



Weak Physical Infrastructure of Dispensaries Warrants Urgent Government Attention

A Report Based on Monitoring of 111 Dispensaries across Pakistan in December 2010

The buildings of more than 37% of 111 Dispensaries monitored by FAFEN during the month of December were in dilapidated condition. This includes 75% of those monitored in Balochistan, 40% in Punjab, 37% in KP and 33% in Sindh. In addition, more than one fourth (26%) of monitored Dispensaries nationwide, were found to be without boundary walls (33% each in Punjab and KP, 25% in Balochistan and 12% in Sindh). Forty six percent of the facilities did not have clean drinking water arrangements and 44% did not have washrooms (with running water) for patients.

The physical infrastructure and building conditions of basic unit of healthcare infrastructure in public sector warrants urgent government attention. Essential equipment like sterilizers and syringe cutters were also absent in a number of Dispensaries monitored in December. Only 39% had working sterilizers for sterilizing medical equipment and 65% had syringe cutters.

The lack of basic infrastructure and equipment at Dispensaries can be attributed in part to weaker oversight by the government and elected representatives. In a span of three months, only 56 visits were made by government officials and elected representatives (49 by government officials and only seven by elected representatives) to the monitored Dispensaries. The most neglect was seen on part of elected representatives who made seven visits during the three-month period. This includes three visits by MPAs (two to Punjab and one to KP), one by an MNA (to Punjab), and three by other elected representatives (to Punjab).

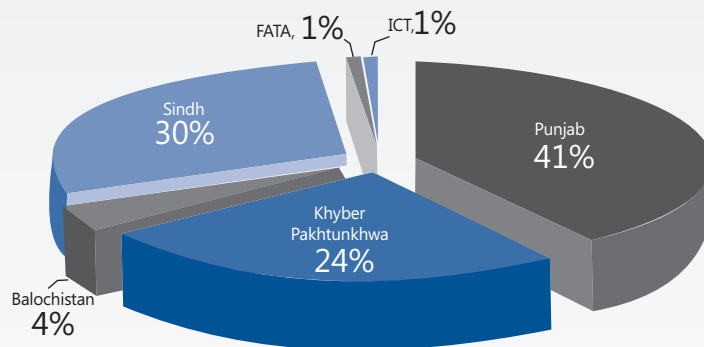
Unlike conditions of physical infrastructure and availability of basic equipment, observation results revealed that a good 91% of the 111 Dispensaries had adequate stock of medicines. Furthermore, medicines were available free of cost in 90% of the Dispensaries monitored in 75 districts of the country.

The management of many Dispensaries did not share information about the sanctioned posts of doctors, nurses, sanitary workers and peon/watchman during December 2010. Only 64 of the 111 Dispensaries monitored nationwide provided information with regard to sanctioned posts of doctors. Patients at 17% of these 64 Dispensaries where doctors were appointed complained regarding unavailability of doctors. This was despite the fact that a high occupancy rate of 96% (76 doctors appointed against 79 sanctioned posts) was recorded at these 64 Dispensaries.

Likewise, patients at 9% of the 67 Dispensaries that provided information about appointment of nurses complained that nurses were not present on duty, in spite of 100% occupancy rates at these Dispensaries. Out of 111 Dispensaries only 53 provided information about the occupied posts of sanitary workers and 89 about appointment of peon/watchman. Occupancy rate at these Dispensaries was above 95%.

FAFEN Governance Monitors visited 111 Dispensaries in 75 districts nationwide during the month of December. Forty five Dispensaries were monitored in 27 districts of Punjab, 33 in 22 districts of Sindh, 27 in 20 districts of KP, four in as many districts of Balochistan, and one each in ICT and FATA. Refer to Graph A for region wise distribution of monitored facilities.

Graph A: Dispensaries Monitored by Region



FAFEN Health Institution Monitor

Table A: Number of Dispensaries Monitored by Region

Province	No. of Dispensaries Visited	Percentage of Dispensaries	No. of Districts
Punjab	45	41%	27
KP	27	24%	20
Balochistan	4	4%	4
Sindh	33	30%	22
ICT	1	1%	1
FATA	1	1%	1
Total	111	100%	75

A detailed analysis of FAFEN'S findings is as under:

1. Patient Satisfaction

In an attempt to assess the patient's satisfaction with services provided, FAFEN Governance Monitors interviewed three patients at each monitored Dispensary.

Doctors were appointed at 64 (26 in Sindh, 25 in Punjab, 10 in KP, two in Balochistan and one in ICT) of the 111 Dispensaries monitored nationwide. FAFEN Governance Monitors interviewed patients at these Dispensaries with regard to availability and behavior of doctors. According to 17% of the interviewed patients, doctors were not present on duty on the day of FAFEN monitoring. In addition, at 17% of Dispensaries, interviewed patients were not satisfied with the time given to them by the doctors and 12% were discontent with the overall behavior of doctors.

FAFEN Monitors conducted interviews with patients at 67 (29 in Punjab, 18 in KP, 17 in Sindh, two in Balochistan and one in FATA) of the 111 monitored facilities nationwide where nurses were appointed. In this regard, positive responses were received from patients at 91% Dispensaries, as nurses were present on duty. However, patients at 9% of the Dispensaries complained that the nurses were not available. At 93% Dispensaries, patients affirmed that nurses were cooperative. Furthermore, responses from 87% of the Dispensaries showed that patients were satisfied with the overall behavior of nurses.

According to patient interviews, of the 64 monitored Dispensaries (where doctors were appointed), at 17% patients were not getting free medicines from the in house pharmacy as per doctor's prescription.

Patients at 6% of the 111 monitored Dispensaries complained of overcharging at the respective Dispensaries – 25% in Balochistan, 13% in Sindh, 2% in KP and 1% in Punjab.

Table 1: Patient Satisfaction at Dispensaries by Region (Percentage)

Sr. No.	Category	Punjab		KP		Balochistan		Sindh		ICT		FATA		Total	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Was the doctor present on duty?	79.3%	20.7%	78.6%	21.4%	0.0%	100%	91.9%	8.1%	100%	0.0%	-	-	83.5%	16.5%
2.	Do you think the doctor has given you enough time?	85.5%	14.5%	71.4%	28.6%	0.0%	100%	87.8%	12.2%	100%	0.0%	-	-	82.6%	17.4%
3.	Are you satisfied with the overall behavior of the doctor?	91.5%	8.5%	82.1%	17.9%	0.0%	100%	91.9%	8.1%	100%	0.0%	-	-	88.5%	11.5%
5.	Were the nurses available in the Dispensary today?	90.5%	9.5%	97.5%	2.5%	0.0%	100%	98.0%	2.0%	-	-	100%	0.0%	91.3%	8.7%
4.	Are the nurses supportive to you?	93.7%	6.3%	97.5%	2.5%	50.0%	50%	94.0%	6.0%	-	-	100%	0.0%	93.2%	6.8%
6.	Are you satisfied with the overall behavior of nurses at the Dispensary?	90.0%	10.0%	92.5%	7.5%	0.0%	100%	88.0%	12.0%	-	-	100%	0.0%	86.7%	13.3%

Sr. No.	Category	Punjab		KP		Balochistan		Sindh		ICT		FATA		Total	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
7.	Are you getting medicines free-of-cost from the Dispensary as per doctor's prescription?	90.0%	10.0%	78.6%	21.4%	0.0%	100%	82.4%	17.6%	100%	0.0%	-	-	83.1%	16.9%
8.	Are you overcharged at the Dispensary?	0.9%	99.1%	1.5%	98.5%	25.0%	75.0%	12.6%	87.4%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	100%	5.7%	94.3%

2. Equipment and Services

Only 39% of the 111 Dispensaries monitored in December had working sterilizers. Region wise analysis indicates that 69% of the facilities observed in KP, 64% in Sindh, 55% in Punjab and two of the four facilities monitored in Balochistan lacked this item. Working sterilizers were present in the Dispensary observed in FATA, but were absent in the one monitored in ICT.

Working syringe cutters were also absent in 35% of these Dispensaries including three fourths of the facilities monitored in Balochistan, 48% in KP, 30% in Punjab, 25% in Sindh and the one Dispensary monitored in FATA. Syringe cutters were present in the facility monitored in ICT.

Almost 91% of the 111 Dispensaries observed in December were adequately stocked with medicines. Those that were out of medicines included 16% of those monitored in Punjab, followed by 6% in Sindh and 4% in KP. Medicines were present in all the facilities monitored in Balochistan, ICT, and FATA. Free of cost medicines were available in 90% of the 111 Dispensaries observed in 75 districts of the country. Almost 22% of KP's observed facilities, 7% of those in Punjab and 6% in Sindh did not have free medicines for their patients.

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

Sr. No.	Category		Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	ICT	FATA	Total
1.	Dispensary has a working sterilizer.	Yes	45.5%	30.8%	50.0%	36.4%	0.0%	100.0%	39.4%
		No	54.5%	69.2%	50.0%	63.6%	100.0%	0.0%	60.6%
2.	The Dispensary has a working syringe cutter.	Yes	70.5%	51.9%	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%	0.0%	65.1%
		No	29.5%	48.1%	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%	34.9%
3.	The Dispensary is out of medicines.	Yes	15.9%	3.7%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%
		No	84.1%	96.3%	100.0%	93.9%	100.0%	100.0%	90.9%
4.	Medicines are available free of cost in the Dispensary	Yes	93.2%	77.8%	100.0%	93.9%	100.0%	100.0%	90.0%
		No	6.8%	22.2%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%

3. Physical Infrastructure

The buildings of 38% of the 111 observed facilities were in dilapidated condition. The situation was worst in Balochistan where three of the four observed facilities failed to meet standards. Likewise, the building conditions of 40% facilities observed in Punjab, 37% in KP and 33% in Sindh were not good. There were no boundary walls around 26% of the 111 monitored facilities – 33% each of those observed in KP and Punjab, 25% in Balochistan and 12% in Sindh. Both the monitored facilities of ICT and FATA were in good condition and surrounded by boundary walls.

Around one fifth of the Dispensaries observed during December were not clean. While the two Dispensaries monitored in ICT and FATA were found to be clean, 25% of those in Balochistan, 22% in KP, 20% in Punjab and 18% in Sindh were not.

Fifteen percent of the monitored Dispensaries across the country did not have electricity. Region wise, half of the Dispensaries visited in Balochistan, 19% in KP, 18% in Sindh and 9% in Punjab were without an electricity connection. There were no fans in 21% of the 111 Dispensaries monitored across the country including 33% of those in KP and 25% of those in Balochistan. Fans were also missing in 21% of the Dispensaries observed in Sindh and 13% monitored in Punjab. The availability of electricity and fans was not an issue in any of the Dispensaries monitored in ICT and FATA.

Forty six percent of the 111 Dispensaries monitored in 75 districts lacked clean drinking water arrangements. Three fourths of the monitored Dispensaries in Balochistan, 56% in KP, 46% in Sindh and 40% in Punjab did not have this essential facility for patients.

According to FAFEN Governance Monitors' reports, a considerable 44% of all Dispensaries monitored either did not have washrooms or had washrooms without running water. The issue was most acute in Balochistan where 75% of the monitored facilities failed to provide this facility to their patients. Similar conditions existed in KP, Sindh and Punjab where the figures stood at 59%, 52% and 29%, respectively. In both the monitored Dispensaries of ICT and FATA, these facilities were available.

Proper shaded waiting rooms for visiting patients were absent in 23% of monitored Dispensaries nationwide. Those without this facility included all four Dispensaries monitored in Balochistan, 41% of those in KP, 18% in Sindh and 11% in Punjab. Each of the Dispensary observed in ICT and FATA had proper waiting areas.

Table 3: Physical Infrastructure of Dispensaries By Region (Percentage)

Sr. No.	Category		Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	ICT	FATA	Total
1.	There is a boundary wall around the dispensary.	Yes	66.7%	66.7%	75.0%	87.9%	100.0%	100.0%	73.9%
		No	33.3%	33.3%	25.0%	12.1%	0.0%	0.0%	26.1%
2.	The building is in good condition.	Yes	60.0%	63.0%	25.0%	66.7%	100.0%	100.0%	62.2%
		No	40.0%	37.0%	75.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	37.8%
3.	The Dispensary is clean.	Yes	80.0%	77.8%	75.0%	81.8%	100.0%	100.0%	80.2%
		No	20.0%	22.2%	25.0%	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%	19.8%
4.	The Dispensary has electricity connection.	Yes	91.1%	81.5%	50.0%	81.8%	100.0%	100.0%	84.7%
		No	8.9%	18.5%	50.0%	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%	15.3%
5.	The rooms in dispensary have fans.	Yes	86.7%	66.7%	75.0%	78.8%	100.0%	100.0%	79.3%
		No	13.3%	33.3%	25.0%	21.2%	0.0%	0.0%	20.7%
6.	The Dispensary has clean drinking water arrangements for patients.	Yes	60.0%	44.4%	25.0%	54.5%	100.0%	100.0%	54.1%
		No	40.0%	55.6%	75.0%	45.5%	0.0%	0.0%	45.9%
7.	The Dispensary has washroom (with running water) for patients.	Yes	71.1%	40.7%	25.0%	48.5%	100.0%	100.0%	55.9%
		No	28.9%	59.3%	75.0%	51.5%	0.0%	0.0%	44.1%
8.	There is proper place/shade for waiting patients at Dispensary.	Yes	88.9%	59.3%	0.0%	81.8%	100.0%	100.0%	76.6%
		No	11.1%	40.7%	100.0%	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%	23.4%

4. Appointments of Doctors, Paramedics and Nurses to Sanctioned Posts

FAFEN Governance Monitors received information about appointment of doctors from 64 of the 111 facilities observed across the country, where 76 doctors were appointed against a sanctioned 79 posts. While 100% occupancy rates were observed in the facilities monitored in Punjab, KP, Balochistan and ICT, in Sindh three posts out of a sanctioned 38 were vacant in the 26 Dispensaries that provided information.

Table 4.1: Appointment of Doctors at Dispensaries by Region

Sr. No.	Region	Sanctioned Posts	Appointed Staff	Occupancy Rate (%)	No. of Dispensaries Visited	No. of Dispensaries Providing Information
1.	Punjab	27	27	100.0%	45	25
2.	KP	11	11	100.0%	27	10
3.	Balochistan	2	2	100.0%	4	2
4.	Sindh	38	35	92.1%	33	26
5.	ICT	1	1	100.0%	1	1
6.	FATA	-	-	-	1	0
Total		79	76	96.2%	111	64

Of the 111 Dispensaries observed nationwide, 104 provided information with regard to appointment of paramedic staff where 96% of the sanctioned paramedic posts were occupied. All of the sanctioned paramedic posts in Dispensaries monitored in ICT, FATA, and Balochistan were filled, while 7%, 3% and 2% were vacant in the facilities observed in Punjab, KP, and Sindh, respectively.

All of the sanctioned posts for nurses were occupied in the 67 Dispensaries (29 in Punjab, 18 in KP, 17 in Sindh, 2 in Balochistan and one in FATA) monitored nationwide that shared information with FAFEN Monitors.

Table 4.2: Appointment of Paramedics and Nurses at Dispensaries by Region

Sr. No.	Region	Sanctioned Posts		Appointed Staff		Occupancy Rate (%)		Paramedics	Nurses
		Paramedics	Nurses	Paramedics	Nurses	Paramedics	Nurses	No. of Dispensaries Providing Information	No. of Dispensaries Providing Information
1.	Punjab	56	39	52	39	93%	100%	39	29
2.	KP	58	25	56	25	97%	100%	26	18
3.	Balochistan	8	2	8	2	100%	100%	4	2
4.	Sindh	82	27	80	27	98%	100%	33	17
5.	ICT	2	-	2	-	100%	-	1	0
6.	FATA	5	2	5	2	100%	100%	1	1
Total		211	95	203	95	96%	100%	104	67

5. Appointments of Sanitary Workers, Peons and Watchmen to Sanctioned Posts

FAFEN Monitors visited 111 Dispensaries during the month of December and only 53 provided information about appointment of sanitary workers. In these 53, 97% of the sanctioned posts were occupied. While all the sanctioned posts for sanitary workers were filled in KP and ICT, 5% of those in Sindh and 4% in Punjab were lying vacant. The facilities of Balochistan and FATA did not provide the required information.

Table 5.1: Appointment of Sanitary Workers at Dispensaries by Region

Sr. No.	Region	Sanctioned Posts	Appointed Staff	Occupancy Rate (%)	No. of Dispensaries Visited	No. of Dispensaries Providing Information
1.	Punjab	26	25	96%	45	23
2.	KP	11	11	100%	27	11
3.	Balochistan	-	-	-	4	0
4.	Sindh	22	21	95%	33	18
5.	ICT	1	1	100%	1	1
6.	FATA	-	-	-	1	0
Total		60	58	97%	111	53

Ninety five percent of the sanctioned posts for peon/watchman were filled in the 89 Dispensaries that provided information (33 in Punjab, 27 in Sindh, 25 in KP, 2 in Balochistan and one each in ICT and FATA). Seven percent of the sanctioned posts were vacant in the respective facilities monitored in both Punjab and Sindh, as were 2% in KP. All the sanctioned posts in facilities of Balochistan, ICT, and FATA were filled.

Table 5.2: Appointment of Peon/Watchman at Dispensaries by Region

Sr. No.	Region	Sanctioned Posts	Appointed Staff	Occupancy Rate (%)	No. of Dispensaries Visited	No. of Dispensaries Providing Information
1.	Punjab	43	40	93%	45	33
2.	KP	47	46	98%	27	25
3.	Balochistan	2	2	100%	4	2
4.	Sindh	46	43	93%	33	27
5.	ICT	2	2	100%	1	1
6.	FATA	3	3	100%	1	1
Total		143	136	95%	111	89

6. Government Oversight

Fifty six visits were made by government officials and elected representatives to the 111 monitored Dispensaries in a span of three months. Forty nine visits were made by government officials – 24 by EDO//Health (eight each to facilities observed in Punjab and KP, six to Sindh, two to Balochistan) and 25 by other government officials (14 to Punjab, nine to Sindh and two to KP). Elected representatives made seven visits during the past three months. This includes three visits by MPAs (two to Punjab and one to KP), one by an MNA (to Punjab), and three by other elected representatives (to Punjab).

A majority of the visits were made to Punjab (28), followed by Sindh (15), KP (11) and Balochistan (2). No visit was made by any government official or elected representative to the observed facilities of FATA and ICT where one dispensary each was monitored.

Table 6: Visits by Government Officials/Elected Representatives (During Last Three Months)

Sr. No.	Category of Government/Elected Official	Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	ICT	FATA	Total
1.	MNA	1		-	-	-	-	1
2.	MPA	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
3.	EDO/Health	8	8	2	6	-	-	24
4.	Any other Government Official	14	2	-	9	-	-	25
5.	Any other Elected Representative	3		-	-	-	-	3
Total		28	11	2	15	-	-	56

7. State of Dispensaries Visited in July and December 2010

FAFEN Governance Monitors monitored Dispensaries twice during 2010. The first monitoring was done in July and the second in December, 2010. In July, a total of 109 Dispensaries were visited and in December monitoring visits were made to 111 Dispensaries.

During July, issues of physical infrastructure surfaced as one fourth of the 109 monitored Dispensaries nationwide lacked proper infrastructure. Majority did not have basic facilities like washrooms and clean drinking water arrangements for patients. In addition, almost half of the monitored Dispensaries did not have female staff to deal with female patients and almost three fourths (76%) did not have wards and staff to deal with emergency patients. Furthermore, more than one fifth of the patients complained that the doctor was absent on the day of FAFEN monitoring.

In a span of three months, very few government officials and elected representatives visited the Dispensaries monitored by FAFEN Governance Monitors in July. The oversight of Dispensaries by elected representatives was almost non-existent – only five visits in three months when the total visits by both elected and government officials were 34 in all.

In the month of December, observation results revealed that the building conditions of 38% of the 111 monitored Dispensaries were not good and 26% did not have boundary walls around the facility. In addition, almost 46% of the facilities did not have clean drinking water arrangements and 44% did not have washrooms (with running water) for patients. A majority of Dispensaries did not share information about the sanctioned posts of doctors, nurses, sanitary workers and peon/watchman. Quite a few complaints (17%) regarding unavailability of doctors were received from patients interviewed at monitored Dispensaries nationwide despite the fact that a high occupancy rate of 96% (76 appointed doctors against a sanctioned 79) was recorded at the 64 Dispensaries (that provided information about doctor staffing). Likewise, 9% of the interviewed patients at the 67 Dispensaries that provided information about appointment of nurses complained that nurses were not present on duty, in spite of 100% occupancy rates.

In a span of three months, 56 visits were made by government officials and elected representatives (49 by government officials and only seven by elected representatives). The most neglect was seen on part of elected representatives who made seven visits during the three-month period.

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, health facilities, police stations and other public institutions to monitor and evaluate their efficiency and efficacy in 150 National Assembly constituencies of 108 districts in Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), 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.

Annex: List of Dispensaries Monitored in December 2010

Sr. No.	Name of the Health Facility	District	Sr. No.	Name of the Health Facility	District
1.	Rural Dispensary, Chak# 170 -A/TDA	Layyah	58.	Rural Dispensary, Ghaniay Kay	Kasur
2.	Government Dispensary, Kallan Tughalkhel	Bannu	59.	Government Dispensary, Sher Ali Shah	Thatta
3.	Rural Dispensary, Tajbikhel Bhitani	Lakki Marwat	60.	Government Dispensary, Abdullah Kehar	Thatta
4.	Workshop Dispensary, Wapda Scarp Colony	Khairpur	61.	Government Dispensary, Golo Halipot	Tando Allahyar
5.	Rural Dispensary, Afridi Banda, U/C Bilitang	Kohat	62.	Government Dispensary, Sahbaz Building Kotri Barrage	Hyderabad
6.	Government Dispensary, Village Noor Mohammad Shaikh	Kamber-Shehdadkot	63.	District Council Dispensary, Mari Muhammad Khan	Matari
7.	Government Dispensary, Sindh University Colony	Jamshoro	64.	Civil Dispensary, Kotla Andron	Rajanpur
8.	Government Dispensary, Sijawal	Kamber	65.	Civil Dispensary, Kharakay	Charsadda
9.	Government Police Dispensary, Jacobabad	Jacobabad	66.	Civil Dispensary, Pehure Hamlet	Swabi
10.	Government Dispensary, Kashmir Colony No 1	Kashmore	67.	Civil Dispensary, Nelishang	Battagram
11.	Government Dispensary, Karondi	Khairpur	68.	Civil Dispensary, Aisha Shawa	Swabi
12.	Government Rural Dispensary, Bosan	Multan	69.	Government Rural Dispensary, Goral	Gujrat
13.	City Medical Centre, Lakkar Mandi	Multan	70.	Civil Dispensary, China Nanazai	Zhob
14.	Government Dispensary, Kotla Toley Khan	Multan	71.	Rural Dispensary, Nograan	Jhelum
15.	Rural Dispensary, Mukhdom Rasheed	Multan	72.	City District Government Dispensary, Kachi Para	Karachi
16.	Government Filter Clinic, Bilal Gunj	Lahore	73.	Civil Dispensary, Badraga	Malakand
17.	Government Dispensary, Timber Market, Ravi Road	Lahore	74.	Government Dispensary, Madaklasht	Chitral
18.	City District Dispensary, Fatehabad	Faisalabad	75.	Government Dispensary, Village Badal Junejo	Tharparkur
19.	Government Dispensary, Hajweri Town Faisalabad	Faisalabad	76.	Government Dispensary, Village Bhada Sanda	Tharparkur
20.	Federal Government Dispensary, G-7/2	Islamabad	77.	City Government Dispensary, Rasheedabad	Karachi
21.	Government Dispensary, Barrage Colony	Sukkur	78.	Rural Dispensary, Chak No 533/EB Vehari	Vehari
22.	Government Dispensary, Mako Dahar	Ghotki	79.	Rural Health Dispensary, Manawan	Lahore
23.	Ziala Council Dispensary, Soorian Wala	Hafizabad	80.	Zilla Council Dispensary, Chak No 30/G-B	Toba Tek Singh
24.	Government Dispensary, Khangarh	Ghotki	81.	Rural Dispensary, Chak No. 82/S-B Sargodha	Sargodha
25.	Government Dispensary, Gandigar	Upper Dir	82.	Government Dispensary, Kanyal Bujraina	Rawalpindi
26.	Sindh Government Dispensary, Bhutta Village Kiamari Town	Karachi	83.	Civil Dispensary, Dhakki Bilot	Dera Ismail Khan
27.	Government Dispensary, Shahpur City	Sargodha	84.	Urban Dispensary, Central Jail, Haripur	Haripur
28.	Civil Dispensary, Rang Muhallah	Swat	85.	Civil Dispensary, Sardar Allah Warayo Shar	Nasirabad
29.	Civil Dispensary, Dhab	Karak	86.	Rural Dispensary, Thatha Dad	Gujranwala
30.	Civil Dispensary, Gujrat	Mardan	87.	Rural Dispensary, Saiden Shah	Sahiwal
31.	Government Dispensary, Sardarpur	Shikarpur	88.	Rural Dispensary, Dad Baloch	Sahiwal
32.	Government Dispensary, Liaquatabad No. 4	Karachi	89.	Government Dispensary, Haji Youisif Soomaro, Badin	Badin
33.	Rural Dispensary, Bala Araeen	Bahawalnagar	90.	Government Dispensary, Lakhat	Tando Mohammad Khan
34.	Rural Dispensary, Phogan Wali	Bahawalnagar	91.	Government Dispensary, Brohi Cotton Factory Nawabshah	Nawabshah
35.	Government Rural Dispensary, Chak No. 21/WB	Vehari	92.	Civil Dispensary, Munjai Balambat	Lower Dir
36.	Government Rural Dispensary, Sardarpur, Kabir Wala	Khanewal	93.	Rural Dispensary, Qadir Pur Munshian	Pakpattan
37.	Rural Dispensary, Chhimmon	Mandi Bahauddin	94.	Camp City Dispensary, Khanewal	Khanewal
38.	Government Dispensary, Small Treatment Center, Uttam Kharian	Gujrat	95.	Municipal Corporation Dispensary, Noor Bawa	Gujranwala
39.	Government Dispensary, Tatri	Larkana	96.	Municipal Dispensary, MPA Complex	Gujranwala
40.	Government Dispensary, Gajanpur	Larkana	97.	Rural Dispensary, Aliabad	Jhang
41.	Civil Dispensary, Killi Badal Karaz	Nushki	98.	Rural Dispensary, Chak No. 461	Jhang
42.	Government Dispensary, Amin Daris	Sanghar	99.	Rural Dispensary, Hassan Pur Tiwana	Khushab
43.	Government Dispensary, Koro Memon	Naushero Feroz	100.	Rural Dispensary, Burhan	Attock
44.	Government Dispensary, Gachero Old	Naushero Feroz	101.	Cantt Board Dispensary, Lalkurti	Rawalpindi
45.	Rural Dispensary, Basti Jhandiran	Lodhran	102.	Civil Dispensary, Lilewnai	Shangla
46.	Civil Dispensary, Khat Kali	Nowshehra	103.	Government Dispensary, Nizam Gate Muslim Bazar	Dera Ismail Khan
47.	Civil Dispensary, Zendo Banda	Nowshehra	104.	Civil Dispensary, Sheik Maltoon Town	Mardan
48.	Government Dispensary, Chum Gari	Swat	105.	Government Dispensary, Sacha Dino Warya	Sanghar
49.	Civil Dispensary, Lala China	Khyber Agency	106.	Civil Dispensary, Balochistan High Court	Quetta
50.	Social Security Medicare Center, Peshawar	Peshawar	107.	Civil Dispensary, Namlimera	Abbottabad
51.	Civil Dispensary,, Zaryab Colony	Peshawar	108.	Cantonment Dispensary, Supply Bazar Abbotabad	Abbottabad
52.	Government Dispensary, Tarique Umer Far m	Mirpurkhas	109.	City Dispensary, Bhakkar	Bhakkar
53.	Government Dispensary, Maghan Khan Chandio	Umerkot	110.	Rural Dispensary, Dher Umeed Ali Shah	Mianwali
54.	Civil Dispensary, Chikriyali	Mansehra	111.	Rural Dispensary, Shadi Khan	Attock
55.	Rural Dispensary, Jamsheer Khurd	Kasur			
56.	Rural Dispensary, Jassar	Narowal			
57.	Rural Dispensary, Village Buddha Goraya	Sialkot			

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 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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