



FAFEN HEALTH SCAN

A Report Based on Recorded Cases of Diseases at 51 District Health Offices
Across Pakistan, Collected during May 2011

Gastrointestinal Infections and Scabies Widespread During May 2011

- 374,979 cases of diarrhea and dysentery, 62,536 of gastroenteritis
- 211,320 cases of scabies

Cases of gastrointestinal infections and scabies increased in May 2011 as compared to April 2011, possibly due in part to the heatwave experienced in the country. This was observed in the monthly data collected from government health offices in 51 districts nationwide by FAFEN Governance Monitors. As many as 1,446,214 cases of diseases were reported in health offices of these districts during May 2011. This is the highest number of disease cases reported in health offices in districts across the country this year. An average of 54 districts has been monitored nationwide every month since the beginning of 2011.

The total number of gastrointestinal infections and scabies cases reported in May 2011 was 437,515 and 211,320, respectively, the highest recorded this year. The transmission and spread of gastrointestinal infections (which comprise of diarrhea and dysentery, taken together, and gastroenteritis) and scabies is dependent, to a large extent, on conditions of the environment. They can be controlled through proper hygiene and sanitation as well as through the separation of residential and industrial areas. Diarrhea and dysentery, especially, are facilitated by congested living quarters and contamination of food and drinking water, and are aggravated in hot weather. It is a worrying reflection that diseases like these, which are relatively easy to control, account for such a large proportion of the disease statistics collected from health offices.

Keeping in mind the total number of districts in the country; 119; the official records of these 51 districts (among those where FAFEN enjoys outreach), account for only 43% of the health offices nationwide. Therefore the overall number of diseases in the country is expected to be much higher. Furthermore, this data is gathered only from the state run health facilities; the scale of the cases treated in private hospitals is not a part of this analysis. While a higher number of diseases recorded in health offices is indicative of better reportage, it is also a cause for concern that such a high number of diseases are prevalent in the country, especially since a large proportion of these can be controlled relatively easily, like diarrhea and dysentery, as mentioned above.

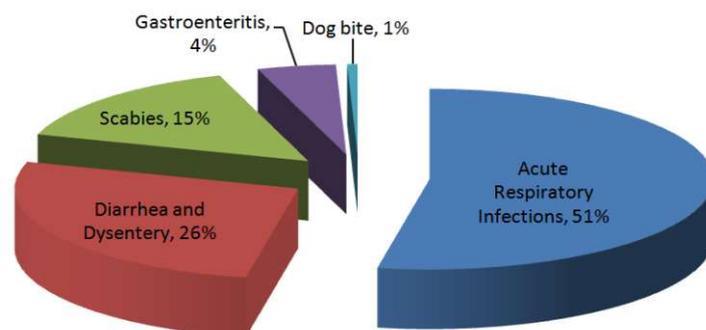
In contrast to the above mentioned diseases, much lower cases of malaria (1,246 cases) were reported nationwide in May 2011 than the numbers reported in earlier months. Furthermore, it is interesting that 77% (954) of cases of malaria were reported in Khyber Agency in FATA whereas Sindh was the region where it had been most concentrated in earlier months. In May 2011, the lowest number of confirmed new cases of TB – 663 – was reported since November 2010. These cases were reported in nine districts nationwide. However, similar to trends in previous months, Punjab remained the most TB concentrated region as 66% of the total cases were reported in the district of Gujranwala.

According to data gathered from 51 health offices nationwide, Acute Respiratory Infections (ARIs) were the most commonly reported set of diseases with 739,607 total cases reported in 51 districts in May 2011. These were followed by 374,979 cases of diarrhea and dysentery. Scabies was the third most common disease with 211,320 total cases. As many as 62,536 cases of gastroenteritis were reported, making it the fourth most commonly reported disease. Fifth on the list were 8,319 cases of dog bite.

With the exception of Khairpur district in Sindh, all other districts reporting the highest number of diseases in May 2011 were in Punjab. ARIs, diarrhea and dysentery, scabies and dog bite were reported in high numbers in all ten districts. Gujranwala district in Punjab reported the highest number of diseases nationwide, accounting for 9% of the total recorded cases. The district of Kasur in Punjab, reported 7% of the total diseases nationwide, while with 86,845 total cases of diseases, Sialkot district in Punjab was the third most disease concentrated in the country.

As many as 1,246 cases of maternal, infant and child mortality were reported nationwide in May 2011. Forty five of these were cases of

Graph A: Five Most Common Diseases



maternal mortality, 974 of infant mortality and 227 of child mortality. Sahiwal district in Punjab reported the highest number of cases of maternal, infant and child mortality among the 51 districts monitored nationwide. Six cases of maternal mortality, 159 of infant mortality and 134 of child mortality were reported in the health office in the district.

FAFEN Governance Monitors received disease statistics from 51 health offices nationwide. Twenty two Executive District Officer/Health (EDO/Health) offices in Punjab, 12 in Sindh, eight in KP and six in Balochistan shared information, as well as the office of the Agency Surgeon Health (ASH) in FATA and the office of the Health Management Information System (HMIS) in ICT.

Table A: Districts Covered (Region-Wise)

Sr. No.	Province	No. of Districts	Percentage
1.	Punjab	22	43%
2.	Sindh	12	24%
3.	KP	8	16%
4.	Balochistan	6	12%
5.	FATA	2	4%
6.	ICT	1	2%
Total		51	100%

1. Region-Wise Analysis of Diseases

Similar to previous months, health offices in Punjab reported more diseases, as much due to higher population levels as greater outreach. The proportion of diseases was also similar, with ARIs, gastrointestinal infections and scabies reported frequently. However, the pattern of reportage of viral diseases was different than previous months.

In May 2011, 65% of all reported diseases (936,184 out of 1,446,214) were recorded in 22 EDO health offices in Punjab. With the exception of other diseases, Punjab reported the most number of cases of all remaining categories of diseases – ARIs, gastrointestinal infections, scabies, viral diseases, animal bites and TB. Of the total 663 cases of TB reported nationwide, 463 were recorded in EDO health offices in Punjab.

Twelve EDO health offices in Sindh reported the second highest number of cases of ARIs, gastrointestinal infections, scabies and animal bites. As many as 39,400 cases of other diseases were reported in the region – 87% of the total other diseases reported nationwide. Viral diseases have reduced significantly in Sindh – only 301 cases were reported, which included 258 cases of hepatitis, 41 of malaria and two of meningitis. No other viral disease was reported in the region. As many as 34 confirmed new cases of TB were reported in the region as well.

KP was the third most disease affected region, as per the figures provided by EDO health offices in eight districts. A total of 76,169 cases were reported, constituting 5% of the total diseases reported in the country. ARIs and gastrointestinal infections formed the bulk of the disease cases, followed by scabies. As many as 109 confirmed new cases of TB were reported in the region.

In six districts in Balochistan, 52,016 cases of diseases were reported, accounting for 4% of the total diseases reported in May 2011. ARIs made 47% of the total reported diseases in the region, followed by gastrointestinal infections, other diseases and scabies.

In the office of the ASH in FATA, 6,826 cases of diseases were reported of which 41% were gastrointestinal infections and 38% were ARIs. These were followed by viral diseases. A total of 51 confirmed new cases of TB were reported in the region.

The office of the HMIS in ICT has records of 2,351 cases of diseases, of which 57% were cases of ARIs and 43% of gastrointestinal infections. Two confirmed new cases of TB were also reported in the region.

Table 1: Number of Reported Cases of Diseases (Region-Wise)

Sr. No.	Disease Category	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	FATA	ICT	Total
1.	Acute Respiratory Infections (ARIs)	503,957	170,354	36,998	24,376	2,577	1,345	739,607
2.	Gastrointestinal Infections	292,454	91,401	30,036	19,833	2,787	1,004	437,515
3.	Scabies	131,322	67,902	8,451	3,365	280	0	211,320
4.	Other Diseases	1,562	39,400	0	4,265	0	0	45,227
5.	Animal Bites	5,052	3,276	377	111	14	0	8,830
6.	Viral Diseases	1,374	301	198	62	1,117	0	3,052
7.	TB	463	34	109	4	51	2	663
Total		936,184	372,668	76,169	52,016	6,826	2,351	1,446,214

1.1 Acute Respiratory Infections

In May 2011, 739,607 cases of ARIs were reported in health offices in 51 districts across the country, making 51% of all reported diseases. Twenty two districts in Punjab reported 68% of the total cases of ARIs, while 23% were reported in 12 districts in Sindh, 5% by eight districts in KP and 3% by six districts in Balochistan. Two agencies in FATA reported 2,577 cases of ARIs and 1,345 were reported in ICT as well.

The Punjab districts of Sialkot, Gujranwala and Kasur reported 49,215, 46,168 and 45,978 cases of ARIs respectively, the highest among the 51 monitored districts.

Table 1.1: Acute Respiratory Infections

Category	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	FATA	ICT	Total
Acute Respiratory Infections	503,957	170,354	36,998	24,376	2,577	1,345	739,607
No. of Reporting Districts	22	12	8	6	2	1	51

1.2 Gastrointestinal Infections

Gastrointestinal Infections accounted for 30% of all diseases in May 2011. Diarrhea and dysentery taken together made 85% of the total 437,515 cases of gastrointestinal infections. The most cases of diarrhea and dysentery were reported in 22 districts in Punjab where a total of 233,649 cases were recorded. Twelve districts of Sindh followed with nearly a quarter of all cases, 8% were reported in eight districts in KP and 5% in six districts in Balochistan. One agency in FATA and ICT reported 2,342 and 1,004 cases, respectively. The Punjab districts of Kasur, Gujranwala and Bahawalnagar reported the highest number of the disease nationwide; 24,450, 19,384 and 18,786 cases respectively.

Gastroenteritis accounted for 15% of all gastrointestinal infections reported in the country in May 2011. Eight districts in Punjab reported 94% of the total 62,536 cases, four districts in Sindh reported 3% and 1% was reported by an agency in FATA. The most number of cases were registered in EDO health offices of Rahimyar Khan and Gujranwala; 38% and 31% of all cases respectively, followed by 17% in Sialkot district. All three districts are in Punjab.

Table 1.2: Gastrointestinal Infections

Sr. No.	Category	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	FATA	ICT	Total
1.	Diarrhea and Dysentery	233,649	89,665	30,036	18,283	2,342	1,004	374,979
	No. of Reporting Districts	22	12	8	6	1	1	50
2.	Gastroenteritis	58,805	1736	0	1,550	445	0	62,536
	No. of Reporting Districts	8	4	0	1	1	0	14
Total		292,454	91,401	30,036	19,833	2,787	1,004	437,515

1.3. Scabies

In May 2011, 15% of all reported cases of diseases were of scabies. Twenty two districts in Punjab reported 62% of all the recorded scabies cases, 32% were reported in 12 districts in Sindh, 4% in eight districts in KP, 2% in six districts in Balochistan and 280 cases were reported in two agencies in FATA. Kasur (Punjab) reported 8% of the total cases of scabies, the highest among all the other districts in the country, followed by 7% in Khairpur (Sindh) and 6% in Bahawalpur (Punjab).

Table 1.3: Scabies

Category	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	FATA	ICT	Total
Scabies	131,322	67,902	8,451	3,365	280	0	211,320
No. of Reporting Districts	22	12	8	6	2	0	50

1.4 Viral Diseases

In sharp contrast to previous months, only 3,052 cases of viral diseases were reported in the country in May 2011. This figure is less than half the number of viral diseases reported in the previous reporting month (April 2011). In comparison, an average of 110,000 cases of viral diseases was reported each month between November 2010 and March 2011.

Cases of malaria have remained a large proportion of all viral diseases in the country. From November 2010 till March 2011, an average 94% of all viral diseases were malaria cases. With increasing temperatures, there has been a reduction in the number of mosquitoes carrying the parasite which causes this disease, resulting in lower figures for malaria in the country. In the current reporting month (May 2011) malaria accounted for 40% (1,246 cases) of all viral diseases. Other mosquito borne diseases, like dengue, have also been reduced for the same reason. No case of dengue was reported in May 2011.

It is interesting that 77% (954 cases) of all reported cases of malaria were recorded in the health office in Khyber Agency, whereas in previous months, the disease was most frequently reported in Sindh. Orakzai Agency and Charsadda district in KP reported the second and third highest figures (105 and 101), respectively.

Hepatitis constituted 59% (1,796 cases) of all viral diseases. A total of eight districts in Punjab reported 1,321 cases, followed by 258 cases in three districts in Sindh, 97 in three districts in KP, 62 in four districts in Balochistan and 58 in FATA.

Two cases of measles were reported in two Punjab districts. Eight cases of meningitis were also reported in two districts - six of these were reported in Kasur (Punjab) and two in Dadu (Sindh).

No case of probable poliomyelitis, suspected AIDS, and tetanus was reported from any of the monitored districts in the reporting month.

Table 1.4: Viral Diseases

Sr. No.	Category	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	FATA	ICT	Total
1.	Polio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No. of Reporting Districts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Dengue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No. of Reporting Districts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sr. No.	Category	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	FATA	ICT	Total
3.	Hepatitis	1,321	258	97	62	58	0	1,796
	No. of Reporting Districts	8	3	3	4	2	0	20
4.	Malari a	45	41	101	0	1,059	0	1,246
	No. of Reporting Districts	3	1	1	0	2	0	7
5.	Measles	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	No. of Reporting Districts	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
6.	Meningitis	6	2	0	0	0	0	8
	No. of Reporting Districts	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
7.	Probable poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No. of Reporting Districts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Suspected Aids	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No. of Reporting Districts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No. of Reporting Districts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1.5 Tuberculosis

Nationwide, 663 cases of TB were reported in nine districts. Two districts in Punjab reported 463 confirmed new cases of TB, 70% of the total reported cases, while 109 cases were reported in two districts in KP, 51 in two agencies in FATA and 34 in one district in Sindh. Two cases were reported in ICT as well. Gujranwala district in Punjab reported two thirds of all confirmed new cases of TB reported in the country, followed by districts Battagram and Mardan in KP where 64 and 45 cases were reported respectively.

Table 1.5: Tuberculosis

Category	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	FATA	ICT	Total
Tuberculosis	463	34	109	4	51	2	663
No. of Reporting Districts	2	1	2	1	2	1	9

1.6 Animal Bite

A total of 8,830 cases of animal bite were reported nationwide in May 2011, of which 8,319 were cases of dog bite, as reported in 48 districts, while 511 were cases of snakebite with signs of poisoning, as reported in 36 districts.

Twenty two districts in Punjab reported 58% of all cases of dog bite, followed by 37% cases in 12 districts in Sindh, 4% in seven districts in KP and 1% in six districts in Balochistan. One agency in FATA reported 14 cases of dog bite as well. The district of Nausher o Feroz (Sindh) reported the highest number of cases among all other districts – 914 in all, followed by 515 cases in Khairpur (Sindh) and 487 in Bahawalpur (Punjab).

Half of the total 511 cases of snakebite were reported in 20 districts in Punjab, 40% were reported in eight districts in Sindh, 8% in four districts in KP and 1% in four districts in Balochistan. The highest number of cases among all districts - 47 - was reported in Umerkot (Sindh), followed by 40 cases in Bahawalpur (Punjab) and 39 cases in Khairpur (Sindh).

Table 1.6: Animal Bites

Sr. No.	Category	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	FATA	ICT	Total
1.	Snakebite with Signs of Poisoning	256	206	42	7	0	0	511
	No. of Reporting Districts	20	8	4	4	0	0	36
2.	Dog Bite	4,796	3,070	335	104	14	0	8,319
	No. of Reporting Districts	22	12	7	6	1	0	48
Total		5,052	3,276	377	111	14	0	8,830

1.7 Other Diseases

As many as 45,227 cases of other diseases were reported in eight districts nationwide in May 2011. Three districts in Sindh reported 87% of the total cases, 9% were reported in two districts in Balochistan and 4% in three districts in Punjab. The Sindh districts of Dadu, Larkana and Ghotki reported 44%, 31% and 12% of the total cases of other diseases respectively, the highest among all the districts monitored nationwide.

Table 1.7: Other Diseases

Category	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	FATA	ICT	Total
Other Diseases	1,562	39,400	0	4,265	0	0	45,227
No. of Reporting Districts	3	3	0	2	0	0	8

2. Maternal, Infant and Child Mortality

As many as 1,246 cases of maternal, infant and child mortality were recorded in May 2011. As many as 45 cases of maternal mortality were reported

in 16 districts, 974 of infant mortality were reported in 21 districts and 227 of child mortality were reported in eight districts nationwide.

Of the 45 cases of deaths due to pregnancy or delivery related complications (maternal mortality), 38 were reported in 13 districts in Punjab, six in two districts in Balochistan and one in a single district in KP. No such cases were reported in Sindh, FATA and ICT.

A total of 917 cases of infant mortality were reported in 17 districts in Punjab, 49 in two districts in Sindh, seven in one district in KP and one in a single district in Balochistan.

Punjab reported 225 cases of child mortality in seven districts followed by two cases in a single district in KP.

Table 2: Maternal, Infant and Child Mortality

Sr. No.	Category	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	FATA	ICT	Total
1.	Number of mothers died due to pregnancy and delivery related complications. (Maternal mortalities)	38	0	1	6	0	0	45
	No. of Reporting Districts	13	0	1	2	0	0	16
2.	Number of infants died before the age of 12 months (Infant Mortality)	917	49	7	1	0	0	974
	No. of Reporting Districts	17	2	1	1	0	0	21
3.	Number of kids died before the age of five years (Child Mortality)	225	0	0	2	0	0	227
	No. of Reporting Districts	7	0	0	1	0	0	8
Total		1,180	49	8	9	0	0	1,246

3. Five Most Common Diseases

According to data gathered from 51 health offices nationwide, ARIs were the most commonly reported set of diseases, accounting for 51% of the total 1,446,214 cases of diseases reported in May 2011. These were followed by 374,979 cases of diarrhea and dysentery. Scabies was the third most common disease constituting 15% of all reported diseases. Fourth on the list was gastroenteritis, with 62,536 reported cases. A total of 8,319 cases of dog bite were reported, making it the fifth most commonly reported disease.

Table 3: Five Most Common Diseases

Sr. No.	Diseases Category	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	FATA	ICT	Total
1.	Acute Respiratory Infections	503,957	170,354	36,998	24,376	2577	1,345	739,607
2.	Diarrhea and Dysentery	233,649	89,665	30,036	18,283	2342	1,004	374,979
3.	Scabies	131,322	67,902	8,451	3,365	280	0	211,320
4.	Gastroenteritis	58,805	1,736	0	1,550	445	0	62,536
5.	Dog bite	4,796	3,070	335	104	14	0	8,319
Total		932,529	332,727	75,820	47,678	5,658	2,349	1,396,761

4. Ten Districts Reporting Diseases in the Highest Numbers

With the exception of Khairpur district in Sindh, the remaining ten districts reporting the highest number of diseases were in Punjab. ARIs, diarrhea and dysentery, scabies and dog bites were reported in high numbers in all ten districts. These were also the most commonly reported diseases nationwide in May 2011.

Gujranwala district reported the highest number of diseases nationwide, accounting for 9% of the total recorded cases. ARIs constituted 47% of the total cases of diseases, diarrhea and dysentery (taken together) and gastroenteritis both accounted for 20%. Scabies accounted for 11% of the total reported cases of diseases. A total of 436 confirmed new cases of TB were also reported in the district, as well as 574 cases of hepatitis.

Kasur district reported 7% of the total diseases nationwide, of which 53% were ARIs, followed by 27% cases of diarrhea and dysentery and 19% of scabies.

Sialkot district reported 86,845 total cases of diseases, of which 57% were ARIs, 16% were diarrhea and dysentery, 14% were scabies and 12% were gastroenteritis. In addition, 158 cases of hepatitis were also reported.

Rahimyar Khan district reported 6% of the total diseases reported in May 2011. ARIs accounted for 40% of all reported diseases in the district, followed by 29% cases of gastroenteritis, 18% of diarrhea and dysentery and 12% of scabies.

Bahawalnagar district accounted for 5% of all reported diseases in May 2011, of which 55% were cases of ARIs, 29% were diarrhea and dysentery and 14% were scabies.

Table 4: Ten Districts Reporting Diseases in the Highest Numbers

Sr. No.	Province	District	Diseases Reported	Percentage
1.	Punjab	Gujranwala	97,446	8.6%
2.	Punjab	Kasur	87,464	7.4%
3.	Punjab	Sialkot	86,886	6.6%
4.	Punjab	Rahimyar Khan	80,844	6.0%
5.	Punjab	Bahawalnagar	64,430	4.6%

Sr. No.	Province	District	Diseases Reported	Percentage
6.	Punjab	Bahawalpur	61,772	4.5%
7.	Sindh	Khairpur	56,311	4.4%
8.	Punjab	Lahore	54,077	4.3%
9.	Punjab	Rawalpindi	51,679	4.1%
10.	Punjab	Vehari	51,665	3.7%

5. Ten Districts with Highest Infant, Child and Maternal Mortality

As many as 1,246 cases of maternal, infant and child mortality were recorded in May 2011. A total of 45 cases of maternal mortality, 974 of infant mortality and 227 of child mortality were reported.

Sahiwal district in Punjab reported six cases of maternal mortality, the highest among districts monitored in the country. This was followed by five cases in Rahimyar Khan (Punjab) and four each in Quetta (Balochistan), Kasur and Vehari, both in Punjab.

Sahiwal district reported the highest number of infant mortality cases as well – 159 cases were recorded in the health office. These were followed by 134 cases in Vehari, 73 in Multan, 67 in Khanewal and 63 in Kasur, all districts of Punjab.

The highest number of child mortality cases was also reported in Sahiwal – 134 cases in all, followed by 40 cases in Multan, 16 in Vehari and 13 each in Bahawalnagar and Okara. All these districts are in Punjab.

Table 5: Ten Districts with Highest Infant, Child and Maternal Mortality

Sr. No.	Infant Mortality			Child Mortality			Maternal Mortality		
	Province	District	Mortality	Province	District	Mortality	Province	District	Mortality
1.	Punjab	Sahiwal	159	Punjab	Sahiwal	134	Punjab	Sahiwal	6
2.	Punjab	Vehari	134	Punjab	Multan	40	Punjab	Rahimyar Khan	5
3.	Punjab	Multan	73	Punjab	Vehari	16	Balochistan	Quetta	4
4.	Punjab	Khanewal	67	Punjab	Bahawalnagar	13	Punjab	Kasur	4
5.	Punjab	Kasur	63	Punjab	Okara	13	Punjab	Vehari	4
6.	Punjab	Rawalpindi	57	Punjab	Rajanpur	5	Punjab	Bahawalpur	4
7.	Punjab	Toba Tek Singh	57	Punjab	Sialkot	4	Punjab	Lahore	3
8.	Punjab	Okara	52	Balochistan	Quetta	2	Punjab	Layyah	3
9.	Punjab	Jhelum	46				Punjab	Bahawalnagar	2
10.	Punjab	Bahawalpur	44				Punjab	Gujranwala	2

6. Transparency

Fifty one forms regarding cases of diseases reported at health offices were included in this analysis. A total of seven health offices in Nankana Sahib, Sheikhpura, Kashmore, Faisalabad, Hafizabad, Mandi Bahauddin and Lodhran, all districts of Punjab did not provide information. FAFEN communicates in writing the legal obligation of all state run institutions to provide records declared public under the Freedom of Information Ordinance 2002 to all offices. If need be, cases are taken further to the relevant provincial ombudsmen.

Annex: List of Monitored Districts

Sr. No.	Province	District
1.	Punjab	Rahimyar Khan
2.	Punjab	Lahore
3.	Punjab	Gujranwala
4.	Punjab	Okara
5.	Punjab	Layyah
6.	Punjab	Narowal
7.	Punjab	Kasur
8.	Punjab	Sialkot
9.	Punjab	Dera Ghazi Khan
10.	Punjab	Multan
11.	Punjab	Bahawalpur
12.	Punjab	Bahawalnagar
13.	Punjab	Vehari
14.	Punjab	Khanewal
15.	Punjab	Bhakkar
16.	Punjab	Toba Tek Singh
17.	Punjab	Jhang
18.	Punjab	Khushab
19.	Punjab	Jhelum
20.	Punjab	Sahiwal
21.	Punjab	Rawalpindi
22.	Punjab	Rajanpur
23.	Sindh	Hyderabad
24.	Sindh	Umerkot
25.	Sindh	Thatta
26.	Sindh	Sukkur

Sr. No.	Province	District
27.	Sindh	Badin
28.	Sindh	Mirpurkhas
29.	Sindh	NausheroFeroz
30.	Sindh	Sanghar
31.	Sindh	Khairpur
32.	Sindh	Ghotki
33.	Sindh	Dadu
34.	Sindh	Larkana
35.	KP	Charsadda
36.	KP	Swabi
37.	KP	Mardan
38.	KP	Bannu
39.	KP	Dera Ismail Khan
40.	KP	Battagram
41.	KP	Haripur
42.	KP	Hangu
43.	Balochistan	Quetta
44.	Balochistan	Nasirabad
45.	Balochistan	Loralai
46.	Balochistan	Pishin
47.	Balochistan	Nushki
48.	Balochistan	Zhob
49.	FATA	Khyber Agency
50.	FATA	Orakzai Agency
51.	ICT	Islamabad

Monitoring Methodology

The Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN) has launched a nationwide initiative to monitor governance processes under its Democratic Governance Program, in line with its mandate to strengthen all forms of democratic accountabilities in Pakistan. Objective information about governance processes is vital to encourage informed engagement of citizenry with elected and public institutions for progressive outputs.

FAFEN Governance Monitoring aims to enrich the public debate on governance and develop research-based recommendations for reforms.

FAFEN advocates transparency, accountability, responsiveness, representativeness and public participation as essential elements of democratic governance, which enhance the output, efficiency and effectiveness of all elected and public institutions. FAFEN Governance Monitors visit schools and colleges, health facilities, police stations and other public institutions to monitor and evaluate their efficiency and efficacy in 200 National Assembly constituencies of 119 districts in Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Balochistan, Sindh, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT). In addition, FAFEN is also monitoring the complaint-handling mechanisms of various public institutions to gauge their effectiveness.

The FAFEN Health Scan attempts to present recent health statistics to identify disease patterns across the country, and to recommend targeted interventions. In addition, inadequate services in health facilities can be the underlying cause of an increase in percentage of diseases, therefore, the statistics help in measuring the quality and efficacy of healthcare facilities that cater to the primary and secondary needs of patients. Trained FAFEN Governance Monitors collect monthly disease statistics from the Executive District Officer (EDO) Health in each district for the 17 most common diseases included in this study. Similarly, the actual number of maternal, infant and child mortality in districts are also collected from same venue. The report is therefore largely based on the reported cases of disease and mortality compiled by the EDO Health Office. It is important to mention here that statistics presented include only those patients of the monitored districts who went to government health facilities for treatment of their illnesses. The statistics for the patients going to private healthcare facilities are not compiled and thus are not included in this report. Therefore, this report may not fully present the picture of number of cases of diseases in some district or region, but it does portray an overall trend of cases of disease.

FAFEN's monitors fill out standardized checklists, and then transmit the data to the FAFEN Secretariat in Islamabad for data entry, cleaning and analysis. FAFEN Governance Monitoring reports are based on non-probability sampling, and their findings should not be considered to support national or provincial generalizations. However, FAFEN's outreach across the country allows it to access most districts as well as urban and rural areas. Standardized methodology is applied across Pakistan to obtain information in a uniform way through observation and interviewing. The observation and interviews are recorded on a standardized checklist. All information received at the FAFEN Secretariat is verified through multiple sources for authenticity and accuracy. These reports provide data analysis and inferences only for the monitored institutions within the sample. The reports are meant to present to relevant stakeholders a consolidated and current snapshot of the state of governance in public institutions in order to inspire public dialogue and as a contribution towards targeted interventions and reforms. However, FAFEN's unique methodology for assessing and evaluating governance processes continues to evolve. Details of any inaccuracies that readers notice in the data, or suggestions for improvements to the methodology, can be sent to the email address at the end of this report.

About FAFEN

Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN), established in 2006, is a coalition of 42 leading civil society organizations, working to strengthen all forms of democratic accountabilities in Pakistan. Governed by Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability, FAFEN's key achievements are:

- Observed the public display of Pakistan's draft electoral rolls and conducted the country's first statistically-valid voters' list audit in 2007
- Deployed more than 18,829 trained, neutral Election Day observers nationwide to watch the February 18, 2008 polls and 264 long-term observers to monitor the pre-election process
- Fielded long-term observers nationwide and published 19 pre-election reports
- For the February 18, 2008, General Elections, FAFEN conducted 260 simultaneous Parallel Vote Tabulations (PVTs)- the largest effort in the world
- Conducted its first survey, Constituents Aspirations Survey, in December 2008 with a sample size of 3,124 respondents to get the description of the state of public opinion and also to get a deeper understanding of the values, attitudes and beliefs of people living in the constituencies
- Conducted mapping of organizations working for human rights within Pakistan
- Observed general elections at Gilgit-Baltistan in 2009 and by-elections in various constituencies of the Punjab, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2010
- Implemented a unique methodology to observe parliamentary proceedings under its Parliamentary Watch Project
- Monitors public institutions across Pakistan and issues monthly reports on the state and performance of educational, health and other local level institutions. In addition, monthly reports on prices, crimes, incidence of disease, caseload in lower courts and political and electoral violence are issued.

FAFEN continues to implement robust programs in-between elections related to monitoring parliamentary affairs, connecting constituents to their elected representatives, monitoring the performance of public and elected institutions and advocating electoral and democratic reforms. FAFEN is also monitoring political and electoral violence, peace activities and promoting active citizenry through ongoing civic education activities across the country. FAFEN is currently implementing Democratic Governance Program in 150 National Assembly constituencies in 108 districts across Pakistan.



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