

August 2012



# FAFEN Health Institution Monitor

A report based on the monitoring of

**71 DHQs in as many districts in July 2012**

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## Medical staff positions vacant at DHQs

### - Specialized services lacking

Most sanctioned positions of medical staff lay vacant at District Headquarter Hospitals (DHQs) monitored in July with 14 out of the observed 20 having less than 70% occupancy rate.

Transparency also surfaced as an issue - a number of facilities withholding information on the sanctioned posts and appointments of medical staff.

The scene was comparatively better for paramedical, administrative and support staff, both in terms of transparency and occupancy rates.

FAFEN observers who visited 71 DHQs to assess the standards of healthcare at these hospitals found specialized services lacking.

Mostly patients are referred to DHQs for specialized treatment. In June, 4,055 of them were referred to the hospitals monitored. However, lack of staff and equipment means they have to seek treatment at private clinics and hospitals, thus defying the very purpose of DHQs.

Fifty eight hospitals had no psychiatry services while another 41 did not have physiotherapy facilities; 37 were without chest specialists; 32 lacked cardiology services; 31 offered no orthopedic care and 26 operated without ENT specialists.

Similarly, the monitors reported radiology services non-existent at 19 DHQs 14 without dental, gynecology and obstetrics services; 12 having no pathology and pediatric departments and seven lacking surgery units.

On the positive side, all the monitored hospitals had wards for in-patients, emergency wards for out-patients, x-ray rooms and laboratories. Sixty nine DHQs had dental and operation rooms; 67 had labour rooms; ophthalmology facilities and blood banks existed in 60 hospitals and 66 had generators for power backup.

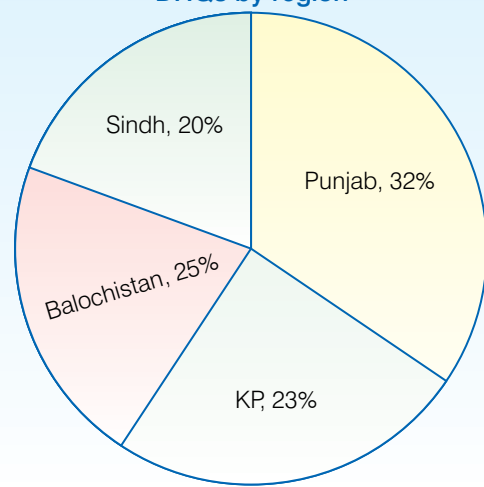
Sixty four of the 71 DHQs had buildings in good condition; 69 had boundary walls and proper roads connected all the monitored hospitals.

All DHQs had electricity with 69 having fans; telephones available at 67 and Sui gas at 36 facilities. Except for two hospitals, all had medicines at the in-house pharmacies.

Clean drinking water was available at 58 health facilities while as many had running water in washrooms. Sixty DHQs had residential quarters for staff on the hospital premises and another 60 having these for doctors.

Government/elected officials made 49 visits to the 71 health facilities ignoring at least 22. Of the total visits, EDO/Health made 24, most of these being

**Graph A: Percentage of monitored  
DHQs by region**



supervisory/general visits; some others routine visits and a few meant to assess the quality of health services. MPAs made six visits and MNAs four while 15 visits were by some other government officials.

## Detailed findings

FAFEN governance monitors visited 71 health facilities in July - Punjab (23), Balochistan (18), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (16) and Sindh (14).

### 1. Physical facilities

All the monitored hospitals had wards for in-patients, emergency wards for out-patients, x-ray rooms and laboratories. All but two DHQs had dental rooms, both in Balochistan; 69 had operation rooms for conducting major operations – only one DHQ each in KP and Balochistan did not have them.

Sixty seven hospitals had labour rooms but two in Balochistan and one each in KP and Punjab were without them. Eleven DHQs lacked ophthalmology rooms - Balochistan (seven) and Sindh and KP (two each). Another 11 did not have blood banks- Balochistan (eight), KP (two) and Sindh (one).

Only 23 DHQs had kitchens for preparing food for patients. The 48 that did not have them included Balochistan (15), Punjab and KP (14 each) and Sindh (five). Five DHQs lacked generators for power backup - Balochistan (four) and Sindh (one).

S. #	Questions	Y/N	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	Total
1.	The health facility has wards for in-patients	Yes	23	14	16	18	71
		No	0	0	0	0	0
2.	The health facility has emergency wards for out-patients	Yes	23	14	16	18	71
		No	0	0	0	0	0
3.	The health facility has an X-Ray room	Yes	23	14	16	18	71
		No	0	0	0	0	0
4.	The health facility has dental room	Yes	23	14	16	16	69
		No	0	0	0	2	2
5.	The health facility has labour room	Yes	22	14	15	16	67
		No	1	0	1	2	4
6.	The health facility has operation room for major operations	Yes	23	14	15	17	69
		No	0	0	1	1	2
7.	The health facility has ophthalmology room	Yes	23	12	14	11	60
		No	0	2	2	7	11
8.	The health facility has laboratory for tests	Yes	23	14	16	18	71
		No	0	0	0	0	0
9.	The health facility has blood bank	Yes	23	13	14	10	60
		No	0	1	2	8	11
10.	The health facility has kitchen for preparing food for patients	Yes	9	9	2	3	23
		No	14	5	14	15	48
11.	The health facility has a generator for power backup	Yes	23	13	16	14	66
		No	0	1	0	4	5

### 2. General facilities

Sixty four hospitals operated out of buildings in good condition; 69 had boundary walls while proper roads connected all 71 DHQs monitored. Similarly, all of them had electricity with 69 having fans and another 67 telephones. However, three DHQs in Balochistan and one in Punjab had no phones. Thirty five DHQs lacked Sui gas - KP (12), Balochistan (11), Punjab (eight) and Sindh (four).

Except for two DHQs in Balochistan and one in KP, all others had medicines at the in-house pharmacies.

Sixty one DHQs were found clean and; 58 had clean drinking water available. Those without it included Balochistan (six), KP (five) and Sindh (two). Thirteen hospitals did not have running water in washrooms.

Sixty DHQs had residential quarters for staff on the hospital premises and another 60 had these for doctors.

Sixty five hospitals had proper shades/places for waiting patients.

S. #	Questions	Y/N	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	Total
1.	A proper road leads to health facility	Yes	23	14	16	18	71
		No	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Medicines are available at the in-house pharmacy	Yes	23	14	15	16	68
		No	0	0	1	2	3
3.	The building is in a good condition	Yes	22	13	15	14	64
		No	1	1	1	4	7
4.	The health facility has a landline telephone connection	Yes	22	14	16	15	67
		No	1	0	0	3	4
5.	The health facility has a Sui Gas connection	Yes	15	10	4	7	36
		No	8	4	12	11	35
6.	The health facility has clean drinking water arrangements for patients	Yes	23	12	11	12	58
		No	0	2	5	6	13
7.	The health facility has electricity	Yes	23	14	16	18	71
		No	0	0	0	0	0
8.	The health facility has fans in wards	Yes	23	13	16	17	69
		No	0	1	0	1	2
9.	The health facility has washroom (with running water) for patients	Yes	23	12	12	11	58
		No	0	2	4	7	13
10.	The health facility is clean	Yes	23	12	14	12	61
		No	0	2	2	6	10
11.	There are residential quarters for staff on the premises of health facility	Yes	21	12	14	13	60
		No	2	2	2	5	11
12.	There is a boundary wall around the health facility	Yes	22	14	16	17	69
		No	1	0	0	1	2
13.	There is a residential house for the doctors on the premises of health facility	Yes	22	12	15	11	60
		No	1	2	1	7	11
14.	There is proper place/shade for waiting patients	Yes	22	14	13	16	65
		No	1	0	3	2	6

### 3. Specialized medical services

Only 13 hospitals had psychiatry services. Those without these facilities included 18 DHQs in Punjab, Balochistan (17), Sindh (12) and KP (11). Similarly, 41 DHQs did not have physiotherapy services – Balochistan (16), Sindh (10), KP (eight) and Punjab (seven).

Thirty seven DHQs were without chest specialists; 32 did not have cardiology services; 31 offered no orthopedic services; 26 lacked ENT specialists; 19 had no radiology services; 14 operated without dental, gynecology and obstetrics services; 12 did not have pathology and pediatric departments and seven had no surgery facilities.

S. #	Questions	Y/N	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	Total
1.	Cardiology (heart)	Yes	19	9	7	4	39
		No	4	5	9	14	32
2.	Chest Specialist	Yes	13	12	6	3	34
		No	10	2	10	15	37

S. #	Questions	Y/N	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	Total
3.	Dental	Yes	23	11	14	9	57
		No	0	3	2	9	14
4.	ENT (Ear, Nose, Throat)	Yes	18	8	11	8	45
		No	5	6	5	10	26
5.	Gynecology and Obstetrics	Yes	22	12	14	9	57
		No	1	2	2	9	14
6.	Ophthalmology (eye)	Yes	23	12	12	10	57
		No	0	2	4	8	14
7.	Orthopedic (bone)	Yes	20	9	11	0	40
		No	3	5	5	18	31
8.	Pathology (diagnosis of disease)	Yes	21	14	12	12	59
		No	2	0	4	6	12
9.	Pediatrics (children)	Yes	23	13	14	9	59
		No	0	1	2	9	12
10.	Physiotherapy	Yes	16	4	8	2	30
		No	7	10	8	16	41
11.	Psychiatry	Yes	5	2	5	1	13
		No	18	12	11	17	58
12.	Radiology (x-ray)	Yes	18	12	12	10	52
		No	5	2	4	8	19
13.	Surgery	Yes	23	14	16	11	64
		No	0	0	0	7	7

## Monitoring methodology

The Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN) has launched a nationwide initiative to monitor governance processes under its Supporting Transparency Accountability and Electoral Processes in Pakistan (STAEP) 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 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 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.

## 4. Patients' perception

FAFEN observers interviewed three patients at each DHQ to assess the quality of services provided at the hospitals.

Ninety percent of those interviewed said the doctors were on duty while 77% expressed satisfaction over the time the doctors gave to attend to them. Eighty six percent appeared happy with the doctors' behaviour.

Moreover, 21% patients did not seem satisfied with the support staff; 28% said they did not get free medicines from the in-house pharmacies while 4% complained money was sought for services supposed to be provided free.

S. #	Questions	Punjab		Sindh		KP		Balochistan		Total	
		Patient		Patient		Patient		Patient			
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Was doctor present on his/her duty at DHQ?	98%	2%	81%	19%	92%	8%	87%	13%	90%	10%
2.	Do you think doctor has given you enough time?	77%	23%	76%	24%	81%	19%	74%	26%	77%	23%
3.	Was the behaviour of doctor with you at DHQ good?	91%	9%	81%	19%	81%	19%	87%	13%	86%	14%
4.	Did staff of the DHQ provide you all the required support and guidance?	91%	9%	69%	31%	83%	17%	69%	31%	79%	21%
5.	Did you get free medicine from in-house pharmacy as per doctor's prescription?	79%	21%	79%	21%	56%	44%	74%	26%	72%	28%
6.	Did anyone at DHQ demand illegal money for providing services?	6%	94%	2%	98%	6%	94%	0%	100%	4%	96%

## 5. Appointment of medical, paramedical, administrative and support staff

FAFEN monitors visited 71 DHQs and sought information on appointments made against the sanctioned positions of medical, paramedical, administrative and support staff.

### 5.1 Medical staff

Of the 20 medical staff positions, all had occupancy rate below 75% except for those of physicians (81%).

Sanctioned positions of pediatricians, gynecologists (74% each), senior women officers (72%), medical officers (71%) and ophthalmologists (70%) were also filled.

However, the occupancy rate was lower for other posts. Sixty eight percent sanctioned posts of anesthetists, senior medical officers (66%), chest and E.N.T specialists (64% each), women medical officers (63%), orthopedic surgeons (62%), male chief medical officers and cardiologists (61% each), female chief medical officers (56%), radiologists and dermatologists (54% each), urologists (50%), psychiatrists (35%) and senior women officers (32%) were also occupied.

S. #	Medical staff	Sanction strength					Posted					Occupancy rate					Number of DHQs sharing information				
	Name of post	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	Total	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	Total	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	Total	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	Total
1.	Medical Officers	698	161	332	197	1388	531	115	234	113	993	76%	71%	70%	57%	71%	23	14	16	18	71
2.	Women Medical Officers	163	98	38	96	395	128	45	25	51	249	78%	46%	66%	53%	63%	21	12	12	17	62
3.	Chief Medical Officer (Female)	7	11	1	17	36	2	5	1	12	20	29%	45%	100%	71%	56%	5	7	1	8	21
4.	Chief Medical Officer (Male)	13	22	28	38	101	5	14	13	30	62	38%	64%	46%	79%	61%	5	9	7	15	36
5.	Sr. Medical Officers	144	159	146	27	476	83	115	91	24	313	58%	72%	62%	89%	66%	21	14	14	12	61
6.	Sr. Women Officers	71	79	13	7	170	16	29	5	4	54	22%	37%	38%	57%	32%	13	11	5	6	35
7.	Physician	37	12	22	17	88	30	7	18	8	63	81%	58%	82%	47%	72%	23	12	14	14	63
8.	Surgeon	40	12	23	17	92	36	12	18	9	75	90%	100%	78%	53%	81%	23	12	14	15	64

S. #	Medical staff	Sanction strength					Posted					Occupancy rate					Number of DHQs sharing information				
	Name of post	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	Total	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	Total	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	Total	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	Total
9.	Gynecologist	65	12	21	15	113	50	8	18	8	84	77%	67%	86%	53%	74%	23	12	14	13	62
10.	Anesthetist	44	16	15	16	91	36	13	7	6	62	82%	81%	47%	37%	68%	22	12	12	15	61
11.	Pediatrician	28	14	17	18	77	25	9	14	9	57	89%	64%	82%	50%	74%	22	14	13	16	65
12.	Ophthalmologist	23	15	17	15	70	21	10	12	6	49	91%	67%	71%	40%	70%	22	11	14	14	61
13.	Dermatologist	9	10	8	8	35	8	6	2	3	19	89%	60%	25%	37%	54%	9	10	7	7	33
14.	Chest Specialist	17	12	9	9	47	13	10	4	3	30	76%	83%	44%	33%	64%	17	11	9	8	45
15.	ENT Specialist	23	11	15	17	66	16	5	12	9	42	70%	45%	80%	53%	64%	22	11	14	16	63
16.	Orthopedic Surgeon	26	9	14	7	56	22	5	7	1	35	85%	56%	50%	14%	62%	21	8	12	6	47
17.	Radiologist	28	9	13	4	54	17	4	7	1	29	61%	44%	54%	25%	54%	21	9	12	4	46
18.	Cardiologist	25	9	13	12	59	21	4	7	4	36	84%	44%	54%	33%	61%	21	9	12	12	54
19.	Urologist	18	7	4	1	30	10	1	3	1	15	56%	14%	75%	100%	50%	18	7	3	1	29
20.	Psychiatrist	9	7	7	2	25	4	2	2	1	9	44%	30%	29%	50%	36%	9	7	6	2	24

## 5.2 Paramedical staff

Of the 21 paramedical staff positions, 16 had over 75% occupancy rate. These included lady health workers (97%), dispensers (97%), midwives (94%), OT technicians (93%), dental technicians (92%), radiographers (91%), blood bank technicians, laboratory assistants (90% each), staff nurses, laboratory technicians (87% each), x-ray technicians, OT assistants (85% each), nursing sisters (82%), hem dialysis technician (81%), pharmacist (78%), physiotherapy technicians (75%).

The occupancy rate of other staff was comparatively lower - physiotherapist and ECG technicians (71%), ophthalmic technicians and ultrasound technicians (69% each) and nursing superintendents (58%).

S. #	Paramedical staff	Sanction strength					Posted					Occupancy rate					Number of DHQs sharing information				
	Name of post	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	Total	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	Total	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	Total	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	Total
1.	Nursing Superintendent(s)	18	8	9	1	36	11	4	6	0	21	61%	50%	67%	0%	58%	15	8	8	1	32
2.	Nursing Sister(s)	150	30	75	4	259	132	22	55	4	213	88%	73%	73%	100%	82%	17	11	5	4	37
3.	Staff Nurse(s)	1145	209	695	134	2183	1092	187	558	70	1907	95%	89%	80%	52%	87%	23	13	13	18	67
4.	Pharmacist(s)	37	7	13	36	93	32	4	7	30	73	86%	57%	54%	83%	78%	22	7	10	15	54
5.	Physiotherapist(s)	20	9	12	4	45	16	6	8	2	32	80%	67%	66.67%	50%	71%	20	9	8	4	41
6.	Lady Health Visitor(s)	60	29	16	36	141	59	27	15	36	137	98%	93%	94%	100%	97%	22	14	9	16	61
7.	OT Technician(s)	83	23	28	30	164	77	22	28	26	153	93%	96%	100%	87%	93%	21	11	6	15	53
8.	Laboratory Technician(s)	50	29	115	23	217	47	21	102	19	189	94%	72%	89%	83%	87%	22	14	15	13	64
9.	Ophthalmic Technician (s)	49	15	26	4	94	24	14	23	4	65	49%	93%	88%	100%	69%	16	12	13	3	44
10.	Dental Technician(s)	42	23	46	24	135	38	21	45	20	124	90%	91%	98%	83%	92%	23	14	15	15	67
11.	ECG Technician(s)	62	18	46	15	141	31	13	42	14	100	50%	72%	91%	93%	71%	20	12	14	13	59
12.	Blood Bank Technician(s)	22	11	16	2	51	20	9	15	2	46	91%	82%	94%	100%	90%	13	11	12	2	38
13.	Ultrasound Technician(s)	2	12	2	0	16	2	8	1	0	11	100%	67%	50%		69%	2	12	2	0	16
14.	Hem Dialysis Technician(s)	9	11	7	0	27	9	7	6	0	22	100%	64%	86%		81%	4	8	5	0	17
15.	Physiotherapy Technician(s)	6	8	14	0	28	2	5	14	0	21	33%	62%	100%		75%	5	7	9	0	21
16.	Laboratory Assistant(s)	82	27	31	33	173	73	25	29	28	155	89%	93.59%	94%	85%	90%	23	14	8	15	60
17.	Radiographer(s)	69	4	39	3	115	65	4	33	3	105	94%	100%	85%	100%	91%	21	4	12	2	39
18.	X-Ray Technician(s)	22	28	33	37	120	16	23	31	32	102	73%	82%	94%	86%	85%	11	14	9	15	49
19.	OT Assistant(s)	44	38	116	16	214	37	28	100	16	181	84%	74%	86%	100%	85%	13	14	14	11	52
20.	Midwife (s)	75	37	49	32	193	72	34	48	27	181	96%	92%	98%	84%	94%	22	13	8	15	58
21.	Dispenser(s)	289	201	234	137	861	285	190	227	131	833	99%	94%	97%	96%	97%	23	14	12	18	67



### 5.3 Administrative staff

All DHQs provided information on the sanctioned positions and appointments of clerks while details of medical superintendent posts were shared by 66 of them.

The occupancy rate of senior store keepers was shared by 55 hospitals, assistants (49 DHQs), additional medical superintendents (35) and civil surgeons (25). Moreover, 18 and nine DHQs respectively provided information on chief RMOs and additional civil surgeons..

In Punjab, 62% positions of additional medical superintendents out of the sanctioned 24 were occupied. The occupancy rate for the remaining administrative staff was more than 80%. In Sindh at least two-fifths of the sanctioned positions were filled.

In KP, all the sanctioned posts of medical superintendents, civil surgeons, additional civil surgeons and assistants were filled. The occupancy rate of senior store keepers was 89%, clerks 90% and additional medical superintendents 50%.

Balochistan had half of the additional medical superintendent posts filled. However, for the rest of the posts, at least three-fourths were occupied.

S. #	Administrative staff	Sanction strength					Posted					Occupancy rate					Number of DHQs sharing information				
	Name of post	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	Total	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	Total	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	Total	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	Total
1.	Medical Superintendent	23	9	16	18	66	22	9	16	18	65	96%	100%	100%	100%	98%	23	9	16	18	66
2.	Civil Surgeon	10	10	5	3	28	10	10	5	3	28	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	8	10	4	3	25
3.	Additional Civil Surgeon	0	8	1	0	9	0	7	1	0	8		87%	100%		89%	0	8	1	0	9
4.	Additional Medical Superintendents	24	16	2	4	46	15	15	1	2	33	62%	94%	50%	50%	72%	17	12	2	4	35
5.	Chief RMO(s)	2	17	0	4	23	2	16	0	3	21	100%	94%		75%	91%	2	12	0	4	18
6.	Assistant(s)	11	10	20	17	58	10	8	20	16	54	91%	80%	100%	94%	93%	11	10	13	15	49
7.	Clerk(s)	118	74	80	58	330	106	71	72	55	304	89%	96%	90%	95%	92%	23	14	16	18	71
8.	Senior Store Keeper (s)	35	16	18	9	78	31	15	16	8	70	89%	94%	89%	89%	90%	21	13	12	9	55

### 5.4 Support staff

The support staff occupancy rate was better than that for other staff. Sixty three DHQs provided information on the sanctioned positions and appointments of support staff.

For dispensers and peons the occupancy rate was 97%; sanitary workers (96%); watchmen (95%) and gardeners (86%).

S. #	Support staff at DHQ	Sanction strength					Posted					Occupancy rate					Number of DHQs sharing information				
	Name of post	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	Total	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	Total	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	Total	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	Total
1.	Dispenser	288	201	249	135	873	285	191	242	131	849	99%	95%	97%	97%	97%	23	14	14	18	69
2.	Peons	122	127	68	90	407	118	124	68	87	397	97%	98%	100%	97%	97%	23	13	15	18	69
3.	Watchmen	121	55	104	56	336	115	47	104	53	319	95%	85%	100%	95%	95%	21	13	13	17	64
4.	Gardeners	75	30	88	25	218	73	24	69	22	188	97%	80%	78%	88%	86%	23	13	14	14	64
5.	Sanitary Workers	710	251	210	59	1230	689	237	205	54	1185	97%	94%	98%	91%	96%	23	13	15	12	63

## 6. Referrals

Sixty one DHQs shared information on the number of patients referred to them by Tehsil Head Quarter Hospitals (THQs)/ Rural Health Centers (RHCs)/ Basic Health Units (BHUs). As many as 4,055 serious patients were referred to the monitored hospitals in June. Of these 2,419 were referred to the DHQs in Punjab, Balochistan (699), KP (674) and Sindh (263).

Forty seven DHQs shared information on the medico-legal cases treated in June. Of the 2,901 cases - 1,821 were treated in Punjab, Balochistan (427), KP (377) and Sindh (276).

S. #	Region	No. of serious patients referred to DHQ in last calendar month	Number of health facilities sharing information	Number of medico legal cases treated in last calendar month.	Number of health facilities sharing information
1.	Punjab	2419	22	1821	16
2.	KP	674	15	377	12
3.	Balochistan	699	14	427	9
4.	Sindh	263	10	276	10
Total		4055	61	2901	47

## 7. Government oversight

During the April-June 2012 quarter, government/elected officials made 49 visits to 71 DHQs ignoring at least 22. Of the total visits, EDO/Health made 24, most of these being supervisory/general visits – Punjab (nine visits), KP and Balochistan (six each) and Sindh (three).

Some others were routine visits and a few meant to assess the quality of health services. MPAs made six visits and MNAs four while 15 were by some other government officials – in Punjab (nine visits) and KP and Balochistan (three each).

S. #	Designation	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	Total
1.	MNA	1	1	0	2	4
2.	MPA	2	1	2	1	6
3.	EDO/Health	9	3	6	6	24
4.	Any other Government Official	9	0	3	3	15
5.	Any other Elected Representative	0	0	0	0	0
Total		21	5	11	12	49

### Annexure: List of monitored DHQs

S. #	Name of health facility	District	Province
1.	District Headquarter Hospital	Awaran	Balochistan
2.	District Headquarter Hospital, Kachhi Bolan	Bolan	Balochistan
3.	Sheikh Fahad Hospital, Dalbandin	Chagai	Balochistan
4.	District Headquarter Hospital	Dera Bugti	Balochistan
5.	District Headquarter Hospital	Jaffarabad	Balochistan
6.	District Headquarter Hospital	Kalat	Balochistan
7.	Sheikh Zayed Hospital	Kharan	Balochistan
8.	District Headquarter Hospital	Khuzdar	Balochistan
9.	District Headquarter Hospital, Chaman	Killa Abdullah	Balochistan
10.	District Headquarter Hospital	Killa Saifullah	Balochistan
11.	District Headquarter Hospital	Kohlu	Balochistan
12.	District Headquarter Hospital	Loralai	Balochistan
13.	District Headquarter Hospital	Mastung	Balochistan
14.	District Headquarter Hospital	Musakhel	Balochistan
15.	District Headquarter Hospital	Nasirabad	Balochistan
16.	District Headquarter Hospital	Nushki	Balochistan
17.	District Headquarter Hospital	Pishin	Balochistan
18.	District Headquarter Hospital	Zhob	Balochistan
19.	District Headquarter Hospital	Bannu	KP
20.	District Headquarter Hospital	Battagram	KP
21.	District Headquarter Hospital, Daggar	Buner	KP



S. #	Name of health facility	District	Province
22.	District Headquarter Hospital	Charsadda	KP
23.	District Headquarter Hospital, Chitral	Chitral	KP
24.	District Headquarter Hospital, Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	KP
25.	District Headquarter Hospital	Karak	KP
26.	District Headquarter Hospital	Kohat	KP
27.	District Headquarter Hospital	Lakki Marwat	KP
28.	District Headquarter Hospital, Timergara	Lower Dir	KP
29.	District Headquarter Hospital	Mardan	KP
30.	District Headquarter Hospital	Shangla	KP
31.	District Headquarter Hospital	Swabi	KP
32.	District Headquarter Hospital	Swat	KP
33.	District Headquarter Hospital	Tank	KP
34.	District Headquarter Hospital	Upper Dir	KP
35.	District Headquarter Hospital	Attock	Punjab
36.	District Headquarter Hospital	Bahawalnagar	Punjab
37.	District Headquarter Hospital	Bhakkar	Punjab
38.	District Headquarter Hospital	Chakwal	Punjab
39.	District Headquarter Hospital	Dera Ghazi Khan	Punjab
40.	District Headquarter Hospital	Gujranwala	Punjab
41.	Aziz Bhatti Shaheed District Headquarter Hospital	Gujrat	Punjab
42.	District Headquarter Hospital	Hafizabad	Punjab
43.	District Headquarter Hospital	Jhang	Punjab
44.	District Headquarter Hospital	Jhelum	Punjab
45.	District Headquarter Hospital	Kasur	Punjab
46.	District Headquarter Hospital	Khanewal	Punjab
47.	District Headquarter Hospital	Layyah	Punjab
48.	District Headquarter Hospital	Lodhran	Punjab
49.	Civil Hospital	Multan	Punjab
50.	District Headquarter Hospital	Nankana Sahib	Punjab
51.	District Headquarter Hospital	Okara	Punjab
52.	District Headquarter Hospital	Pakpattan	Punjab
53.	District Headquarter Hospital	Rajanpur	Punjab
54.	District Headquarter Hospital	Sahiwal	Punjab
55.	District Headquarter Hospital	Sheikhupura	Punjab
56.	Allama Iqbal Memorial Hospital	Sialkot	Punjab
57.	District Headquarter Hospital	Toba Tek Singh	Punjab
58.	Civil Hospital	Badin	Sindh
59.	Civil Hospital	Dadu	Sindh
60.	District Headquarter Hospital, Mirpur Mathelo	Ghotki	Sindh
61.	District Government Hospital, Paratabad	Hyderabad	Sindh
62.	Civil Hospital	Jacobabad	Sindh
63.	Civil Hospital, Kandhkot	Kashmore	Sindh
64.	Civil Hospital	Mirpurkhas	Sindh
65.	District Headquarter Hospital	Naushero Feroz	Sindh
66.	Civil Hospital	Sanghar	Sindh
67.	District Headquarter Hospital	Tando Allahyar	Sindh
68.	District Headquarter Hospital	Tando Mohammad Khan	Sindh
69.	Civil Hospital, Mithi	Tharparkar	Sindh
70.	Civil Hospital	Thatta	Sindh
71.	District Headquarter Hospital	Umerkot	Sindh

# 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 Parliament 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 Supporting Transparency, Accountability and Electoral Processes in Pakistan (STAEP) in 200 National Assembly constituencies in 119 districts across Pakistan.



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