Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation (PATS) in Punjab

Things to share

- 1. Working with government at scale wider replication of project approaches
- 2. Responding to demand for sanitation through supply side interventions
- 3. Going beyond ODF through the PATS approach, which is both more sustainable and aligned with SDGs

Context

- 1. In 2010, the government mandate for WASH services was devolved to provinces which generally lacked confidence to implement WASH programs. The project supported the Government of Punjab departments of PHED, LG&CDD, Education and Health have been engaged in implementation of the project, improving their abilities to implement WASH programs. WASH Core Groups have been officially created to collectively plan for WASH cross-departmental 'road maps' at provincial and district level.
- 2. To support the provision of safe and reliable drinking water to communities, Government of Punjab has come up with a newly established Saaf Pani Company (Clean Water Company) which includes community social mobilisation and water quality aspects.
- 3. National policies for WASH in Pakistan include community-led approaches to achieve WASH outcomes. However, prior to the project government departments in Punjab lacked experience to actually implement these. Through in the project involvement and evidence generated, these departments have now provided funding for scaled-up programs to replicate project approaches in all 36 districts in the province.



Plan

Pakistan

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- 2.
- 3.



Highlights of the Approach

Improved WASH behaviours: Over 57,000 households and students and teachers in 164 villages are regularly practicing improved WASH behaviours: using toilets, hand washing, treating water.

Improved access to sanitation: Over 57,000 households and students and teachers in 308 schools have, use and hygienically maintain sustainable sanitation and WASH facilities; an additional 45,000 households have basic sanitation facilities.

Improved WASH enabling environment: Led by Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) and Local Government and Community Development Department (LG&CDD) there is now appropriate and sufficient institutional capacity to deliver effective and sustainable WASH services to households and schools. This is being backed by resources with PHED allocating US\$4 in FY2015-16 to PATS in all 36 districts in Punjab and LG&CDD allocating funding to Union Councils and Tehsil Municipal Administrations for WASH behaviour change campaigns.

on a mapping exercise conducted during Trainingg of Trainers of Local Gov

Things to learn

- 1. Regional models being implemented on sanitation beyond ODF
- 2. Experiences of public and private sector engagement in WASH
- 3. Alternative models of working with government and lessons learnt

Let's celebrate!

By the end of Year 3 all 164 villages targeted by the project have achieved ODF status. Government line departments (PHED and LG&CDD) are not only following up these targeted villages to ensure ODF status is sustained, but are also using their own funding to scale-up the program into other villages within the 5 districts covered by the project, pursuing a first 'ODF District'.





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