





Using SDG 6 Policy Support System (SDG-PSS) in "Pakistan"

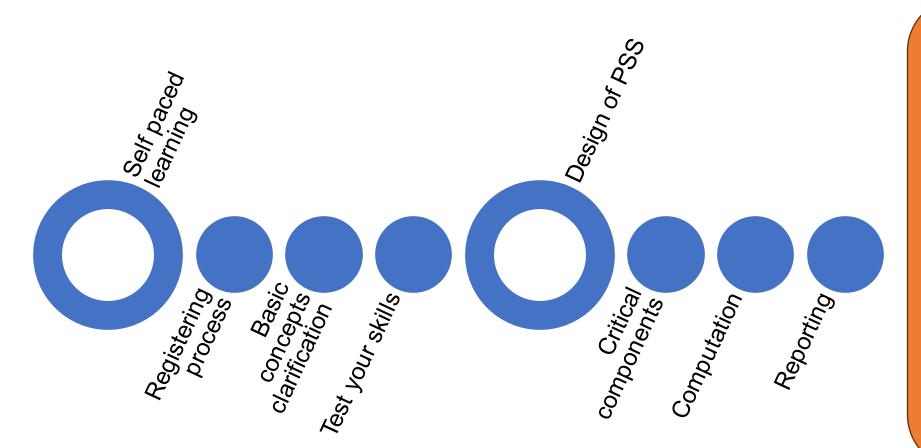
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Project "Water in the World We Want"

Phase 3: Accelerating the achievement of water-related SDGs
Final Workshop, 20-22 February 2024, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Reflections on SDG-PSS and its online course



Tips for Learners

- Learn more by entering data
- Try to put realistic figures to get realistic results
- Do not confuse
 "status" component
 with reporting
 requirement
- Tool is there to help in making policy fit decisions to reach the "aspirations"

Reflections on SDG-PSS and its online course

 Detailed instructions on the use of SDG PSS online tool are also embodies in:



Suggested Improvements

- A feedback system such as a chat bot
- An FAQ tab
- Support from key resource person, particularly from a hub country
- Virtual interactions or training modules for new partners

Relevance of SDG-PSS Components

Finance

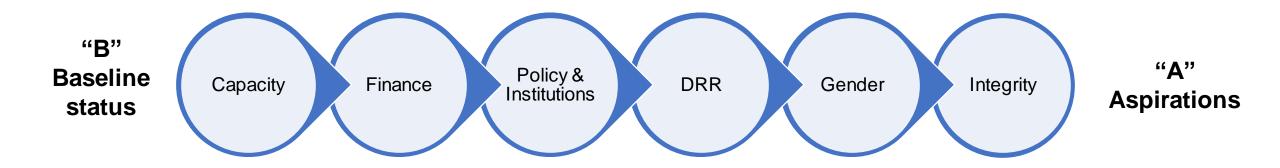
- Investment for SDG 6 as a percent share of GDP is a challenging task for the developing economies
- The finance component of PSS helps in drawing these estimates in a representative form
- It helps in financial planning to achieve SDG as per commitments
- It forecasts the financial needs for aspirations. Hence, it guides the policy makers for effective planning.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)/Resilience

- In Pakistan, most of the natural disasters are related to water resources management and planning.
- It provides opportunity for sustainable DRR and enhance resilience of the communities for these disasters.
- It also helps in strengthening DRR governance and guide policy makers for effective planning for increasing the resilience of the infrastructures and communities.

Relevance of SDG-PSS Components

Continuity of critical components



Achieving aspirations is a "uphill" task, therefore, if a nation strives to move from point "B" to point "A";

- Must have sufficient capacity to plan, finance and execute projects for aspirations
- Must have sufficient financial resources and funds for the line departments
- Must have appropriate policies and relevant institutions to implement policies
- Must have strong DRR plan enabling resilient financial transections and governance system
- Must have equitable representation of women, youth, people with disabilities, elderly remote and tribal communities, etc.
- Integrity and accountability ensures that the above "must haves" are implemented in letter and spirits

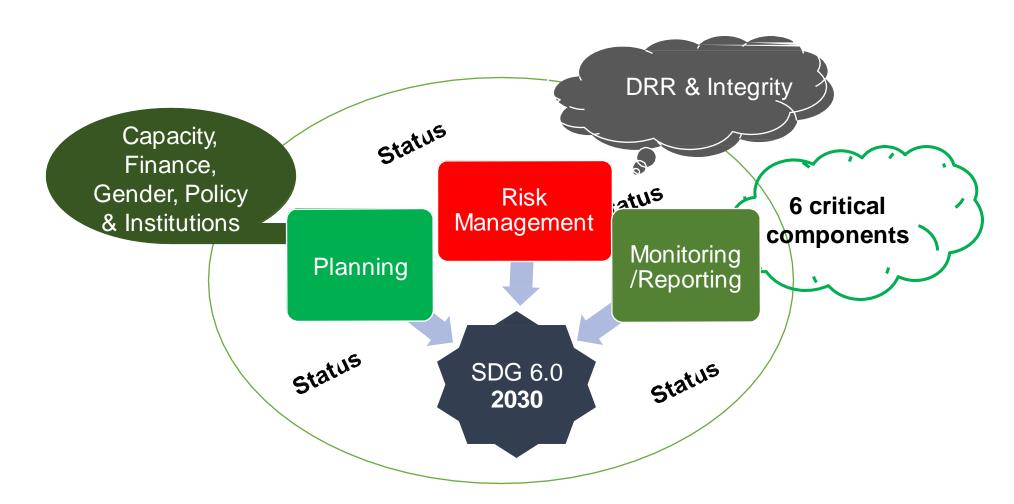
Relevance of SDG PSS Components

Least relevant component

- In context of Pakistan, the least relevant may be is "Gender"
 - Government of Pakistan by "policy" supports active involvement of women, elderly, remote and tribal communities in SDG 6.0 related professions
 - Limiting factor in gender mainstream is social culture that requires behavioral shift to modify
 - Selection of SDG 6 relevant professions is solely the choice of students irrespective of their "gender segregation"
 - The popular choice is skewed towards SDG 6.0 related professions in "social sciences", "health sciences" and lies mostly in research category
 - As a result, imbalance is visible in managerial and policy making roles

Relevance of SDG PSS Components

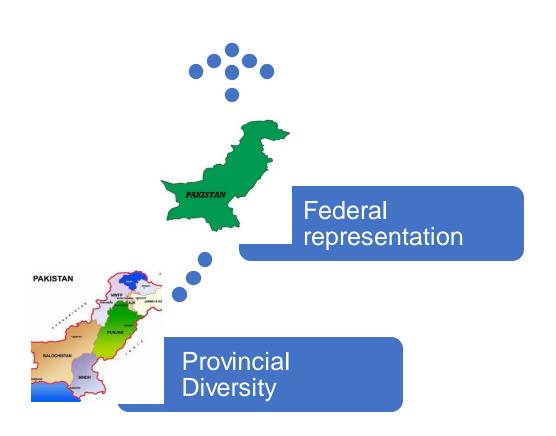
- Every component is critical for aspirations
- Address most of the issues developing and under developed countries are facing
- Identifies clearly, which area need improvement in order to achieve the aspirations



Collaboration via SDG-PSS

In Pakistan, SDG-PSS helped in developing Coordination among different stakeholder organizations;

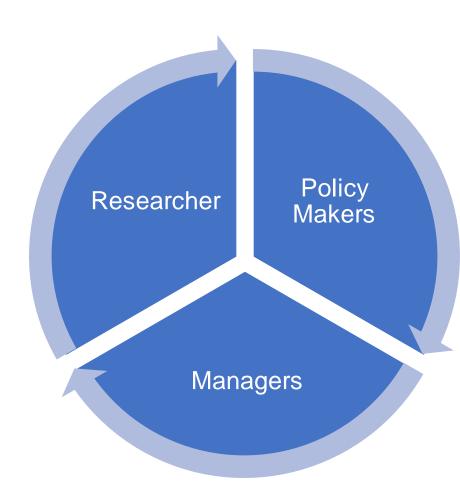
- Federal and Provincial Government
- Provincial government and district government
- All stakeholders of SDG 6.0;
 - Public Health Engineering Department,
 - Water Supply/sanitation companies
 - Water and Sanitation Authorities
 - Provincial Disaster Management Authority
 - Environment Protection Authority
 - Provincial Irrigation Department
 - Provincial Agriculture Department
 - Academia
 - NGOs working on WASH and the environment
 - Forest Department



Collaboration via SDG-PSS

Some Collaboration mechanisms via SDG-PSS may be;

- International Partnerships
- Inter-Governmental Collaborations
- Public-Private Partnerships
- Cross-Sectoral Collaborations
- Capacity Building and Trainings of the stakeholders
- Regional Networks, forums and Alliances
- Virtual talks, webinars and Q&A sessions from resource persons
- Regional working groups engaging the "hub countries"



Summary Page of SDG-PSS

| Target | | | Indicator | Capacity | | | Finance | | | Policy & Institutional | | | Gender | | | DRR/Resilience | | | Integrity | | |
|--------|--|-------|---|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | Current capacity | Overall Progress | Strengthening mechanisms | Accountability | Financial Planning | Public Incentives | Policy Planning and Equity | Coordination & cooperation | Public awareness | Gender analysis | Participation Of Women | Training and Resources | Strategical Planning | Funding Mechanisms | Infrastructures | Accountability and Transparency | Fairness and equity | Regulatory process |
| 6.1 | By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all | 6.1.1 | Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services | In progress | In progress | Adequate | In progress | Adequate | In progress | Adequate | Adequate | Inadequate | Adequate | Adequate | Adequate | Adequate | In progress | Adequate | Adequate | Inadequate | Adequate |
| | By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations | 0.2.1 | Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water | Adequate | In progress | Adequate | In progress | Adequate | Inadequate | Adequate | Adequate | Insdequate | Adequate | In progress | Adequate | Adequate | In progress | Adequate | Adequate | Inadequate | Adequate |
| | By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally | 6.3.1 | Proportion of wastewater safely treated | In progress | Inadequaté | In progress | Inádequate | Inadequate | Inadequate | Inadequate | Inadequate | Inadequate | Inadequate | Inadequate | Inadequate | Inadequate | Inadequate | Inadequate | Inadequate | Inadequate | Inadequate |
| 6.3 | | | Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality | Adequate | Adequate | Adequate | in progress | Adequate | Inadequate | Inadequate | Inadequate | Inadequate | Inadequate | Inadequate | Inadequate | Adequate | Inadequate | Adequate | Adequate | Inadequate | Adequate |
| | By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of | 6.4.1 | Change in water-use efficiency over time | In progress | In progress | Adequate | In progress | Adequate | Inadequate | Adequate | Adequate | Inadequate | Adequate | Inadequate | Inadequate | Inadequate | Inadequate | Inadequate | Adequate | Adequate | Adequate |
| 6.4 | freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering | 6.4.2 | Level of water stress - freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources | Adequate | Adequate | Adequate | In progress | Adequate | Inadequate | Adequate | Adequate | Inadoquate | Adequate | In progress | Inadequate | Inadequate | Inadequate | Inadequate | Adequate | Adequate | Adequate |
| 6.5 | By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all | 6.5.1 | Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100) | In progress | In progress | Adequate | Adequate | Adequate | Inadequate | Adequate | Adequate | Inadequate | Adequate | Adequate | Inadequate | Adequate | Adequate | Inadequate | Adequate | In progress | Adequate |
| | levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate | 6.5.2 | Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation | in progress | Inadequate | Adequate | lnadequate::: | Adequate | Inadequate | Adequate | Adequate | Inadequate | Inadequate | Inadequate | Inadequate | Adequate | inadequate | No evidence | Adequate | Adequate | Adequate |
| 66 | By 2020, protect and restore water- related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes | 6,6,1 | Change in the extent of water- related ecosystems over time | In progress | In progress | In progress | In progress | Adequate | Adequate | Adequate | Inadequate | Inadequate | Adequate | Adequate | Adequate | Adequate | Adequate | Inadequate | Adequate | Inadequate | inadequate |

Thank You

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