsibility for following up on and reviewing progress towards the SDGs and their targets at national, regional and global levels. It is important to encourage Member States to establish high quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data to measure progress.

The UN Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6 brings together eight United Nations agencies and comprises the following monitoring programmes:

**JMP.** The Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene tracks progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (targets 6.1 and 6.2) and was established in 1990.

**GEMI.** Integrated Monitoring of Water and Sanitation-related SDG targets tracks progress on wastewater, water quality, water resources management and water-related ecosystems (targets 6.3-6.6), and was established in 2014.

**GLAAS.** UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water tracks finance, capacity and the enabling environment (targets 6.a and 6.b) and was established in 2008.



**SDG 6**



The first synthesis report on SDG 6 informed Member States during the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in July 2018. This review includes data on the global baseline status of SDG 6, the current situation and trends at global and regional levels, and what needs to be done to achieve this goal by 2030.

The SDG 6 data analysis revealed that between 2000 and 2015, the population using basic drinking water service has increased by 8%, whereas the global population using basic sanitation service has increased of 9% over the same period.

project phase are the following:

- Countries are able to collect, analyse and report data on all SDG 6 global indicators.
- Policy- and decision-makers at all levels draw upon the interdependencies between the SDG 6 targets and maximise the benefits of water and sanitation monitoring data in a holistic manner.

Additional information:

JMP: <https://washdata.org/>

GLAAS:

[www.who.int/water\\_sanitation\\_health/glaas](http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaas)

GEMI: [www.unwater.org/gemi](http://www.unwater.org/gemi)