September 2010

BHUs Under-Staffed, Ill-Equipped to Deal with Emergencies

A Report Based on Monitoring of Ninety One Basic Health Units across Pakistan in August 2010

Free & Fair Election Network
FAFEN
FAFEN Health Institution Monitor

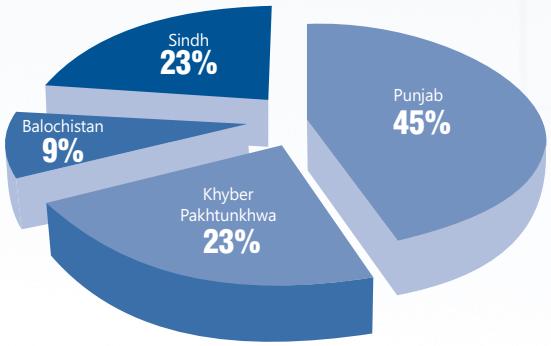
Patients with emergency conditions may not get adequate medical care at the Basic Health Units (BHUs) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Balochistan and Sindh, as most of these building blocks of the country's healthcare system lack life-saving equipment such as oxygen tents and many of them are understaffed.

Around 40% of the monitored BHUs across the country are not prepared enough to deal with medical emergencies. These BHUs lack ward and staff to cater to the needs of emergency patients. Around two third (64%) of monitored BHUs in KP are not adequately equipped to deal with medical emergencies. Almost similar percentage of monitored BHUs in Balochistan (57%) also lack this facility. Around 45% of Sindh BHUs are incapable to attend emergency patients. The situation is relatively better in Punjab where 77% monitored BHUs are able to provide basic support to patients with emergency conditions.

Oxygen tents used to administer oxygen to patients are essential life-saving devices but 42% of the observed BHUs across the country are without this equipment.

As many as 17% of the sanctioned posts of doctors at the monitored BHUs across Pakistan are vacant – 25% in Punjab, 22% in Balochistan, 11% in Sindh and 10% in KP.

Graph1: BHUs Monitored by Region



FAFEN Governance Monitors visited 91 Basic Health Units across Pakistan during August 2010 – 41 BHUs in 29 districts of Punjab, 22 BHUs in 15 districts of KP, 7 BHUs in 6 districts of Balochistan and 21 BHUs in 15 districts of Sindh (See Graph 1 for region-wise distribution of monitored facilities). The BHUs facilities selected for monitoring in August are different from those monitored in March 2010.

Many (32%) BHUs monitored by FAFEN's Governance Monitors across the country are without labor rooms but are otherwise adequately equipped to cater to female patients needs.

Region-wise analysis suggests that Balochistan BHUs are lacking in all departments in contrast to Punjab BHUs which are better equipped. FAFEN reports indicate that Balochistan BHUs are the most neglected in terms of infrastructure, and female staff and maternity/family planning facilities. FAFEN monitoring of Balochistan BHUs in March 2010 yielded similar findings.

The dismal state of BHUs in the province may be linked to week oversight by the relevant government officers and elected representatives. No government officer or elected representative visited any monitored BHU in Balochistan during the last three months. In contrast, Punjab reported most such visits, indicating a high level of oversight by public and elected officials.

Patient satisfaction levels remained high across the country as more than 90% patients interviewed by FAFEN Monitors at observed facilities were content with the attitude and support provided by the BHU staff and doctors.

More than one fifth of monitored BHUs (22%) did not share the information about doctors' staffing with FAFEN Governance Monitors. Similarly 11% of visited BHUs declined to share information on paramedics staffing. Refusing such public information to citizens indicates serious issues of transparency on part of the BHU management.

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DETAILED FINDINGS

The detailed findings of the monitoring exercise are given below:

1. Physical Infrastructure

A majority (93%) of the BHUs monitored across Pakistan are housed in proper buildings. Region-wise analysis suggests that around 14% of the BHUs monitored in Balochistan, 10% in Sindh and 7% in Punjab are not appropriately setup. Even though 93% of all observed BHUs are housed in proper buildings, the building conditions of nearly 21% of monitored facilities are not satisfactory – 32% in KP, 29% in Balochistan, 19% in Sindh and 15% in Punjab are in dilapidated condition. In addition, almost 12% of the monitored BHUs across the country do not have a boundary wall around the facility. Among these were a substantial 43% of Balochistan BHUs, 14% of Sindh and 12% of Punjab BHUs. All the monitored facilities in KP have a boundary wall.

The sanitation conditions of around 13% of the BHUs monitored were not hygienically maintained – 23% in KP, 14% each in Balochistan and Sindh, and 7% in Punjab. This perhaps accounts to the absence of janitors in nearly one fourth of the BHUs monitored across the country. Almost 43% of Balochistan BHUs, 24% of Sindh, 20% of Punjab and 18% of KP BHUs lack janitorial services. Greater emphasis needs to be laid on the importance of environmental hygiene in health facilities in order to minimize contamination and spread of infectious diseases.

According to FAFEN Governance Monitors' reports, a considerable 28% of all BHUs monitored either do not have latrines or have latrines without running water. The issue is most acute in Balochistan where 57% of the monitored facilities have failed to provide this facility to their patients. Similar conditions exist in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, where this figure stands at 43%. As many as 24% of BHUs in Sindh and 17% in Punjab face a similar issue.

Almost 25% of the BHUs visited nationwide do not have arrangements of clean drinking water for patients. Nearly 43% of BHUs in Balochistan do not have this facility and the same is true for 32% of KP facilities, 24% of Sindh and 20% of Punjab facilities.

A significant 97% of the BHUs monitored nationwide are provided with an electricity connection. BHUs without an electric supply include 10% of Sindh and 5% of KP observed facilities. A health facility without electricity connection can not offer many basic services involving electric equipment. A majority (97%) of BHUs have fans with the exception of 14% of Balochistan, and 5% each of Sindh and KP BHUs. The Sindh and KP BHUs lacking in this facility do not have an electric supply, but the Balochistan BHUs have not provided this facility despite electricity connections.

FAFEN monitors reported that proper shaded waiting rooms for visiting patients were absent in 15% of monitored BHUs nationwide. Of these, 32% belonged to KP, 14% each to Balochistan and Sindh, and 7% to Punjab.

Table 1: Physical Infrastructure of BHUs by Region (Percentage)

Sr. No.	Category		Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	Total
1.	BHU with proper building	Yes	92.68%	100.00%	85.71%	90.48%	93.41%
		No	7.32%	0.00%	14.29%	9.52%	6.59%
2.	BHU with a boundary wall	Yes	87.80%	100.00%	57.14%	85.71%	87.91%
		No	12.20%	0.00%	42.86%	14.29%	12.09%
3.	The BHU with building in good condition	Yes	85.37%	68.18%	71.43%	80.95%	79.12%
		No	14.63%	31.82%	28.57%	19.05%	20.88%
4.	Clean BHU	Yes	92.68%	77.27%	85.71%	85.71%	86.81%
		No	7.32%	22.73%	14.29%	14.29%	13.19%
5.	BHU with electricity	Yes	100.00%	95.45%	100.00%	90.48%	96.70%
		No	0.00%	4.55%	0.00%	9.52%	3.30%
6.	BHU with fans.	Yes	100.00%	95.45%	85.71%	95.24%	96.70%
		No	0.00%	4.55%	14.29%	4.76%	3.30%
7.	BHU with clean drinking water	Yes	80.49%	68.18%	57.14%	76.19%	74.73%
		No	19.51%	31.82%	42.86%	23.81%	25.27%
8.	BHU with latrines and running water	Yes	82.93%	57.14%	42.86%	76.19%	72.22%
		No	17.07%	42.86%	57.14%	23.81%	27.78%
9.	BHU with shaded waiting areas	Yes	92.68%	68.18%	85.71%	85.71%	84.62%
		No	7.32%	31.82%	14.29%	14.29%	15.38%
10.	BHU with janitor	Yes	80.00%	81.82%	57.14%	76.19%	77.78%
		No	20.00%	18.18%	42.86%	23.81%	22.22%

2. Equipment and Services

A high percentage of BHUs, visited by FAFEN Governance Monitors during August 2010 were observed to be deficient in essential equipment and services that are required to accommodate basic healthcare needs of patients.

Only 60% of the monitored BHUs across the country are capable of dealing with medical emergencies. The rest 40% are short of wards and staff and therefore are not in a position to cater to emergency patients. This includes 64% BHUs of KP, 57% of Balochistan, 45% of Sindh and 23% of Punjab facilities.

Oxygen tents used to administer oxygen to patients are essential life saving devices but 42% of the observed BHUs across the country are without this equipment. This covers 77% of the monitored BHUs of KP, 57% of Balochistan facilities, 35% of Sindh and 24% of Punjab.

Almost 12% of the BHUs visited across the country do not have syringe cutters indicating the possibility of reuse of syringes, which may result in the transmission of many blood-transmitted and life threatening diseases such as HIV Aids and Hepatitis etc. While all facilities of Balochistan are equipped, 27% of KP BHUs, 10% of Sindh and 7% of Punjab do not have syringe cutters.

It appears that the process of sterilization of surgical instruments and medications is not followed in 18% of the BHUs monitored across the country as lack of sterilizers was reported from 43% of Balochistan BHUs, 23% of KP, 15% of Sindh and 12% of Punjab BHUs.

Immunization services however are available in all the monitored BHUs of Sindh and 95% of Punjab facilities. Regions not offering vaccination services completely include Balochistan (29%) and KP (9%).

Nearly 13% of the BHUs visited nationwide do not offer free-of-cost medicines in their in-house pharmacies. While 95% of Punjab facilities provide this service, 23%of KP BHUs, 19% of Sindh and 14% of Balochistan BHUs do not offer free-of-cost medicines. Medicines were reported to be out of stock at the in-house pharmacies of 9% of the observed facilities nationwide. The percentage of pharmacies short of medicines was highest in Balochistan (29%), followed by KP (9%) and Punjab (8%). 95% of Sindh BHUs on the other hand have adequate medicine supplies.

Around 43% of the BHUs observed across the country do not have a stretcher. This includes 60% of observed facilities in Sindh, 57% in Balochistan, 41% in KP and 34% in Punjab that do not have this facility. Almost 66% of the observed facilities across the country also do not have wheelchairs – 86% of Balochistan, 82% of KP, 75% of Sindh and 49% of Punjab.

Table 2: Equipment and Services at BHUs by Region (Percentage)

Sr. No.	Health Services		Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	Total
1.	BHU with a ward and staff to deal with emergencies	Yes	77.50%	36.36%	42.86%	55.00%	59.55%
		No	22.50%	63.64%	57.14%	45.00%	40.45%
2.	BHU with a sterilizer	Yes	87.80%	77.27%	57.14%	85.00%	82.22%
		No	12.20%	22.73%	42.86%	15.00%	17.78%
3.	BHU with a syringe cutter	Yes	92.68%	72.73%	100.00%	90.00%	87.78%
		No	7.32%	27.27%	0.00%	10.00%	12.22%
4.	BHU with working oxygen tent	Yes	75.61%	22.73%	42.86%	65.00%	57.78%
		No	24.39%	77.27%	57.14%	35.00%	42.22%
5.	BHU with a stretcher	Yes	65.85%	59.09%	42.86%	40.00%	56.67%
		No	34.15%	40.91%	57.14%	60.00%	43.33%
6.	BHU with a wheel chair	Yes	51.22%	18.18%	14.29%	25.00%	34.44%
		No	48.78%	81.82%	85.71%	75.00%	65.56%
7.	BHU with vaccination facilities	Yes	95.12%	90.91%	71.43%	100.00%	93.33%
		No	4.88%	9.09%	28.57%	0.00%	6.67%
8.	Availability of Free Medicines from in-house pharmacies	Yes	95.12%	77.27%	85.71%	80.95%	86.81%
		No	4.88%	22.73%	14.29%	19.05%	13.19%
9.	In-house pharmacy is out of medicines	Yes	7.50%	9.09%	28.57%	4.76%	8.89%
		No	92.50%	90.91%	71.43%	95.24%	91.11%

3. Female Staff and Maternity / Family Planning Facilities

Many BHUs monitored by FAFEN's Governance Monitors across the country were observed to be adequately equipped to cater to female patients needs, but most (32%) are without labor rooms. Region-wise analysis suggests that Balochistan BHUs were lacking in many ways.

Around 13% of BHUs do not have female staff to attend to women patients. Almost 57% of BHUs monitored in Balochistan, 14% in Sindh, 9% in KP and 8% in Punjab are short on female staff.

Only 68 percent monitored BHUs have the facility of a labor room. Around 86% of Balochistan BHUs, 59% of KP, 30% of Sindh and 10% of Punjab BHUs do not have labor rooms. Even though around 68% BHUs monitored across the country have no labor rooms, as many as 83% are equipped with delivery kits to facilitate childbirth – 95% in Punjab, 80% in Sindh, 77% in KP and 43% in Balochistan have delivery kits.

Almost 83% of the monitored BHUs nationwide have staff to provide family planning counseling sessions. Of the monitored BHUs in Punjab, KP and Sindh, 88%, 86% and 85%, respectively, have the relevant staff while 57% of Balochistan facilities do not have such staff. As far as family planning services are concerned, around 19% of BHUs monitored across Pakistan do not have human resource to provide such services. 57% BHUs monitored in Balochistan, 23% in KP, 15% in Sindh and 13% in Punjab do not have the capacity to offer family planning services.

Table 3: Female Staff and Maternity/Family Planning Facilities at BHUs by Region (Percentage)

Sr. No.	Category		Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	Total
1.	BHU with Female staff to attend to female patients	Yes	92.50%	90.91%	42.86%	85.71%	86.67%
		No	7.50%	9.09%	57.14%	14.29%	13.33%
2.	BHU with staff for family planning counseling sessions	Yes	87.50%	86.36%	42.86%	85.00%	83.15%
		No	12.50%	13.64%	57.14%	15.00%	16.85%
3.	BHU with staff to provide for family planning services	Yes	87.50%	77.27%	42.86%	85.00%	80.90%
		No	12.50%	22.73%	57.14%	15.00%	19.10%
4.	BHU with delivery kits	Yes	95.12%	77.27%	42.86%	80.00%	83.33%
		No	4.88%	22.73%	57.14%	20.00%	16.67%
5.	BHU with labor room	Yes	90.24%	40.91%	14.29%	70.00%	67.78%
		No	9.76%	59.09%	85.71%	30.00%	32.22%

4. Patient Satisfaction

FAFEN Governance Monitors interviewed at least one patient at each BHU monitored to assess their level of satisfaction with the services being provided. Around 93% of the patients interviewed were satisfied with the amount of time doctors were giving to each patient. The dissatisfaction level was high in Balochistan followed by KP and Punjab, where 17%, 11% and 6%, respectively, showed displeasure on this account.

A majority of patients (96%) were pleased with the support provided by BHU staff. Most patients dissatisfied with BHU staff belonged to Sindh (10%) and a small percentage (5%) to Punjab. Only about 9% of patients complained that the BHU was not providing them the prescribed medicines free of cost. This included 17% of Balochistan, 14% of Sindh, 8% of Punjab and 5% of KP BHUs patients.

None of the patients interviewed had issues regarding overcharging by the BHU staff or about the attitude of doctors towards them.

A minor 6% were concerned about the absence of doctors and medical staff. Of these 17% were from Balochistan, 10% from KP and 5% from Punjab.

Table 4: Patient Satisfaction at BHUs by Region (Percentage)

Sr. No.	Public Perception		Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	Total
1.	Doctor is giving sufficient time to each patient	Yes	93.94%	88.89%	83.33%	100.00%	93.42%
		No	6.06%	11.11%	16.67%	0.00%	6.58%
2.	Staff of BHU is providing support to patients	Yes	95.00%	100.00%	100.00%	90.48%	95.51%
		No	5.00%	0.00%	0.00%	9.52%	4.49%
3.	Availability of free medicines from in-house pharmacy as per prescription	Yes	92.50%	95.45%	83.33%	85.71%	91.01%
		No	7.50%	4.55%	16.67%	14.29%	8.99%

Sr. No.	Public Perception		Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	Total
4.	Overcharging at BHU	Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		No	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
5.	Non-cooperative behavior of doctors/ staff	Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		No	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
6.	Absence of doctors/medical staff from BHU	Yes	5.41%	9.52%	16.67%	0.00%	5.95%
		No	94.59%	90.48%	83.33%	100.00%	94.05%

5. Government Oversight

According to information provided by BHU administrators, various government officials and elected representatives paid visits to the facilities monitored by FAFEN Governance Monitors during the past three months. A total of 48 (81%) visits were made by government officials (District Health Monitoring Committee, Ex-Union Health Monitoring Committee, EDO/Health and others) and only 11 (19%) by elected representatives (MNA, MPA, District Nazim, Ex-Tehsil/Town Nazim, Ex-Union Nazim, Ex-Union Counselor and others). Highest numbers of visits were by other government officials (22) and EDO Health (19). Table 5 presents a detailed region-wise view of BHUs visits.

In total, about 59 visits were made in a span of three months. Most reported visits recorded by FAFEN monitors were to Punjab (39), followed by Sindh (14) and KP (6). Balochistan region was not visited by any elected representative or government official.

Table 5: Visits by Government Officials/Elected Representatives to BHUs during last three months by Region

Sr. No.	Category of Government/Elected Official	Punjab	KP	Sindh	Balochistan
1	MNA		1	3	
2	MPA		1	1	
3	District Nazim				
4	Ex-Tehsil/Town Nazim				
5	Ex-Union Nazim	1		1	
6	Ex-Union Counselor				
7	District Health Monitoring Committee	7			
8	Ex-Union Health Monitoring Committee				
9	EDO/Health	12	3	4	
10	Any other Government officials	16	1	5	
11	Any other elected representative	3			
Total		**39**	**6**	**14**	**0**

6. Appointment of Doctors, Paramedics and Nurses to Sanctioned Posts

Reports compiled of monitored facilities present an occupancy rate of 83% nationwide. Around 17% of the sanctioned posts of doctors in visited BHUs across Pakistan are vacant - 19% of sanctioned posts for female doctors and 17% of posts for male are yet to be filled. Most female doctors, sanctioned and appointed, are found to be in the Sindh province, with least in the monitored facilities of Balochistan.

Table 6.1: Appointment of Doctors at BHUs by Region (Percentage)

Sr. No.	Region	Sanctioned Doctors in BHU			Doctors Appointed in BHU			Occupancy Rate
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	%
1.	Punjab	37	11	48	27	9	36	75
2.	KP	19	2	21	17	2	19	90
3.	Balochistan	7	2	9	6	1	7	78
4.	Sindh	21	16	37	20	13	33	89
Total		**84**	**31**	**115**	**70**	**25**	**95**	**83**

The occupancy rate of paramedics in BHUs monitored nationwide is 91% with 89% in Punjab, 96% in KP, 84% in Balochistan and 91% in Sindh. Around 9% of the paramedics' posts are vacant in these regions. There was no post of nurse in any of monitored BHUs.

FAFEN Governance Monitors reported that there were no nurses sanctioned or appointed in any region.

Table 6.2: Appointment of Paramedics and Nurses at BHUs by Region (Percentage)

Sr. No.	Province	Sanctioned Posts		Appointed Staff		Occupancy Rate (%)	
		Paramedics	Nurses	Paramedics	Nurses	Paramedics	Nurses
1.	Punjab	179	0	160	0	89	0
2.	KP	82	0	79	0	96	0
3.	Balochistan	32	0	27	0	84	0
4.	Sindh	82	0	75	0	91	0
Total		**375**	**0**	**341**	**0**	**91**	**0**

The staff of 20 BHUs (22% of total monitored facilities)– 9 in Punjab, 1 in Balochistan, 4 in Sindh and 6 in KP did not share the information about doctors' staffing. Similarly 10 BHUs (11% of monitored facilities) – 3 in Punjab, 5 in Sindh and 2 in KP declined to share information on paramedics staffing. Declining such public information indicates serious issues of transparency on part of the BHU management.

Table 6.3: Transparency Check

Sr. No.	Region	No of BHUs Declining Information on Doctors' Staffing	No of BHUs Declining Information on Paramedics' Staffing
1.	Punjab	9	3
3.	Balochistan	1	0
4.	Sindh	4	5
5.	KP	6	2
Total		**20**	**10**

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 at enriching the public discourse and debate on governance and developing research-based recommendations for reforms.

FAFEN advocates for transparency, accountability, responsiveness, representativeness and public participation as essential elements of democratic governance to enhance the output, efficiency and effectiveness of all elected and public institutions.

FAFEN Governance Monitors visit schools and colleges, heath facilities, police stations and other public institutions to monitor and evaluate their efficiency and efficacy in 150 National Assembly constituencies of 106 districts in Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, Sindh, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT). In addition, FAFEN is also monitoring complaints handling mechanisms of various public institutions to gauge their effectiveness.

Trained FAFEN Governance Monitors fill out standardized checklists during their monitoring visits, employing interviewing and observation techniques, and then transmit the data to the FAFEN Secretariat in Islamabad for data entry, cleaning and analysis. FAFEN plans to produce monthly thematic reports such as this one. This information will also contribute to FAFEN Bi-Annual State of Governance in Pakistan Reports.

FAFEN Governance Monitoring reports are based on non-probability sampling, and their findings should not be considered 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 draw 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. These 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 to assess and evaluate governance processes continues to evolve. Any inaccuracies that may be noticed in the data or suggestions for improvement in the methodology can be sent to the email address at the end of this report.

List of BHUs Monitored

Sr. No.	Province	Name of the Health Facility	District
1.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Shamasabad	Attock
2.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Kalur Shareef	Mianwali
3.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit	Sargodha
4.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Aqil Shah Tehsil Shahpur	Sargodha
5.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, 376/JB	Toba Tek Singh
6.	Balochistan	Basic Health Unit, Old Pashtoonabad	Quetta
7.	Balochistan	Basic Health Unit, Jungle Piralizai	Killa Abdullah
8.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Bhatiat	Attock
9.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Budhani	Dera Ismail Khan
10.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Gara Baloch	Tank
11.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit	Attock
12.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Harno	Abbottabad
13.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Chak No. 32/2-L	Okara
14.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Kadhar	MandiBahauddin
15.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Chak No. 81/5-R	Sahiwal
16.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Chak No. 100/9-L	Sahiwal
17.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Chak Shah Khagga	Pakpattan
18.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, KotHemraj	Bahawalnagar
19.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit	Layyah
20.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Jabba	Mansehra
21.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Bherkund	Mansehra
22.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, KoloTarar	Hafizabad
23.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Sarokey	Gujrat
24.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Sehna	Gujrat
25.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, PirSkindar	Bahawalnagar
26.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit	Rahim Yar Khan
27.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Alwandi Khajoor Wali	Gujranwala
28.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit	Rahim Yar Khan
29.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Buchari City	Nawabshah
30.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, SaeedMatto	Tando Mohammad Khan
31.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Saeed Khan	Badin
32.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, TibbaQaim Din	Khushab
33.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, PirAshab	Bhakkar
34.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit	Jhang
35.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Urban Centre Akbar Ground Injam Colony	Karachi
36.	KP	Basic Health Unit	Nowshehra
37.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Nawakalay	Buner
38.	KP	Basic Health Unit, PirSabak	Nowshehra
39.	KP	Basic Health Unit	Swabi
40.	KP	Basic Health Unit	Swabi
41.	Balochistan	Basic Health Unit, KIlliSabzal	Quetta
42.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Manawan	Lahore
43.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Berani	Sanghar
44.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Landhi Bus Stop	Sanghar
45.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Muhib Banda	Mardan
46.	KP	Basic Health Unit, KotJungara	Mardan

Sr. No.	Province	Name of the Health Facility	District
47.	KP	Basic Health Unit Sherkot	Kohat
48.	Balochistan	Basic Health Unit, Pring Abad	Mastung
49.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Hassan Zai	Charsadda
50.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Mangwal	Chakwal
51.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, KotlaNasir	Rajanpur
52.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Bhanhoth	Matiari
53.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Qaidabad	Hyderabad
54.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Darya Baig Mughal	Hyderabad
55.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Village Shah Nawaz Muhajir	TandoAllahyar
56.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Ghorabari	Thatta
57.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Zarinabad	Charsadda
58.	KP	Basic Health Unit	Peshawar
59.	Balochistan	Basic Health Unit, Sranan	Pishin
60.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Jogni	Peshawar
61.	KP	Basic Health Unit	Peshawar
62.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Abad Lakha	Sukkur
63.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Sui Cheemian	Rawalpindi
64.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit ,Mohammad Ali Guramani	Kamber
65.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit	Khairpur
66.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Bun Shaheed	Jhelum
67.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Bhango Behan	Khairpur
68.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Khanote	Jamshoro
69.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Balishah	Dadu
70.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Gulistan-e-Jauhar	Karachi
71.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit	Karachi
72.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Darish Khel	Karak
73.	KP	Basic Health Unit	Hangu
74.	Balochistan	Basic Health Unit, Pessi Jhal Feroz Abad	Khuzdar
75..	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Basti Khuda Dad	Multan
76.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Lutfabad	Multan
77.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Thatha Gbolan	Dera Ghazi Khan
78.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Chabri Zarin	Dera Ghazi Khan
79.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Rampur	Muzaffargarh
80.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Pholan Shareef	Muzaffargarh
81.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit	Larkana
82.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Khujamad Mandan	Bannu
83.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Gandi Khan Khel	Lakki Marwat
84.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Ashaba	Jhang
85.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, LaluRoank	Larkana
86.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit	Faisalabad
87.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, RukanPur	Lodhran
88.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, HaqNwaz Wala	Khanewal
89.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Chak No. 19/SP Pakpattan	Pakpattan
90.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Chak No. 22/WB Vehari	Vehari
91.	Balochistan	Basic Health Unit	Loralai

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About FAFEN

Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN), established in 2006, is a coalition of 35 leading civil society organizations, working to strengthen all forms of democratic accountabilities in Pakistan. Governed by Trust for Democratic Action 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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