



# **Pakistan-Country Presentation**

# How comprehensive and integrated are water policies in Pakistan?

- Significant progress has been made
- National Drinking Water Policy (NDWP) and National Sanitation Policy (NSP), NDWQS, CDWA etc
- Various policies and program have been initiated. However, there is still need to integrate these policies
- Canal and Drainage Laws
- Water User Association Laws
- Legal Framework of participatory Irrigation Management
- Scale 7

# Are water policies based on water sector assessment?

- Yes, some of the policies are based on broader scope of the sector
- Scale 5

# Are there cross sectoral coordination mechanisms such as a neutral sector apex bodies that oversee policy formulation and reforms? How effective are these mechanism?

- There is Water Council of Federal Government of Pakistan to monitor the mechanisms of country water policy including coordination among provincial governments in respect of formulation / approval and implementation process
- Council of Common Interest (Constitutional Body)
- PCRWR
- Different Ministries/Departments are looking after various water related policies
- Apex body is under discussion and consideration
- Scale

# Are there water legislation and/or for following?

	Yes/no	How effective are these policies (1-10)
Water Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Yes, Water Accord 1991</li> <li>● Water as Fundamental Right (NDWP)</li> </ul>	Scale 8
Quality Standards	Yes. NSDWQ 2008	Scale 8
Ground Water	No	3
Demand Management	Yes. Every agency is doing DM in isolation. There is need for integration	6
Resource Conservation	Yes. Tariff / cost recovery weak	6
Private sector Participation (PSP)	Partial. Technical only. However, there are there are few initiatives of	6

# Are there water legislation and/or for following?

	Yes/no	How effective are these policies (1-10)
Civil Society participation	Yes	4
Institutional Responsibilities for water sector functions	Yes. Functions / responsibilities of organization and individuals are addressed and institutional strengthening has been started at Urban level under technical assistance of World Bank & ADB in Asia Pakistan.	7



# How comprehensive are water resources assessments in river basin?

- No effective river basin plan in place
- WAPDA maintains the record / assessment of river basins available in the country and entire data of flow / variations round the year are recorded properly

# Are there river basin organizations in Pakistan? How effective are these org?

- Indus River System Authority
- Water and Power Development Authority
- These are the only two agencies dealing with Indus River System Basin



# To what extent are water allocation, entitlements and usage rights established using participatory and negotiated approach?

- National Water Policy assigns first priority to Drinking water over the other priorities of agriculture, industrial & hydropower etc. as clearly laid down in Country Water Policy
- Water Accord, 1991 (Provincial Allocation)
- There is need to define under ground water rights
- Scale 5

# How autonomous and accountable are water service providers:

- Rural water supply (TMA, PHED)
  - TMAs are body corporate
  - PHED is not autonomous and not accountable to Local Governments
- Urban water supply
  - Water Board, WASAs (Participation of CS)
  - NSUSC-a corporate reform oriented initiative
- Irrigation services
  - SIDAs/PIDAs
  - Area Boards
  - Canal Boards
  - Farmers Associations

To what extent do water users participate to make services and service providers more responsive and accountable to beneficiaries, their need and ability to pay?

- In water sector state is policy maker, main water supplier/service provider as well regulator. There is need to streamline these functions and separate them.
- Users have limited direct participation

# To what extent are responsibilities turned over to water users associations for:

- Irrigation system O&M

- 35-40%
- WUAs-Area Boards, Canal Boards, Farmers Associations
- Irrigation has largest concern in water consumption, yet its performance is not satisfactory as compared to other countries

- For rural water supply O&M

- Union Councils/TMA pays for O&M responsibilities
- Rural Water users associations are not proactive

# To what extent are cost recovery tariffs applied?

- Low cost recovery(<30 for Urban Water Supply)
- Cost recovery is being encouraged
- Efforts are being undertaken to have tariff recovery regime
- Subsidy and cross subsidy regime
- Scale 6

# To what extent do water tariffs reward conservation and penalize waste?

- Tariffs need to be rationalized
- Metering to be encouraged
- Low cost recovery
- Scale 4



# Are there policies and practices that effectively provide for explicit participation of the poor in water projects?

- National Drinking Water Policy (NDWP) and National Sanitation Policy (NSP) provides for participation of poor in water projects
- New initiatives Like North Sindh Urban Services Corporation envisage Low Income Units to ensure poor peoples' participation in water projects.

# How effective are water regulatory agencies?

- Ministry of Environment
- Pakistan Standards Quality Control Authority
- PCRWR
- Pakistan Standard Institute
- Scale 5

Are there programs to educate the industry on the efficient use of water and the need for higher prices for both water use and effluent treatment and discharge? How effective are these program?

- Yes, National Policies and programs encourage programs aimed to educate industry for efficient use of water. Efforts are being made to encourage industry to treat industrial effluent
- There is still need for more proactive programs
- Scale 5

The background features a 3D perspective of a grid of spheres, resembling a molecular lattice or a digital grid, set against a dark blue gradient. The spheres are arranged in a regular pattern and recede into the distance, creating a sense of depth.

Thank You