



CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN

August 2012

A report based on FIRs registered
by police in 57 districts monitored by
FAFEN in May 2010, 2011 and 2012

Crimes against women increase by 7% in a year

- Rape cases up 29%
- Islamabad sees increase in cases of forced marriages

Crimes against women increased 7% this year as 57 districts reported 982 cases in May 2012 compared to 922 in the same month last year. However, over the last two years, an increase of 31% was reported in such crimes with 746 FIRs lodged in May 2010.

It could not be ascertained if this increase was due to occurrence of more crimes or enhanced reportage in certain parts of the country, or both.

The report is based on data collected from District Police Offices (DPOs) in May 2010, 2011 and 2012 on FIRs registered for six categories of crimes against women in 57 districts.

The crime categories include honour killing, forced marriage, offences relating to marriage, rape, attack on modesty and insult of modesty through word, gesture or act.

Twenty one of the monitored districts were in Punjab, 16 in Sindh, 15 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), four in Balochistan and one in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT).

Punjab reported a 17% increase in FIRs for anti-women crimes between May 2011 and May 2012. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa had an increase of 15% but Sindh registered a 35% decline. In ICT, where nine cases were filed for crimes against women in 2011, the number of FIRs increased to 24 this year. Balochistan had three cases reported in May 2012 as compared to two recorded last year.

Among the monitored crimes, cases of honour killings and offences relating to marriage and the number of reporting districts increased.

In 2012, 31 cases of honour killings were reported in 15 districts as compared to 24 in 11 districts last year. Faisalabad with five cases was the highest reporting district in May this year. Similarly, as the number of reporting districts increased from nine to 11, FIRs filed for offences relating to marriage also went up - 131 this year compared to 112 in May 2011.

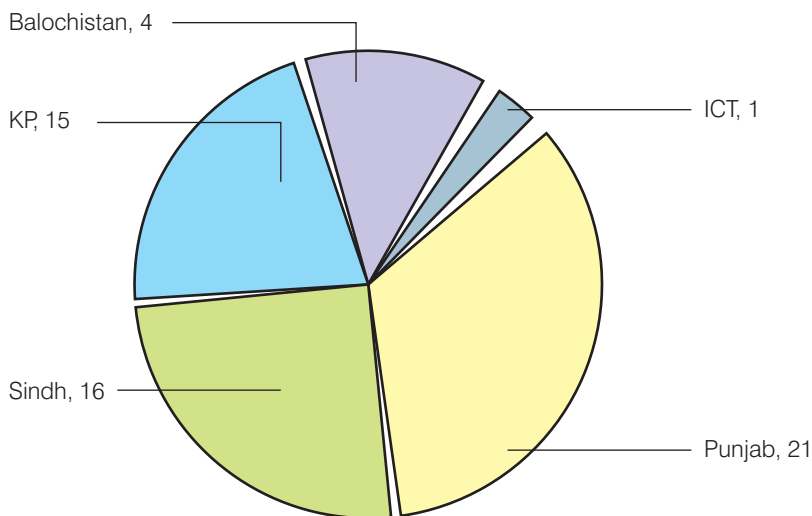
Although, the districts reporting cases of attack on modesty this year remained the same (29), the number of FIRs filed increased by 36%. Except for Punjab, all other regions registered a decline in the number of reported cases. Lahore was the highest reporting district in 2011 and 2012 - the number of cases there increasing from 32 to 92.

The cases of word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman increased from seven to 10 while the number of reporting districts remained the same - two each in 2011 and 2012.

The number of districts reporting rape decreased in 2012 as compared to the preceding year, it was still the most widespread crime. As many as 186 rape cases were reported in 31 districts this year as compared to 163 in 32 districts in 2011. Lahore had the highest of 40 cases in 2012 while Faisalabad (28) was the top reporting district in 2011.

On the other hand, the cases and number of districts reporting forced marriages came down over the year. Despite a decrease from previous year, the number of cases filed for forced marriages was the highest among all the reported anti-women crimes. As many as 341 cases were reported in 27 districts in May this year. Among regions, cases of forced marriages decreased in Punjab and Sindh.

Graph A: Number of DPOs monitored by region



However, a significant increase of 66% was registered in ICT where 24 cases were reported in May 2012 as compared to last year's nine. KP and Balochistan also observed an increase.

Statistics show that Lahore (134) recorded the highest numbers of anti-women offences in 2012, followed by Faisalabad (110) and Multan (105).

Detailed findings

This report is based on the data collected from District Police Offices (DPOs) in May 2010, 2011 and 2012 on FIRs registered for six categories of crimes against women in 57 districts.

The data shows that 984 FIRs were registered in May 2012 as compared to 922 in May 2011- an increase of 7% over a year. There were 746 cases filed in 57 districts in May 2010.

It could not be ascertained if this increase was due to occurrence of more crimes or enhanced reportage in certain parts of the country, or both.

FIRs for honour killings and the number of reporting districts increased over the year. Fifteen districts reported 31 such cases in May 2012 as compared to 24 in 11 districts the previous year. However, in May 2010, 30 cases of honour killings were reported in nine districts. Faisalabad and Sargodha (five each) recorded the most cases this year while Faisalabad, Hafizabad and Sukkur (four cases each) were the highest reporting districts last year.

Similarly, offences relating to marriage also saw an increase. As compared to 94 cases in seven districts in 2010, 112 were registered in nine districts in 2011 and 131 in 11 districts this year. Faisalabad reported the most cases (50) in May 2012.

Moreover, districts reporting cases of attack on modesty and word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman remained the same, the number of cases increased. There were 283 FIRs registered in 29 districts for attack on modesty in May 2012. The number was 208 last year. Lahore was the highest reporting district with 32 cases in 2011 and 92 this year.

Similarly, cases of word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman increased from seven in two districts in 2011 to 10 this year. Like the previous year, Bannu (nine) again had the most such cases.

On the other hand, although districts reporting rape decreased, the number of cases went up. As many as 186 FIRs were registered in 31 districts this year as compared to 163 cases in 32 districts last year. Lahore with 40 such cases was the highest reporting district in 2012 while Faisalabad reported the most cases (28) in 2011.

As for forced marriages, the number of FIRs as well as the reporting districts decreased – 341 FIRs in 27 districts in May 2012 as compared to 408 in 31 districts last year. In 2011, Faisalabad with 47 cases was the highest reporting district while in 2012 the most cases (62) were reported in Multan.

Graph B: Districts reporting crimes against women nationwide

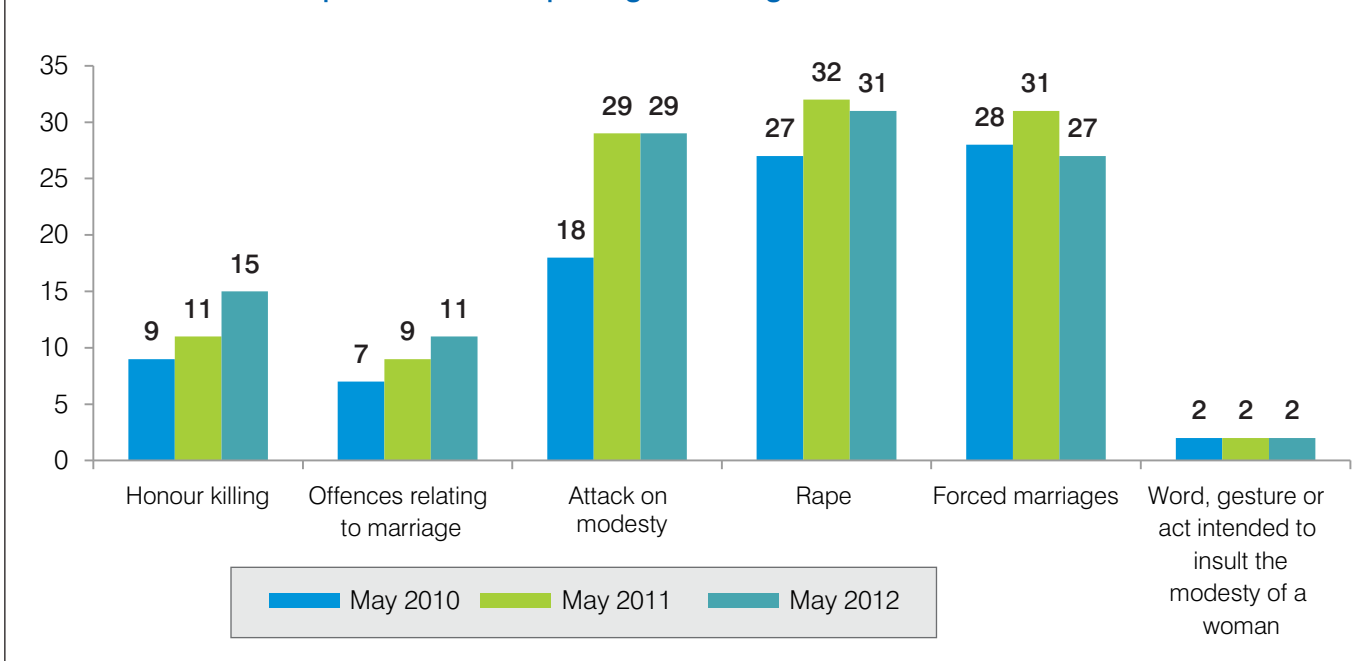


Table A: Number of incidents (Pakistan)

Year	Honour killing	Offences relating to marriage	Attack on modesty	Rape	Forced marriage	Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman	Total
May 2010	30	94	120	226	270	6	746
Percentage	4.02%	12.60%	16.09%	30.29%	36.19%	0.80%	100.00%
May 2011	24	112	208	163	408	7	922
Percentage	2.60%	12.15%	22.56%	17.68%	44.25%	0.76%	100.00%
May 2012	31	131	283	186	341	10	982
Percentage	3.16%	13.34%	28.82%	18.94%	34.73%	1.02%	100.00%

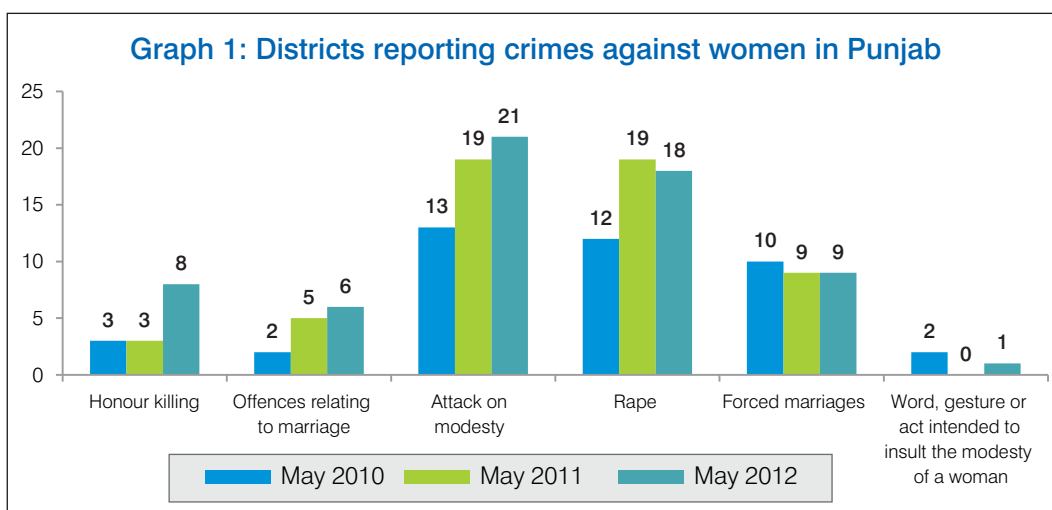
1. Crimes against women in Punjab

The most widespread and frequent crime against women in Punjab was attack on modesty for which 265 FIRs were filed in 21 districts – an increase of 44% from last year. Lahore with 92 such cases was the highest reporting district in May 2012 as compared to Faisalabad, which had 26 cases in May 2011.

A total of 104 FIRs were lodged in six districts for offences relating to marriage this year as compared to 88 in five districts last year. Faisalabad was the highest reporting district of this crime in 2012 as well as in 2011 with 50 and 37 such cases respectively.

As for honour killings, five more districts reported these cases this year than in the last two. As compared to 10 and 11 cases recorded in three districts each in 2010 and 2011, 16 cases were reported in eight districts in 2012. Districts which reported cases of honour killings were all urban, indicating that this brutal crime is not confined to rural areas of Punjab only. Faisalabad with five cases was the highest reporting district.

A 21% increase was registered in rape cases. As compared to 135 such cases reported in 19 districts last year, 164 were reported in 18 districts this year. Moreover, one case of word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman was reported in Punjab's Hafizabad district while no such case was reported last year.



Conversely, the number of FIRs for forced marriages declined. In May last year, 231 FIRs were filed in nine districts. However, this year in May, the number stood at 212 in nine districts.

Table 1: Number of incidents (Punjab)

Year	Honour killing	Offences relating to marriage	Attack on modesty	Rape	Forced marriage	Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman	Total
May 2010	10	39	108	184	126	6	473
Percentage	2.11%	8.25%	22.83%	38.90%	26.64%	1.27%	100.00%
May 2011	11	88	184	135	231	0	649
Percentage	1.69%	13.56%	28.35%	20.80%	35.59%	0.00%	100.00%
May 2012	16	104	265	164	212	1	762
Percentage	2.10%	13.65%	34.78%	21.52%	27.82%	0.13%	100.00%

2. Crimes against women in Sindh

Except for cases of honour killing and offences relating to marriage, all other crimes against women witnessed a decline in Sindh, both in number of FIRs and districts reporting them.

Six districts reported 14 cases of honour killings in May 2012 while a similar number of districts had 11 such cases in the preceding year. Shikarpur, with three FIRs for honour killings, reported the most cases.

Similarly, cases of offences relating to marriage increased as the number of districts reporting this crime went up. In May 2011, two districts reported 22 such cases while this year, 23 cases were recorded in three districts. The most FIRs for offences relating to marriage were filed in Karachi and Khairpur (11 each).

In contrast, FIRs for attack on modesty decreased as fewer districts reported this crime this year as compared to the previous one. Six districts reported 11 such cases in May 2011 while it fell to eight cases in three districts this May with Karachi (six) reporting the most cases.

Likewise, the number of reported rape cases also declined in Sindh this year. A total of 18 FIRs were filed in nine districts in May 2012 as compared to 2011 when 25 cases were recorded in 10 districts.

FIRs for forced marriages and number of districts reporting them declined. In 2011, 140 cases of forced marriage were registered in 14 districts. However in 2012, nine districts reported 40 such cases. Karachi, with 34 FIRs, was the highest reporting district this year.

No case of insulting a woman's modesty through word or gesture was reported this year as compared to one lodged last year.

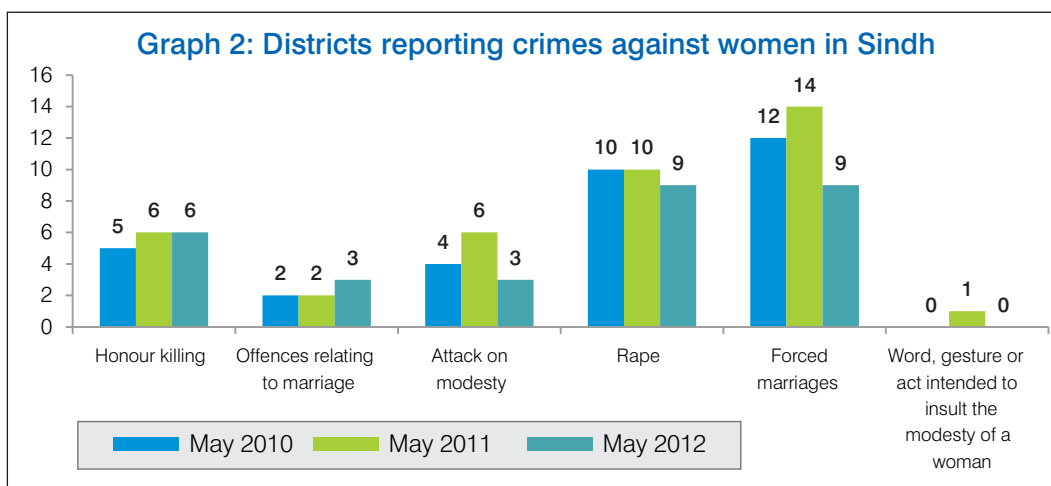


Table 2: Number of incidents (Sindh)

Year	Honour killing	Offences relating to marriage	Attack on modesty	Rape	Forced marriage	Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman	Total
May 2010	12	50	10	30	129	0	231
Percentage	5.19%	21.65%	4.33%	12.99%	55.84%	0.00%	100.00%
May 2011	11	22	11	25	140	1	210
Percentage	5.24%	10.48%	5.24%	11.90%	66.67%	0.48%	100.00%
May 2012	14	23	8	18	70	0	133
Percentage	10.53%	17.29%	6.02%	13.53%	52.63%	0.00%	100.00%

3. Crimes against women in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

In KP, the number of districts reporting FIRs for rape increased. Four cases were reported in four districts this year as compared to three in as many districts last year. Eight rape cases were reported in four districts in 2010.

As for forced marriages, 32 cases were filed in six districts in 2012 while a similar number of districts reported 27 cases last year. Abbottabad reported the most cases of forced marriages - 14 cases in May 2012 and 11 in May 2011.

Moreover, four FIRs – three in Karak and one in Dera Ismail Khan – were lodged for offences relating to marriage while two such cases were reported in as many districts the year before.

In addition, nine FIRs were filed in Bannu for word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman in May 2012 while there were six such cases reported in the same district in May 2011.

As it was last year, one district reported a case of honour killing - a significant decrease from eight cases in a KP district in 2010. Also down were cases of attack on modesty, falling from 13 in four districts in May 2011 to 10 in five districts in 2012.

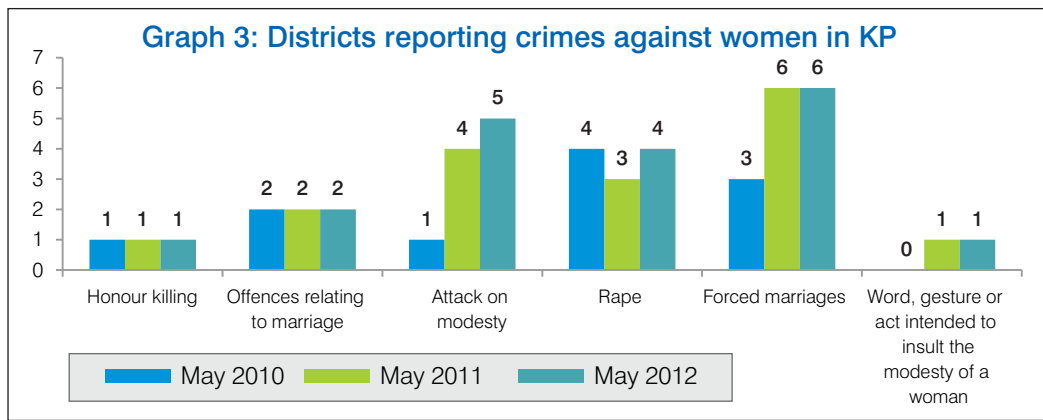


Table 3: Number of incidents (KP)

Year	Honour killing	Offences relating to marriage	Attack on modesty	Rape	Forced marriage	Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman	Total
May 2010	8	2	2	8	9	0	29
Percentage	27.59%	6.90%	6.90%	27.59%	31.03%	0.00%	100.00%
May 2011	1	2	13	3	27	6	52
Percentage	1.92%	3.85%	25.00%	5.77%	51.92%	11.54%	100.00%
May 2012	1	4	10	4	32	9	60
Percentage	1.67%	6.67%	16.67%	6.67%	53.33%	15.00%	100.00%

4. Crimes against women in Balochistan

Of all the monitored crimes against women in Balochistan, FIRs were lodged for forced marriages only in May 2012. Of three such cases, two were reported in Loralai and one in Nushki. In 2011, one FIR for forced marriage and another one for honour killing were registered.

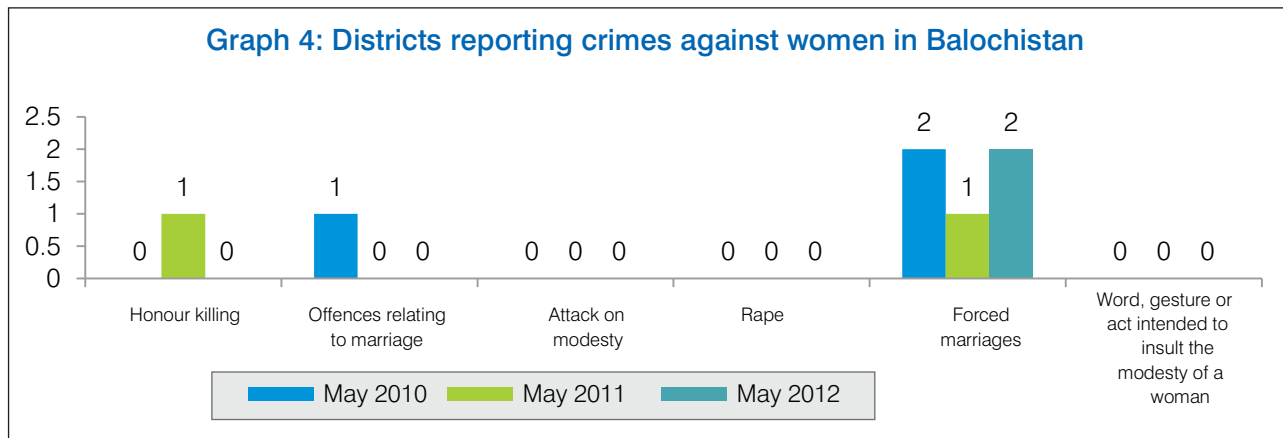


Table 4: Number of incidents (Balochistan)

Year	Honour killing	Offences relating to marriage	Attack on modesty	Rape	Forced marriage	Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman	Total
May 2010	0	3	0	0	2	0	5
Percentage	0.00%	60.00%	0.00%	0.00%	40.00%	0.00%	100.00%
May 2011	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Percentage	50.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	50.00%	0.00%	100.00%
May 2012	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Percentage	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%

5. Crimes against women in Islamabad Capital Territory

In ICT, 24 FIRs were registered for forced marriages in 2012 as compared to nine in 2011 and four in 2010.

No FIR for any other crime against women was lodged this May.

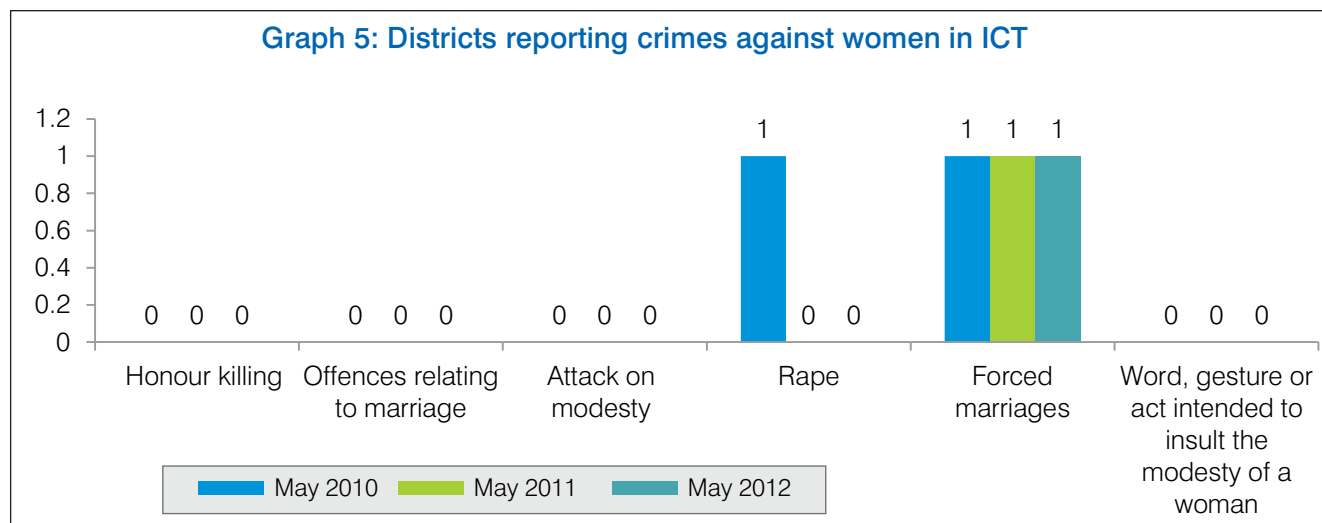


Table 5: Number of incidents (ICT)

Year	Honour killing	Offences relating to marriage	Attack on modesty	Rape	Forced marriage	Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman	Total
May 2010	0	0	0	4	4	0	8
Percentage	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	50.00%	50.00%	0.00%	100.00%
May 2011	0	0	0	0	9	0	9
Percentage	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%
May 2012	0	0	0	0	24	0	24
Percentage	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%

Methodology and Coverage

FAFEN collects the monthly data of recorded FIRs from the offices of District Police Officers across Pakistan as part of its "Pakistan Crime Monitor" initiative. The data is collected against various sections of Pakistan Penal Code (PPC). Besides other crimes, the FIRs pertaining to sections of PPC, which are relevant to crimes against women, are also recorded during this monthly collection of FIRs.

FAFEN has been collecting and reporting the crime data for the past many months. The purpose of this report is to identify and analyze trends and patterns of reportage of six categories of crimes against women reported in 57 districts in May 2010, 2011 and 2012. The data collected and used in this report came from 21 districts in Punjab, 16 in Sindh, 15 in KP, four in Balochistan and one in the Islamabad Capital Territory.

It is important to note that the trends of occurrence of crimes that emerge from this analysis may not be representative of the situation in the country at large. The size of the sample (57 districts) was determined by the number of common districts in May 2012, 2011 and 2010 from where crime statistics were collected. Although these constitute around half of the total districts in the country, the situation in the remaining districts not included in this sample may present a different picture. However, since under-reporting of all crimes and crimes against women in particular remains an issue; this analysis does reflect on the reporting practices of the public, and by extension, impediments to registration of FIRs.

FAFEN collects the data of following crimes against women each month from DPO offices across Pakistan:

1. Honour killings

Honour killings are defined as offences committed in the name or on the pretext of honour. These include practices such as karo kari, siyah kari etc. Honour killings are also often executed on suspicions of alliances of the victim with an unrelated male, or their marriage without parents' consent. The culprits often include close family members like brothers, fathers etc. Cases of honour killings are registered under Section 299(ii), Section 301 and 302 of the Pakistan Penal Code (PPC) as well as Section 7 of the Anti-Terrorism Act.

2. Offences relating to marriage

Offences relating to marriage include cohabitation caused by a man deceitfully inducing a belief of lawful marriage, second marriages contracted during the lifetime of first spouse (if said spouse has not been absent without any contact for at least seven years), concealment of first marriage from second wife, fraudulent marriage ceremonies (without lawful marriage taking place) and enticing or taking away or detaining with criminal intent a married woman. Sections 493 to 498 of the PPC deal with these offences. Several of these offences are further dealt with as cases of zina (adultery) under the Hudood Ordinance of 1979.

3. Assault or criminal force against a woman with an intent to outrage her modesty (Attack on modesty)

Any assault or criminal force directed against a woman with the intent to outrage her modesty is a crime under Section 354 of the PPC. These typically include crimes such as public disrobing. The culprit can be punished with a death sentence or a life sentence and/or payment of fine.

4. Rape

The crime of rape is dealt exclusively under the Hudood Ordinance, under the category of zina bil jabar. Sections 375 and 376 of the PPC refer to the same.

5. Kidnapping, abducting or inducing a woman to compel her to marry (Forced marriage)

The crimes of kidnapping, abducting or inducing a woman to compel her to marry etc. involve intimidating a woman to marry either by force or deceit, and are listed in 365(B) of the PPC. Furthermore, as per Section 366 they are also dealt with under the Hudood Ordinance.

6. Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman

Any word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman include verbal or gestural communication that infringes upon the privacy of a woman are crimes that carry a sentence of up to one year's imprisonment and/or payment of fine. These crimes are listed in Section 509 of the PPC.

Annex 1: Monitored districts

S. #	Province	Districts
1.	Balochistan	Killa Abdullah
2.	Balochistan	Loralai
3.	Balochistan	Nushki
4.	Balochistan	Zhob
5.	ICT	Islamabad
6.	KP	Abbottabad
7.	KP	Bannu
8.	KP	Battagram
9.	KP	Charsadda
10.	KP	Chitral
11.	KP	Dera Ismail Khan
12.	KP	Hangu
13.	KP	Haripur
14.	KP	Karak
15.	KP	Kohistan
16.	KP	Lakki Marwat
17.	KP	Lower Dir
18.	KP	Mansehra
19.	KP	Nowshera
20.	Punjab	Bahawalnagar
21.	Punjab	Bhakkar
22.	Punjab	Dera Ghazi Khan
23.	Punjab	Faisalabad
24.	Punjab	Gujrat
25.	Punjab	Hafizabad
26.	Punjab	Jhang
27.	Punjab	Jhelum
28.	Punjab	Kasur

S. #	Province	Districts
29.	Punjab	Khanewal
30.	Punjab	Khushab
31.	Punjab	Lahore
32.	Punjab	Layyah
33.	Punjab	Lodhran
34.	Punjab	Multan
35.	Punjab	Rajanpur
36.	Punjab	Rawalpindi
37.	Punjab	Sahiwal
38.	Punjab	Sargodha
39.	Punjab	Toba Tek Singh
40.	Punjab	Vehari
41.	Sindh	Badin
42.	Sindh	Dadu
43.	Sindh	Ghotki
44.	Sindh	Hyderabad
45.	Sindh	Kamber Shahdadt
46.	Sindh	Karachi
47.	Sindh	Khairpur
48.	Sindh	Larkana
49.	Sindh	Mirpurkhas
50.	Sindh	Naushero Feroz
51.	Sindh	Shaheed Benazirabad (Nawabshah)
52.	Sindh	Shikarpur
53.	Sindh	Sukkur
54.	Sindh	Tando Allahyar
55.	Sindh	Tando Mohammad Khan
56.	Sindh	Tharparkar
57.	Sindh	Thatta

Annex 2: Number of reported crimes against women per district

Honour killing

S. #	Province	Districts	Honour Killing		
			May 2010	May 2011	May 2012
1.	Balochistan	Loralai		1	
2.	KP	Charsadda	8		
3.	KP	Dera Ismail Khan		1	
4.	KP	Haripur			1
5.	Punjab	Dera Ghazi Khan			1
6.	Punjab	Faisalabad	2	4	5
7.	Punjab	Hafizabad	2	4	1
8.	Punjab	Kasur			1
9.	Punjab	Lahore	6		1
10.	Punjab	Sahiwal		3	1
11.	Punjab	Sargodha			5
12.	Punjab	Toba Tek Singh			1
13.	Sindh	Ghotki		2	4
14.	Sindh	Kamber Shahdadt	1	2	3
15.	Sindh	Khairpur		1	1
16.	Sindh	Larkana	7	1	
17.	Sindh	Naushero Feroz	1	1	
18.	Sindh	Shaheed Benazirabad (Nawabshah)			1
19.	Sindh	Shikarpur	2		3
20.	Sindh	Sukkur	1	4	2

Rape

S. #	Province	Districts	Rape		
			May 2010	May 2011	May 2012
1.	ICT	Islamabad	4		
2.	KP	Abbottabad		1	1
3.	KP	Chitral	1		
4.	KP	Dera Ismail Khan	2		1
5.	KP	Haripur	3	1	1
6.	KP	Lakki Marwat		1	
7.	KP	Mansehra	2		
8.	KP	Nowshehra			1
9.	Punjab	Bahawalnagar	15	18	13
10.	Punjab	Bhakkar	3	2	4
11.	Punjab	Dera Ghazi Khan		1	1
12.	Punjab	Faisalabad		28	20
13.	Punjab	Gujrat		6	4
14.	Punjab	Hafizabad	3	3	2
15.	Punjab	Kasur		9	5
16.	Punjab	Khanewal	15	6	6
17.	Punjab	Khushab		1	
18.	Punjab	Lahore	34	16	41
19.	Punjab	Layyah	11	1	6
20.	Punjab	Lodhran	68	12	5
21.	Punjab	Multan	17	9	12
22.	Punjab	Rajanpur	4	2	2
23.	Punjab	Rawalpindi			10
24.	Punjab	Sargodha		5	11
25.	Punjab	Toba Tek Singh	6	4	6
26.	Punjab	Vehari	5	5	8
27.	Sindh	Badin	2	1	2
28.	Sindh	Dadu		1	
29.	Sindh	Ghotki			1
30.	Sindh	Hyderabad	2	2	1
31.	Sindh	Kamber Shahdadkot		1	
32.	Sindh	Karachi	17	13	7
33.	Sindh	Larkana		1	3
34.	Sindh	Mirpurkhas	2	1	
35.	Sindh	Naushero Feroz	1		1
36.	Sindh	Shikarpur	1		
37.	Sindh	Sukkur	1	1	1
38.	Sindh	Tando Mohammad Khan	1	3	1

Offences relating to marriage

S. #	Province	Districts	Offences Relating to Marriage		
			May 2010	May 2011	May 2012
1.	Balochistan	Killa Abdullah	3		
2.	KP	Charsadda		1	
3.	KP	Dera Ismail Khan			1
4.	KP	Hangu	1		
5.	KP	Haripur		1	
6.	KP	Karak	1		3
7.	Punjab	Bahawalnagar			18
8.	Punjab	Faisalabad	24	37	50
9.	Punjab	Gujrat		6	
10.	Punjab	Lahore	15	27	
11.	Punjab	Layyah		5	
12.	Punjab	Multan		13	19
13.	Punjab	Sargodha			15
14.	Punjab	Toba Tek Singh			1
15.	Punjab	Vehari			1
16.	Sindh	Kamber Shahdadkot		1	
17.	Sindh	Karachi	49	21	11
18.	Sindh	Khairpur			11
19.	Sindh	Shaheed Benazirabad (Nawabshah)	1		1

Attack on modesty

S. #	Province	Districts	Attack on modesty		
			May 2010	May 2011	May 2012
1.	KP	Abbottabad		6	
2.	KP	Bannu			1
3.	KP	Battagram		3	
4.	KP	Charsadda		2	1
5.	KP	Dera Ismail Khan		2	3
6.	KP	Haripur	2		2
7.	KP	Lakki Marwat			3
8.	Punjab	Bahawalnagar	8	3	9
9.	Punjab	Bhakkar			2
10.	Punjab	Dera Ghazi Khan		10	9
11.	Punjab	Faisalabad	13	26	12
12.	Punjab	Gujrat		9	12
13.	Punjab	Hafizabad		12	15
14.	Punjab	Jhang	5		5
15.	Punjab	Jhelum	1	4	1
16.	Punjab	Kasur		11	14
17.	Punjab	Khanewal	2	2	4
18.	Punjab	Khushab	1	6	3
19.	Punjab	Lahore	26	32	92
20.	Punjab	Layyah	9	3	9
21.	Punjab	Lodhran		2	10
22.	Punjab	Multan	21	13	12
23.	Punjab	Rajanpur	2	1	8
24.	Punjab	Rawalpindi		1	12
25.	Punjab	Sahiwal	6	7	4
26.	Punjab	Sargodha		19	24
27.	Punjab	Toba Tek Singh	6	10	2
28.	Punjab	Vehari	8	13	6
29.	Sindh	Dadu			1
30.	Sindh	Ghotki		3	
31.	Sindh	Hyderabad	1	2	
32.	Sindh	Kamber Shahdadt		2	
33.	Sindh	Karachi			6
34.	Sindh	Mirpurkhas	1		
35.	Sindh	Naushero Feroz		2	
36.	Sindh	Shaheed Benazirabad (Nawabshah)	1		1
37.	Sindh	Shikarpur		1	
38.	Sindh	Sukkur		1	
39.	Sindh	Thatta	7		

Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman

S. #	Province	Districts	Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman		
			May 2010	May 2011	May 2012
1.	KP	Bannu		6	9
2.	Punjab	Hafizabad			1
3.	Punjab	Lahore	1		
4.	Punjab	Sargodha	5		
5.	Sindh	Hyderabad		1	

Forced marriages

S. #	Province	Districts	Forced marriages		
			May 2010	May 2011	May 2012
1.	Balochistan	Killa Abdullah			
2.	Balochistan	Loralai	1		2
3.	Balochistan	Nushki	1	1	1
4.	Balochistan	Zhob			
5.	ICT	Islamabad	4	9	24
6.	KP	Abbottabad	6	11	14
7.	KP	Bannu			1
8.	KP	Battagram		1	
9.	KP	Charsadda			2
10.	KP	Chitral		1	
11.	KP	Dera Ismail Khan			
12.	KP	Hangu		1	
13.	KP	Haripur	2		
14.	KP	Karak		4	
15.	KP	Kohistan			
16.	KP	Lakki Marwat			3
17.	KP	Lower Dir	1		
18.	KP	Mansehra		9	8
19.	KP	Nowshehra			4
20.	Punjab	Bahawalnagar			
21.	Punjab	Bhakkar	8	13	12
22.	Punjab	Dera Ghazi Khan	1		39
23.	Punjab	Faisalabad	36	47	23
24.	Punjab	Gujrat		24	8
25.	Punjab	Hafizabad		22	8
26.	Punjab	Jhang	6		
27.	Punjab	Jhelum			
28.	Punjab	Kasur			
29.	Punjab	Khanewal			
30.	Punjab	Khushab			
31.	Punjab	Lahore			
32.	Punjab	Layyah			
33.	Punjab	Lodhran		13	
34.	Punjab	Multan	36	37	62
35.	Punjab	Rajanpur	1		
36.	Punjab	Rawalpindi	5		
37.	Punjab	Sahiwal	6	26	15
38.	Punjab	Sargodha	1		22
39.	Punjab	Toba Tek Sin gh		20	
40.	Punjab	Vehari	26	29	23
41.	Sindh	Badin	7	9	2
42.	Sindh	Dadu		5	
43.	Sindh	Ghotki	3	13	9
44.	Sindh	Hyderabad	25	22	
45.	Sindh	Kamber Shahdadkot	9	6	
46.	Sindh	Karachi	46	23	34
47.	Sindh	Khairpur		14	
48.	Sindh	Larkana	8	15	6
49.	Sindh	Mirpurkhas	6		4
50.	Sindh	Naushero Feroz	6	11	6
51.	Sindh	Shaheed Benazirabad (Nawabshah)	7	8	
52.	Sindh	Shikarpur			
53.	Sindh	Sukkur	7		
54.	Sindh	Tando Allahyar	3	3	4
55.	Sindh	Tando Mohammad Khan		4	2
56.	Sindh	Tharparkar		1	
57.	Sindh	Thatta	2	6	3

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 (TDEA), FAFEN's key achievements include:

- Observed the public display of Pakistan's 2007 draft electoral rolls and conducted the country's first statistically-valid voters' list audit
- Deployed 18,829 trained, neutral Election Day observers nationwide to monitor the February 18, 2008, General Elections
- Fielded 264 long-term observers nationwide and published 19 pre-election reports
- Conducted 260 simultaneous Parallel Vote Tabulations (PVTs)- the largest PVT effort in the world
- Conducted a Constituent Aspirations Survey in December 2008 with 3,124 respondents regarding attitudes and beliefs of people living in the constituencies
- Observed Gilgit-Baltistan 2009 General Elections and 2010-2012 By-Elections in various constituencies of the Punjab, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- Implements a unique methodology to observe and report on legislative proceedings and performance under a Parliament Watch Project
- Monitors public institutions across Pakistan and issues monthly reports on the state and performance of educational, health and other local institutions as well as reports on prices, crimes, incidence of disease, caseload in lower courts, and political and electoral violence

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 and promoting active citizenship through ongoing civic education activities across the country. FAFEN is currently implementing Supporting Transparency, Accountability and Electoral Processes (STAEP) in 200 National Assembly constituencies in 119 districts across Pakistan.



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