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Topic: Water crisis in Pakistan: A shared responsibility of the government and the people.

## Outline

### I. INTRODUCTION

Water is considered the lifeline of all living organisms in this universe, without proper availability of water, human-beings and other living-beings unable to survive in this planet. In fact, Pakistan has faced water scarcity, it should be solved by mutual participation of both the government and the public.

### 2. RESPONSIBILITIES OF GOVERNMENT TO SOLVE WATER CRISIS IN PAKISTAN

A. Robust implementation of Policies both at National and International levels,

- i. Pakistan National Water Policy (2012)
- ii. United Nations Water Action Decade (2013-2020)

B. Infrastructure Development

- i. Diamer Basha Dam

C. PUBLIC Awareness Campaign

- i. Save water Campaign

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D. Cross Border Cooperation  
ie. Indo-US water treaty

E. Legal and institutional Reform

### 3. PUBLIC LEVEL OF STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME WATER SHORTAGE IN THE COUNTRY

A. Water Conservation at Home  
ie. Australia, strict water saving habits

B. Responsible Agriculture practice  
ie. Israel, farmers widely use drip irrigation

C. Avoid pollution  
ie. Netherlands

D. Support water policy

E. Awareness and Education.  
ie. Singapore, ...

### 4. CONCLUSION

"The war of 21st century will be fought over water, unless we change the way we manage it" Ismail Serageldin, vice president of World Bank. Water is one of the important ingredients of life in this universe. Earth is the only planet which is survivable to human beings and other creatures of this universe, because, it has abundance of water. For example, there are several other planets, such as, Jupiter, Saturn and Mars. They are big ~~loneliness~~ <sup>there are no</sup> as compared to Earth ~~there are many~~, but there are no water resource. So, they are considered a barren piece of land. Furthermore, water is a lifeline of plants, and other organism. However, population explosion, climate change and global warming has jeopardized the water capacity across the globe. In fact, Pakistan is a country which faces acute water shortage that plunges the country into pending economic turmoil. So, it is necessary to both Government and Public to introduce policies and implement

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These policies to overcome water  
scarcity in the country.

plz write which policies

To begin with, robust implementation of policies, both at national and international level. A resilient and efficient policy making of the government is one the ultimate solution of water scarcity. For example, Pakistan National Water Policy 2018, one of the important initiative of the government to regulate water resources across the country. It provides, an avenue to both the farmers and general public, how to use water resources efficiently. Furthermore, at international level, United Nation Water Action Decade is also an important strategy at international level. The main focus of this initiative, cross border sharing of information and experience to alleviate people from water scarcity. Additionally, strong implementation of policies, also conserve the underground water sources. However, policy making and strong implementation of policies both at national and international level can easily address water shortage in the country.

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Additionally, infrastructure development is also an important strategy to save water resource. According to World Bank, Pakistan receives on average 220mm of water between July to September, but lack of infrastructure this water runs out into Indus Basin. Furthermore, lack of infrastructure development ~~leads~~ further waste the monsoon melting of Himalian glaciers and ice caps. Additionally, dam establishment in the country is very difficult because, lack of political will, finance and economic instability.

Diamer-Bash Dam is one of the prolong infrastructure that further added fuel to the fire. The government unable to manage fund to accomplish this significant project. It ~~will~~ fulfills the needs of million of people.

However, the government will introduce robust political mechanism that bring consensus between federation and provinces to accomplish the pending projects and new ones.

Furthermore, it is necessary to ~~for the government to start~~ a ~~countrywide~~ water campaign.

Most of the rural and urban population have no understanding about the conservation of water, because, lack of knowledge.

According to Indus River System Authority, 70% of water is waste across the country. This calculation shows that most of water is wasted during agriculture products and household use. Furthermore, 10% of the population has unable to acquire clean drinking water.

However, "Save Water Campaign" is return again across the country to save water bodies.

Therefore, it is necessary to ~~overcome~~ water shortage in the country. The government must alliance with other private ventures to save water resources across the country.

Moreover, Cross border cooperation is also an important strategy to save water resources. The Indus Water Treaty (1960), between Pakistan and India is a flashpoint, if triggered both of the country toward war in three times. Furthermore, motor water

is a lifeline of Pakistan's  
monetary economy. It fulfills the  
needs of more than millions of  
people. Pakistan's agriculture sector  
heavily dependent on Indus  
water which contribute 83% of  
Pakistan's GPP and engaged 37% of  
labour force. The "War of 1948"  
was creates a lot of economic  
problems to the Pakistani masses.  
The agriculture sector completely  
destroyed because of water shortage.  
However, strong relationship with  
neighboring countries have paved  
the way for economic stability  
and strong water reservations.

last but not the  
least, legal and institutional reforms  
will strengthen the conservation  
of water supply across the country.  
Most of the water leakages  
and irregularities arise due  
to lack of strong regulatory  
reforms. Furthermore, Strong regulatory  
framework keeps strong eyes on  
water bodies across the country.  
For example, climate change programs  
and the National Water Policy  
2018, further strengthen monitory to  
manage the scarce water  
resource in the country.

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However, government level of strategies could not address the issue effectively, therefore, public participation is also important to mitigate water scarcity in the country. First, Water Conservation at home. This is a grass-root level initiative that save the unproductive use of water. According to (IRSA) Sindh and Punjab are facing 50% of water shortages. This estimation present a grim picture of the country related water conservation. For example, Punjab and Sindh are considered the food basket of Pakistan. The shortage of water hampered the economy badly. Furthermore, there were 10% shortage in the production of wheat and rice. These two products fulfill the domestic need and export earning of the country. However, a home conservation of water release the pressure on surface water resources and underground water resources.

Second, responsible agriculture practice save huge amount of water. According to Bureau statistic of Pakistan, 90% of water is used by agriculture sector. Agriculture sector is a backbone

of Pakistani economy, however, the traditional method of cultivation has severe impacts on water. Furthermore, lack of advance agriculture methods and has jeopardised the water resources and diminish the fertility of land.

Israel is the country which cultivate 70% of its agriculture production through drip agriculture system. It has two benefits one, it write in formal manner please save water and the second, it increases the production volume. Furthermore, fertilizer are also an important agriculture sector ingredient. It completely poison the water bodies during irrigation.

This of pollution contribute 90% of water contamination. Lack of proper sewage system in urban areas completely disintegrate the ecological balance. The toxic waste of industries have severe impacts on agriculture sector and marine ecosystem. Furthermore, water pollution has multidimensional affects on both humans and other creatures.

For example, it causes Malnutrition in humans and destroy crops yielding. Additionally, there was no any strict rules and regulation in public domain.

people who heavily use water resources without any conservation. Furthermore, Netherlands is a role model country that strictly save all ~~the~~ its water bodies across the country. Therefore, public awareness regarding water pollution an important step to save water from contamination.

Fourth, it is the first and foremost responsibility of the public to support water policy. without robust implementation of the government policies it is impossible to achieve water abundance country. Ideal citizens are those who obey the state policy in order to achieve prosperity and well-being. So, without strong partnership between the government and the public to address water scarcity is impossible. Therefore, the public needs to understand the water security in the country.

Fifth, grass root level of education is very important to save the humanity from future risk. The natural resources are depleting in a good pace if the government and public does not prefer to grass root level of education the upcoming generation bear the brunt.

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Furthermore, it places the new generation to adopt proactive strategies to overcome the depletion of natural resources, particularly, water.

Community based water management, provides an avenue to local people to share their experiences related to water reservation, agriculture production and the mitigate depletion of natural resources.

However, grassroots level of education and awareness are proactive strategies that overcome the future scarcity of water.

In a nut shell, Pakistan has faced acute water shortage, according to United Nation Pakistan has ranked among 23 more water scarce countries. These multidimensional affects of water shortage could be address through strong government and public partnership. Furthermore, the mitigate melting of water resources across the country plunged the country into unmodernized economic formality. Additionally, agriculture sector and domestic sector destroyed 90% of water.

Therefore, it is necessary for both the government and people to implement all national and international level of policies to overcome the water shortage in the country.

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