

Water crisis in Pakistan: A

shared responsibility of the government and the people

Outline:

1. Introduction:

2. A bird's eye view of ongoing water crisis in Pakistan

3. Government's responsibility to manage water sources

3.1 - Establishing the water treaties with the neighbouring countries

C.I.P. Water-sharing agreement with Afghanistan over Kabul river

3.2. Ensuring the implementation of water policies

C.I.P. National water policy

3.3. Increasing the water storage capacity

C.I.P. Construction of Kalabagh dam

3.4. Promoting integrated domestic water governance for equitable

distribution

C.I.P. Effective monitoring of IRSN

3.5. Upgrading agricultural practices and infrastructure

C.I.P. Construction of canal lining to prevent conveyance loss

3.6. Recycling of waste water for efficiently use in household

C.I.P. Isreal waste water treatment

3.7. Managing torrential water for agricultural practices

4 Responsibility of the people to overcome water crisis in the country

4.1. Promoting prudent use of water at urban area

C.I.P. Community led water conservation campaign in Islamabad and Lahore

4.2. Promoting rain water harvesting for agricultural use

4.3. Cultivating Less water intensive crops

C.I.P Farmers in Balochistan shifting from sugarcane to millet

4.4. Promoting Biosaline Agriculture in saline-prone areas

C.I.P: Sindh's agriculture university's promotion of cotton and wheat with saline water

4.5. Conjunctive use of ground and surface water resources

- Community based recharge wells

5. Conclusion

