



Status of SDG 6 in “Pakistan”

Arslan Mumtaz, Assistant Director

Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR)

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Sustainable Development Goals and Pakistan

- At the conclusion of Millenium Development Goals, Pakistan reported 94% population access to clean drinking water.
- In 2015, Ministry of Climate Change was formed and an advocacy for SDG's initiated.
- Pakistan was among the first nations to adopt SDGs in 2015.
- SDG cell was formed in the Ministry of Planning Development and Reforms at recommendations of UNDP.
- High level policy decisions were made;
 - Financial allocations for SDGs
 - Linking Annual Development Plans with SDGs
 - SDG's sub-cells in the P&D department of all provinces

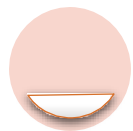
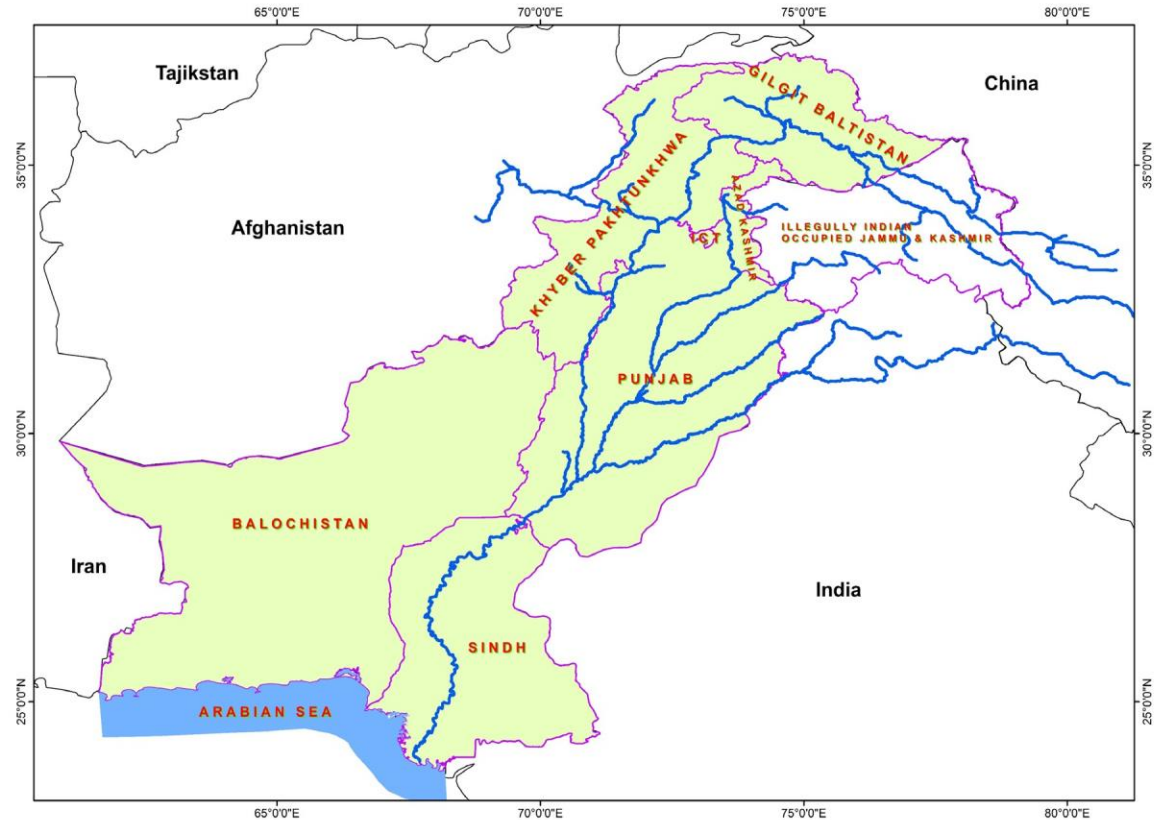
SDG 6.0 and Pakistan

- At national level, reporting on SDG 6.0 remained missing until 2018.
- Until 2018, SDG 6.0 was misunderstood as goal for drinking water and sanitation whereas “irrigated agriculture” remained the major consumer.
- The understanding of SDG 6.0 was evolved in 2020 keeping in view water resources challenges of Pakistan;
 - Complexity of Pakistan’s water resources
 - Jurisdiction of institutions on SDG 6.0
 - Climate change, a ticking threat
- SDG 6.0 monitoring and reporting is divided among two federal ministries.

Complex Water Resources Sector of Pakistan

World's Largest Surface and Groundwater Resources

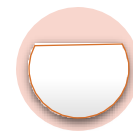
- One of the largest contiguous irrigation systems in the world
- One of the largest groundwater resources in the world (4th after India, USA and China)
- Groundwater supplements over 60% of the surface water supplies
- Over 90% of drinking water and 100% of industrial water comes from groundwater
- Rainfed farming 12 Mha- rainfall 200mm to 100 mm



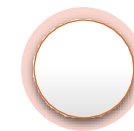
Agriculture-
Surface water
Provincial govt



All sector-
Groundwater
Agriculture,
Domestic and
Industry



Wastewater
Domestic and
Industry



Water
ecosystem
Federal
Government

National agencies involved in SDG 6 reporting

SDG Target	National Reporting Organization	Focal UN Organizations
SDG 6.1.1	Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination	WHO/UNICEF
SDG 6.2.1.	Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination	WHO/UNICEF
SDG 6.3.1.	Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination	WHO
SDG 6.3.2.	Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR), Ministry of Water Resources	UNEP
SDG 6.4.1.	Department of Agriculture, Government of Sindh	FAO
SDG 6.5.1.	Federal Flood Commission and Pakistan Water Partnership, Ministry of Water Resources	UNEP
SDG 6.5.2.	Pakistan Commissioner for Indus Waters, Ministry of Water Resources	UNESCO, UNECE
SDG 6.6.	Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR), Ministry of Water Resources	UNEP

Overall status of SDG 6 at the national level

Sr#	Indicator	Baseline value with year	Achieved value with year	Comments
1	6.1.1	39% (2015)	43% (2021)	Reported at JMP and data collected by the Water Quality Survey conducted by PCRWR in major cities only.
2	6.2.1	60% for Basic Sanitation 64% for Basic Hygiene	68% (2023) 80% (2021)	Collected by JMP, although limited dataset is available for hygiene and sanitation at public spaces.
3	6.3.1	8% (2015)	27% (2021)	A research article (Jones et al., 2020) account for limited data available for septic tanks and pit latrines only
4	6.3.2	84% (2022)	84% (2022)	On the basis of Level 1 reporting requirement for this indicator. Level 2 would require comprehensive quality monitoring and governance exercise.
5	6.4.1	1 US\$/m3 of water (2017)	2 US\$/m3 of water (2023)	Estimated without contribution from rainfed agriculture and water services.
6	6.4.2	74% (2017)	74.1 (2020)	The absence of water account for the country are showing this abnormal figure.
7	6.5.1	50% (2017)	56% (2020)	Estimated on the basis of single consultation and questionnaire filling. Estimation requires in depth analysis of governance, capacity and transparency of institutions.
8	6.5.2	67.9% (2017)		On the basis of operational arrangements for surface water only.
9	6.6.1		33% increase compared to the baseline situation 2011-15 (2020)	On the basis of satellite data of 2005. Although extent of water bodies was recorded to be increased in 2015 but the turbidity of the water bodies is also increased by 28%.

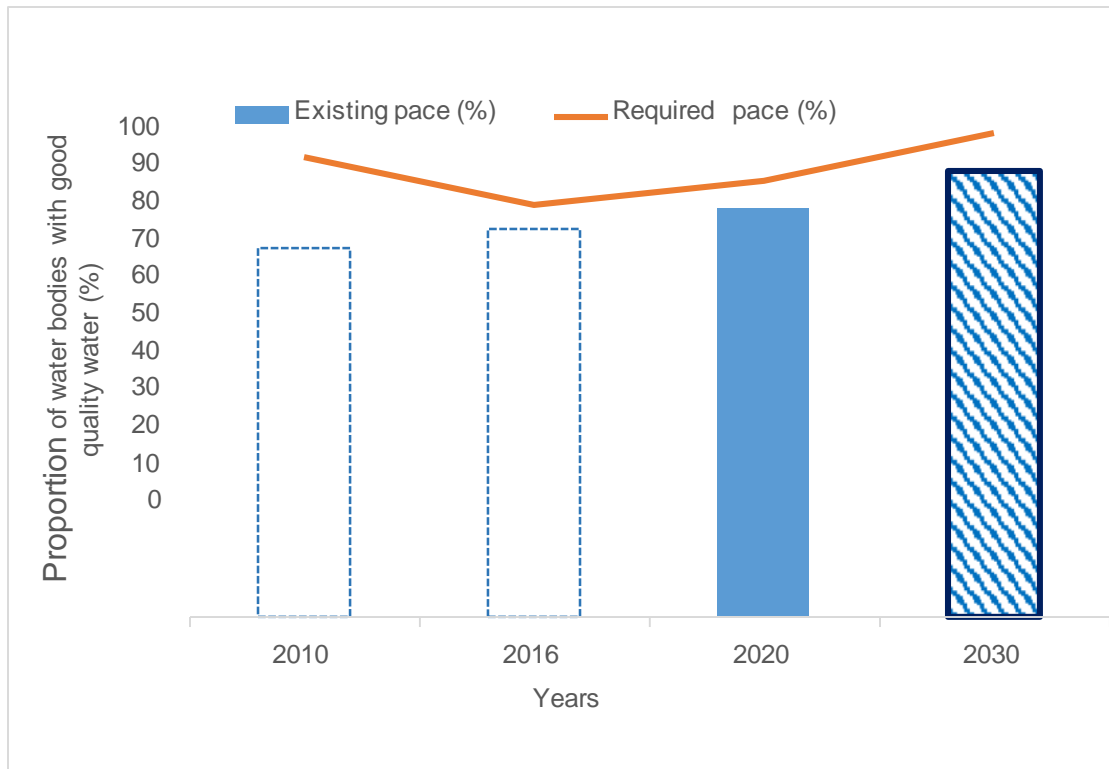
Important SDG 6 target(s) and indicator(s)

Target 6.3

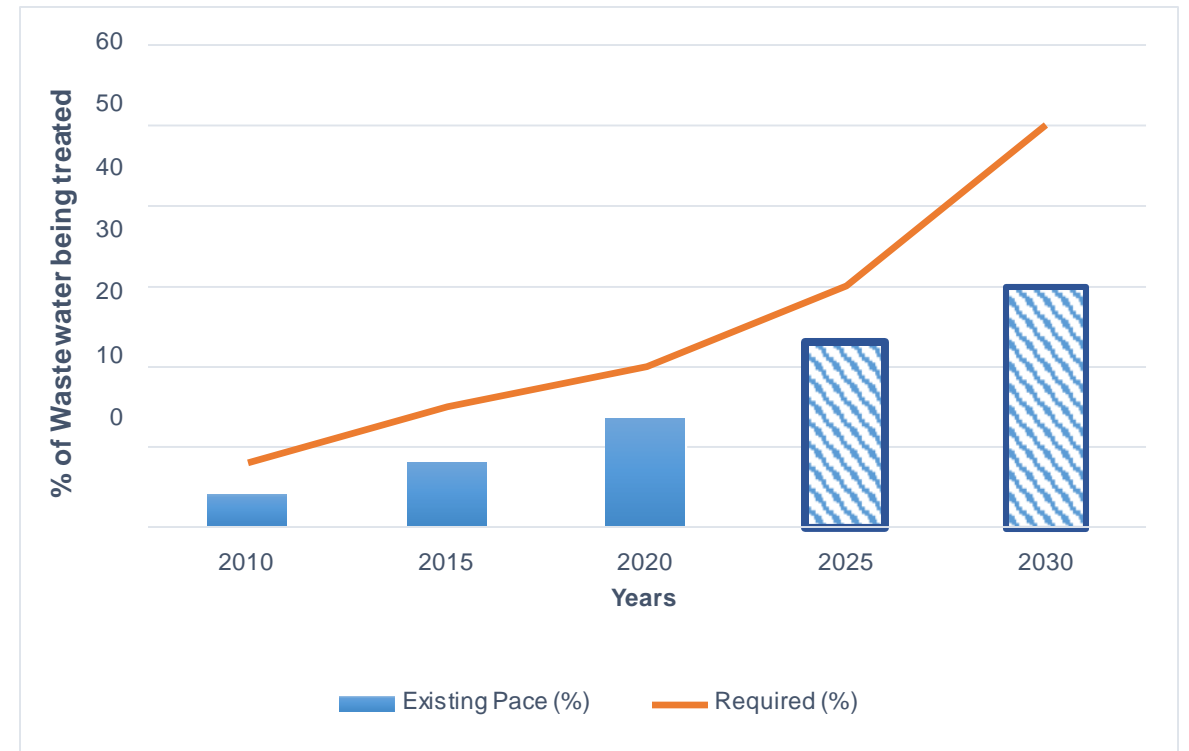
Improvement of Water Quality with Pollution Reduction

(6.3.1) the proportion of water safely treated

(6.3.2.) proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality



*Proportion on water bodies having good ambient water quality
(Source: Imran et al., 2022)*



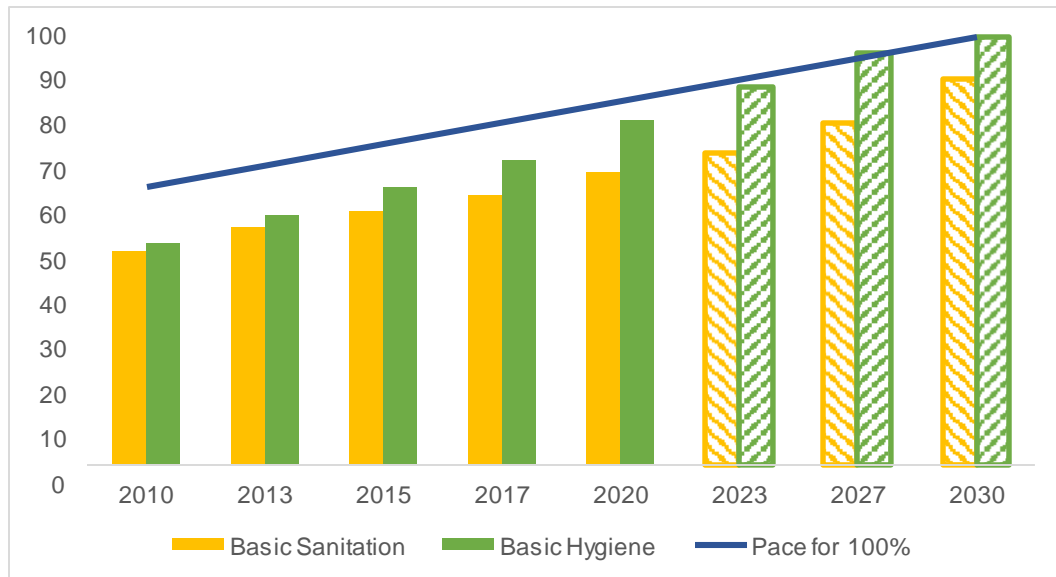
*Aspirations for wastewater treatment in Pakistan, Reported Vs predicted
(WHO & UN-Habitat, 2021; Jones et al., 2021).*

Important SDG 6 target(s) and indicator(s)

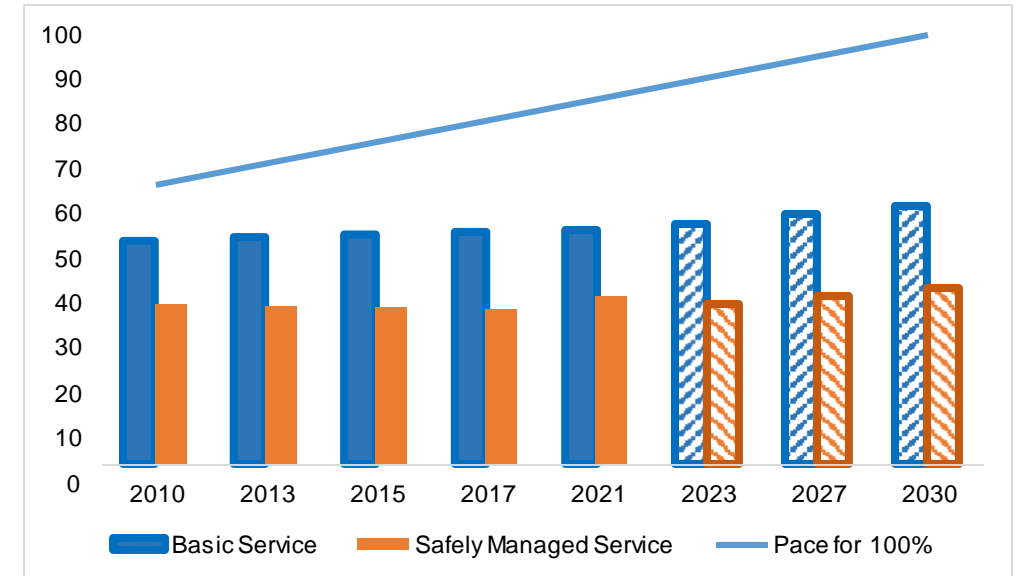
WASH Indicators

Targets	6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.2: 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
Indicators	6.1.1. Percentage population using safely managed drinking water services	6.2.1. Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation and hygiene services

Focal Ministry: Ministry of Climate Change through Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) of WHO and UNICEF



Current and predicted access to basic sanitation and hygiene (Source: JMP, 2023)



Baseline and progress on access to drinking water; predicted aspiration (Source: JMP (2023) & Rasheed et al., 2021)

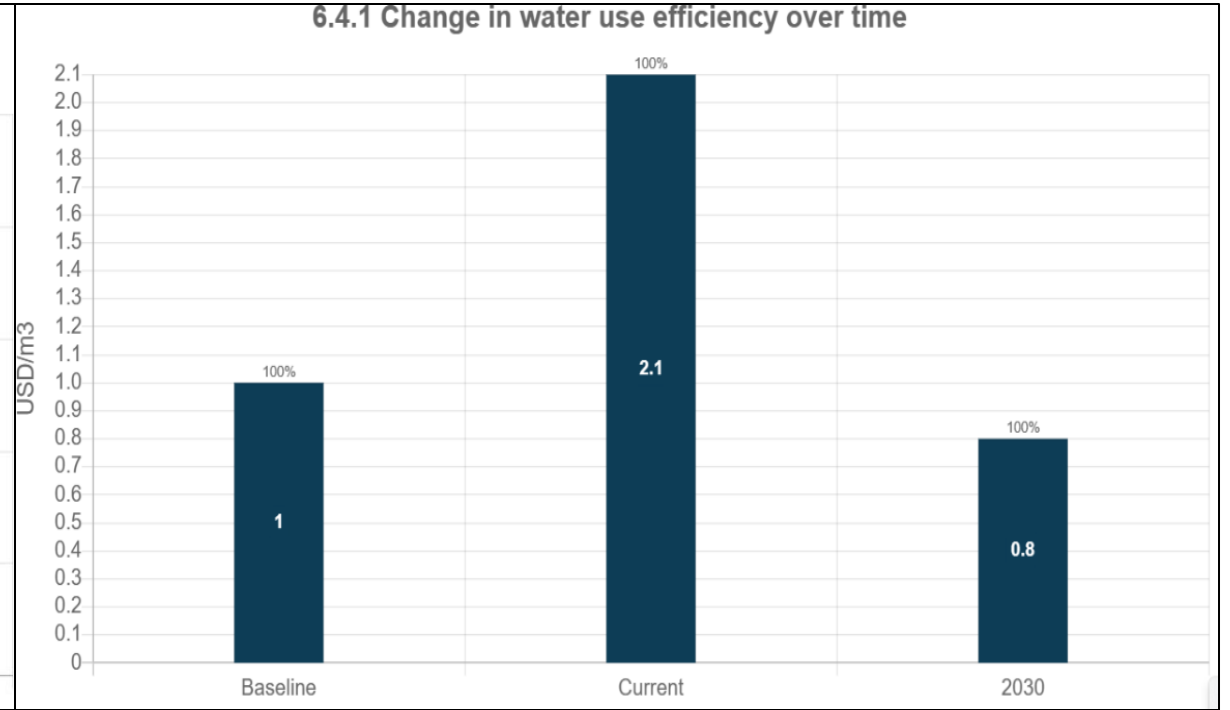
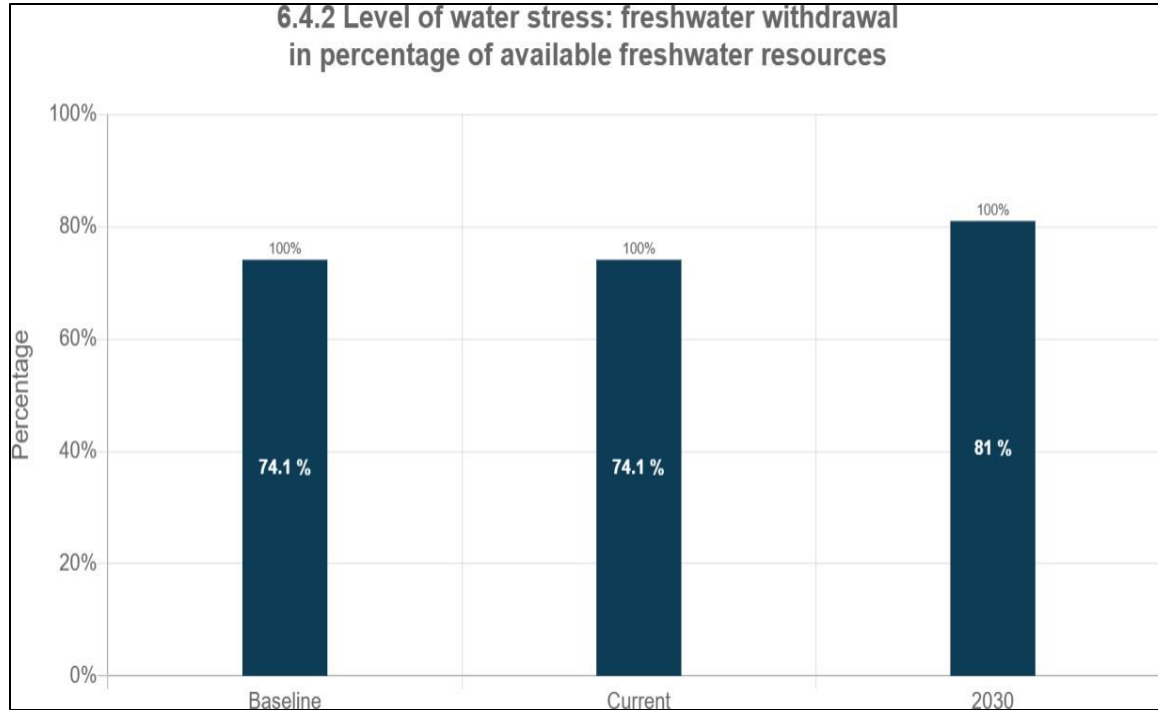
Important SDG 6 target(s) and indicator(s)

Target 6.4

Substantially Increase Water Use Efficiency and Water Scarcity

(6.4.1) Change in water use efficiency over time

(6.4.2.) Level of water stress



Level of water stress as reported by FAO in 2020

Change in water use efficiency over time

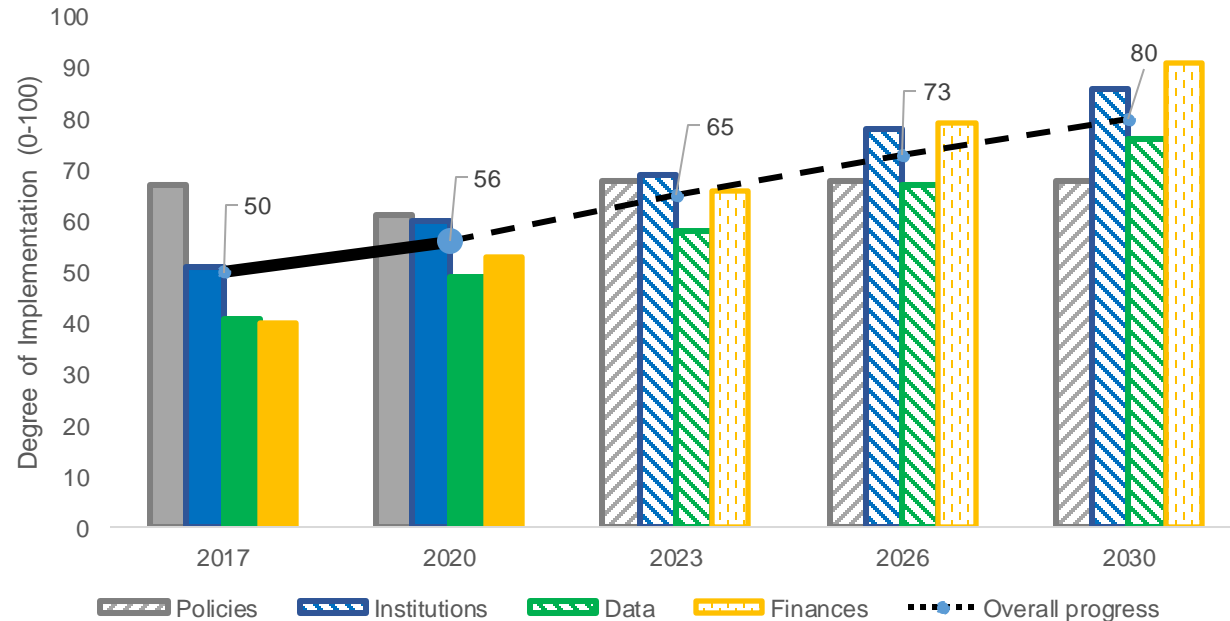
Important SDG 6 target(s) and indicator(s)

Target 6.5

Implementing IWRM at all levels

(6.5.1) Degree of implementation of IWRM (0-100)

(6.5.2.) Transboundary water cooperation



The transboundary rivers of the Indus Basin Rivers system constitute 68% of transboundary water cooperation, i.e. A joint commission for Indus water was constituted in 1960.

Degree of Implementation of IWRM as per 2020 national reporting

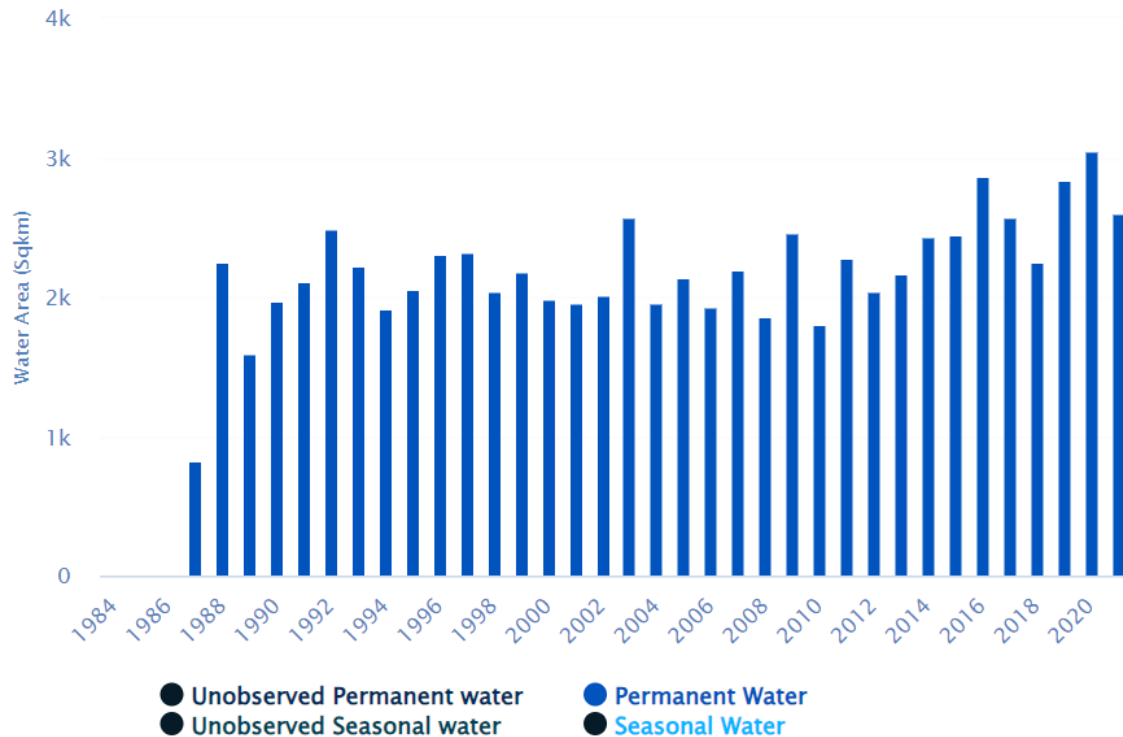
Important SDG 6 target(s) and indicator(s)

Target 6.6

By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

Change in extent of water related ecosystem over time.

Change in extent of water related ecosystem over time.



Permanent to Seasonal:
27.3 %
(815.99 km²)

Permanent:
31.1 %
(929.21 km²)

Lost Permanent:
13.8 %
(412.68 km²)

New Permanent:
27.8 %
(832.29 km²)

Source: [FreshExplorer \(sdg661.app\)](https://sdg661.app)

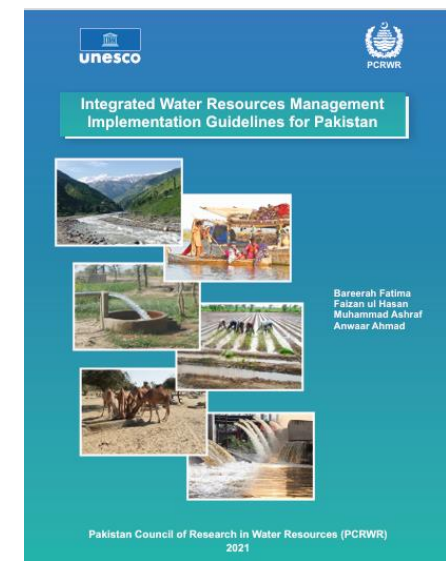
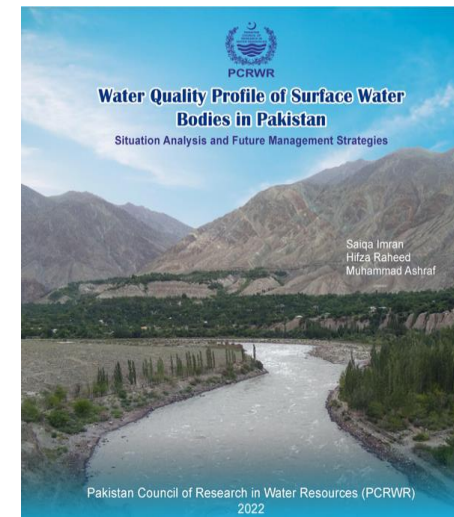
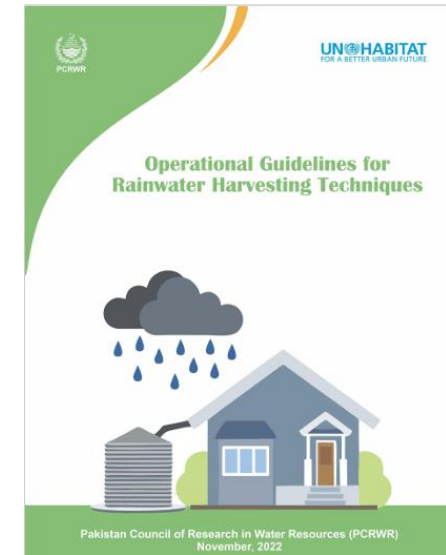
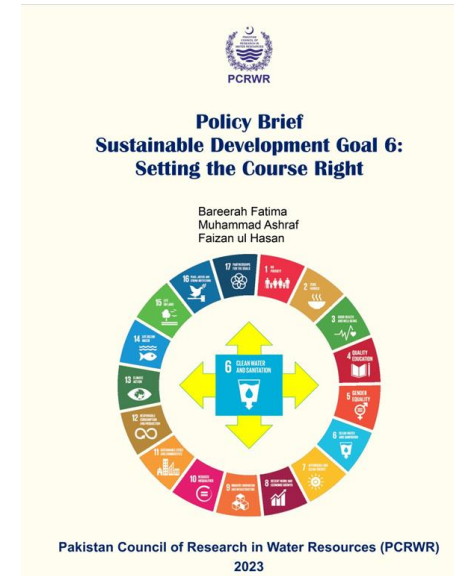
Challenges

These changes may be somewhat similar to other developing nations:

- The understanding of SDG 6.0 as a whole.
- The 100% progress race.
- The understanding of reporting methodology of different indicators under SDG 6.0.
- Ideology of “reporting a number” than aligning it with national development.
- Shared jurisdiction of indicators among the institutions;
 - For SDG 6.4 Irrigation Departments and Agricultural Departments are co-depend.
- In effective role of line UN agencies in developing national capacities for reporting;
 - Unnecessary focus on the reporting of indicators that are not relevant; SDG 6.5.2

PCRWR's initiatives for addressing challenges

- Assisting three federal ministries for SDG 6.0 reporting.
- National and sub-national scale assessments, policy guidelines and knowledge products aiming at capacity development;
 - A general guideline and methodological explanation of SDG 6.0- Council's Initiative
 - Undertook the monitoring and evaluation for WASH related targets- UNICEF partnership
 - Generated first national report on SDG 6.3.2- Council's initiative
 - Developed IWRM implementation guidelines at basin level for the first time in Pakistan- UNESCO partnership
 - Capacity building of communities and local government for developing their resilience towards urban flooding- UN-Habitat sponsored



Way Forward

SDG's 2030 is going to conclude in 2030, two reporting cycles remains;

- UN and its relevant agencies should focus more on;
 - Understanding of UN local professional regarding the implementation of SDG 6.0.
 - Gain indigenous information for contextualizing SDG 6.0 aspiration for countries
 - Developing the capacity of national government focal person for implementation and reporting.
- Rethinking agenda 2030;
 - Post covid-19 context
 - Post locust swarm impacts
 - Climate change, particularly the case of “climate carnage 2022” in Pakistan
- UN agencies must focus how best they can support the national agencies for local development.

Thank You

Visit us: www.pcrwr.gov.pk

Email: arslanuaf44@gmail.com