SDGs Citizens' Watch Pakistan Program - Dossier

March, 2020

SDGs Citizens' Scorecard

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March, 2020

Implemented by

Awaz Foundation Pakistan
Awaz CDS
Centre for Development Services

pda
For Governance and Accountability
Working together on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Supported by

VSO

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AJ & K	Azad Jammu & Kashmir
ADA	Asia Development Alliance
ADO	Area Development Organization
ADN	Asia Democracy Network
A4SD	Action for Sustainable Development
APSD	Asia CSOs Partnership for Sustainable Development
AwazCDS	Awaz Centre for Development Services
CBM	CBM- Christoffel –Blinde-Mission
CE	Chief Executive
CLM	Citizen-led monitoring
AGNA	Affinity Group of National Associations
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
GB	Gilgit Baltistan
GCAP	Global Call to Action Against Poverty
ICDI	Integrated Community Development Initiative
ICT	Islamabad Capital Territory
LRF	Legal Rights Forum
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MPCHS	Multi Professional Cooperative Housing Society
NCHR	National Commission on Human Rights
NCRC	National Commission on the Rights of the Child
NCSW	National Commission on the Status of Women
PDA	Pakistan Development Alliance
PIPS	Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services
PCHR	Parliamentarians Commission for Human Rights
PCSWs	Provincial Commissions on the Status of Women
PCQE	Pakistan Coalition for Quality Education
PSDPs	Public Sector Development Programs
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement
PWDs	Person with Disabilities

Acronyms

SCWP	SDGs Citizens' Watch Pakistan
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TAP	Transparency Accountability and Participation
TGs	Transgender
UN	United Nation's
UN ECOSOC	United Nation's Economic & Social Council
UN HLPF	United Nation's High Level Political Forum
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VNR	Voluntary National Review
VSO	Voluntary Service Overseas
WESS	Water Environment & Sanitation Society

Acronyms

Preface

Pakistan's response towards its own commitments at global level regarding socio-economic development and political empowerment of its citizens are often not fulfilled at the first place therefore the citizens' confidence and trust on state institutions is weakening day by day. Since the failure in achieving these commitments do not have any major political implications due to the lack of awareness in masses, therefore the attention as well as investment on these commitments are not set as priorities. Global community is often made satisfied on the progress of these commitments with irrational and tactical excuses. Whereas some of the reasons are really based on logic like in case of Millennium Development Goals (2000-2015) it was said that most of them were not achieved due to war against terror (2000) deadly earthquake (2005) and devastating floods (2010 & 2014). However, the public opinion on the failure of these commitments including MDGs was neither sought by global community nor by the state institutions and civil society organizations. CSOs perspective on the failure of MDGs in response to the final report of Planning Commission of Pakistan was published by AwazCDS/ Pakistan Development Alliance while engaging only with well-informed citizens of Pakistan.

In order to make sure the inculcation and translation of global commitments in to the national priority agendas of the political fraternity as well as state institutions, sensitization of masses and their engagements in accountability processes at home is a must strategy and should be strictly adopted by all. Therefore, AwazCDS/Pakistan Development Alliance always tried to conceive and implement citizens' centric initiatives. SDGs Citizens' Watch Pakistan (SCWP) Program was the outcome of Citizens' Led Mechanism for Voluntary National Review in Pakistan that has generated Citizens' Voices on Pakistan's first VNR process and progress on SDGs and was presented at United Nation's High Level Political Forum in July 2019.

In continuation of such efforts SDGs Citizens' Scorecard was launched across the country. Citizens' Scorecard is known as the most effective means of citizens' engagement for better governance and accountability. Therefore, we decided to use this tool to have better understanding and perception of citizens of Pakistan on the progress of SDGs after the completion of almost first five years of our commitment on agenda 2030 for social transformation. The SDGs Citizens' Dossier is comprised of results attributed from country's first ever SDGs Citizens' Scorecard. This Dossier is a remarkable resource for Parliamentarians, policy makers, academics, private sector and CSOs. The UN agencies and other global and regional institutions and alliances may also refer to this document to have first hand information as well as citizens' voices on the compliance and progress on commitments made by governments. Details of this SDGs Citizens' Dossier are also available at SDGs Citizens' Dashboard @ http://sdgscitizenscorecard.pda.net.pk/

Please feel free to use and refer this resourceful booklet and online dashboard. Please contact us in case you have any feedback or suggestions for further improvements in our work

With immense regards

Zia ur Rehman
Founder & Chief Executive |AwazCDS-Pakistan| www.awazcds.org.pk

National Convener| Pakistan Development Alliance | www.pda.net.pk

Acknowledgements

Finally, all our appreciations are for VSO Pakistan and UK Aid as without their generous financial support the whole intervention would not have been possible

Thanks and regards

On behalf of Pakistan Development Alliance

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Ume-Laila Azhar
Provincial Co-Chair PDA/ CE – Home Net Pakistan, Lahore – Punjab Province
Muhammad Tahir Malik
Provincial Co-Chair PDA / CE – Legal Rights Forum, Karachi – Sindh

MESSAGES

Mr. Riaz Khan Fatyana
Convener National Parliamentary Task Force on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
National Assembly of Pakistan

Pakistan has wholly endorsed the UN Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development Goals and aims to be on rise amongst other successful countries. The priorities of the current Task Force are in line with the SDGs targets and are earnestly working to be on the right track. Pakistan takes great pride in its first around the world, state of the art Parliamentary Secretariat on SDGs, actively engaged to promote SDGs related business in the House.

In light of the current on-going novel COVID-19, it is essential to remember that Parliamentarians are at the forefront of the fight to prevent, slow the spread, and mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 on society and our economy. To successfully carry out our responsibilities, legislators must engage with those we represent by understanding and moderating public concerns by ensuring delivery of resources to those in need.

We, as Parliamentarians play a key role in bridging society with the Executive. Parliamentarians can play vital roles in their respective constituencies and work for its progression. With the expected economic repercussion, alongside other indicators, SDG-1 (No Poverty) and SDG-2 (Zero Hunger) indicators are surely to fallout.

Given the destruction caused by the Pandemic, the need for constituency-wise data is critical. The new strategy of National Parliamentary Task Force on SDGs is based on 4 principles: monitoring, coordination efforts at constituency level, outreach & awareness, and inclusivity of all. It is essential to realize that we as Parliamentarians must catalyze our efforts for the development of constituency-wise, comparable data scorecards for each priority area. In order to evaluate and monitor the overall development framework of Pakistan and enable the Task Force Members to push for effective and informed legislation and oversight, it is very much needed.

SDGs are meant to address challenges and the universal need for development that works for all. No doubt, it is an uphill work but we need to join hands, take up the sustainable development agenda and work in harmony towards achieving national development.

Mr. Hashim Bilal
Country Director,
Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO-Pakistan)

VSO strives to support the government of Pakistan in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals through its different interventions in Pakistan. We have been working with range of stakeholders including Planning and Development Commission of Government of Pakistan, SDG task forces at national and provincial level, National Commission on Human Rights and civil society organizations to achieve the goal of sustainable peace, prosperity, social inclusion, and equality.

VSO's Social accountability is a process of change that empowers poor and marginalized people to lead their own development by exercising voice, claiming rights and holding those in power to account. Citizen-led monitoring (CLM) is an integral part of social accountability programming. Essentially, CLM allows citizens to take control of their own evidence and information and use it to exert influence over institutions that affect their lives.

Since adoption of 2030 SDGs agenda, VSO Pakistan worked for the sensitization and implementation of SDGs through its thematic priority areas with a special focus on SDGs implementation through its intervention keeping in view the challenges related to governance and accountability. In 2018 VSO supported AwazCDS-Pakistan to conduct a country wide SDGs gap assessment titled "Where Pakistan stands on implementation of SDGs 2018". The assessment was carried out with the support of national, provincial and district level partners and civil society organizations working under Pakistan Development Alliance. This assessment provided information regarding accomplishment and challenges on SDGs. On the basis of this assessment VSO supported the process of Voluntary National review (VNR) in 2019 through AwazCDS-Pakistan and PDA. The purpose of VNR is to observe the process which helps to take stock of imitates by government as well as assess progress and shortcomings in implementation of SDGs target and indicators. The process helped to expand the VNR at the local level and capture key findings which would not only add value to VNR process but set foundation for further engagements.

This year Under the CLM programme VSO Pakistan technically and financially supported the project 'Citizens Watch Pakistan" conceived implemented by its partner AwazCDS through member organization of Pakistan Development Alliance (PDA). The Citizen Watch Pakistan project is a blend of social accountability and risk management for measuring SDGs implementation processes and progress by ensuring capacity building and inclusion of citizens' including young volunteers, local government representatives, key decision makers, civil society organisations and Parliamentarians.

This Dossier represents the data gathered through the citizens' scorecards in the form of SDGs ranking in terms of progress in different provinces/regions and districts, which is released to hold key stakeholders including parliamentarians and government authorities to account. The citizens scorecard has been developed through a rigorous consultative process which included Parliamentarians, VSO Pakistan and global teams and civil society organization and the process was led by AwazCDS Pakistan. The rankings of SDGs in different Provinces/regions and district as per the progress are also available for public viewing through the online SDGs Citizens' Watch Dashboard. The findings of this report will not only help VSO's future programming and we will continue supporting the government of Pakistan but it will also guide other stakeholders to design programmes that will help in achieving the goal of sustainable development in Pakistan.

VSO appreciates and recognizes the efforts of AwazCDS Pakistan & support provided by the National, provincial and regional SDGs task forces, Planning and Development Commission of Pakistan, Parliamentarians Commission on Human Rights, VSO global and country team, civil society organizations and Pakistan Development Alliance as without their consistent support, commitment and hard work the process of citizens scorecard could not be accomplished.

Mr.Muhammad Shafique Chaudhry
Executive Director
Parliamentarians Commission for Human Rights

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development enshrines 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets to be achieved by 2030. These 17 SDGs are non-binding in nature but they symbolize an unprecedented opportunity to set the world on a sustainable course and ensure a life of dignity for all. Inclusion is at the core of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. They pledge to "leave no one behind" but also "to reach the furthest behind first".

The Agenda 2030 identifies common citizens as co-implementers, not just beneficiaries. If they are to fulfill this role, new approaches to development are needed that empower communities and promote their engagement. With its slogan "Think Global, Act Local," the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development elevates grassroots engagement in development to a new level of importance. True to this slogan, the Agenda's goals and indicators have been carefully fashioned to promote a comprehensive, integrated, inclusive outreach.

With the mandate received from communities in their respective constituencies, Parliamentarians as public representatives are committed to play a leadership role in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. Clearly, local communities are the ultimate beneficiaries of the 2030 Agenda, which targets them through the composition of the SDGs. The Agenda goes a step further by identifying communities as co-implementers rather than simply beneficiaries. For example, Goal 17 on Global Partnerships for Sustainable Development – specifically 17.16 and 17.17 on multi-stakeholder partnerships – stipulates the inclusion of communities through partnerships with civil society; Goal 6b directly references the participation of communities in improving water and sanitation; Goal 11.3 promotes civil society participation in urban planning and city management. The Agenda also includes indicators to measure these goals. Including the grassroots community level in development implementation makes it appear simplistically attainable

Parliamentarians Commission for Human Rights in partnership with Awaz CDS, VSO and PDA has been highly successful at fostering community-level engagement through an approach which involves the awareness of the local communities, the potential to support the monitoring and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. Essentially this brings about a shift in how citizens are viewed within the development context.

This initiative of Developing "Citizens Scorecard" is infact unique and unprecedented in our national history to engage citizens in development process in such scientific and technical manner. I must appreciate whole project team especially Mr. Zia Ur Rehman of AwazCDs for leading this very important research and demonstrating the mature and reinforcing relationship of Civil Society organisations, Parliament and Government in ensuring "Development for All".

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

Since the adoption of 2030 Agenda for sustainable development including SDGs by UN in September 2015, the government of Pakistan and the national Parliament also recognized the importance of SDGs and adopted them as national agenda for sustainable development in Pakistan. Pakistan has already taken some affirmative actions by establishing Parliamentary Task Forces, SDG Secretariats at National, Provincial and regional level and approving national and provincial priority frameworks. However, the subsequent assessments carried out by AwazCDS-Pakistan including Where Pakistan Stands on SDGs in 2018? & 'Citizens Voices on Voluntary National Review of SDGs in 2019 revealed that majority of people as well as stakeholders like parliamentarians, government officials and media at large, lack information and awareness regarding SDGs. Therefore, the efforts being made by the government and other related stakeholders for the achievement of SDGs at various levels also lack inclusion, participation of the citizens' as well as social accountability processes. In order to ensure better governance and accountability of state led institutions and programs responsible for the implementation of SDGs at various levels, **"The SDGs Citizens' Watch Pakistan (SCWP) Program"**, was conceived by AwazCDS-Pakistan to bridge the gap between policy makers, implementers and civil society actors. The program also helped us to identify the risks and challenges of social and economic stresses in achievement of SDGs in Pakistan. The SCWP followed the core approaches regarding social accountability, resilience and social inclusion. The SCWP ensured the engagement of citizens for holding peoples' representatives, governments and other stakeholders in to account through social accountability mechanisms like SDGs **Citizens' Scorecards**. The program was implemented in collaboration with provincial & district lead organizations, Parliamentarians, volunteers, representing Pakistan Development Alliance, Parliamentarians Commission for Human Rights and Parliamentary Task Forces on SDGs at national and provincial/regional levels. The program was funded by Voluntary Service Overseas-VSO-Pakistan. **SDGs Citizens' Scorecard** was launched in the 14 districts across Pakistan.

The SDGs Citizens' Scorecard is a beneficiary centric tool to track and measure the progress and challenges in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Government and CSOs in Pakistan are already well aware regarding the importance of Citizens' Scorecard and its impacts on policy reforms, strategy formulation, identifying priorities & missing links as well as opportunities, tracking progress & operational gaps, performance measurements, creating healthy competitions etc. The Citizens' Scorecard also encourages good governance and better management as well as accountability policies, processes and practices through stories of success and failures. Pakistan Poverty Scorecard is being used for the identification of beneficiaries under Benazir Income Support Program (BISP) and Ehsaas Emergency Cash Grants. However, no Scorecard for other socio-economic and political perceptions of masses has ever been introduced. **This is the first ever Citizens' Scorecard on SDGs launched by AwazCDS/Pakistan Development Alliance and its partners across the country.** Initially we have selected five goals i.e. good health and well-being health (SDG3), quality education (SDG4), gender equality (SDG5), reduced inequalities (SDG10) and peace Justice & strong institutions (SDG16). All together 18 targets are selected considering aforementioned 5 goals. Most of the targets are selected considering the government's priority targets and indicators as mentioned in their national and provincial priority frameworks. A survey tool comprised of 128 questions was developed by a group of national experts comprised of representatives from National Human Rights Institutions, Parliamentary Task Forces, SDGs Support Units as well as INGOs and CSOs. The scope of the Scorecard was defined around different dimensions of related targets and indicators considering the factors regarding accessibility, affordability, quantity and

1.1 Process & Methodology

The SDGs Citizens Scorecard is designed to document the perception of the citizens with regard to the progress on SDGs in Pakistan. This survey evaluates gaps and areas of improvement related to services of different social sector institutions as identified by the general masses representing different socio economic, cultural,

educational status and geographical areas of Pakistan. This assessment also facilitates the process to identify the specific needs of the community to be considered at priority in the future interventions by the state & society. The findings of the assessment further facilitate legislatures and policy makers to work on new legislations and policy level reforms required for the achievement of SDGs.

1.2 Scope of SDGs Citizens' Scorecard

AwazCDS-Pakistan/ Pakistan Development Alliance have adopted consultative processes at different level for the designing of the SDGs Citizens' Scorecard. These consultations provided very comprehensive and broad guidelines for defining the scope of the SDGs Citizens Scorecard questionnaire. In order to seek the guidance and support of various stakeholders and key experts, AwazCDS-Pakistan has formed a National Working Group (NWG) for the technical inputs which were required to determine the course of the scorecard. This working group was comprised of representatives from SDGs support Unit- Planning Commission of Pakistan, Parliamentarians Commission for Human Rights (PCHR), and INGOs like VSO-Pakistan, & CBM - Christoffel –Blinde-Mission, Sightsavers and different alliances like SDGs Academy, Pakistan Coalition for Quality Education (PCQE), Pakistan Development Alliance etc. (**Annexure I**).

AwazCDS Pakistan has taken into consideration the targets under government's National & Provincial Priority Frameworks, while developing the initial draft of the Citizens' Scorecard. As per the guidelines of the National Priority Framework, 02-03 targets are selected from each goal with the consultation of experts from National Working Group. All the questions of the SDGs Scorecard are designed in 04 dimensions as set by the National Working Group around the factors related to **Accessibility, Affordability, Quantity and Quality**.

The detail of the selected SDGs and their respective targets are as below,

Sr.#	SDGs Goal	Target
1	**Goal 3: Good Health and Well Being**	**Target 3.1:** Reduce the maternal mortality ratio
		Target 3.2: End preventable deaths of newborns and children under age of 5
		Target 3.8: Coverage of Essential Health Services
2	**Goal 4: Quality Education**	**Target 4.5:** Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
		Target 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
3	**Goal 05: Gender Equality**	**Target 5.2:** eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

		Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage
		Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
4	**Goal 10: Reduced inequalities**	**Target 10.1:** Progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
		Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
		Target 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
5	**Goal 16: Peace Justice and Strong Institutions**	**Target 16.1:** Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
		Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
		Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
		Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
		Target 16.7: Eensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
		Target 16.9: 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
		Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

AwazCDS/ PDA National Secretariat team took the lead role in the development of 1st draft of the SDGs Citizens' Scorecard which was further discussed and shared with the Pakistan Development Alliance Partners representing 14 selected Districts (**Table A**). After incorporating the feedback of the PDA member organization another national level meeting was organized with members of National Working Group to review and finalized SDGs Citizens Scorecard. National SDG Unit working under the aegis of Planning Commission of Pakistan and UNDP shared their precious inputs to improve questionnaire in the light of government perspective and set scopes of SDGs Scorecard. Sightsavers Pakistan shared their exquisite response in improving the questionnaire with the perspective and priorities of people living with disabilities. AwazCDS-Pakistan's Umang program champions and Pakistan Coalition of Quality Education

(PCQE) gave their inputs regarding the girl's right to quality secondary educations to improve goal 4 related questions. AwazCDS-Pakistan's Ujala network contributed in the development of questionnaire as per the gender lens considering the selected targets under goal 05, goal 10 and goal 16. Special consideration was also given to the needs of transgender community while developing the questionnaire around these goals and their selected targets. The questionnaire was also shared with the representatives of the SDGs National, Provincial and Regional Task Forces for their in puts before the launch. The final SDGs Citizens Scorecards (**English Version** & **Urdu Versions**) are available at http://sdgscitizenscorecard.pda.net.pk/score-card-tool/.

The results of the score card are reflected by traffic lights as decided by the National Working Group. Options are given against various questions considering the nature of questions.

- **Green** (Yes, on track/ Satisfied/ complete information/ understanding is there/ positive measures are taken)

- **Yellow** (Little bit information is available/ Somehow satisfied/ somehow people understand / few measures are taken)

- **Red:** (No information/ no understating/ unsatisfied/ no measures taken)

1.3 Respondents of the Scorecard:

An inclusive approach was adopted to record the responses of conveniently selected 1400 individuals @100 per district therefore special consideration was ensured for the gender balanced participation and representation of the marginalized groups i.e. PWDs, TGs and religious minorities. The respondents of the scorecards were further divided into different categories as per the below details considering gender parity i.e. 50% male and 50% females in the categories other than transgender community. Transgender representatives were not categorized as he-males or she-males

- Youth (22 participants randomly selected from district – aged between 15-29 years

- People living with disabilities – 16 participants

- Religious minorities – Christians, Sikhs, Scheduled caste, Dalit etc.- 6 participants

- Community leaders' /community members -20 participants –

- 06 Farmers, 06 District Governments/ local govt. representatives, 06 media personals, 06 academia, 06 transgender and 06 civi l societies

1.4 Execution of Field Work:

The field work was executed in 14 selected districts by following the convenient sampling method and 100 respondents per district were approached in person. The responses of the SDGs Scorecard are received up to the satisfaction level of team. **Table A** shares the details of the selected districts and organizations executed the field work.

Table A:

Sr.#	Name of the Organizations Executed the Field Work	District	# Score Cards filled
Islamabad Capital Territory			
1.	Minority Protection Trust	Islamabad	100
2.	Society for Sustainable Development	Rawalpindi	100
Azad Jammu & Kashmir			
3.	Area Development organization	Muzaffarabad	100
4.	Sustainable Development Organization	Mirpur	100
Balochistan			
5.	Water environment and Sanitation Society	Quetta	100
6.	Waseela Development Organization	Ziarat	100
Gilgit Baltistan			
7.	Al Khidmat Foundation	Gilgit	100
8.	Korakram Area Development Organization	Hunza	100
Khyber Pakhtunkhaw			
9.	Integrated Community Development Initiative	Peshawar	100
10.	Khpal Kore Organization	Mardan	100
Punjab			
11.	HomeNet Pakistan	Lahore	100
12.	Neelab Children & Women Development Council	Rajanpur	100
Sindh			
13.	Legal Rights Forum	Karachi	100
14.	District Development Association Tharparkar	Tharparkar	100
Total Questionnaires			1400

1.5 Data Analysis:

AwazCDS/ Pakistan Development Alliance have engaged an expert data analyst for the analysis of the SDGs Citizens Scorecard. The dedicated team of the consultant has entered the data in CSPro software and the analysis was further carefully and critically reviewed by the AwazCDS-Pakistan team along with the members of National Working Group.

1.6 SDGs Citizens Scorecard Respondents –Analysis of Basic Information:

The provincial and regional representation of the survey respondents and their segregated data is categorized on the basis of gender, age, household income, and education level depicted in the below graphs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 separately.

1.6.1 Categorization of Respondents:

As mentioned earlier different categories of respondents were engaged in the SDGs citizens' scorecard assessment. Out of 1400 total respondents there were (308) 22 % youth, (294) 21 % community leaders or community influential, (182) 13 % person with disability, (112) 8 % religious minorities, (66) 4.8% transgender community represented their respective constituencies as reflected in the Graph1.

Furthermore, the (84) 6% representation of each category including farmers, media personals, civil society organizations, academia, and district government.

Graph1: Categorization of Respondents

Legend:
- Civil society
- Media personals
- Farmers
- Youth
- Religious minorities
- Academia
- District Government/ local govt. representatives
- Community leaders/community members
- TGs
- PWD
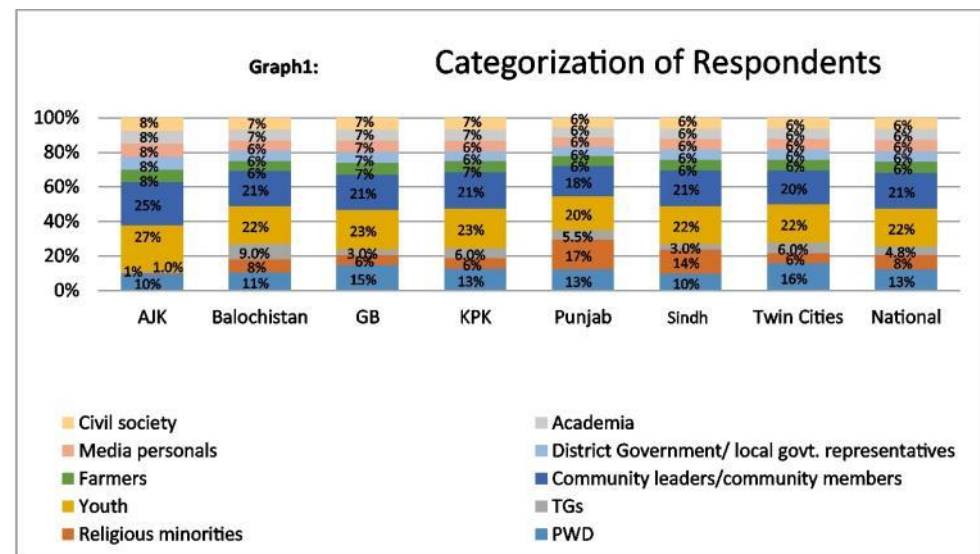
1.6.2 Gender wise representation of Respondents:

As per the methodology responses of 47% men, 47% women and 6% transgender were required however **Graph 2** shows that overall (724)51.7 % men, (610) 43.6 % women and (66) 4.8% transgender were able to respond from 14 districts of Pakistan. There was a gender balanced representation of respondents from Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Balochistan. Whereas more men 65.5 % from Sindh, 48% from twin cities, 52.5 % from Gilgit Baltistan region and 56 % from AJ & K were engaged. This is also pertinent to mention here that there was 9 % representation of transgender community in Balochistan which is high as compared to the other provinces and regions i.e. 1 % from A J & K region, 3 % from Sindh Province and GB region respectively, 5.5 % from Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and 6 % from twin cities of Islamabad & Rawalpindi.

Graph 2: Gender wsie representation of Respondents

Legend: Male, Female, Transgender
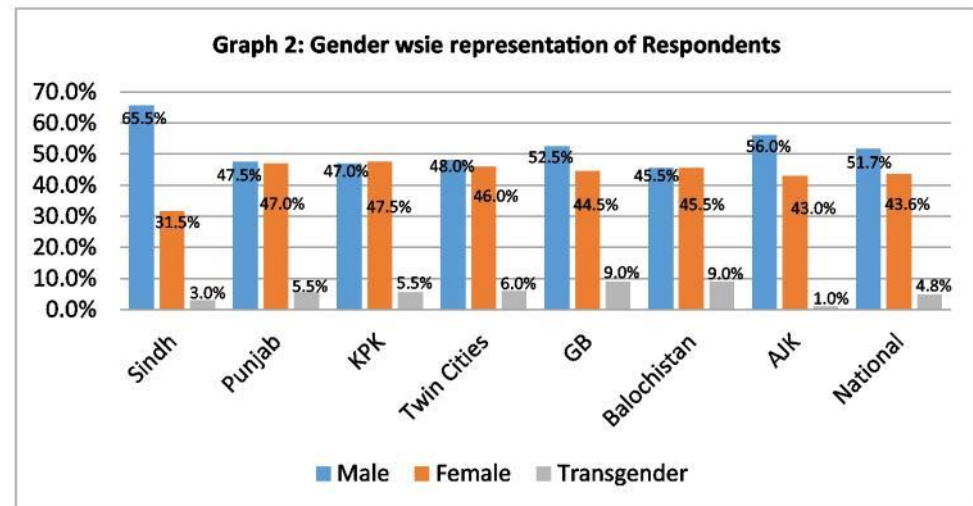
1.6.3 Age wise representation:

Graph 03: reflects that over-all 51.5 % of the respondents were representing youth between the age of 15 to 29 years, 34.4 % respondents were young adults between 30 to 45 years, 12.1 % respondents were middle adults between 46 to 60 years of age and only 1.9 % respondents were old adults 60 years and above. As a whole in all provinces and regions there were more youth and young adults' representation as compared to middle and old adults. The representation of youth and young adults is exceptionally high i.e.94 % of the total respondents. This may be due to the reasons that most of the middle and old adults were not willing to respond to citizens' scorecard on SDGs and another reason may be that the population of young people is higher as compared to elderly i.e 65% population of Pakistan is less than 29 years. The representation of middle and old adults in Sindh province is fairly better than the other regions and provinces i.e. 20%.

Graph3: Age of Respondents
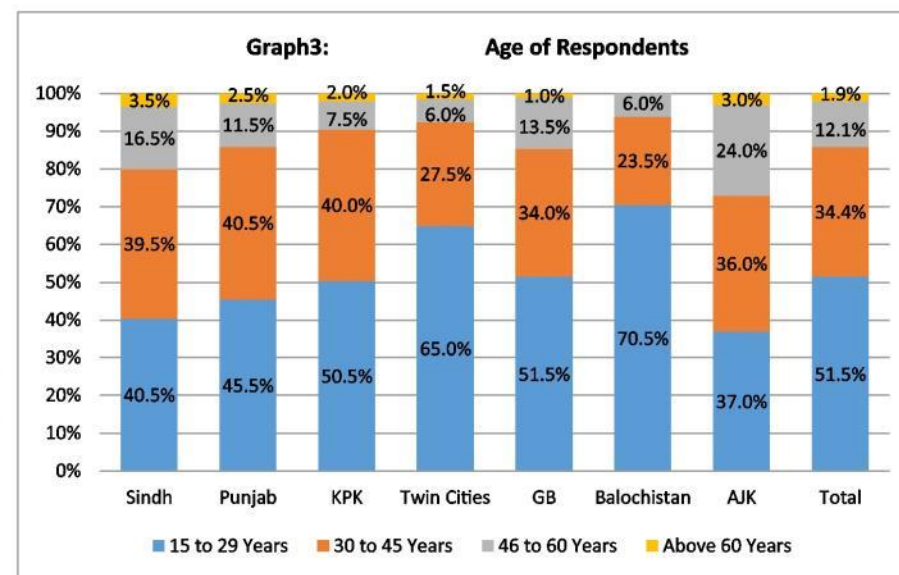
1.6.4 Monthly Household Income of Respondents

Graph4 segregates the household income level categories of the respondents and there were 05 categories defined as (I) Poor Income:less than PKRs 25000/- (II) Lower Income: PKRs 25000-50000 (III) Middle Income: PKRs 50000-75000 (IV) High Income: PKRs 75000-100000, (V) Very High Income: more than 100000 and (VI) no response. There were high number of respondents around 27.5% from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and 17% from Balochistan who did not selected their income category probably they might have been very poor or daily wagers and /or they choose not to share their income slabs. The graph 4 indicates 47.2 % of the respondents were from poor income group, 23 % respondents were from lower income group, 7.4 % were from middle income group 2.9 % were from high income group, 3.5 % from very high income group. In nutshell almost 70% respondents of all the provinces and regions were from poor and lower income groups.

Graph4: Monthly HHs Income of Respondents
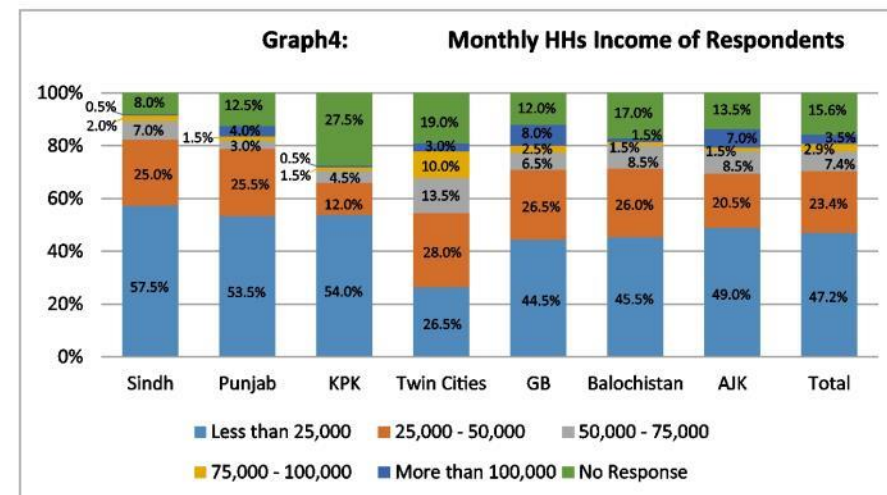
1.6.5 Education Status of Respondents:

Graph 05 reveals the education status of the respondents of the SDGs scorecard. Over-all 37.5 % respondent were having less than secondary level education, 34.9 % respondents were graduate, 19.7 % respondents have attained post-graduation level education and 7.9 % respondents have not shared their education status. Probably they may be illiterate. In addition to this, the percentage of respondents having less than secondary level of education is very high in some provinces like Balochistan 51.5 %, Sindh 50% and Punjab 46.5 %.

Graph5:   Education Status of Respondents
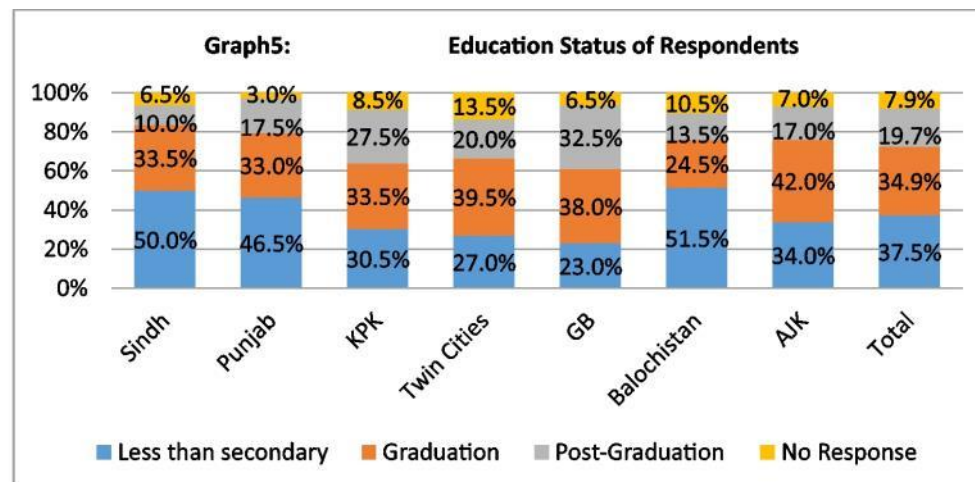
1.7 Challenges and Limitations:

AwazCDS and its provincial and district partner organizations have made the scorecard field execution as thorough as possible and ensured all possible measures to minimize the risk of any unexpected hurdle. However, following were the challenges and limitations.

- In few Districts marginalized groups were not available i.e. Transgender community was not found in Ziarat and Hunza. Further to this religious minority was also not available in the whole district of Rajan Pur. In this scenario the target of Ziarat, Hunza and Rajan Pur was shifted to other district of the same province / region i.e. Quetta, Gilgit and Lahore respectively.

- Due to the limited funding of the program goals, targets, indicators and districts were selected considering the willingness, convenience and presence of partner organizations for the execution of citizens' scorecard.

- Inter district and inter provincial/regional ranking and/or comparison was not possible in the SDGs ranking chapter because the scorecard methodology or execution was not designed for the said purpose. Only intra-provincial/regional and intra-district ranking of selected districts and provinces / regions were determined through the results of the citizens' scorecard.

CITIZENS' PRIORITY SDGS

Citizens' Priority SDGs

In order to measure the perception of the respondents for categorization of the priority SDGs the respondents were asked 1400 respondents to select top three priority SDGs as per their need, understanding and context. Since every respondent selected three priority SDGs therefore 4200 responses were counted and the results are analyzed on the basis of multiple responses as mentioned in **Graph 6.** It highlights that majority of the respondents i.e. 891(63.6%) ranked **SDGs 4**(quality education) as the top priority, 826(59%) respondents approved **SDGs 1**(no poverty) as 2nd priority and 771(55%) respondents ranked SDGs 3(good health & wellbeing) as 3rd priority area. Other amongst the top ten priorities by citizens also include SDG 16(peace, justice & strong institutions), SDG 6 (clean water & sanitation), SDG 8(decent work & economic growth), SDG2 (zero hunger), SDGs5(gender equality), SDG10(reduced inequalities) and SDG7(affordable &clean energy). Ironically, economic and gender based inequalities (SDG5&10) have been given less importance by the majority of people whereas social & political inequalities (SDG1,3,4 and 16) are among the top selections of people that require immediate attentions of state institutions and society at large.

Graph6: Citizens' Priority Goals

Goal	Value
Quality Education	891
	826
Good Health and Well-being	771
	381
Clean Water and Sanitation	304
	288
Zero Hunger	252
	125
Reduced Inequality	93
	76
Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	39
	36
Life on Land	33
	28
Responsible Consumption and...	23
	18
Life Below Water	16
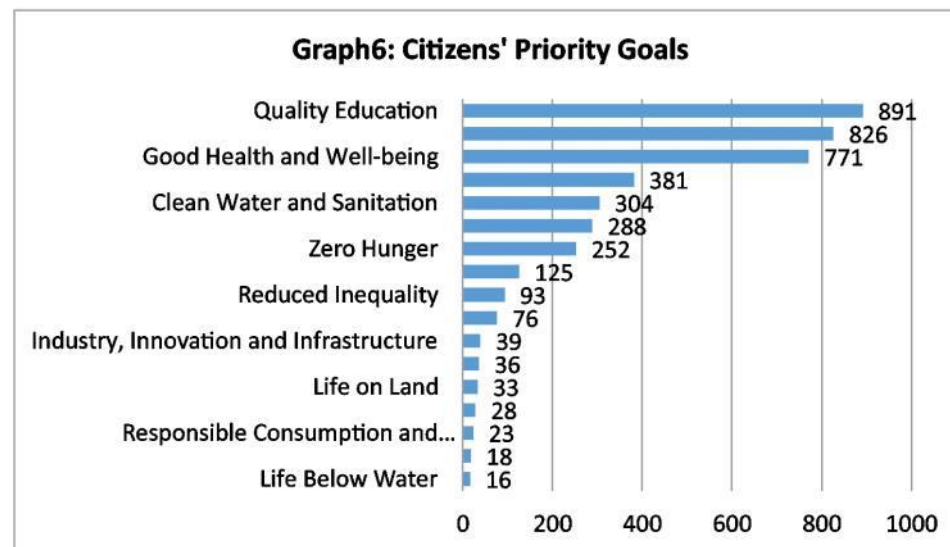
2.1 Priority SDGs by Different Genders:

Graph 7, depicts top three priority SDGs goals selected by male, female and transgender respondents. Out of 724 male respondents 484 (67%) opted to select SDG4 (quality education) as the top most priority whereas 427 male respondents (59%) opted to select SDG1 (no poverty) as the second most top priority goal. 416 male respondents (57%) considered SDG3 (good health & well-being) as the third most important goal.

Out of 610 female respondents 387 (63%) considered SDG4 (quality education) as top priority 375 (61%) selected SDG1 (no poverty) as second top most priority and 333 (54%) female respondents opted for SDG3 (good health & well-being) as third top most priority followed by SDG16 (peace,
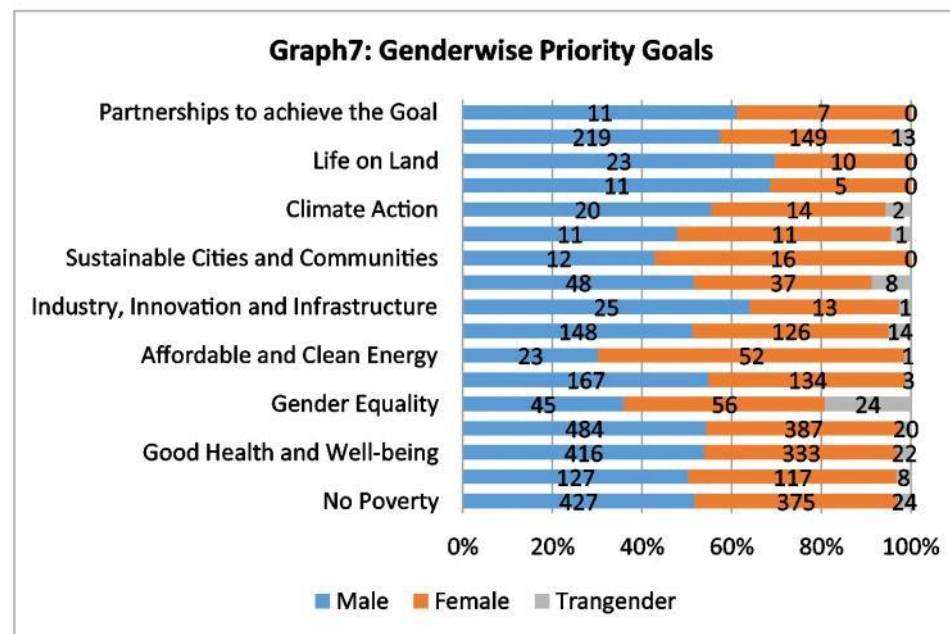
Graph7: Genderwise Priority Goals

Goal	Male	Female	Transgender
Partnerships to achieve the Goal	11	7	0
	219	149	13
Life on Land	23	10	0
	11	5	0
Climate Action	20	14	2
	11	11	1
Sustainable Cities and Communities	12	16	0
	48	37	8
Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	25	13	1
	148	126	14
Affordable and Clean Energy	23	52	1
	167	134	3
Gender Equality	45	56	24
	484	387	20
Good Health and Well-being	416	333	22
	127	117	8
No Poverty	427	375	24

■ Male ■ Female ■ Trangender

justice & strong institutions), SDG6 (clean water & sanitation), SDG8 (decent work & economic growth) and SDG 2(zero hunger).

Out of 66 transgender people 24(36%) considered SDG5 (gender equality) and SDG4 (quality education) as the top most priority goals. Whereas 22(33%) transgender people opted for SDG3 (good health & well-being) as second top most priority goal. 20(30%) transgender people gave third priority to SDG4 (quality education) followed by SDG8 (decent work & economic growth) and SDG16 (peace, justice & strong institutions).

2.2 Priority SDGs by Different Provinces & Regions:

Graph 08 reflects the priorities set by the respondents from different provinces and regions.

A J & K: Out of total 200 respondents from Azad State of Jammu & Kashmir 140 (70%) respondents have selected SDG1 (no poverty) as top most priority SDG. Whereas, 128 (64%) respondents opted SDG4 (quality education) as second priority and 111 (55.5%) respondents selected SDG3 (good health & well-being) as third top most priority goal followed by SDG 8(decent work & economic growth), SDG16 (peace, justice & strong institutions) and SDG2 (no poverty).

Balochistan: Out of total 200 respondents from Balochistan 150 (75%) respondents have selected SDG4 (quality education) as top most priority SDG. Whereas, 131 (65.5%) respondents opted SDG3 (good health & well-being) as second top most priority and 88 (44%) respondents selected SDG1 (no poverty) as third top most priority goal followed by SDG16 (peace, justice & strong institutions), SDG6 (clean water & sanitation) and SDG5(gender equality).

Graph8: Provincewise Priority Goals
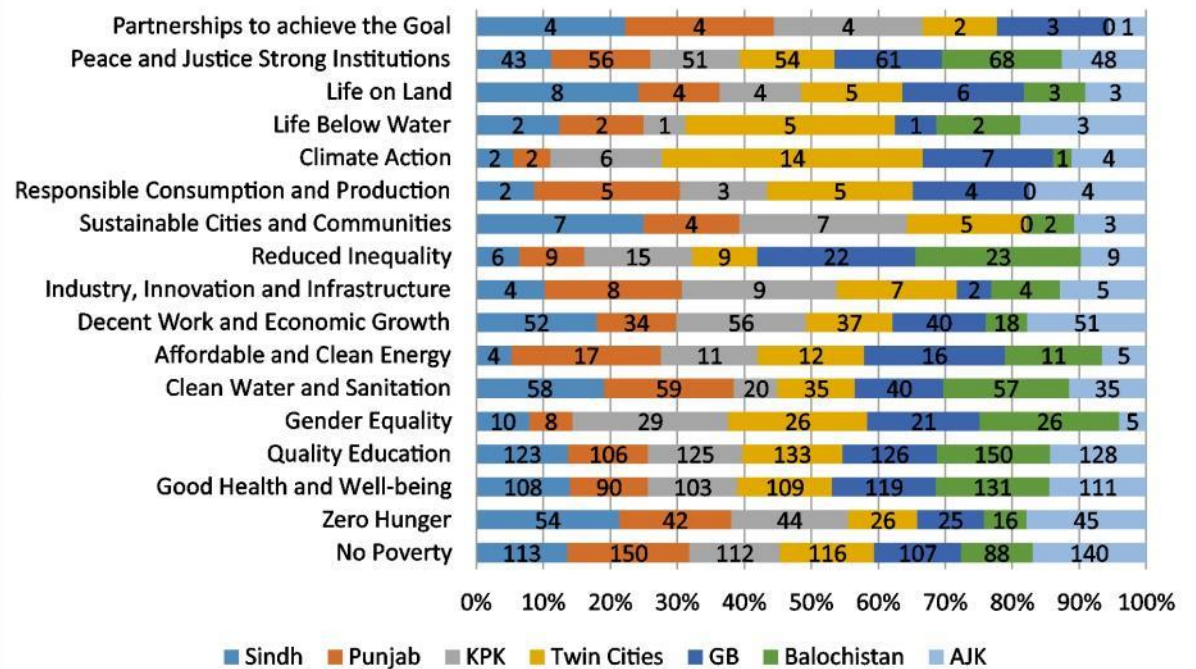
Gilgit Baltistan: Out of total 200 respondents from Gilgit Baltistan region 126 (63%) respondents have selected SDG4(quality education) as top most priority SDG. Whereas, 119 (59.5%) respondents opted SDG3(good health & well-being) as second priority and 107 (53.5%) respondents selected SDG1(no poverty) as third top most priority goal followed by SDG16(peace, justice & strong institutions), SDG 8(decent work & economic growth), and SDG6(clean water & sanitation).

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: Out of total 200 respondents Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 125 (62.5%) respondents have selected SDG4(quality education) as top most priority SDG. Whereas, 112 (56%) respondents opted SDG1(no poverty) as second priority and 103 (51.5%) respondents selected SDG3(good health & well-being) as third top most priority goal followed by SDG 8(decent work & economic growth), SDG16(peace, justice & strong institutions), and SDG2(zero hunger).

Punjab: Out of total 200 respondents from Punjab 150 (75%) respondents have selected SDG1(no poverty) as first top most priority SDG. Whereas, 106 (53%) respondents opted SDG4(quality education) as second priority and 90 (45%) respondents selected SDG3(good health & well-being) as third top most priority goal followed by SDG6(clean water & sanitation), SDG16(peace, justice & strong institutions), SDG2(zero hunger)

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Sindh: Out of total 200 respondents from Sindh 123 (61.5%) respondents have selected SDG4(quality education) as top most priority SDG. Whereas, 113 (56.5%) respondents opted SDG1(no poverty) as second priority and 108 (54%) respondents selected SDG3(good health & well-being) as third top most priority goal followed by SDG6(clean water & sanitation), SDG 2(zero hunger) and SDG 8(decent work & economic growth).

Twin Cities: Out of total 200 respondents from Islamabad & Rawalpindi 133 (66.5%) respondents have selected SDG4(quality) as top most priority SDG. Whereas, 116 (58%) respondents opted SDG1(no poverty) as second priority and 109 (54.5%) respondents selected SDG3(good health & well-being) as third top most priority goal followed by SDG16(peace, justice & strong institutions), SDG 8(decent work & economic growth), and SDG 6(clean water & sanitation).

The above analysis as well as the below Table(a) shows that SDG4(quality education) is the top most priority of most of the provinces and regions except Azad Jammu & Kashmir as well as Punjab have opted SDG1(no poverty) as their top most priority. However , overall SDG1(no poverty), SDG3(good health & well-being) and SDG4(quality education) remained the top three priorities with change of sequences among regions and provinces. This is pertinent to mention that SDG5 (gender equality), SDG 10(reduce inequalities), SDG13(climate change) and SDG16(peace, justice and strong institutions) which are normally considered as most chronic issues in Pakistan were also given importance by the citizens' at large. However, the top most priorities are related to civic amenities like health and education. There may be following critical reasons behind these results;

a) most of the people in Pakistan are striving for their basic needs including livelihood, health and education therefore they are not thinking beyond their immediate requirements.

b) most of the people have misconceptions about gender equality, economic equality and their political roles considering the influence of religion and state institutions

c) general public in Pakistan is not aware about the impacts of climate changes and importance of adaptations.

Table (a): Top Ten Citizens' Priority SDGs:

	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3	Priority 4	Priority 5	Priority 6	Priority 7	Priority 8	Priority 9	Priority 10
National	SDG 4	SDG 1	SDG 3	SDG 16	SDG 6	SDG 8	SDG 2	SDG 5	SDG 10	SDG 7
A J & K	SDG 1	SDG 4	SDG 3	SDG 8	SDG 16	SDG 2	SDG 6	SDG 10	SDG 5	SDG7
Balochistan	SDG 4	SDG 3	SDG 1	SDG 16	SDG 6	SDG 5	SDG 10	SDG 2	SDG 7	SDG 9
Gilgit Baltistan	SDG 4	SDG 3	SDG 1	SDG 16	SDG 8	SDG 2	SDG 10	SDG 5	SDG 7	SDG 13
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	SDG 4	SDG 1	SDG 3	SDG 8	SDG 16	SDG 5	SDG 6	SDG 10	SDG 7	SDG 9
Punjab	SDG 1	SDG 4	SDG 3	SDG 6	SDG 16	SDG 2	SDG 8	SDG 7	SDG 10	SDG 5
Sindh	SDG 4	SDG 1	SDG 3	SDG 6	SDG 2	SDG 8	SDG 16	SDG 5	SDG 10	SDG 7
Twin Cities (Islamabad & Rawalpindi)	SDG 4	SDG 1	SDG 3	SDG 16	SDG 8	SDG 6	SDG 5	SDG 2	SDG 13	SDG 7

Federal, provincial and regional governments have yet to finalize their priority frameworks therefore, the priority SDGs selected by the citizens' as mentioned in the Table (a) cannot be compared with those of official priority SDGs. However, if we see the National SDG Framework approved by the last government in March 2018 it shows no big difference in the priorities of government as compared to those of citizens. Government placed SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 4 SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 12, SDG 16 and SDG 17 with certain selected priority targets in the **Category-I** with the understanding that desirable outcome would be achieved in shorter period through immediate policy level reforms and interventions. If we compare it with the top ten citizens' priority SDGs as mentioned in the Table(a), this would be disappointing to learn that government has over looked the need and importance of SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduce inequalities) and SDG 13 (climate action). SDG 1, SDG 5 and SDG 10 are placed in **Category-II** that require relatively longer timeframe and consistent policy support. SDG 13 is placed in **Category-III** that requires major institutional reforms to achieve desired outcome.

According to the UNDP's Multidimensional Poverty Index Report 2019 Pakistan is a country with severe multidimensional poverty as its intensity of deprivation score is 51.7%. Furthermore, the same report mentions that Pakistan's inequality among the poor value is 0.023, which is highest in the south Asian region. Further to this, according to Global Gender Gap Report 2020 Pakistan is ranked at the third-bottom (151st out of 153 countries) across the world with gender parity score 0.564. The situation demands the immediate attentions towards SDG 1, SDG 5 and SDG 10 as resulted in the SDGs Citizens' Priority Index.

This is also pertinent to mention here that Pakistan falls in the first 10 most climate hit countries in the world. Deadly earthquake in 2005 and devastating floods in 2010, 2012 and 2014 had also warned subsequent governments to invest on climate changes for better adaptations as well as for reducing climate change impacts on life and livelihood of people. Now the same has been demanded by the citizens however government and its institutions are not serious in giving immediate attentions to SDG 13.

In nutshell, the government's National Priority Framework on SDGs is once again based on tactical move towards the achievement of SDGs for the purpose of reporting to global community and not based on the priority needs of the people of Pakistan.

SDGS CITIZENS' SCORECARD RESULTS

CHAPTER 3

SDGs Citizens' Scorecard Results

As mentioned in the methodology part (chapter 1) only five top priority goals (SDGs 3, 4, 5, 10 and 16) and some of their related targets were selected for the social audit through citizens' scorecard. One of the other reasons for selecting the aforementioned goals were that they are primarily conceived and developed to address social inequalities (SDG3 & 4), gender inequalities (SDG5), economic inequalities (SDG10) and political inequalities (SDG16). The score is recorded on the basis of selected questions available in the below grid. The questions were developed after a thoughtful process as explicitly explained in the citizens' perception survey methodology. The results are shared through traffic light as green goes for positive perception, yellow goes for mix perception and red goes for negative perception. As mentioned earlier in chapter 1, the citizens' scorecard was executed in 14 district selecting 2 each from Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Balochistan, Gilgit Baltistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh and Twin cities. Mixed group of 100 people from each of the selected districts were requested to answer the scorecard questionnaire in a face to face meeting by trained professionals. Only national level results are shared below however in order to have more details about the results at regional, provincial and district level please follow the link sdgscitizenscorecard.pda.net.pk

Overall 38.45% citizens' were satisfied with a progress on education (SDG4) and 28.90% citizens' were satisfied with a progress on health (SDG3). This shows that a large majority of citizens' i.e. 63% to 70% demand more attentions of governments and other related stakeholders for reduction in **social inequalities** in the country.

Only 28.08% citizens' were satisfied with the progress on gender equality (SDG5) however again more than 70% citizens' expressed their dissatisfaction on rising **gender inequalities** in the country.

Only 21.40% citizens' expressed their satisfaction on reduced inequalities (SDG10) whereas more than 60% citizens' are highly dissatisfied and more than 17% citizens' were somehow dissatisfied on the actions taken by the governments and related authorities in reducing **economic inequalities.**

Only 24.42% citizens' were satisfied with the progress on creating peace, justice and strong institutions however a large majority of over 75% people were dissatisfied with the progress towards peaceful & just society, strong institutions and addressing **political inequalities**.

Since the results of the scorecard are based upon the perceptions of the citizens' regarding the progress on selected SDGs and their respective targets, therefore no further explanations or interfacing of analysis are being provided by the author with this understating that readers/analysts would have their own analysis against each of the scorecard results. A separate chapter of socio-economic and political analysis might have been added in the citizens' dossier against each of the below SDGs and their respective questions.

SDGs Goal - 03

Target 3.1: Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio

Question	Yes	To Some Extent	No
Q3.1.1 Do you have access to qualified health professional in public hospital?	37.5%	32.21%	30.30%
Q3.1. 2. Do you have access to qualified health professional in private hospital?	32.14%	40.43%	27.43%
Q3.1.3. Is govt.?s Mother & Child Health Centre/ BHU/RHC/THQ/DHQ in your area physically accessible for you?	33.57%	40.57%	25.86%
Q3.1.4. Is private Mother & Child Health Care Hospital/ Clinics in your area affordable for you?	42.00%	24.86%	33.14%
Q3.1.5. Is there pre/post-natal medication/vaccination available in MNCH center/ BHU/RHC/THQ/DHQ of your area?	36.29%	29.21%	34.50%
Q3.1.6. Is there pre/post-natal medication available in private health clinic/hospital of your area?	43.21%	31.21%	25.57%
Q3.1.7. Does pre/ post-natal medication in private health clinic/ hospital in your area affordable for you?	42.00%	28.29%	29.71%
Q3.1.8. Do you think that due to lack of access to appropriate health care (post-natal and prenatal), the death of pregnant mothers often occurs?	23.50%	33.14%	43.36%
	47.14%	30.00%	22.86%

Target 3.2: End preventable deaths of newborns and children under age of 5

Question	Yes	To Some Extent	No
Q3.2.1. Do you have access to govt. health facility which provides medical care for the infants?	29.02%	28.72	42.25%
Q3.2.2. Do you have access to private health facility which provides medical care for the infants?	38.57%	30.36%	31.07%
Q3.2.3. Are the govt. health services for the infants in your area affordable?	39.00%	30.29%	30.71%
Q3.2.4. Are the private health services for the infants in your area affordable?	26.43%	36.29%	37.29%
Q3.2.5. Are there immunization vaccines for infants available at MNCH center of your area?	16.64%	34.57%	34.57%
Q3.2.6. Do you have to pay for the vaccination?	55.14%	26.14%	18.71%
Q3.2.7. Do you know about death of any infant at time of birth in your area?	20.71%	18.86%	60.43%
Q3.2.8. Is there medical care available at your MNCH for mal-nourished infants/children?	36.43%	22.43%	41.14%
Q3.2.9. Are the available MNCH centers in your area adequate in number to fulfill health needs of the population?	15.36%	28.36%	56.29%
	12.86%	31.29%	55.86%

Target 3.8: Coverage of Essential Health Services
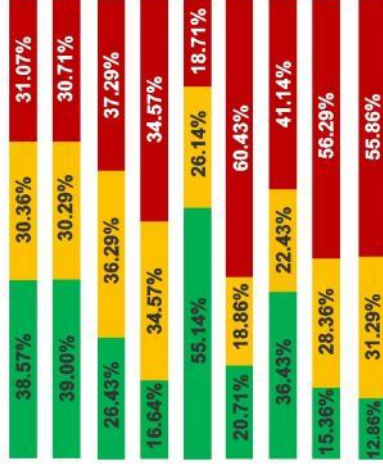
Question	Yes	To Some Extent	No
Q3.8.1. Do you have access to a govt. Basic Health Centre/ RHC/THQ/DHQ or Hospital in your area?	23.54%	35.52%	40.95%
Q3.8.2. Do you have access to a private Hospital or medical facility in your area?	47.57	32.00%	20.43%
Q3.8.3. Are the available govt. basic health care services in your area affordable?	40.14%	35.43%	24.43%
Q3.8.4 Are the available private basic health care services in your area affordable?	29.93%	37.86%	32.21%
Q3.8.5. Are there qualified medical professionals available in govt. BHU/RHC/THQ/DHQ, hospital of your area?	14.57%	38.14%	47.29%
Q3.8.6. Are there qualified medical professionals available in private clinic /hospital of your area?	28.93%	39.79%	31.29%
Q3.8.7. Is there medication available for infectious and communicable diseases for example Measles, TB, Malaria etc. in BHU of your area?	32.64%	42.71%	24.64%
Q3.8.8. Are the available public BHU/RHC hospital in your area adequate in number to fulfill needs of the population?	34.07%	35.29%	30.64%
Q3.8.9. Are the available private clinic / hospital in your area adequate in number to fulfill needs of the population?	15.36%	38.21%	46.43%
Q3.8.10. Are the available number of beds in public BHU/RHC/THQ/DHQ hospital of your area adequate to fulfill needs of the population?	13.21%	37.64%	49.14%
Q3.8.11. Is the available number of beds in private clinic hospital of your area adequate to fulfill needs of the population?	10.93%	27.07%	62.00%
Q3.8.12. Are the available numbers of medical professionals in public BHU/RHC/THQ/DHQ hospital in your area adequate to fulfill needs of the population?	11.79%	31.43%	56.79%
Q3.8.13. Are the available numbers of medical professionals in private clinic/hospital in your area adequate to fulfill needs of the population?	11.71%	32.93%	55.36%
	15.14%	33.21%	51.64%

Legend: ■ Yes 28.90% | ■ To Some Extent 32.60% | ■ No 38.50%

17

Target 4.5: Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

Legend: Yes | To Some Extent | No

38.45% | 4.11% | 57.44%

40.03% | 1.88% | 58.09%

Q4.5.1 Do you have elementary and secondary schools in your area

Question	Yes	No
Q4.5.1AA Public- Boys	81.56%	18.44%
Q4.5.1AB Public-Girls	71.44%	23.56%
Q4.5.1AC Public-PWDs	15.97%	84.03%
Q4.5.1AD Public-Transgender	100.00%	
Q4.5.1AE Public-Mixed Schools	17.92%	82.08%
Q4.5.1BA Private-Boys	68.07%	31.93%
Q4.5.1BB Private- Girls	63.27%	36.73%
Q4.5.1BC Private-PWDs	12.44%	87.56%
Q4.5.1BD Private-Transgender		100.00%
Q4.5.1BE Private-Mixed Schools	24.74%	75.26%

Question	Yes	No
Q4.5.3 A Are the available private education facilities in your area affordable for Boys	34.50%	65.50%
Q4.5.3 B Are the available private education facilities in your area affordable for Girls	29.07%	70.93%
Q4.5.4. A Whether the existing schools of your area are non-discriminatory to PWDs	27.21%	72.79%
Q4.5.4. B Whether the existing schools of your area are non-discriminatory to Transgender	26.86%	73.14%
Q4.5.4. C Whether the existing schools of your area are non-discriminatory to Minorities	21.43%	78.57%

Available facilities in private school of your area

Facility	Yes	No
Furniture	70.71%	29.29%
Functional Toilets	65.57%	34.43%
Safe drinking water	60.36%	39.64%
Boundary walls	72.93%	27.07%
Electricity	69.07%	30.93%
Class rooms	76.43%	23.57%
Play ground	40.07%	59.93%
Library	36.36%	63.64%
Computer Labs	45.07%	54.93%
Science Labs	41.64%	58.36%
Trained teachers	50.71%	49.29%
Books	48.50%	51.50%
Learning material (AV Aids)	11.29%	88.71%
Security arrangements	39.50%	60.50%

Q4.5.2. Do you have technical & vocational training institute in your area

Question	Yes	No
Q4.5.2AA Public-Boys	62.85%	37.15%
Q4.5.2 AB Public-Girls	61.39%	38.61%
Q4.5.2AC Public-PWDs	18.87%	81.13%
Q4.5.2AD Public-Transgender	100%	
Q4.5.2AE Public-Mixed Schools	14.53%	85.47%
Q4.5.2BA Private-Boys	52.28%	47.72%
Q4.5.2BB Private-Girls	49.89%	50.11%
Q4.5.2BC Private-PWDs	15.18%	84.82%
Q4.5.2BD Private-Transgender	100%	
Q4.5.2BE Private-Mixed Schools	14.75%	85.25%

SDGs Goal - 04

Available facilities in public school of your area

Facility	Green	Red
Furniture	68.50%	31.50%
Functional Toilets	49.00%	51.00%
Safe drinking water	42.71%	57.29%
Boundary walls	70.29%	29.71%
Electricity	57.29%	42.71%
Class rooms	75.43%	24.57%
Play ground	42.00%	58.00%
Library	28.86%	71.14%
Computer Labs	27.57%	72.43%
Science Labs	29.29%	70.71%
Trained teachers	50.71%	49.29%
Books	52.43%	47.57%
Learning material (AV Aids)	7.71%	92.29%
Security arrangements	27.43%	72.57%

Do you think there are enough schools for education in your area?

Category	Green	Yellow	Red
Public Boys	43.50%		56.50%
Public Girls	36.93%		63.07%
Public PWDs	9.43%		90.57%
Public Transgender	3.00%		97.00%
Public Mixed Schools	9.71%		90.29%
Private Boys	38.64%		61.36%
Private Girls	35.36%		64.64%
Private PWDs	8.07%		91.93%
Private Transgender	2.86%		97.14%
Private Mixed Schools	13.71%		86.29%
Q4.5.8. Do you think all the school going age girls in your area are attending school?	30.14%	44.29%	25.57%
Q4.5.9. Do you think all the school going age boys in your area are attending school?	31.93%	43.93%	24.14%

Target 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

Question	Green	Yellow	Red
Q4.A.1 Is there special education schools in your area for disabled persons?	19.57%		80.43%
Q4.A. 2 Do the girls with disabilities have access to special education schools in your area?	46.28%		53.72%
Q4.A.3 Do the boys with disabilities have access to special education schools in your area?	48.47%		51.53%
Q4.A.4 Do the schools fully equipped for special education as per the needs of special children?	47.46% / 27.84%	19.12%	52.54% / 53.04%

Q4.A.4-a Does the facilities of Private Girls School for special education appropriate to ensure their accessibility?

Facility	Green	Red
Furniture	46.10%	53.90%
Functional Toilets	81.21%	18.79%
Safe drinking water	77.70%	22.30%
Boundary walls	90.54%	9.46%
Electricity	85.81%	14.19%
Class rooms	90.54%	9.46%
Play ground	73.65%	26.35%
Library	81.56%	81.56%
Science Labs	72.97%	27.03%
Computer Labs	74.32%	25.68%
Trained teacher	78.38%	21.62%
Learning material (AV Aids)	57.43%	42.57%
Books	80.40%	19.59%
Security arrangements	72.30%	27.70%

Q4.A.4-b Does the facilities of Private Boyss School for special education appropriate to ensure their accessibility?

Facility	Green	Red
Furniture	43.39%	56.61%
Functional Toilets	82.27%	17.73%
Safe drinking water	75.18%	24.82%
Boundary walls	87.94%	12.06%
Electricity	84.40%	15.60%
Class rooms	87.94%	12.06%
Play ground	70.21%	29.79%
Library	68.09%	31.91%
Science Labs	69.50%	30.50%
Computer Labs	70.92%	29.08%
Trained teacher	76.60%	23.40%
Learning material (AV Aids	53.19%	46.81%
Books	75.89%	24.11%
Security arrangements	71.63%	28.37%
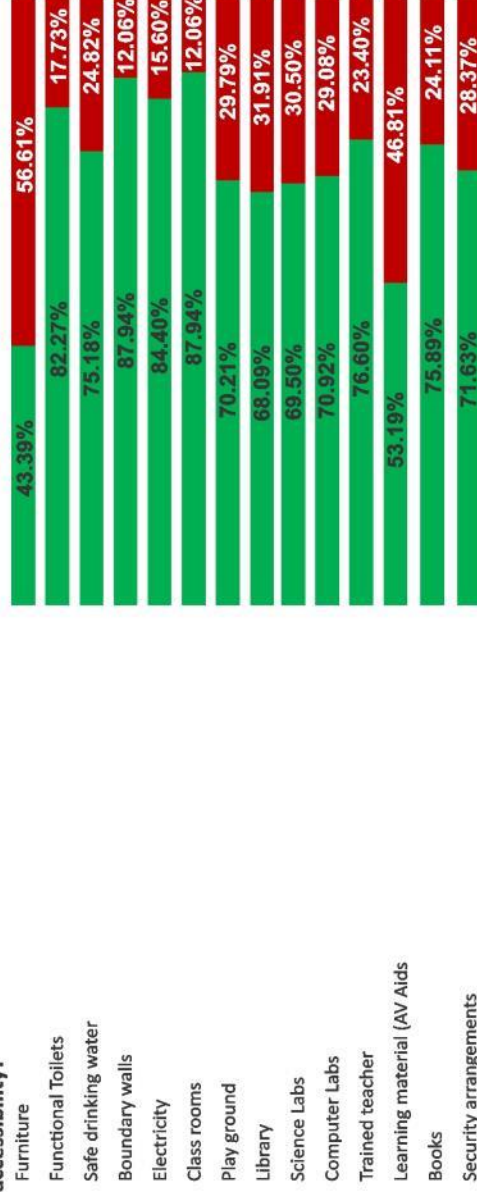
Q4.A.4-c Does the facilities of Public Girls School for special education appropriate to ensure their accessibility?

Facility	Green	Red
Furniture	56.27%	43.73%
Functional Toilets	78.26%	21.74%
Safe drinking water	75.00%	25.00%
Boundary walls	88.59%	11.41%
Electricity	84.78%	15.22%
Class rooms	90.76%	9.24%
Play ground	81.52%	18.48%
Library	67.39%	32.61%
Science Labs	65.76%	34.24%
Computer Labs	69.02%	30.98%
Trained teacher	80.43%	19.57%
Learning material (AV Aids	52.17%	47.83%
Books	82.07%	17.93%
Security arrangements	64.67%	35.33%

Q4.A.a-d Does the facilities of Public Boys School for special education appropriate to ensure their accessibility?

Facility	Green	Red
Furniture	55.59%	44.41%
Functional Toilets	78.45%	21.55%
Safe drinking water	77.35%	22.65%
Boundary walls	88.40%	11.60%
Electricity	85.64%	14.36%
Class rooms	90.06%	9.94%
Play ground	83.43%	16.57%
Library	68.51%	31.49%
Science Labs	62.98%	37.02%
Computer Labs	66.30%	33.70%
Trained teacher	80.66%	19.34%
Learning material (AV Aids	53.04%	46.96%
Books	80.66%	19.34%
Security arrangements	59.34%	40.66%
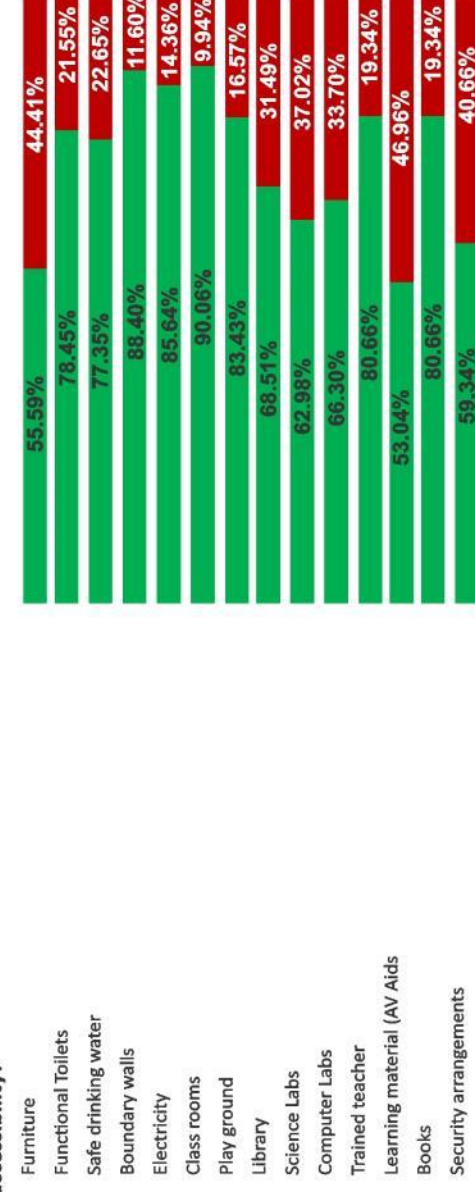
Question	Green	Yellow	Red
Q4.7 Does the public school in your area charge any fee?	28.79%	23.79%	47.43%
Q4.8 Does the fee in private school of your area affordable?	16.79%	39.50%	43.71%
Q4.10 Are you satisfied with the quality of services/ facilities available at private schools in your area?	26.29%	40.64%	33.07%

SDGs Goal - 04

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Q4.11 Does the following community get enrolled in the public schools of your area?

Category	Green	Yellow	Red
Q4.11 A Public - Transgender	28.48%		71.52%
Q4.11 B Public - Religious minorities	73.82%		26.18%
Q4.11 C Public - PWDs	60.85%		39.15%
Q4.11 D Private - Transgender	22.67%		77.33%
Q4.11 E Private - Religious minorities	71.76%		28.24%
Q4.11 F Private - PWDs	57.45%		42.55%
Q4.12 Do the public schools in your area are accessible for the children who are facing mild physical challenge / disability?	21.57%	29.93%	48.50%
Q4.13 Do you have govt. technical/ vocational schools / institutes for girls in your area?	23.07%		76.93%
Q4.13 A Boys	62.46%		37.54%
Q4.13 B Girls	75.93%		24.07%
Q4.13 C Transgender	5.56%		94.44%
Q4.13 D Disabled Person	18.83%		81.17%
Q4.13 E Children	21.91%		78.09%

SDGs Goal - 04

21

To Some Extent **Yes**

28.08% 19.86% 52.05%
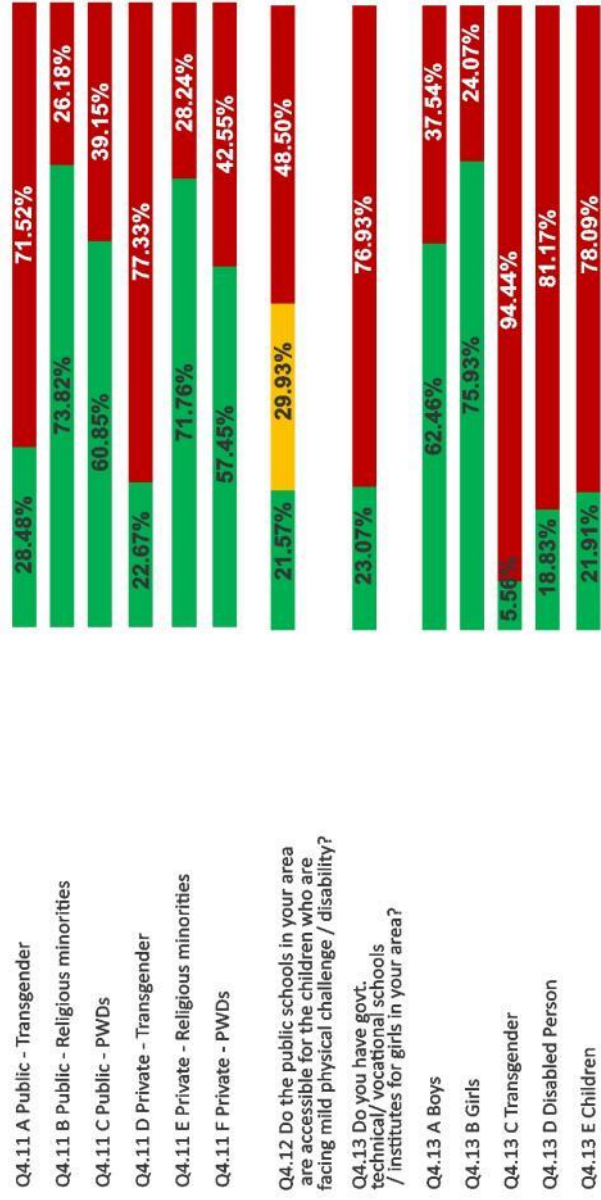
SDGs Goal - 05

Target 5.2: eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

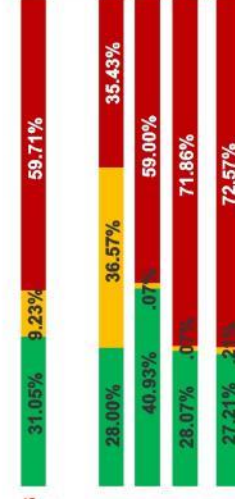| Question	Yes	To Some Extent	No
Q5.2.1 A Do you think women in your area face any form of violence at Public Sphere?	20.48%	25.41%	54.11%
Q5.2.1 B Do you think women in your area face any form of violence at Private sphere?	25.57%		74.43%
Q5.2.2 Do you think women in your area get inheritance?	36.57%		63.43%
Q5.2.3. Do you think women in your area caste vote by their own choice?	20.79%	39.57%	39.64%
Q5.2.4. Do you think women in your area have equal employment opportunities?	36.64%	36.14%	27.21%
Q5.2.5. Do you or people in your area trust on police to report cases on violence against women / girls?	19.50%	34.64%	45.86%
Q5.2.6. Do Women have access to police/law enforcement agencies in case of following?	11.86%	36.36%	51.79%
Q5.2.6 A Physical violence	21.00%	35.14%	43.86%
Q5.2.6 B Sexual violence	12.07%	31.50%	56.43%
Q5.2.6 C Psychological violence	10.43%	27.79%	61.79%
Q5.2.7 A Physical violence	8.86%	25.00%	66.14%
Q5.2.7 B Sexual violence	23.29%		75.86%
Q5.2.7 C Psychological violence	21.07%		78.07%
Q5.2.8. Do woman have access to medical & legal assistance in case of physical violence?	15.93%		83.29%
Q5.2.9. Do woman have access to medical & legal assistance in case of sexual violence?	17.36%	34.43%	48.21%
Q5.2.10. Do woman have access to medical & legal assistance in case of psychological violence?	15.64%	37.43%	46.93%
Q5.2.11. Is there any cost incurs for filing and pursing a complaint in police station regarding any instance of violence against woman/girl?	14.29%	29.79%	55.93%
Q5.2.12. Are you satisfied with the quality of services/ response provided by police/law enforcement agencies in cases related to physical, sexual or psychological violence against women, in your area?	43.57%	27.36%	29.07%
Q5.2.13. Do the law enforcement agencies have appropriate knowledge / capacity to deal with the cases of physical, sexual and psychological violence?	11.29%	34.50%	54.21%
Q5.2.14. Are there women police officers available in police station of your area?	16.50%	44.21%	39.29%
	27.43%	31.79%	40.79%
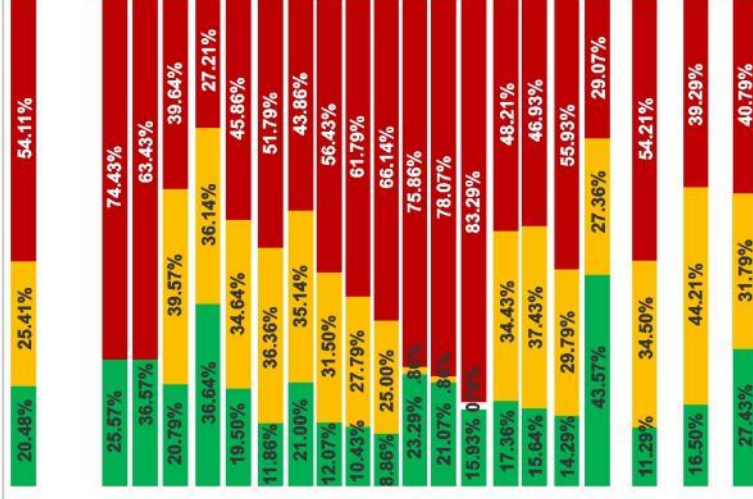
Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

Question	Yes	To Some Extent	No
Q5.3.1 A Do you have Child Marriages problems in your area	38.87%	14.61%	46.52%
Q5.3.1 B Do you have Early Marriages problems in your area	41.21%	.2%	58.57%
Q5.3.1 C Do you have Forced Marriages problems in your area	42.14%	.02%	57.64%
Q5.3. 2. Do you know that child marriage is a crime?	41.64%	.1%	58.21%
Q5.3. 3. Do you think forced marriage is illegal?	79.43%	13.07%	7.50%
Q5.3. 4. Do you know minimum legal age for marriage of a girl?	81.86%	10.50%	7.64%
Q5.3.5. Do you know minimum legal age for marriage of a boy?	71.00%	12.71%	16.29%
Q5.3. 6. Do you know if people report against child early/ forced marriage in your area?	69.36%	13.07%	17.57%
Q5.3.7. Do the police respond satisfactorily when child marriage complaint is filed?	16.79%	20.86%	62.36%
Q5.3. 8. Do you consider yourself safe in case of registering a complaint of child marriage?	14.50%	27.43%	58.07%
Q5.3. 9. Do you have any child protection unit/ bureau / cell in your area?	15.50%	24.71%	59.79%
Q5.3. 10. Are you satisfied with the quality of services provided by child protection units/ cells/ bureau?	10.29%	13.8%	75.86%
Q5.3. 11. Are you satisfied with the quality of services provided by police in cases of violence against children?	9.14%	21.93%	68.93%
	12.43%	31.21%	56.36%

Target 5.5: Ensure womens full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

| Question	Yes	To Some Extent	No
Q5.5.1. In your area does women have full and effective participation in	31.05%	9.23%	59.71%
Q5.5.1 A Political activities (Do women vote by their choice?)	28.00%	36.57%	35.43%
Q5.5.1 B Economic opportunities (Do women have equal opportunities for government Jobs)	40.93%	.07%	59.00%
Q5.5.1 C Social life (Do the women have mobility rights as per their choice)	28.07%	.0%	71.86%
	27.21%	.2%	72.57%

Legend: 🟩 21.40% 🟨 17.08% 🟥 61.51%

Target 10.1: Progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

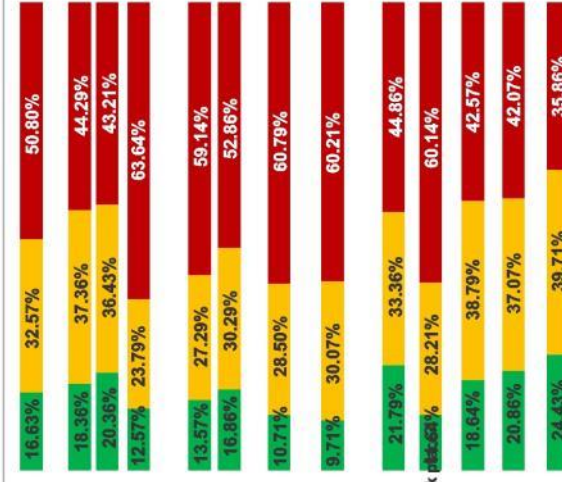| Question	🟩	🟨	🟥
Q10.1.1. Do you/ people have access to employment/economic opportunities in your area?	9.61%	36.48%	53.91%
Q10.1.2. Are you/ people in your community able to meet basic needs, food, shelter, health, education etc. within their daily/monthly income?	13.29%	48.93%	37.79%
Q10.1.3. Do you / people in your community able to afford quality services with current income?	8.93%	48.36%	42.71%
Q10.1.5. Do you think people in your community have access to public employment opportunities?	10.43%	41.07%	48.50%
Q10.1.6. Do you think that people have access to information regarding job announcements in public departments?	10.36%	43.00%	46.64%
Q10.1.7. Do you think that people in your area believe that the process of seeking public sector job is affordable?	16.50%	45.50%	38.00%
Q10.1.8. Do you think that people in your area believe that the process of seeking private sector job is affordable?	12.57%	37.64%	49.79%
Q10.1.9. Whether the people in your community satisfied with the process of recruitment in public sector?	12.21%	43.21%	44.57%
Q10.1.10. Whether the people in your community satisfied with the process of recruitment in private sector?	8.86%	31.50%	59.64%
Q10.1.11. Do you think that the people have job of their choice?	10.29%	39.50%	50.21%
Q10.1.12. Do you think that people in your community are able to get job which is compatible with their education/ skills/training?	6.14%	26.86%	67.00%
Q10.1.13. Whether the people I your area happy with your current economic condition?	8.86%	35.71%	55.43%
	6.50%	32.93%	60.57%
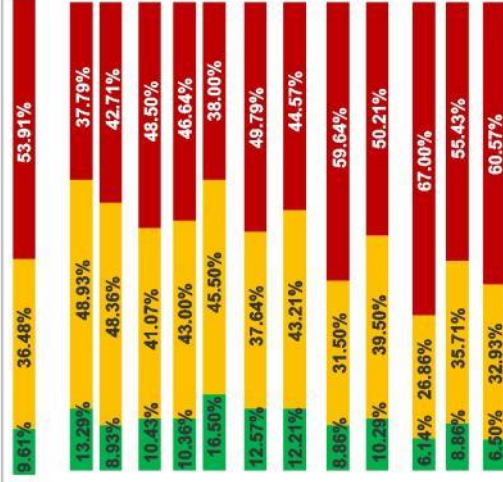
Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

Question	🟩	🟨	🟥
Q10.2.1. Do you think that families belong to very poor category has sustained income growth?	29.21%	0.87%	69.93%
Q10.2.2 A Are there economic opportunities are For all in your area	10.21%	23.07%	66.71%
Q10.2.2 B Are there economic opportunities are Especially for poor class in your area	23.36%	.1%	76.50%
Q10.2.3.A Do you think if there is any discrimination in social decision making by Age	9.50%	.1%	90.36%
Q10.2.3.B Do you think if there is any discrimination in social decision making by Sex	34.36%		65.64%
Q10.2.3.C Do you think if there is any discrimination in social decision making by Race	41.64%		58.36%
Q10.2.3.D Do you think if there is any discrimination in social decision making by Ethnicity	28.21%		71.79%
Q10.2.3.E Do you think if there is any discrimination in social decision making by Origin	42.00%		58.00%
Q10.2.3.F Do you think if there is any discrimination in social decision making by Disability	27.79%		72.21%
Q10.2.3.G Do you think if there is any discrimination in social decision making by Religion	23.43%		76.57%
Q10.2.3.H Do you think if there is any discrimination in social decision making by Poor	29.50%		70.50%
Q10.2.4.A Do you think if there is any discrimination in economic decision making by Age	31.07%		68.93%
Q10.2.4.B Do you think if there is any discrimination in economic decision making by Sex	31.21%		68.79%
Q10.2.4C Do you think if there is any discrimination in economic decision making by Race	37.93%		62.07%
Q10.2.4.D Do you think if there is any discrimination in economic decision making by Ethnicity	25.71%		74.29%
Q10.2.4.E Do you think if there is any discrimination in economic decision making by Origin	37.21%		62.79%
Q10.2.4.F Do you think if there is any discrimination in economic decision making by Disability	28.93%		71.07%
Q10.2.4.G Do you think if there is any discrimination in economic decision making by Religion	21.71%		78.29%
Q10.2.4.H Do you think if there is any discrimination in economic decision making by Poor	27.00%		73.00%
Q10.2.5.A Do you think if there is any discrimination in political decision making by Age	30.36%		69.64%
Q10.2.5.B Do you think if there is any discrimination in political decision making by Sex	30.21%		69.79%
Q10.2.5C Do you think if there is any discrimination in political decision making by Race	38.43%		61.57%
Q10.2.5.D Do you think if there is any discrimination in political decision making by Ethnicity	28.07%		71.93%
Q10.2.5.E Do you think if there is any discrimination in political decision making by Origin	38.86%		61.14%
Q10.2.5.F Do you think if there is any discrimination in political decision making by Disability	32.29%		67.71%
Q10.2.5.G Do you think if there is any discrimination in political decision making by Religion	21.79%		78.21%
Q10.2.5.H Do you think if there is any discrimination in political decision making by Poor	27.36%		72.64%
	30.43%		69.57%
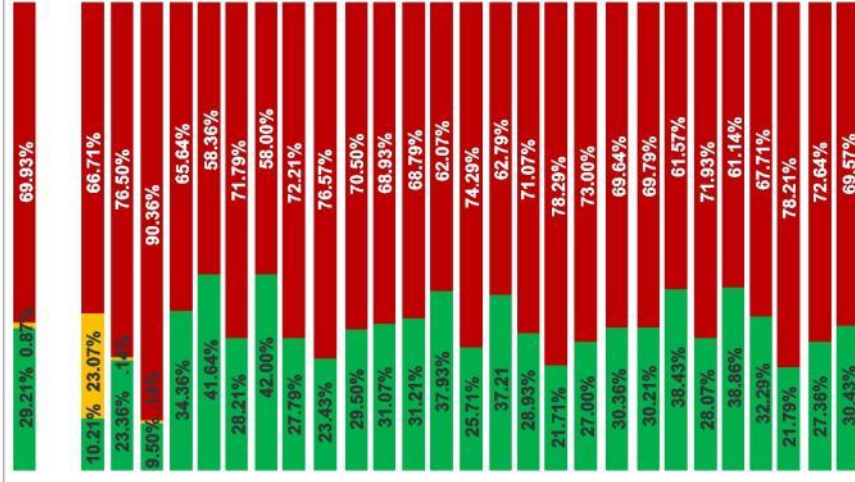
Target 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

Question	🟩	🟨	🟥
Q10.4. 1. Do you think that people know the minimum wage in the country/province?	16.63%	32.57%	50.80%
Q10.4.2. Do you or people in your community receive minimum wage?	18.36%	37.36%	44.29%
Q10.4.3. Do the people in your community know authority/mechanism to report in case of non-compliance of minimum wage rate?	20.36%	36.43%	43.21%
Q10.4.4 Do you have access to relevant authorities to report non-compliance of minimum wage rate?	12.57%	23.79%	63.64%
Q10.4.5. Do you have access to social protection facilities i.e. EOBI/ social security services and Health and life insurance etc.?	13.57%	27.29%	59.14%
Q10.4.6. Do you know that people of your community are aware about Labour laws in the country to protect the rights of laborers?	16.86%	30.29%	52.86%
Q10.4.7. Do you think your community is satisfied with the response of govt. authorities in cases of violation of labor laws?	10.71%	28.50%	60.79%
Q10.4.8. Do people of your community have ever faced the situation where their daily/ monthly wages were violated?	9.71%	30.07%	60.21%
Q10.4.9. Do you know if male and female workers in your community get equal wages in your area/ work place?	21.79%	33.36%	44.86%
Q10.4.10. Do the people in your community think quota for women in public offices/departments is being adhered?	11.64%	28.21%	60.14%
Q10.4.11. Do the people in your community think quota for PWDs in public offices/departments is being adhered?	18.64%	38.79%	42.57%
Q10.4.12. Do the people in your community think quota for minorities in public offices/departments is being adhered?	20.86%	37.07%	42.07%
	24.43%	39.71%	35.86%

SDGs Goal - 16

Legend: 24.42% (green) | 26.93% (yellow) | 48.64% (red)

Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Question	Green	Yellow	Red
Q16.1.1. Do you think that in your area violence related incidents have reduced for the last 4 years?	27.00%	39.29%	33.71%
Q16.1.2. Do you think that in your area violence related deaths have reduced in the last 4 years	25.00%	41.29%	33.71%
	29.00%	37.29%	33.71%

Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

| Question	Green	Yellow	Red
Q16.3.1. Do you think that rule of law is improved in your area for the last four years?	15.86%	40.68%	43.46%
Q16.3.2. Do you think in your area access to justice is improved for all?	18.14%	40.64%	41.21%
	13.57%	40.71%	45.71%

Target 16.5 and 16.6: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms, Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

Question	Green	Yellow	Red
Q16.6.1. Do you think corruption has decreased in your area	21.16%	7.50%	71.34%
Q16.6.2 A Do you think that institutions are now more Accountable	11.79%	30.00%	58.21%
Q16.6.2 B Do you think that Institutions are now more Transparent	35.14%	—	64.86%
Q16.6.2 C Do you think that Institutions are now more Effective	14.14%	—	85.86%
	23.57%	—	76.43%
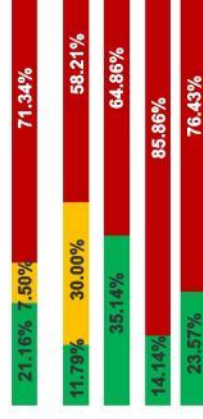
Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

Question	Green	Yellow	Red
Q16.7.1. Do you think you/ your community is being engaged in decision making processes at local level?	15.44%	38.51%	46.04%
Q16.7.2. Do you think that you are being heard by the government as a citizen?	22.93%	47.71%	29.36%
Q16.7.3. Do you think women, people living with disabilities and transgender community / religious minorities are equally engaged in any kind of decision making process for community development?	16.36%	35.79%	47.86%
Q16.7.4. Do you think that women are adequately represented in Parliament / government departments / local government departments / Institutions etc.?	6.79%	30.36%	62.86%
Q16.7.5. Do you think that government is adequately responding to or addressing the issues being faced by people in your community?	19.79%	38.07%	42.14%
	11.36%	40.64%	48.00%

Target 16.9: 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

Question	Green	Yellow	Red
Q16.9.1. Do the people in your community know where to get their child birth registered?	48.93%	28.29%	22.79%
Q16.9.2. Do the people in your community know which organization provides birth registration facility?	53.43%	27.21%	19.36%
	44.43%	29.36%	26.21%

Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

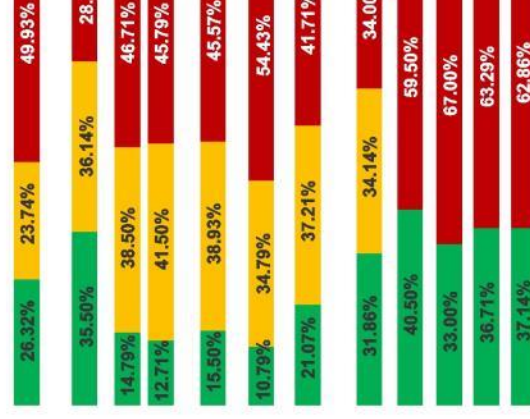| Question	Green	Yellow	Red
Q16.10.1. Do people of your community know they have Right to Access Information from any govt. department?	26.32%	23.74%	49.93%
Q16.10.2. Do people of your community have access to information from any govt. department?	35.50%	36.14%	28.36%
Q16.10.3. Do people of your community think exercising right to information from any govt. department is affordable to them?	14.79%	38.50%	46.71%
Q16.10.4. Have people in your community ever exercised their right to information with any govt. department?	12.71%	41.50%	45.79%
Q16.10.5. Were people of your community satisfied with the response they received after they exercised their right to information with any govt. department?	15.50%	38.93%	45.57%
Q16.10.6. Do you think crime rate in your community i.e. kidnapping, homicide, violent incidents etc. have decreased?	10.79%	34.79%	54.43%
Q16.10.7. Do you think people in your community express their feelings and thoughts freely:	21.07%	37.21%	41.71%
Q16.10.7 A Politically	31.86%	34.14%	34.00%
Q16.10.7 B Religiously	40.50%	—	59.50%
Q16.10.7 C Socially	33.00%	—	67.00%
Q16.10.7 D Economically	36.71%	—	63.29%
	37.14%	—	62.86%

SDGS CITIZENS' INDEX

This part of the citizens' dossier shares the interesting rankings of SDGs progress based upon the results of citizens' scorecard. SDGs ranking is done only among the five SDGs selected for the pilot phase of SDGs Citizens' Watch Pakistan Program (2019-2020). The below tables share the SDGs rankings at national, provincial / regional and districts level based on the green light/satisfactory responses against each goal as elaborated in the **Chapter 3.** This is pertinent to mention that ranking among provinces and regions as well as among selected districts was not possible due to the limitations in the citizens' scorecard. There are so many socio-economic and political disparities among the provinces, regions and districts of Pakistan therefore in order to classify the provinces and districts with each other, there might have been a different methodology and survey questionnaire for citizens to respond.

4.1 National ranking of SDGs based on citizens' responses

Below table (b) shows that citizens of Pakistan ranked SDG 4 at the top, SDG 3 at the second and SDG 5 at the third position in terms of progress. If we compare the results with table (a) in chapter second where the citizens' have set their top ten priorities, we see that SDG 4 was the top most priority at national and provincial / regional level whereas SDG 1 and SDG 3 were set at priority 2nd and 3rd. However, this is interesting to learn that citizens positioned SDG 5 at third most progressing goal in Pakistan whereas they have set SDG 5 at the 8th priority in top ten priorities grid. SDG 16 remained at the 4th level priority and 4th level of progress. SDG 10 remained at the least level of priority and progress as described in both the tables (a & b).

Table (b) (Please refer score card for further details)

SDGs	Sindh	Punjab	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	ICT	Gilgit Baltistan	Balochistan	AJK	SDGs Progress National	SDGs Rank
Goal 04	28.77	37.04	49.31	47.92	43.69	23.86	38.56	269.15	1
Goal 03	27.05	28.37	37.53	33.15	30.3	22.63	23.27	202.3	2
Goal 05	25.89	29.14	39.47	32.19	27.91	16.14	25.86	196.6	3
Goal 16	25.04	19.67	40.87	23.01	25.88	14.1	22.4	170.97	4
Goal 10	17.94	22.93	36.8	22.2	18.25	13.42	18.28	149.82	5

4.2 SDGs ranking as per progress at Provincial/Regional level

Tables c, d, e, f, g, h & i show that SDG 4 is ranked at the top by all the provinces and regions in terms of progress. Citizens of A J & K, and Punjab placed SDG 5 as the second most progressing goal in their respective districts followed by SDG 3 at the third position. Whereas, citizens of Balochistan, Gilgit Baltistan, Twin cities and Sindh placed SDG 3 as the second most progressing goal in their respective districts followed by SDG 5 at third position. However, citizens of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa ranked SDG 16 as the second most progressing goal in its respective districts followed by SDG 3. Punjab ranked SDG 10 as the 4th most progressing goal whereas all other provinces and regions placed SDG 16 at the 4th position. SDG 10 remained the least progressing goal in all the provinces and regions except in Punjab. If we compare the provincial and regional priorities as mentioned in Table (a) Chapter 2 with that of SDG progress as mentioned in table c, d, e, f, g, h & i citizens of all the provinces and regions have ranked SDG 4 as the top most priority and progressing goal followed by SDG 3, SDG 1 and SDG 16.

Azad Jammu & Kashmir
Table(c)

SDGs	AJ & K	SDGs Ranking
Goal 04	38.56	1
Goal 05	25.86	2
Goal 03	23.27	3
Goal 16	22.4	4
Goal 10	18.28	5

Balochistan
Table (d)

SDGs	Balochistan	SDGs Ranking
Goal 04	23.86	1
Goal 03	22.63	2
Goal 05	16.14	3
Goal 16	14.1	4
Goal 10	13.42	5

Gilgit Baltistan
Table (e)

SDGs	Gilgit Baltistan	SDGs Ranking
Goal 04	43.69	1
Goal 03	30.3	2
Goal 05	27.91	3
Goal 16	25.88	4
Goal 10	18.25	5

Twin Cities
Table (f)

SDGs	Twin Cities	SDGs Ranking
Goal 04	47.92	1
Goal 03	33.15	2
Goal 05	32.19	3
Goal 16	23.01	4
Goal 10	22.2	5

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Table (g)

SDGs	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	SDGs Ranking
Goal 04	49.31	1
Goal 16	40.87	2
Goal 05	39.47	3
Goal 03	37.53	4
Goal 10	36.8	5

Punjab
Table (h)

SDGs	Punjab	SDGs Ranking
Goal 04	37.04	1
Goal 05	29.14	2
Goal 03	28.37	3
Goal 10	22.93	4
Goal 16	19.67	5

Sindh
Table (i)

SDGs	Sindh	SDGs Ranking
Goal 04	28.77	1
Goal 03	27.05	2
Goal 05	25.89	3
Goal 16	25.04	4
Goal 10	17.94	5

4.3 SDGs ranking as per progress at District level

Tables j, k, l, m, n, o & p show the rankings of SDGs progress at district level as per the results of citizens' scorecard. As mentioned earlier the inter provincial and inter district progress ranking cannot be done due to limitations in the methodology and questionnaire of the citizens' scorecard. Similarly, intra - provincial district ranking is also not possible on basis of same reasons as the socio-economic and political status, facilities as well as opportunities of people living in Karachi, Lahore Islamabad, Peshawar, Rawalpindi Quetta etc. is much better than those of living in Tharparkar, Rajan Pur, Mardan and Ziarat. However, intra district ranking of progress on SDGs are depicted in the Table j, k, l, m, n, o & p as per the results of citizen scorecards.

This is pertinent to mention that people in all the 14 selected districts of Pakistan placed SDG 4 as the top most progressing goal in their respective districts except Karachi, Tharparkar (Sindh) and Ziarat (Balochistan). Citizens of Karachi ranked SDGs 16 and citizens of Tharparkar & Ziarat ranked SDG3 as the top most progressing goal in their respective districts. SDG 16 is the least progressing goal in Ziarat, Islamabad, Lahore, Rajan Pur and Tharparkar. SDGs 16 is about peace, justice, rule of law and strong institutions and this is interesting that people in Lahore and Islamabad consider least progress in related indicators of SDG 16. On the other hand, people of Mirpur, Muzaffarabad, Quetta, Gilgit, Hunza, Rawalpindi and Karachi ranked SDG 10 as the least progressing goal in their respective districts. Table (n) shows that people of Peshawar and Mardan ranked SDG 5 and SDG 3 as the least progressing goals respectively.

Azad Jammu & Kashmir

Table (j)

SDGs	Mirpur	SDGs Ranking
Goal 04	37.96	1
Goal 05	26.65	2
Goal 03	24	3
Goal 16	21.88	4
Goal 10	21.29	5

SDGs	Muzaffarabad	SDGs Ranking
Goal 04	39.15	1
Goal 05	25.08	2
Goal 16	22.92	3
Goal 03	22.53	4
Goal 10	15.27	5

Balochistan

Table (k)

SDGs	Quetta	SDGs Ranking
Goal 04	29.33	1
Goal 05	18.08	2
Goal 03	18.07	3
Goal 16	14.12	4
Goal 10	10.48	5

SDGs	Ziarat	SDGs Ranking
Goal 03	27.2	1
Goal 04	18.39	2
Goal 10	16.37	3
Goal 05	14.19	4
Goal 16	14.08	5

Gilgit Baltistan

Table (l)

SDGs	Gilgit	SDGs Ranking
Goal 04	39.33	1
Goal 03	33.4	2
Goal 05	26.73	3
Goal 16	23.92	4
Goal 10	18.73	5

SDGs	Hunza	SDGs Ranking
Goal 04	48.04	1
Goal 05	29.08	2
Goal 16	27.85	3
Goal 03	27.2	4
Goal 10	17.77	5

Twin Cities

Table (m)

SDGs	Islamabad	SDGs Ranking
Goal 04	59.72	1
Goal 03	35.37	2
Goal 05	31.97	3
Goal 10	24.85	4
Goal 16	23.38	5

SDGs	Rawalpindi	SDGs Ranking
Goal 04	36.11	1
Goal 05	32.41	2
Goal 03	30.93	3
Goal 16	23.62	4
Goal 10	19.56	5

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Table (n)

SDGs	Peshawar	SDGs Ranking
Goal 04	43.69	1
Goal 03	33.7	2
Goal 16	28.58	3
Goal 10	26.23	4
Goal 05	26.11	5

SDGs	Mardan	SDGs Ranking
Goal 04	54.93	1
Goal 16	53.15	2
Goal 05	52.84	3
Goal 10	47.37	4
Goal 03	41.37	5

Punjab

Table (o)

SDGs	Lahore	SDGs Ranking
Goal 04	41.37	1
Goal 05	31.03	2
Goal 10	25.06	3
Goal 03	24.07	4
Goal 16	18.69	5

SDGs	Rajanpur	SDGs Ranking
Goal 04	32.70	1
Goal 03	32.67	2
Goal 05	31.03	3
Goal 10	25.06	4
Goal 16	18.69	5

Sindh

Table (p)

SDGs	Karachi	SDGs Ranking
Goal 16	37.5	1
Goal 04	32.5	2
Goal 05	29.81	3
Goal 03	23.87	4
Goal 10	18.56	5

SDGs	Tharparkar	SDGs Ranking
Goal 03	30.23	1
Goal 04	25.04	2
Goal 05	21.97	3
Goal 10	17.33	4
Goal 16	12.58	5

WAY FORWARD & RECOMMENDATIONS

CHAPTER 5

Way Forward & Recommendations

Usually the SDGs progress measurement tools are based on secondary data available with the governments and other related stakeholders however, AwazCDS-Pakistan and its partner organizations working under the aegis of Pakistan Development Alliance have presented this first ever social accountability and audit tool in the form of SDGs citizens' scorecard in the pilot phase of SDGs Citizens Watch Pakistan Program. Governments and other concerned stakeholders have the opportunity to learn from the outcomes of this citizens' scorecard and build official mechanisms for better social accountability and progress measurements of SDGs.

The following are some specific future interventions and recommendations for governments, national and provincial/ regional Parliamentary Task Forces on SDGs, SDGs Support Units working under the aegis of Planning Commission and Planning & Development Departments, commissions like NCSW, NCHR, NCRC, PCSWs and other related stakeholders including INGOs and CSOs working on SDGs

- Sub-Committee of National Parliamentary Task Force on SDGs is in the process of making SDGs Scorecard, the members of the committee and other stakeholders have this opportunity to build on this citizens' scorecard and expand its scope from 5 goals to all the 17 goals and implement the same in all the districts of Pakistan to measure the progress on SDGs. Pakistan is expected to present its second voluntary national review report by 2023 therefore it may be an excellent opportunity to create evidence of progress based on citizens' scorecard.

- Citizens' scorecard questionnaire and methodology need to be made more comprehensive so as inter provincial and inter district ranking on SDGs progress be ascertained flawlessly.

- National and provincial / regional governments are still in the process of developing their SDGs priority frameworks therefore the concerned authorities are requested to consider the top ten citizens' priority SDGs as mentioned in Table(a) in Chapter 2 of this SDGs Citizens' Dossier.

- Civil society organizations and other related stakeholders be meaningfully engaged in all the processes and monitoring mechanism towards the implementation of SDGs in the country.

- Demands and opinions outlined and expressed in the **Citizens' Communique (Annexure IV)** need to be considered in letter and spirit by governments, multilateral & bilateral donors, INGOs, CSOs, NGOs, academics, private sector organizations and all other related stakeholders

ANNEXURES

CHAPTER 6

Pakistan Development Alliance Executive Council Membersand National Working group

Sr.#	Name	Designation	Organization
	National Members		
1.	Mr. Zia Ur Rehman	Chief Executive	AwazCDS Pakistan
2.	Ms. Huma Aziz	Manager MEAL & HID	AwazCDS Pakistan
3.	Ms. Marium Amjad Khan	Campaign Manager	AwazCDS Pakistan
4.	Faizan Afzal	National Volunteer	AwazCDS Pakistan
5.	Mr. Ali Kemal	Economic Policy Advisor	SDG Support Unit at Planning Commission of Pakistan
6.	Mr. Chaudhery Muhammad Shafique	Executive Director	Parliamentarians Commission for Human Rights
7.	Mr. Zaffar Ullah Khan	Executive Director	Civic Consultant
8.	Ms. Farah Naz	Country Director	CBM- Christoffel -blindemission
9.	Ms. Sadaf Khalid	National Project Coordinator Pakistan	SDGs Academy Pakistan
10.	Ms. Humaira Jamil	Education and Gender Coordinator	VSO-Pakistan
11.	Ms. Zehra Arshad	National Coordinator	Pakistan Coalition for Education
12.	Ms. Hina Kayani	Project Coordinator	Society for Sustainable Development
	AJ & K		
13.	Mr. Syed Sagheer Hussain Bukhari	Executive Director	Area Development organization
14.	Mr. Raja Iftikhar	National Volunteer	Area Development organization
15.	Mr. Khuram Shahid	Chief Executive	Sustainable Development Organization
	Balochistan		
16.	Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal	Chief Executive	Water environment and Sanitation Society
17.	Mr. Aman Ullah	National Volunteer	Water environment and Sanitation Society
18.	Mr. Abdul Manan	Executive Director	Waseela Development Organization
19.	Mr. Raaz Muhammad	National Volunteer	Waseela Development Organization
	Gilgit Baltistan		
20.	Mr. Rana Tahir	Regional Manager	Al Khidmat Foundation
21.	Mr. Muhammad Shakir	National Volunteer	Al Khidmat Foundation
22.	Ms. Saleema Perveen	National Volunteer	Korakram Area Development Organization
	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa		
23.	Ms. Rubina Massey	Executive Director	Integrated Community Development Initiative
24.	Ms. Naina Samson	National Volunteer	Integrated Community Development Initiative
25.	Mr. Rafi Ullah	Executive Director	Khapal Kore Organization
26.	Mr. Hazrat Ali	National Volunteer	Khapal Kore Organization

Punjab			
27.	Ms. Ume Laila Azhar	Executive Director	HomeNet Pakistan
28.	Mr. Muhammad Tanwir	National Volunteer	HomeNet Pakistan
29.	Mr. Aftab Nawaz Mastoi	Executive Director	Neelab Children & Women Development Council
30.	Mr. Maaz Asghar	National Volunteer	Neelab Children & Women Development Council
Sindh			
31.	Mr. Tahir Malik	Executive Director	Legal Rights Forum
32.	Mr. Anis Danish	National Volunteer	Legal Rights Forum
33.	Mr. Karishna Sharma	Executive Director	District Development Association Tharparkar
34.	Mr. Akash Himarani	National Volunteer	District Development Association Tharparkar

List of Project Partner Organizations

Sr.#	Name of the Organization	Name of head of the Organization	Contact Details	District
Islamabad Capital Territory				
1.	Minority Protection Trust	Mr. Mohsin Ilyas	mohsinilyas143@gmail.com	Islamabad
2.	Society for Sustainable Development	Mr. Aftab Ahmed Awan	aftab.ahmed@ssd.com.pk	Rawalpindi
Azad Jammu & Kashmir				
3.	Area Development organization	Mr. Syed Sagheer Hussain Bukhari	adoajk@yahoo.com	Muzaffarabad
4.	Sustainable Development Organization	Mr. Khuram Shahid	khurram@sdo.org.pk	Mirpur
Balochistan				
5.	Water environment and Sanitation Society	Mr. Pervaiz Iqbal	Pervez@wess.org.pk	Quetta
6.	Waseela Development Organization	Mr. Abdul Manan	amanankhan@gmail.com	Ziarat
Gilgit Baltistan				
7.	Al Khidmat Foundation	Mr. Rana Tahir	mtahirrana@gmail.com	Gilgit
8.	Korakram Area Development Organization	Ms. Mehnaz Perveen	mehnazparveen.ceo@kado.net.pk	Hunza
Khyber Pakhtunkhaw				
9.	Integrated Community Development Organization	Ms. Rubina Massey	icdirub@gmail.com	Peshawar
10.	Khpal Kore Organization	Mr. Rafi Ullah	khpalkor.org@gmail.com	Mardan
Punjab				
11.	HomeNet Pakistan	Ms. Ume Laila Azhar	lailazharali@gmail.com	Lahore
12.	Neelab Children & Women Development Council	Mr. Aftab Nawaz Mastoi	neelabrajanpur@gmail.com	Rajanpur

Sindh				
13.	Legal Rights Forum	Mr. Tahir Malik	tahir@lrfpk.org	Karachi
14.	District Development Association Tharparkar	Mr. Karishna Sharma	Ddat92@gmail.com	Tharparkar

SDGs Citizens Scorecard

Option for selected groups of citizens based upon purposive sampling in each selected constituency (national, provincial). Half of the constituencies shall be selected from ruling and the other half shall be from opposition political parties by convenient sampling.

- Youth (22 participants randomly selected from district – aged between 15-29 years, 50% boys & 50% girls)

- People living with disabilities – 16 participants (50% male and 50% female)

- Religious minorities 6 – Christians, Sikhs, Scheduled caste, Dalit etc. 05 participants- 50% male and 50% female)

- Community leaders/community members (20 participants – 50% male & female)

- 06 Farmers, 06 District Government/ local govt. representatives, 06 media personals, 06 academia, 06 transgender and 06 civil society (all 50% male and 50% female)

The results of SDG citizens' score card will be reflected by traffic lights. Options are given against various questions considering the nature of the questions.

- 🟩 **Green** (Yes, on track/ Satisfied/ complete information/ understanding is there/ positive measures are taken)
- 🟨 **Yellow** (Little bit information is available/ Somehow satisfied/ somehow people understand / few measures are taken)
- 🟥 **Red:** (No information/ no understating/ unsatisfied/ no measures taken)

Scale of the questions: Respondents are expected to answer the questions with following responses

Yes	Not Really	No

Basic Information
1. Urban / Rural (50 Questionnaires Urban & 50 Questions Rural)
2. Education
3. Male / Female / Transgender (Gender Balance)
4. Age
5. District
6. National Constituency
7. Provincial Constituency
8. Locality: Urban, Sub-Urban, Rural

9. Household monthly income group: Low (25000 or less), lower middle (25000 – 50000), middle (50000 – 75000), higher middle (75000 – 100000), Higher (100000 or above)

10. There are 17 Goals for sustainable development as mentioned below -----

Please write below top three priority goals from among the below 17 goals that requires immediate attentions

1st Priority: _____
2nd Priority: _____
3rd Priority: _____

Goal 3: Good Health and Wellbeing

Target 3.1: Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio

1. Do you have access to qualified health professional in public hospital?
2. Do you have access to qualified health professional in private hospital?
3. Are govt.'s Mother & Child Health Centre/ BHU/RHC/THQ/DHQ in your area physically accessible for you?
4. Are private Mother & Child Health Care Hospital/ Clinics in your area affordable for you?
5. Is there pre/post-natal medication/vaccination available in MNCH centre/ BHU/RHC/THQ/DHQ of your area?
6. Is there pre/post-natal medication available in private health clinic/hospital of your area?
7. Does pre/ post-natal medication in private health clinic/ hospital in your area affordable for you ?

8. Do you think that due to lack of access to appropriate health care (post-natal and prenatal), the death of pregnant mothers often occurs?

Target 3.2: End preventable deaths of new-borns and children under age of 5

1. Do you have access to govt. health facility which provides medical care for the infants?
2. Do you have access to private health facility which provides medical care for the infants?
3. Are the govt. health services for the infants in your area affordable?
4. Are the private health services for the infants in your area affordable?
5. Is there immunization vaccines for infants available at MNCH centre of your area?
6. Do you have to pay for the vaccination?
7. Do you know about death of any infant at time of birth in your area?
8. Is there medical care available at your MNCH for mal-nourished infants/children?
9. Are the available MNCH centers in your area adequate in number to fulfil health needs of the population?

Target 3.8: Coverage of Essential Health Services

1. Do you have access to a govt. Basic Health Centre/ RHC/THQ/DHQ or Hospital in your area?
2. Do you have access to a private Hospital or medical facility in your area?

3. Are the available govt. basic health care services in your area affordable?
4. Are the available private basic health care services in your area affordable?
5. Are there qualified medical professionals available in govt. BHU/RHC/THQ/DHQ, hospital of your area?
6. Are there qualified medical professionals available in private clinic /hospital of your area?
7. Is there medication available for infectious and communicable diseases for example Measles, TB, Malaria etc. in BHU of your area?
8. Is the available public BHU/RHC hospital in your area adequate in number to fulfil needs of the population?
9. Are the available private clinic / hospital in your area adequate in number to fulfil needs of the population?
10. Is the available number of beds in public BHU/RHC/THQ/DHQ hospital of your area adequate to fulfil needs of the population?
11. Is the available number of beds in private clinic hospital of your area adequate to fulfil needs of the population?
12. Are the available numbers of medical professionals in public BHU/RHC/THQ/DHQ hospital in your area adequate to fulfil needs of the population?
13. Are the available numbers of medical professionals in private clinic/hospital in your area adequate to fulfil needs of the population?

Goal 04: Quality Education

Target 4.5: Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

1. Do you have elementary and secondary schools in your area
   - Yes (If yes)
   - No

Public	Girls	Boys	PWDs	Transgender	Mixed Schools
Private	Girls	Boys	PWDs	Transgender	Mixed Schools

2. Do you have technical & vocational training institute in your area

Public	Girls	Boys	PWDs	Transgender	Mixed Schools
Private	Girls	Boys	PWDs	Transgender	Mixed Schools

3. Are the available private education facilities in your area affordable for

Girls	Boys

4. Whether the existing schools of your area are non-discriminatory to,

PWDs	TGs	Minorities

5. Please tick which of the following facilities are available in public school of your area:

- Furniture
- Functional Toilets
- Safe drinking water
- Boundary walls
- Electricity
- Class rooms
- Play ground
- Library
- Computer Labs
- Science Labs
- Trained teachers
- Books
- Learning material (AV Aids)
- Security arrangements

6. Please tick which of the following facilities are available in private school of your area:
   - Furniture
   - Functional Toilets
   - Safe drinking water
   - Boundary walls
   - Electricity
   - Class rooms
   - Play ground
   - Library
   - Science Labs
   - Computer Labs
   - Trained teachers
   - Books
   - Learning material (AV Aids)
   - Security arrangements

7. Do you think there are enough schools for education in your area?

Yes (If Yes)

No

Public	Girls	Boys	PWDs	Transgender	Mixed Schools
Private	Girls	Boys	PWDs	Transgender	Mixed Schools

8. Do you think all the school going age girls in your area are attending school?

9. Do you think all the school going age boys in your area are attending school?

Target 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

1. Do the girls with disabilities have access to special education schools in your area?

2. Do the boys with disabilities have access to special education schools in your area?

3. Do the schools fully equipped for special education as per the needs of special children?

Private   Public

4. Does the facilities of schools for special education appropriate to ensure their accessibility?

Facilities	Private		Public	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Furniture				
Functional Toilets				
Safe drinking water				
Boundary walls				
Electricity				
Class rooms				
Play ground				
Library				
Science Labs				
Computer Labs				
Trained teacher				
Books				
Learning material (AV Aids				
Security arrangements				

1. Does the public school in your area charge any fee?
2. Does the fee in private school of your area affordable?
3. Are you satisfied with the quality of services/ facilities available at public schools in your area?
4. Are you satisfied with the quality of services/ facilities available at private schools in your area?
5. Does the following community get enrolled in the public schools of your area?

Public	Transgender	Religious minorities	PWDs
Private	Transgender	Religious minorities	PWDs

6. Do the public schools in your area are accessible for the children who are facing mild physical challenge / disability?
7. Do you have govt. technical/ vocational schools / institutes for girls in your area?

Goal 05: Gender Equality

Target 5.2: eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

1. Do you think women in your area face any form of violence?

Public Sphere	Private sphere

2. Do you think women in your area get inheritance?
3. Do you think women in your area caste vote by their own choice?
4. Do you think women in your area have equal employment opportunities?
5. Do you or people in your area trust on police to report cases on violence against women / girls?
6. Do you/your community have access to police/law enforcement agencies in case of,

Physical violence	Sexual violence	Psychological violence

7. Do you/your community have access to shelter homes in case of ,

Physical violence	Sexual violence	Psychological violence

8. Do you/ your community have access to medical & legal assistance in case of physical violence?

9. Do you have access to medical & legal assistance in case of sexual violence?
10. Do you have access to medical & legal assistance in case of psychological violence?
11. Is there any cost incurs for filing and pursing a complaint in police station regarding any instance of violence against woma n/girl?
12. Are you satisfied with the quality of services/ response provided by police/law enforcement agencies in cases related to physical, sexual or psychological violence against women, in your area?
13. Do the law enforcement agencies have appropriate knowledge / capacity to deal with the cases of physical, sexual and psychological violence?
14. Are there women police officers available in police station of your area?

Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

15. Do you have these problems in your area,

Child Marriages	Early Marriages	Forced Marriages

16. Do you know that child marriage is a crime?
17. Do you think forced marriage is illegal?
18. Do you know minimum legal age for marriage of a girl?
19. Do you know minimum legal age for marriage of a boy?
20. Do you know if people report against child early/ forced marriage in your area?
21. Do the police respond satisfactorily when child marriage complaint is filed?
22. Do you consider yourself safe in case of registering a complaint of child marriage?
23. Do you have any child protection unit/ bureau / cell in your area?
24. Are you satisfied with the quality of services provided by child protection units/ cells/ bureau?
25. Are you satisfied with the quality of services provided by police in cases of violence against children?

Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision -making in political, economic and public life
1. **In your area does women have full and effective participation in;**

1	Political activities (Do women vote by their choice?)	2	Economic opportunities (Do women have equal opportunities for government Jobs)	3	Social life (Do the women have mobility rights as per their choice)

2. **Are women have equal opportunities for leadership in;**

1	Political activities	2	Economic opportunities	3	Social life

Goal 10: Reduce Inequality within and among the countries

Target 10.1: Progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

1. Do you/ people have access to employment/economic opportunities in your area?
2. Are you/ people in your community able to meet basic needs, food, shelter, health, education etc. within their daily/monthly income?
3. Do you / people in your community able to afford quality services with in current income?
4. How many times have you (or others in your family and friends) applied for employment/ job in last one year?
5. Do you think people in your community have access to public employment opportunities?
6. Do you think that people have access to information regarding job announcements in public departments?
7. Do you think that people in your area believe that the process of seeking public sector job is affordable?
8. Do you think that people in your area believe that the process of seeking private sector job is affordable?
9. Whether the people in your community satisfied with the process of recruitment in public sector?
10. Whether the people in your community satisfied with the process of recruitment in private sector?
11. Do you think that the people have job of their choice?
12. Do you think that people in your community are able to get job which is compatible with their education/ skills/training?
13. Whether the people I your area happy with your current economic condition?

Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

1. Do you think that families belong to very poor category has sustained income growth?
2. Are there economic opportunities in your area

1	For all		2	Especially for poor class

3. Do you think if there is any discrimination in social decision making by (tick yes where appropriate)

Age	Sex	Disability	Race	Ethnicity	Origin	Religion	Poor

4. Do you think if there is any discrimination in economic decision making by (tick yes where appropriate)

Age	Sex	Disability	Race	Ethnicity	Origin	Religion	Poor

5. Do you think if there is any discrimination in political decision making by (tick yes where appropriate)

Age	Sex	Disability	Race	Ethnicity	Origin	Religion	Poor

Target 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

1. Do you think that people know the minimum wage in the country/province?
2. Do you or people in your community receive minimum wage?
3. Do the people in your community know authority/mechanism to report in case of non-compliance of minimum wage rate?
4. Do you have access to relevant authorities to report non-compliance of minimum wage rate?
5. Do you have access to social protection facilities i.e. EOBI/ social security services and Health and life insurance etc.?
6. Do you know that people of your community are aware about Labour laws in the country to protect the rights of labourers?
7. Do you think your community is satisfied with the response of govt. authorities in cases of violation of labour laws?
8. Do people of your community have ever faced the situation where their daily/ monthly wages were violated?
9. Do you know if male and female workers in your community get equal wages in your area/ work place?
10. Do the people in your community think quota for women in public offices/departments is being adhered?
11. Do the people in your community think quota for PWDs in public offices/departments is being adhered?
12. Do the people in your community think quota for minorities in public offices/departments is being adhered?

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
1. Do you think that in your area violence related incidents have reduced for the last 4 years?
2. Do you think that in your area violence related deaths have reduced in the last 4 years

Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
1. Do you think that rule of law is improved in your area for the last four years?
2. Do you think in your area access to justice is improved for all?

Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
1. Do you think corruption has decreased in your area
2. Do you think that Institutions are now more

Accountable	Transparent	Effective

Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

1. Do you think you/ your community is being engaged in decision making processes at local level?
2. Do you think that you are being heard by the government as a citizen?

3. Do you think women, people living with disabilities and transgender community / religious minorities are equally engaged in a ny kind of decision making process for community development?
4. Do you think that women are adequately represented in Parliament / government departments / local government departments / institutions etc.?
5. Do you think that government is adequately responding to or addressing the issues being faced by people in your community?

Target 16.9: 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

1. Do the people in your community know where to get their child birth registered?
2. Do the people in your community know which organization provides birth registration facility?

Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

1. Do people of your community know they have Right to Access Information from any govt. department?
2. Do people of your community have access to information from any govt. department?
3. Do people of your community think exercising right to information from any govt. department is affordable to them?
4. Have people in your community ever exercised their right to information with any govt. department?
5. Were people of your community satisfied with the response they received after they exercised their right to information with any govt. department?
6. Do you think crime rate in your community i.e. kidnapping, homicide, violent incidents etc. have decreased?
7. Do you think people in your community express their feelings and thoughts freely:

Politically	Religiously	Socially	Others: _____

Citizens' Communique

Pakistan CSOs' & other Stakeholders Communique on
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
At
National Conference of Stakeholders on SDGs Dated March 11, 2020 at Islamabad

We, the civil society of Pakistan, the members of Pakistan Development Alliance and members of Parliamentary Task Forces on SDGs from all the four provinces and regions of Azad Jamu & Kashmir, Gilgit Baltistan and Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) gathered in Islamabad on 11th March 2020 at the National Stakeholders Conference on SDGs to re-affirm our strong commitment towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 to achieve better and sustainable future for all.

Citizens' Watch Pakistan Program on Sustainable Development Goals serves the purpose to strengthen Pakistan's civil society and Parliamentary Task Forces on SDGs to achieve Agenda 2030 for social transformation. AwazCDS-Pakistan in partnership with Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) Pakistan, Parliamentarians Commission for Human Rights (PCHR) and National, Provincial and Regional Parliamentary Task Forces on SDGs implemented SDGs Citizens' Watch Program to assess progress on SDGs in 14 districts across Pakistan through SDGs Citizens' Scorecards.

We, the stakeholders of the program, are convinced that SDGs Citizens' Watch Pakistan is a central program of CSOs under the aegis of AwazCDS/Pakistan Development Alliance to collect citizen voices and to initiate evidence based assessment to track progress on SDGs targets.

We appreciate;

- National, Provincial and Regional governments for establishing Parliamentary Task Forces and SDGs Units in their respective provinces and regions of Azad Jamu & Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
- The Federal government for approvals of National Priority Framework on SDGs
- The Federal government for presenting Voluntary National Review Report at UN HLPF 2019
- The Federal government for recognizing Citizens' Voices Report on VNR process at national level during UN HLPF 2019
- The Punjab government for annexing SDGs indicators with PC-1document to ensure structural progress
- The Sindh government for alignment of annual budgets with SDGs
- The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government to devolve funds at districts and sub-districts level to ensure localized process and progress on SDGs.
- The Balochistan government for devising provincial priority framework on SDGs
- The Azad Jamu & Kashmir government and legislative assembly for adopting SDGs as State Development Agenda as per the endorsements of National Parliament.
- The Gilgit Baltistan government for initiating the bottom up localization process to develop their SDGs priority framework

We also appreciate

- CSOs and their alliances / networks particularly Pakistan Development Alliance, and its member organizations as well

as partner forums like Parliamentarians Commission for Human Rights for reaching out to citizens, local governments, academia, private sector, media, marginalized & socially excluded groups and other related stakeholders across Pakistan through various programs since the adoption of SDGs.

- Parliamentarians especially members of Parliamentary Task Forces on SDGs representing national, provincial and regional assemblies for their commitment and determination towards the achievement of SDGs
- Members and representatives of SDG Units at national, provincial and regional level for extending their support to CSOs as well as doing tireless efforts for developing priority frameworks on SDGs in their respective domain.

We call for;

- Strengthening advocacy and oversight efforts within National Parliament/ provincial and regional legislative assemblies to further discuss and sensitize the Parliamentarians / Legislatures on SDGs agenda and therefore urge the National Parliament/ provincial and regional legislative assemblies to hold exclusive parliamentary sessions for setting priority development agendas dedicated to 17 SDGs.
- Ensuring greater partnership, meaningful participation and inclusion of all tiers of government, SDGs Task Forces, international organizations (I) NGOs, CSOs and other stakeholders to develop and implement National/ Provincial/ Regional/ District level priority framework on SDGs.
- Ensuring inclusion of SDGs targets and indicators as mandatory in Public Sector Development Programs (PSDPs) and Annual Development Plans (ADPs).
- Increased budgetary allocations for the realization of SDGs in upcoming financial years to advance effectively towards the achievement of agenda 2030.
- Review National Development Framework on SDGs and identify priority areas on basis of provincial and regional priority frameworks.
- Formulate Rules of Business and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and plan of action related to SDGs for the parliamentary SDGs Task Force in order to streamline and synergize overall efforts for development.
- Continuous monitoring and evaluations of initiatives under SDGs at all levels to track progress.
- Availability of reliable data for all particularly on national, provincial and regional priority targets and indicators of SDGs for appropriate tracking of progress and reporting.
- Accessibility of CSOs on reliable data sources and public reports for the purpose of advocacy & lobbying initiatives, mass sensitization, citizens' engagement and greater social accountability measures
- Functional and empowerment Local Government System at district/ sub-districts level to ensure localization and implementation of SDGs with extended outreach.
- Creating enabling environment for CSOs for the implementation of SDGs ensuring inclusion of Women, PWDs, minorities, human rights defenders, etc.
- Adherence of Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (PEMRA) to ensure social engagement norms and allocate 10 % air time to sensitize masses on SDGs.
- Formulation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy at national level to align CSR Funds with the SDGs agenda and making sure the utilization of CSR funds in a transparent and accountable manner.
- Institutionalization of the role of civil society in planning of national, provincial and regional development frameworks and ensuring adequate representation of civil society at all public development forums/ commissions and departments.

- Establishing a National Commission/ Council on SDGs to review existing and proposed legislation in relation to SDGs agenda; carry out research and advise on policy matters pertaining to national development frameworks; contribute to awareness raising and advocacy initiatives regarding SDGs in the country, and review and report on the national/provincial/regional Task Forces' performance and monitoring of the progress on SDGs in the country.
- Strengthening the SDGs Task Force Committee on Child Rights to adopt uniform legislation on child marriages across the country and its implementation in letter and spirit.
- Revamp education system in Pakistan while keeping the life skills based education system central to the curriculum to ensure sustainability of 2030 agenda in long run.
- Legislative reforms on domestic violence and child abuse, and provision of inclusive youth friendly health policies and services across the country on emergency basis.
- Overall enhancement in coordination and networking among all the stakeholders on SDGs.

Special Note on COVID-2019 Outbreak:
We call for the following immediate actions by the governments and citizens' individually & jointly,

- Humanity as a whole is facing one of its worst crisis with COIVD-2019 outbreak, making us shut down all businesses and even basic human interactions. In these terribly difficult times, we call for the formation of national, provincial and state level coordination and relief committees comprised of experts, elected representatives, civil and military authorities, CSOs and media to tackle this acute crisis.
- A lot of people are going to be out of work and hence a moratorium to be passed on all forms of evictions; be it due to non payment of rents, confiscation or other punishments due to non-payment of loans especially for poor strata of the society. State Bank of Pakistan and other Banks should be asked to be extremely lenient towards small scale borrowers and Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs), including minimum balance penalties and waving of banking charges. A call should come to surpass the technicalities and make help reach people at this point.
- Government social welfare schemes like Ehsas Program, Benazir Income Support Program and other companies, institutions, private sector organizations and charitable organizations to be directed to pay at least part of their salaries to all their employees, particularly daily wagers, in form of cash grants.
- Federal/ provincial and state governments (AJ & K and Gilgit Baltistan) should come up with a subsistence scheme for the poor and needy families across the country
- Make a commitment and declare that no one will suffer without food or medicine in the country. Establish small enquiry teams to make sure home food delivery to the needy families.
- Create storage system for agricultural produce along with a system to curb hoarders and make sure the availability of food items and required medicines, sanitizers and other necessary items
- There are various issues on which struggles are going on in different parts of the country. The government need to address all protestors and give an assurance to each and every one of them that it will keep all continuous issues out till the Corona Virus emergency is over. The government should also keep aside all decisions that might create fear or antagonism in the minds of the people for now. The entire government machinery of the people should work to keep the people of the country together.

AwazCDS-Pakistan: Established in 1995 and is registered as not for profit organization with registrar joint stock companies under Societies Registration Act 1860 and enjoys special consultative status with United Nation's Economic & Social Council (UN ECOS OC). AwazCDS-Pakistan's core mission is to develop integrated and innovative solutions in cooperation with partners at all levels to secure the future of marginalised communities especially by creating rightful spaces and choices of life. For more information please visit www.awazcds.org.pk

Pakistan Development Alliance: Established in 2014, is an alliance of 111 national level NGOs/Networks working together through developmental and rights based approaches to address issues in governance and accountability across the country especially in the implementation of SDGs. The alliance is led by AwazCDS-Pakistan and is governed by elected national, provincial and regional executive committees at national, provincial and regional level. PDA is part of various national, regional and global alliances and forums including Asia Development Alliance (ADA) http://adnasia.org/portfolio-item/asia-development-alliance-ada/ Asia CSOs Partnership for Sustainable Development (APSD), Action for Sustainable Development (A4SD) https://action4sd.org/organizations/asia-development-alliance-ada/, Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP) https://gcap.global/, CIVICUS https://www.civicus.org/ , AGNA- Affinity Group of National Associations https://www.civicus.org/index.php/what-we-do-2/strengthen/agna and Transparency Accountability and Partnerships-TAP Network https://tapnetwork2030.org/ etc. For more information please visit: www.pda.net.pk

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About VSO: Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) International is the world's leading independent international development organization that utilizes volunteers to deliver high impact development projects. VSO currently has 821 staff working in 23 countries across Africa, Asia and the Pacific and an operating budget of 76 million. Since our foundation in 1958, VSO Volunteers of 94 nationalities have worked in over 90 countries. We recruit highly skilled and specialized international volunteer experts through our nine global recruitment hubs.
VSO has been working in Pakistan since 1987; during these three decades VSO has engaged the skills and expertise of 300 international volunteers and 1222 National and community volunteers to support livelihood, education, participation, governance and youth innitiatives. The volunteers engaged are sector specialist and VSO was able to place them with a diverse range of over 70 partner organizations across Pakistan. VSO works across 06 districts in Islamabad Capital Territory, Punjab and Sindh provinces of Pakistan.

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Pakistan Development Alliance

Working together on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

National Secretariat

Azad Jammu & Kashmir

Balochistan

Federal

Gilgit Baltistan

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Punjab

Sindh