

# 6 Critical Components for SDG 6.3: Does Your Country Count?

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# **Critical Components for SDG-6 and SDG 6.3 in Pakistan**

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# PSS and Pakistan??

- Why critical components are important for Pakistan?
- How PSS can help Pakistan to achieve the SDG.6?
- What are the challenges in the use of PSS?

# Critical Components and Pakistan

Pakistan failed to achieve the MDGs mainly due to:

- Lack of its understanding
- Lack of institutional setup and policy
- Lack of capacity (infrastructural, institutional and human resources)
- Lack of mechanism for tracking the progress (both inputs and outputs)
- Transparency issues in the use of resources

# Pakistan Efforts to Achieve SDG 6

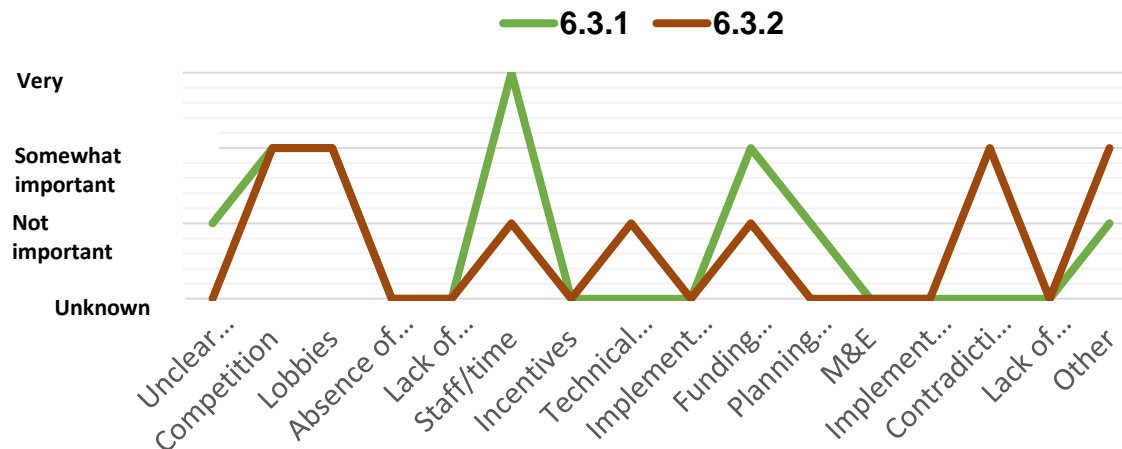
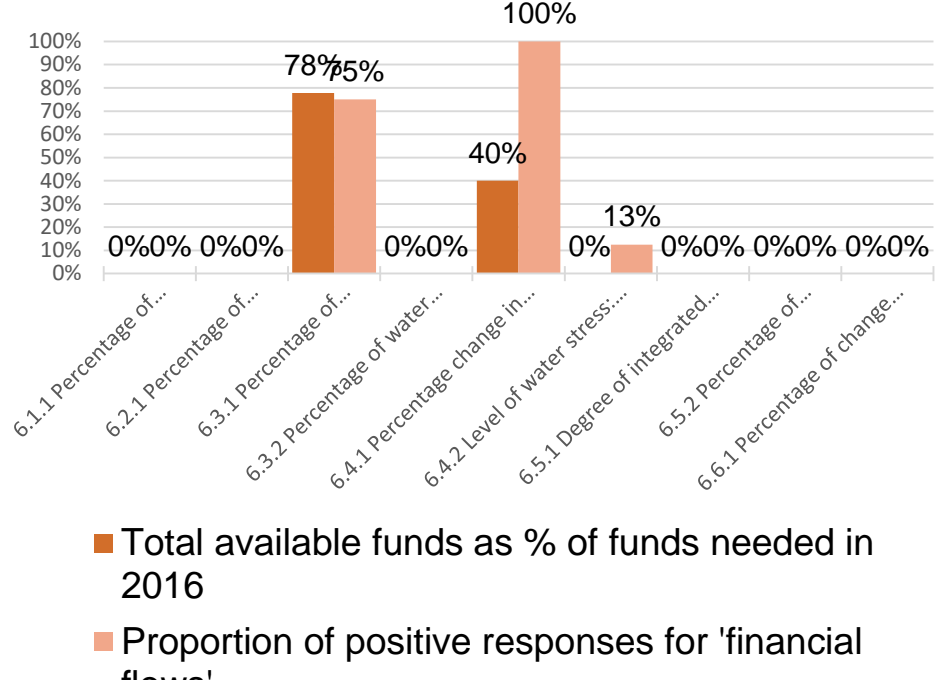
- Pakistan's Parliament unanimously adopted SDGs – 1<sup>st</sup> country in the World
- SDGs were embedded in 7 pillars of long-term roadmap Vision 2025
- National/provincial levels SDGs set ups
- Planning Commission undertakes national level mainstreaming of SDG's
- Pakistan Water Development Report
- Use of PSS for the assessment of the resources and tracking the progress towards achieving the SDG.6



# Use of PSS to Achieve the SDG.6?

- PSS can be effectively used to assess the status of the resources being used and to track the progress
- It considers almost all important components that are critical
- It helps to know what amount of finances and resources/policies are needed
- It is flexible to compare sub targets

**Availability of Financial Flows for SDG 6 Indicators in 2017**



# Summary View against 6.3, 06 Components

Water-related SDG Targets		National Aspiration	Status	National Capacity			Finance				Policy & Institutional			Gender Mainstreaming		
			% Goal	Overall current capacity	Strengthening mechanisms	Overall Progress	Adequacy of financial flows	Accountability	Funding Sources	Financing for equity	Policy for equity	Coordination & cooperation	Awareness	National policy	Governance	Organisation mainstreaming
6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	100% of population using safely managed sanitation and hand-washing services	90%	Adequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	Inadequate	Inadequate	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence
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	100% of population using safely managed drinking water services	79%	Adequate	Adequate	Inadequate	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	Inadequate	Inadequate	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence
6.3	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	100% of wastewater safely treated	No evidence	Adequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Significant	Significant	Adequate	Inadequate	No evidence	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Adequate	No evidence
		No aspiration	No evidence	Adequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	Adequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	No evidence	No evidence
6.4	By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address	No aspiration	No evidence	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Significant	Significant	Inadequate	Inadequate	DRR/Resilience			Transparency		
											Strategies	Information and Assessments	Infra-structure	Policy and Integrity	Public Sector Integrity	Whistle-blower Protection
											Inadequate	No evidence	Adequate	Inadequate	No evidence	No evidence
											No evidence	No evidence	Adequate	Inadequate	No evidence	No evidence
											Inadequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	No evidence	No evidence
											Inadequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	No evidence	No evidence

# Challenges in the Use of PSS

- In Pakistan, regulatory framework is complex, provinces have their own regulatory bodies for reporting, financing and executing SDG 6.
- PSS develops “adequate information” against policy because policy and institutions are in place. However, Pakistan does not have indicators for transparency
- For SDG 6.3, Pakistan need more clarity over standards, processes, infrastructure, capacity and transparency
- Using PSS particularly for Gender and Transparency components requires better synchronization with respect to local scenarios
- For DRR, funds allocations needs to be defined according to different indicators of SDG 6.0
- PSS needs to be able to incorporate individual reporting into a centralized system for generating a country level report



# Thank You

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