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Institutional Liabilities and Challenges in the Way to Achieve Millennium Development Goals (MDGs-7) in Pakistan

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ABSTRACT: This study majorly focuses on review of policies & standards developed by Islamic Republic of Pakistan for provision of safe drinking water, adequate sanitation and hygiene to its citizens. This study was carried out to extract key knowledge & information about institutional framework their liabilities and key challenges which restrict field of WASH development in country. Policies and principals subsisted and had reviewed to judge about governmental activities for WASH development and its implementation. Resource constraints, political instability, literacy, rapid population growth, rural-urban migration and urbanization are key challenges for WATSAN development. It is suggested to refine policies, take severely action in its implementation, public awareness and use of media for socialization of local communities about WASH importance should be adopted.

KEYWORDS: Institution capacity, WASH Challenges, Sustainability, Political Instability, Resource Constraints, Population Growth, Public- Oriented policy Implementation, Integration & Cohesion.

1 INTRODUCTION

Access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation is the basic human right. Almost 2.5 billion people do not have access to adequate sanitation, and 768 million people do not have access to safe water in the world almost 1 billion (15%) of the world still practicing open defecation (WHO / UNICEF, 2013).Due to poor water, sanitation and hygienic condition the disease rate in children less than five is much high. And Less than five mortality rate is reported 85.9 per 1000 live birth. In the Pakistan 33.1% of total number of child take birth is underweight due to malnutrition and food insecurity and almost 9.5% of total population is unemployment.130000 people are living with AIDs (UNICEF/WHO, 2012).Total population of Pakistan is almost 17.8 Million and 34.7% live in urban and 65.3% live in rural areas. Only 54% have access to drinking water and 78% have access to basic sanitation (WHO, 2012). 4.1% of total population is above 65 year age, population under 15 year is almost 33.4%. Total expenditure on health is 2.5 % of the GDP. In Pakistan population is growing with the rate of 2.1 annually (Brooker et al., 2004).

Every year 2.2 million people die due to diarrheal disease which directly related to inadequate drinking water and poor sanitation especially in developing countries (Koola and Zwane, 2014). About one billion people suffered hunger and malnutrition in 2009 due to food insecurity especially lack of drinking water and poor hygienic conditions which is great hindrance in the way to meet Millennium Development Goal (MDGs) target of halving hunger by 2015 (Tirado et al., 2010).

Karachi is mega city of Pakistan but citizens facing tough time about proper WASH services. Rapid population growth, soil structures and vendor behaviour make water contaminated which put adversely negative impacts on people of Karachi (Rahman, 1996).Water pollution and contamination is a major threat to public health and environmental degradation in developing region while Pakistan is at 80 Number among 122 nations regarding drinking water quality. All sources of water adversely contaminated in term of biological, chemical, physical and toxicity by pesticides and insecticides which put very bad impacts on human health (Azizullah et al., 2011). Each and every state had developed its policies for sustainable WASH development and Pakistan is also had its standard & policies for provision of safe WATSAN services.

2 OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- To access the institutional framework for WASH development in Pakistan
- To determine the major liabilities of service providing agencies
- To analyze the key challenges in the field of WASH development

3 METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

All the population of Pakistan was universe and all the WASH service providing institutions of province Punjab was targeted population of this study. All the offices of concerning departments visited and official are interviewed with probability sampling technique. Policies, standards and reports about WATSAN were collected, reviewed and gaps were also indentified. Some selected District's communities were visited to have a keen look and access the existing infrastructure of WASH developed by Government. Communities member were interviewed, focus group discussion session and personal observation carried out in all the selected communities for collection of qualitative data which was required for this study. Concrete description and interpretation was done in developing this study.

4 RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

Following are the results & discussion of this study.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL & POLICIES FRAMEWORK FOR PROVISION OF WASH SERVICE IN PAKISTAN

According to Population Census Organization the total estimated population of Pakistan till 16 April, 2014 is 18, 6355597 (PCO, 2014).Institutions had been established for the planning and provision of safe drinking water & adequate sanitation to people of Pakistan. These institutions are playing their vital role and striving for the best to provide safe WATSAN services in Pakistan in which Planning & Development (P&D) Department, Local Govt & Community Development (LG&CD) Department, Housing Urban & Public Health Engineering (HU&PHED) Department, Water & Sanitation Agencies (WASAs) and Town Municipal Authorities (TMAs) are very considerable. Instead of these institutions Citizens Community Boards (CBOs) ,Local Communities and Private Sector departments also playing key role in WASH development. International community funding agencies, Donors, International Non-Governmental Organization (INGOs), National NGOs and community based civil societies playing their task in a pleasurable way for provision of WATSAN service in Pakistan. Irrigation & Power Authority, Educational Institutions and research institutions also doing best job and conduct qualitative researches, reports on existing WATSAN situation in Pakistan for providing sound information to international development community. Significantly Pakistan Environmental Protection Act-1997, Local Government Ordinance-2001, National Sanitation Policy-2006, National Drinking water Quality policy 2009, Punjab Drinking water quality, Drinking water quality Standards, Minimum Quality Standards, Regulatory Framework for effective and sustained operation of Rural Sanitation and Provincial Sanitation Strategic are very active in achieving MDGs-7 in giving time framework (GoP, 2012).

4.1.1 INSTITUTIONAL LIABILITIES WORKING ON WASH IN PAKISTAN

Following are key responsibilities of different departments which working on Provision of safe drinking water and adequate sanitation to people of Pakistan.

4.1.2 PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT (P&D) DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Planning & Development (P&D) department of Pakistan is responsible for the establishing and implementing need based criteria for resource allocation to the Water Sector and it also ensure an equitable distribution approach of resource between urban & rural Punjab as well as appropriate allocation for under developed areas. This institution play essential role in developing coordination between various government departments at federal and provincial level, negotiations with donor agencies, planning and resource allocation in the Water Sector in line with the approved policy , principles and objectives and monitoring the implementation of policy targets and achievements. It is also responsible to share key information and updates about annual budget for WASH development and WATSAN schemes in the country.

4.1.3 ROLE OF LOCAL GOVT & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (LG&CD) DEPARTMENT IN WASH

Local Government & Community Development department have key liability to launch a reform program aimed at capacity building of the TMAs with an emphasis on their capacity to operate & maintain water systems, to notify and recover appropriate tariff and ensure enforcement of Laws regarding water. It also answerable for adopting and ensuring implementation of service delivery standards with regards to water quality, ensure water quality monitoring & surveillance, social education and awareness of urban & rural community regarding water, their responsibilities and rights and adopt the principles and objectives of this policy in their overall strategies.

4.1.4 HOUSING URBAN & PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING (HU&PHED) DEPARTMENT IN WASH

The HUD & PHE Department is responsible for developing strong coordination with P&D, LG&CD Departments and other service providing agencies like WASAs, TMAs CBOs ect. It is responsible for coordinating with the Local Government for reform in TMAs, assist the Provincials Government (P&D) in setting the criteria and formulating specific plans for resource allocation as envisaged in this policy, help/ organize and support Community Based Organizations (CCB) in rural areas and to provide continuous administrative, financial and technical support, establish appropriate database regarding water through its district laboratories, studies and reports, execute the Provincial Government's ADP in coordination with the local bodies and the community, adopt the principles and objectives of this policy in their overall strategies and associate Universities / Research Institutions in designing and execution water and sanitation schemes as well as training of staff.

4.1.5 ROLE OF ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

Every country has their environmental protection department which have prime responsibility to protect natural environment. Pakistan have also this department which is responsible of ensuring strict enforcements of Laws against contamination of ground and surface water, monitor water quality standards and assess the impact on ground and surface water resource of development, housing and industrial projects, before issuance of NOC.

4.1.6 ROLE OF CBOS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN WASH DEVELOPMENT IN WASH DEVELOPMENT

Citizens community boards plays key role in delivery of services as per MoU and standards notified by PHED, tariff setting and collection of revenues for services rendered, outsourcing to other operators (domestic private entrepreneur etc), consumer demand management and complaint redress, participatory planning, oversight of construction work, accountability to LGs (council) for compliance of service standards as specified in the provincial policy, LG bye-laws and O&M MoU signed by CBO, periodic reporting to LGs & PHED and supporting awareness campaign of Government about WASH development in country. Local community engagements in WASH development program enhance the sustainability of services. Community plays very significant role in willingness to support the Government initiatives, willingness to pay for the services, planning and needs assessment and provide solid feedback on the performance of the CBOs to district PHED offices.

5 ROLES OF PRIVATE SECTOR AND DONORS IN WASH DEVELOPMENT

Private sector have premise of Supporting Government's initiatives in provision of improved services in partnership with the sector stakeholders, support in enhancing the capacity of Government institutions and responding to the supply side aspects (provision of appropriate technology choices & material at door step of community). Donors play very vital role in Supporting State, Federal & Provincial Government in undertaking informed institutional reform agenda ,Financing Government's approved sector programs and strategies, acquiring various policy components and strategy plans ,Strong

coordination within donor community and Government to avoid duplication at all tiers (planning, implementation, capacity building and oversight etc). They also play their role in Supporting Government's commitments to meet the policy objectives and MDGs.

5.1 ROLE OF NGOS IN WASH DEVELOPMENT

Developing Strong coordination with Federal & Provincial Departments in general and with service providers (district PHED, TMAs, CBOs, WASAs) in particular to align their investments. It also plays their role to Extend support in implementation of behaviour change communication strategy of communities, Social mobilization and Resource alignment for WASH development.

5.2 ROLE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND IRRIGATION & POWER AUTHORITY IN WASH DEVELOPMENT AT PAKISTAN

Enhance capacity of Departments, agencies and organizations at all levels in planning, implementation and monitoring of water supply programs and sustainable operation & maintenance of water supply systems through trainings of technical staff. These institutions also develop research programs for development of cost effective technological option that can be adopted by the public and the private sector organization for provision of clean drinking water.Extend support to prohibit or control such activities by the owners or occupants thereof within the protected area (Any area of land adjacent to any surface water) which may damage or cause the deterioration of the surface water or interfere with the investigation, use, control, protection, management or administration of such water and Ensure surface water appropriation for drinking purpose on priority basis.

6 MAJOR CHALLENGES RESTRICTING TO WIN MDGS-7 IN PAKISTAN

Following are some key hindrance factor on the way to achieve MDGs-7 in Pakistan.

"Halving proportion of population having not access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation by 2015".

6.1 INSUFFICIENT RESOURCE ALLOCATION

It is prime responsibility of state to provide Water and sanitation services to its citizens. But unfortunately Pakistan is facing political and economic instability from last many decades. Due to resource constraints very limited budget allocated annually in Annual development plan for the provision of WASH services to local communities. Water supply & sanitation infrastructure had developed in urban areas many year ago which needed to replace for smooth functioning but due to limited budgeting for WASH it is not possible to rehabilitate old dysfunctional schemes instead of developing new one in other areas.

6.2 INADEQUATE TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY WITH MONITORING & EVALUATION (M&E)

Water supply and sanitation schemes funded and developed one time but it face lack of transparency and accountability which always considered a key factor of project sustainability. Currently 3000 water supply schemes were developed by PHED in Pakistan in which one forth schemes are dysfunctional due to lack of monitoring, evaluation and accountability. Institutional insufficient accountability contributes in prevail the poor transparency and hindrance factor on the way of project's success. Pakistan is facing poor transparency and accountability in the WASH development schemes which lead to poor service providing. It is highly needed & required to develop a congenial monitoring & evaluation mechanism for ensuring the transparency and projects development.

6.3 LACK OF POLITICAL WELL AND STABILITY

Pakistan is facing political instability since a long period in the past due to dictatorship and internal political turbulence. Political parties has just very limited interest to focus on the WATSAN services and founded always less in their political well for sustainable intervention in this field. Corruption in elections & Low educational level of parliamentarians plays its vital role in the deprivation of local communities from WASH services. Most of time landlord/feudal put sever influence and get party ticket of expected ruling political party. They win their post and rule on the local communities but not take any special attention towards developmental activities about education, roads, agricultural and WASH developmental fields. It is highly needed and requirement of the time to refine political parties manifesto, institutional policies, develop minimum standard of

education for Parliamentarian , motivation of political leaders , harmony and stability in the political & Governmental setup and sufficient resource allocation for the WASH development in line with population rapid growth & urbanization.

6.4 PUBLIC AWARENESS & STRONG POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

Policies & principal subsisted but very minute number of people have knowledge about their legal rights and obligation in the giving state of Pakistan. Low education level, unequal access to policy instruments & information, insufficient role of media in public educating about laws & policies are key factors which leads to poor knowledge about the government services providing agencies' policies. Resultantly citizens of Pakistan have very little awareness & knowledge about policies of WASH development related departments. Country is going under political instability from a long time in history which play vital negative role in policy implementation. So unluckily policies & standards developed but not implemented to achieve the desired goals of WASH within giving time framework. It is highly needed of the time to educate citizens of state about the development policies so that they may able to play their role in sustainable social change & development. Policies had needed to refinement and should update with modern requirements. Institution needed to play significant role in taking stringent action to implement social developmental policies without any type of discrimination.

6.5 SANITATION POVERTY CONTRIBUTING IN (GROUND& SURFACE) WATER CONTAMINATION

Pakistan is facing sever sanitation poverty due to limited economic resources, political instability, institutional & technical poverty. In rural areas people use to deprive and ignored by service providing agencies and people compelled to do either open defecation or construct septic tank and contaminated fresh water zone of ground water. In urban locality government use to do more focus on the provision of safe drinking water instead of safe sanitation in the result poor sanitation service contribute high in the contamination of drinking water.

Figure .1. Showing sanitation poverty of local community in Pakistan

This poor sanitation leads to loss of nutrients, and ecosystem. It put sever negative effects on the ground water, external environment and provide the best point for mosquitoes breeding which are key of spreading the vector borne water related disease like malaria, typhoid, cholera etc. In urban much consisted and population porn areas inadequate sanitation service also effects the household/ infrastructural bases and building which ultimately loss of economy and timing activities of the local communities.

6.6 FUNCTIONS OF UNTREATED SEWAGE WATER IN DESTRUCTION WATER RESOURCES &AQUATIC LIFE

Pakistan is developing country and striving best to meet the MDGs in giving framework but also facing some much critical internal problems which restrict it to perform its task. All types of waste water (domestic & Industrial) have highly contaminated as biological, chemical, physiological and heavy metals which had very toxic and worst effects on the ecosystem. It needed & required specific parameter of treatment before putting into other natural water bodies according to

the nature of waste water as treatment technology vary with the specific nature of waste water. In the developed nations waste water must treated before putting it into other surface/ ground water bodies to protect & safeguard the natural environment and sustain ecosystem. Waste water containing contamination agents play vital role to destruct the other water resources and make them unfit for any use. When this highly contaminated & polluted water dispose into surface water bodies it make them rich in blemish and toxic for living being. It put very negative effects on the aquatic life which ultimately influence the ecology & human life in worst negative manner. International community developed the policies & standard for the waste water treatment before disposing it into other water bodies even each developed country had allocated specific budget for the wastewater treatment. Pakistan Environmental Protection Act-1997 & National Sanitation Policy-2006 specifically mentioned Minimum Quality standard for the waste water treatment prier to link with other water resources but unfortunately due to insufficient resource allocation & technical poverty these standard have not been achieving in Pakistan.

Figure .2.Showing Untreated Sewage Water and its use in agricultural activities.

Wastewater is used for irrigation in agricultural activities in some areas of Punjab Pakistan which considered rich with nutrients required by crops and it help in saving economy, water & timing of nation but it needed & required some specific preventive measures before using it in this field. According to Environmental Policies of Pakistan wastewater must be treated before using it in other purposes but surprisingly just 8% of urban sewerage water and 1% of industrial waste water is treated before throwing away into other surface water bodies which put very negative effects on the ecosystem and human environment. It contaminate ground water and make it unfit for drinking purpose which lead to water scarcity and starvation for the future generation. Figure (A&B) showing the wastewater physical conditions which are installing into other water bodies and make them contaminated. Figure (C&D) showing utilization of Wastewater in agricultural activities which play role in health hazardous, soil& ground water contamination and effect economy as a health burden in Pakistan. Due to low education, health & hygiene knowledge, limited sources of income, less political well& stability and institutional constraints contribute in limited wastewater treatment and environmental degradation in Pakistan. It also played its role in disturbing drinking water quality & quantity matter for the citizens of nation.

Lahore is a big city and capital of Punjab Province. All the head office of public services provision departments situated here. All the waste water including industrial & domestic put forwarded into main drainage line which lead foul water to River Ravi (Surface water body) without any specific treatment. India situated beyond the border line and water comes from India in this river but due to state Clashes India use to store water in their reservoir and stop running of water to Ravi. So this river have just untreated urban & rural waste water which put sever negative effects on the soil, environment, aquatic life, ground water , crops and aesthetic atmosphere. This wastewater had contaminated ground water of surrounding areas of this water body and people of its jurisdiction facing health hazardous & disease regarding liver, stomach, hepatitis found at high level in village communities' residents on its bank. People use to carry their animals on bank of River for grazing and according to the people of Town Tandlianwala District Faisalabad livestock (animals) death occur due to inhaling contaminated water every year in summer hot season when this water body have just smelly black colour water. It also contributes in prevalence of skin disease in the area in hot season.

6.7 ENGINEERING & TECHNICAL POVERTY AND DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION

Installation of piping networks is an essential part of water supply & sanitation schemes which required high engineering and technical stuff to deal with its infrastructure. Water quality & quantity is depend on the source of water, transferring pumping/ pressure system, capacity of piping network to bear the hydraulic flow load. But Pakistan is facing very critical situation & challenges about Engineering and technicalities which most required to lay WATSAN piping system underground. It is common practice of service providing agencies (PHED, TMAs, WASAs) to install pipes of sewerage and water supply very close to each other and violate the standard of WHO about distance between Water supply & sanitation piping network. Closing installation of piping networks threat to water quality & quantity in case of damages/ broken of any single piping system and when pressure in water supply remain constant it protect drinking water from sewage contamination but as water pressure loss due to power failure or damages it suck all the outstanding water (foul& sewage) which make it severely contaminated and contributes in hygienic poverty which lead to health problems in communities (WHO, 2013).

Figure.3.Drinking Water Pipes Passing Through Manholes/Drains

Drinking water pipes used to crossed & passed through drainage and manholes of sewerage networks which put drastically negative effects on the damages of drinking water piping networks. It contributed in broken of water supply pipe lines and mixing of sewage water in drinking water which leads to serious health hazardous of the local communities. Ultimately it influenced on socio-economic, health, educational and environment aspects of human life.Figure.3 showing Drinking Water Pipes Passing through Manholes/Drains of domestic sewerage water which contaminate potable water and make it very dangerous for human health and contribute in enhancing huge economic burden on local people. It also helps in increasing prevalence rate of water born disease in Pakistan (UN-Water, 2012).

6.8 LACK OF INTEGRATION & SKIMPY INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

Pakistan is facing pitiable institutional capacity and there is lack of right person-right job in the service providing departments. District Govt/TMAs and Public Health Engineering department have very minute number of technical sound people resultantly WASH policies are not functioning smoothly. Different agencies are involved in provision of WASH services to communities in Pakistan in which TMAs, PHED, WASA, LG&CD, and NGOs are more considerable but unfortunately each & every department/Institution working in isolation without any integration and planning with each others. At one side WASA/PHED installed water supply & sanitation pipe lines but on next day other department like Sui Gas again break the roads and install their gas pipe lines and after few month Cable/ Telephone department come and break road, install their lines which put worst effects on underground piping networks of WATSAN. This lack of coordination between different departments leads to wastage of economy, poor services, time and energy of nation.

7 OWNERSHIP & SUSTAINABILITY OF WASH SCHEMES

A huge budget expand on the WASH development schemes but it not run long time due to less local communal interest and engagement. Almost 3000 water supply schemes of PHED in Pakistan are not functioning smoothly which indicated a big amount and hence needed same amount for its rehabilitation. These schemes failed due to less civic participation in the project planning, implementation, installation and development phases. In the result local community not take special interest in schemes and it failed to run for a long time. It is recognized all over the world that community participation in WASH schemes develop peculiar interest WASH's infrastructural care, safety and ownership of schemes which ensure and vital for the sustainability of projects.

7.1 LACK OF INFRASTRUCTURAL MAPPING AND NEGATIVE APPROACHES IN WASH DELIVERY

Mapping is vital and considered backbone of Sustainable development because without it planning, estimation, execution and development activities failed to achieve. Unfortunately service providing agencies in Pakistan have not sufficient mapping capacity to plan and manage infrastructural development. It is need of the time to engage local communities & private sector in capacity building of institutions to develop proper mapping of the areas before planning, installation & development of WATSAN infrastructure in the local communities. Mostly WATSAN schemes developed on supply driven approach rather than demand driven approaches. WASH project developed in those areas which have not its need and local communities pay little attention towards its activities resultantly project developed but failed to win sustainability traits. Community demanded /need driven approach ignored which is essential for the long life and effectiveness of WASH schemes.

7.2 INSUFFICIENT SOLID & LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT AND WATER CONTAMINATION

Poor Solid waste (both organic & inorganic) and liquid waste (Industrial Effluent) management influenced water resources in very negative way. This is little bit neglected area then WATSAN due to inadequate financially, technical and managerial skills.

Figure.4. Insufficient Solid & Liquid Waste Management and Water Contamination

In rainy days rain water mixed with leaching material and contaminates both surface and ground water resources. It is very big issue in developing nations to protect water resources from contamination & pollution due to population explosion, illiteracy, lack of economic power and political instability.

7.3 INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS REQUIREMENT OF THE FUTURE

Service providing agencies are working on the policies & principals which established a long time ago in the past. These policies are not meeting the present requirement of WASH provision in Pakistan which is a major challenge for the future nation and a big hindrance factor on the way to fulfil the required target envisaged by UN about MDGs. So for provision of WASH services it is needed to develop Task & Performance oriented structural approaches which need a keen institutional reforms and refinement. A huge fund allocated for Citizen- Community Boards (CBOs) each year to expand WASH facilities in local communities but unfortunately it not used for its original purpose any many time it never used due to institutional insincerity and laziness. It is need of the time to utilize CBO's funds for the provision of safe drinking water and adequate sanitation to local communities so that country may run smoothly to win the target of proposed MDGs 7 in allocated time framework.

RAPID POPULATION GROWTH AND WATER SCARCITY IN PAKISTAN

Populating growth, urbanization, global warming, and destruction of water bodies due to sever contamination playing very effective role in the rising of water scarcity in the Pakistan. Water quantity is finite in the Universe but it consumption vary from culture- culture and place- place. Rapid population growth is influencing per capita water availability in the Pakistan day by day. In 1951 population of Pakistan was not much high and per capita water availability was also in excessive amount but now at this population crossed the proposed number of inhabitant and per capita water availability is very low which shaping & leading human life towards very fatal scenario.

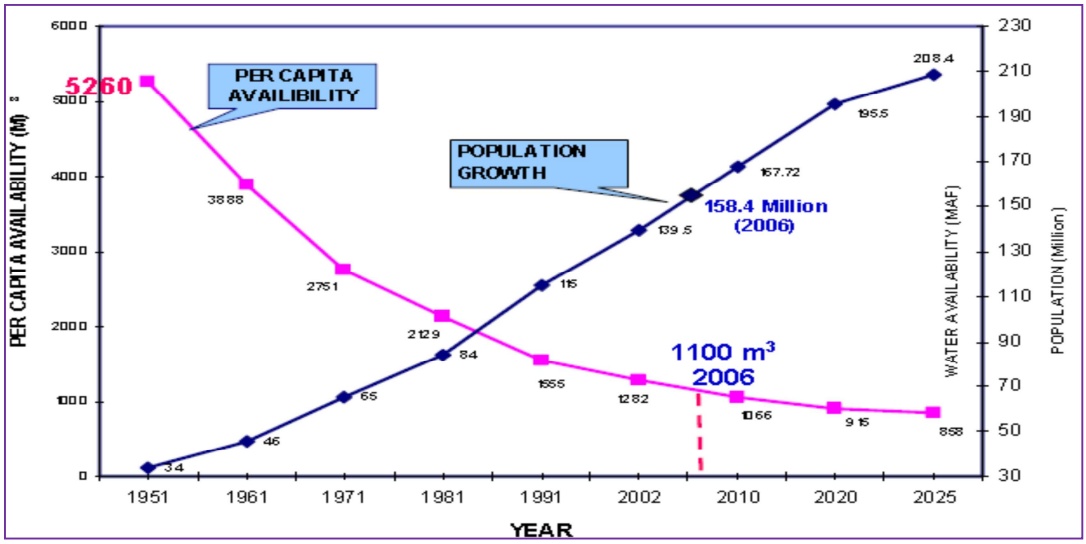

Figure.5. Rapid Population Growth and Water Scarcity in Pakistan

On one hand Pakistan is facing political, economic, environmental, social, health, institutional, technical poverty, increasingly population growth & less per capita availability of drinking water problems and on other hand Water both surface & ground is being polluted and contaminated which leading towards a great starvation and water scarcity in the Pakistan.

8 CONCLUSION

There are different institutions on very small to large scale working on the provision of safe drinking water, adequate sanitation and hygiene in Pakistan both public and private like Planning & Development (P&D) Department, Local Govt & Community Development (LG&CD) Department, Housing Urban & Public Health Engineering (HU&PHED) Department, Water & Sanitation Agencies (WASAs) and Town Municipal Authorities (TMAs) , Citizens Community Boards (CBOs) ,Local Communities , Private Sector ,International community funding agencies, Donors, International Non-Governmental Organization (INGOs), National NGOs and community based civil societies ,Educational Institutions and research institutions are very considerable.

Government of Pakistan had established its policies & principals for safe WATSAN services in which Environmental Protection Act-1997, Local Government Ordinance-2001, National Sanitation Policy-2006, National Drinking water Quality policy 2009, Punjab Drinking water quality, Drinking water quality Standards, Minimum Quality Standards, Regulatory Framework for effective and sustained operation of Rural Sanitation and Provincial Sanitation Strategic are very active in achieving MDGs-7 in giving time framework (GoP, 2012).

Pakistan is facing very critical issues which are hindrance factor on the way to achieve desired objectives of its policies and international obligations in which less political well, public awareness, illiteracy, resource constraints, engineering & technical poverty, population rapid growth & urbanization and natural disaster are very sizeable.

9 RECOMMENDATIONS

Pakistan is a developing country and has meager resource utilization and allocation for the provision of safe drinking water and adequate sanitation to its citizen at best level. It is not much difficult to achieve MDGs-7 but it need some visualization and acknowledgement of our basic needs and priority setting in the daily life. Sufficient resource allocation and management to WASH sector, strong political well and stability, social sensitization about sustainable water utilization behavior , updates and refinement of public-policies with regard of current needs of population growth, strong local community participation in WASH Development related activities , a paradigm shifted to public-private partnership model adoption and access to WASH service without discrimination based on color, creed, rural ,urban areas can play vital & effective role in achieving the MDGs-7 easily in the Pakistan.

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