

# **Assignment Title: SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation With Global and National Perspectives**

**NAME: BAZIL UDDIN KHAN**

**ROLL NUMBER: 24k-0559**

**Instructor: MISS KHUSHBOO FARID**

## **1. Introduction**

Sustainable Development Goal that is also known as (SDG 6) mainly focuses on Clean Water and Sanitation. It means to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all people. It is important to note access to clean water is a basic human right and a basic foundational for health, education, economic growth, and environmental sustainability. Despite the rapid global progress, many people still lack access to safe drinking water and sanitation, especially in the developing countries such as Pakistan. This SDG is critically important to ensure human health, and development.

## **2. International Case Study: Rwanda's Water and Sanitation Sector Reform**

### **BACKGROUND:**

Rwanda has emerged as a leading example in terms of water sector reform in sub-Saharan located in Africa. After the 1994 genocide, the country continued to face a massive collapse of infrastructure that included basic human necessity like water and sanitation plants.

### **Efforts Made:**

- The government took several measures like government created the Water and Sanitation Corporation (WASAC) in 2014.
- Different Partnerships with international agencies like UNICEF and the World Bank provided were done to get technical and financial support.
- Adoption of community based management and gender inclusive participation was also a main project.
- Implementation of the main National Strategy for Water Supply and Sanitation (2016–2024).

- Use of solar powered pumps and renewable resources, mobilizing and monitoring systems in rural areas.

### **Outcomes and Challenges:**

1. As of 2022, over 86% of Rwandans had a better access to improved water sources.
2. Improved and better school sanitation and hygiene education programs.
3. Remaining challenges that include funding for infrastructure maintenance and servicing remote areas.

### **Lessons Learned:**

- Political will and centralized planning was essential in progressing.
- Community led approaches helped increase sustainability like National strategy of war.
- Introducing of technology and transparency tools were effective in monitoring and scaling progress.

## **3. National Case Study: Pakistan's Clean Drinking Water Crisis and Efforts**

### **BACKGROUND:**

Pakistan is a water stressed country where only 36% of the population has access to safely managed drinking water according to (UNICEF, 2023). Contaminated water contributes to diseases like diarrhea, hepatitis, and typhoid, especially in rural and underserved urban areas.

### **Efforts Made:**

**Different efforts were made to resolve this issue like:**

- The Clean Drinking Water for All (CDWA) a project aimed to install filtration plants across the rural areas but faced some challenges in implementation.
- The Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation (PATs) promoted a community led total sanitation, that was especially conducted in Sindh and Punjab.
- Provincial initiatives like Punjab SaafPani Company were established to manage rural water projects.

- The National Water Policy (2018) highlighted the ways water conservation, groundwater regulation, and infrastructure investment.
- WASH programs (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) supported by the UNICEF organization and NGOs are active in rural schools and health centers.

### **Successes:**

- Community education and hygiene practices have improved through different school level campaigns.
- Thousands of filtration plants installed in nationwide to resolve this issue.

### **Challenges:**

- Many filtration plants are now non-functional due to poor maintenance and lack of government interest.
- There is Limited public funding and lack of coordination between both federal and provincial governments that creates problem in administering.
- Water pollution from industrial and agricultural waste remains a major issue that causes much global warming especially in cities like Karachi and Lahore.

### **Areas for Improvement:**

#### **Government could take some steps by doing this:**

- Strengthening local water governance (local board).
- Investing in sustainable and decentralized water systems.
- Improved data collection and public awareness on water conservation.

## **4. Conclusion**

The global case of Rwanda and the national case of Pakistan highlights the importance of how communities participation, and sustainable infrastructure can help in achieving SDG 6. While Rwanda made significant gains through strong governance and international partnerships, Pakistan continues to face challenges but shows progress through provincial initiatives and public education.

### **Recommendations:**

At the international level, greater technical team support is required that can handle the problem and help in financing for maintenance and innovation in water systems. In Pakistan, there is a need for stronger monitoring, capacity-building, and improved coordination between local and national efforts.

## 5. References

1. United Nations Sustainable Development Goals – SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation. <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal6>
2. UNICEF Pakistan. (2023). WASH Sector Data and Reports.
3. Government of Pakistan. (2018). National Water Policy.
4. World Bank. (2022). Water Sector Projects in Pakistan.
5. Rwanda Ministry of Infrastructure. (2021). National Water and Sanitation Strategy.
6. WASAC Rwanda. (2022). Annual Report.