

Inadequate Maternity Care Infrastructure at BHUs

A Report Based on Monitoring of 108 Basic Health Units across Pakistan in November 2010

Basic Health Units (BHUs) across the country are significantly deficient in the provision of maternity services as a significant percentage of the BHUs monitored during November 2010 lacked essential infrastructure and supplies such as labor rooms and delivery kits that are critical to safe child births. Such weaknesses in the primary health delivery system adversely affect the progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

Around 40% of 108 BHUs monitored by FAFEN during November 2010 reported absence of these essential services. Although Punjab BHUs were relatively better where 95% of monitored BHUs had a labor room, 89% and 73% of the monitored facilities in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), respectively, did not have the facility. About 43% of BHUs monitored in Sindh also lacked arrangements for managing child births. Likewise, only one of the two BHUs monitored in FATA had a labor room.

More than one fourth of the monitored BHUs (26%) nationwide lacked a delivery kit. The unavailability of delivery kits was largely reported from KP where 46% of the monitored BHUs did not have it. As many as 32% of monitored BHUs in Sindh, 25% in Balochistan and 12% in Punjab also were not equipped with delivery kits. Both BHUs monitored in FATA were equipped with delivery kits.

Even though the observed BHUs met basic minimum requirements of physical infrastructure, considerable deficiencies were noticed in terms of facilities like washrooms and availability of clean drinking water. Essential equipment and services like working oxygen tents, sterilizers, stretchers and wheelchairs were also missing in many of the observed health facilities.

Female staff was present in 86% of the BHUs monitored by FAFEN Governance Monitors during November. All the BHUs monitored in Punjab and FATA, and 96% of those in KP had female staff to attend to female patients. However, in Sindh and Balochistan, 37% and 33% of BHUs, respectively, did not have the female staff to attend to women.

Sterilizers that are vital for sterilizing surgical instruments were absent in 21% of the observed BHUs. Another essential equipment monitored to have been lacking in BHUs nationwide was the oxygen tent which was missing in more than half (53%) of the monitored facilities.

FAFEN's Governance Monitors reported that only 56% of the monitored BHUs in the country had stretchers. Similarly, a mere 29% had wheelchairs.

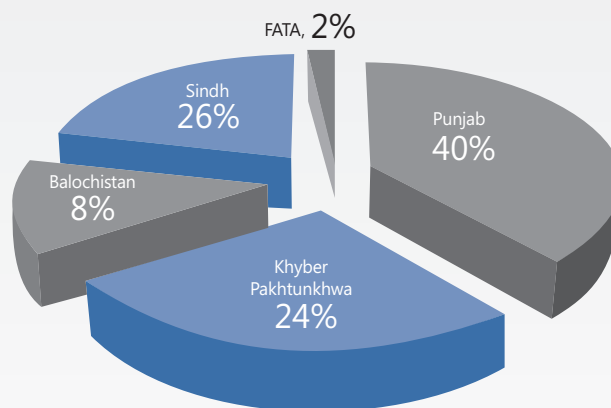
Free of cost medicines were available in 96% of the monitored BHUs. In addition, medicines were found to be in stock in the in-house pharmacies of 95% of the BHUs monitored nationwide.

Weak government oversight was evident across the country as only 73 visits by elected and public officials to the monitored BHUs were reported during the last three months. MNAs and MPAs visited BHUs only in Sindh, though only there such visits were reported. The bulk of visits, 33, were made by government officials, while EDO

Health made the second highest number of visits -- 29. In a span of three months, most reported oversight visits were reported from Punjab (40), followed by Sindh (14), KP (12) and Balochistan (5). FATA was neglected in this regard, as only two visits by government officials were reported at the two BHUs monitored by FAFEN.

FAFEN Governance Monitors visited 108 BHUs in 75 districts nationwide during the month of November 2010. A total of 43 BHUs were monitored in 28 districts of Punjab, 28 in 18 districts of Sindh, 26 BHUs in 20 districts of KP, nine in seven districts of Balochistan, and two in as many agencies of FATA. Refer to Graph 1 for a region-wise distribution of monitored facilities.

Graph 1: BHUs Monitored by Region



FAFEN Health Institution Monitor

Table 1: Number of Basic Health Units Monitored

Province	No. of BHUs	No. of Districts	Percentage of BHUs
Punjab	43	28	40%
KP	26	20	24%
Balochistan	9	7	8%
Sindh	28	18	26%
FATA	2	2	2%
Total	108	75	100%

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

1. Equipment and Services

BHUs monitored nationwide during November were significantly deficient in essential equipment and services including availability of child birth facility/labor rooms, delivery kits, working oxygen tents, sterilizers, stretchers and wheelchairs.

Of the 108 monitored BHUs, 21% did not have sterilizers vital for sterilizing surgical instruments. The most lack of sterilizers was seen in the BHUs of Sindh (36%), KP (27%), and Balochistan (22%). A good 91% of Punjab and the two monitored BHUs of FATA on the other hand were equipped.

The other basic equipment that BHUs lacked nationwide was the oxygen tent as more than half (53%) the monitored BHUs were lacking. The region most deficient was KP (85%), followed by Sindh (57%), Balochistan (56%) and Punjab (30%). The two monitored BHUs of FATA also did not have this equipment.

Almost two fifth of the country's monitored BHUs had no child birth facility/labor rooms. Severe shortage was observed in Balochistan and KP, where 89% and 73% of the respective monitored BHUs did not have this facility. Around 43% of BHUs monitored in Sindh showed a similar lack. Likewise, only one of the two BHUs monitored in FATA had a labor room. The situation was much better in Punjab, where labor rooms were present in 95% of the monitored facilities.

A deficiency of delivery kits was also seen, as 26% of the BHUs monitored nationwide faced a shortage. The unavailability was largely observed in the KP (46%) region. While Sindh (32%), Balochistan (25%) and Punjab (12%) were also lacking, both the BHUs monitored in FATA were equipped.

Female staff was present in 86% of the BHUs monitored by FAFEN Governance Monitors during November. All the BHUs monitored in Punjab and FATA, and 96% of those in KP had female staff to attend to female patients. However, in Sindh, Balochistan and KP, 37%, 33% and 4% of BHUs, respectively, did not have the required female staff.

Free of cost medicines were available in 96% of the monitored BHUs. While 11% of those in Balochistan, 8% in KP and 4% in Sindh were not providing free medicines, all the BHUs monitored in Punjab and Sindh were. In addition, medicines were found to be in stock in the in-house pharmacies of 95% of the BHUs monitored across the country.

Only 56% of the monitored BHUs in the country had stretchers. This equipment was lacking in 67% of BHUs monitored in Balochistan, 58% in KP, 43% in Sindh, and 35% in Punjab. In FATA however, both the monitored BHUs had stretchers. Similarly, just about 29% of the BHUs monitored nationwide had wheelchairs. None of the BHUs monitored in Balochistan, 85% of those in KP, 68% in Sindh, and 61% in Punjab had this facility. In the FATA region, only one of the two observed BHUs had wheelchairs.

Table 3: Equipment and Services at BHUs

Sr. No.	Category		Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	FATA	Total
1.	BHU has a sterilizer.	Yes	90.70%	73.08%	77.78%	64.29%	100.00%	78.70%
		No	9.30%	26.92%	22.22%	35.71%	0.00%	21.30%
2.	BHU has working oxygen tent.	Yes	69.77%	15.38%	44.44%	42.86%	50.00%	47.22%
		No	30.23%	84.62%	55.56%	57.14%	50.00%	52.78%
3.	BHU has child birth facility/labor room.	Yes	95.35%	26.92%	11.11%	57.14%	50.00%	61.11%
		No	4.65%	73.08%	88.89%	42.86%	50.00%	38.89%
4.	BHU has a delivery kit.	Yes	88.10%	53.85%	75.00%	67.86%	100.00%	73.58%
		No	11.90%	46.15%	25.00%	32.14%	0.00%	26.42%
5.	Female staff is present to attend female patients.	Yes	100.00%	95.83%	66.67%	62.96%	100.00%	86.27%
		No	0.00%	4.17%	33.33%	37.04%	0.00%	13.73%

Sr. No.	Category		Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	FATA	Total
6.	Medicines are available free of cost in the in-house pharmacy.	Yes	100.00%	92.31%	88.89%	96.43%	100.00%	96.30%
		No	0.00%	7.69%	11.11%	3.57%	0.00%	3.70%
7.	The in-house pharmacy is out of medicines.	Yes	2.33%	7.69%	22.22%	0.00%	0.00%	4.63%
		No	97.67%	92.31%	77.78%	100.00%	100.00%	95.37%
8.	BHU has a stretcher.	Yes	65.12%	42.31%	33.33%	57.14%	100.00%	55.56%
		No	34.88%	57.69%	66.67%	42.86%	0.00%	44.44%
9.	BHU has a wheelchair	Yes	39.53%	15.38%	0.00%	32.14%	50.00%	28.70%
		No	60.47%	84.62%	100.00%	67.86%	50.00%	71.30%

2. Physical Infrastructure and Facilities

At the majority of BHUs monitored during November, the basic minimum requirements of physical infrastructure were met, but a considerable lack was noticed in terms of facilities like washrooms and availability of clean drinking water.

The buildings of 81% of the BHUs monitored nationwide were in good condition. More than 82% had a boundary wall around the facility and nearly 88% were found to be clean. Region wise analysis suggests that the building conditions of many of the Balochistan BHUs were inadequate as 33% required maintenance. Around 23% of those in KP, 22% in Sindh and 14% in Punjab also called for improvement. A great number of BHUs monitored in KP and Punjab did not have boundary walls - 23% and 21%, respectively. Similarly, general cleanliness was wanting in 12% of BHUs monitored in the country - 19% in KP, 18% in Sindh, 11% in Balochistan, and 5% in Punjab.

Electricity was available in 93% of the monitored BHUs across the country. The facility of fans was also present in nearly 94% of the monitored BHUs nationwide.

Shortage of washrooms with running water was observed in nearly 41% of the monitored BHUs of the country. In Balochistan, 67% of the monitored facilities, 50% each of those monitored in KP and Sindh, and 21% in Punjab did not have washrooms. The issue was similar in FATA as neither of the two BHUs monitored in that region had a washroom.

Another acute concern was of clean drinking water arrangements for patients which were absent in 37% of the monitored BHUs nationwide. In Balochistan, 44% of monitored BHUs, 43% in Sindh, 35% in KP, and 30% in Punjab lacked clean drinking water, as did the two BHUs monitored in FATA.

The situation was better with regard to waiting areas, as 82% BHUs nationwide had the provision. However, greater shortage was seen in KP and Balochistan in comparison to other regions, as 42% and 33%, respectively, lacked waiting areas. In Sindh, 11%, and in Punjab, 5% of the monitored facilities did not have proper waiting areas.

Table 2: Physical Infrastructure and Facilities at BHUs

Sr. No.	Category		Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	FATA	Total
1.	The building is in a good condition.	Yes	86.05%	76.92%	66.67%	78.57%	100.00%	80.56%
		No	13.95%	23.08%	33.33%	21.43%	0.00%	19.44%
2.	BHU is clean.	Yes	95.35%	80.77%	88.89%	82.14%	100.00%	87.96%
		No	4.65%	19.23%	11.11%	17.86%	0.00%	12.04%
3.	There is a boundary wall around BHU.	Yes	78.57%	76.92%	88.89%	89.29%	100.00%	82.24%
		No	21.43%	23.08%	11.11%	10.71%	0.00%	17.76%
4.	BHU has electricity.	Yes	97.67%	88.46%	88.89%	89.29%	100.00%	92.59%
		No	2.33%	11.54%	11.11%	10.71%	0.00%	7.41%
5.	BHU has fans.	Yes	100.00%	84.62%	88.89%	92.86%	100.00%	93.52%
		No	0.00%	15.38%	11.11%	7.14%	0.00%	6.48%
6.	BHU has washroom [with running water] for patients.	Yes	79.07%	50.00%	33.33%	50.00%	0.00%	59.26%
		No	20.93%	50.00%	66.67%	50.00%	100.00%	40.74%
7.	BHU has clean drinking water arrangements for patients.	Yes	69.77%	65.38%	55.56%	57.14%	0.00%	62.96%
		No	30.23%	34.62%	44.44%	42.86%	100.00%	37.04%
8.	There is proper place/shade for waiting patients.	Yes	95.35%	57.69%	66.67%	89.29%	100.00%	82.41%
		No	4.65%	42.31%	33.33%	10.71%	0.00%	17.59%

3. Government Oversight

In a span of three months, a total of 73 visits either by government officials or elected representatives were made to the BHUs monitored by FAFEN Governance Monitors. Most reported visits were to Punjab (40), followed by Sindh (14), KP (12) and Balochistan (5). Only two visits were paid to the two monitored BHUs of FATA during this period.

The highest number of visits (33) were made by government officials; 21 to Punjab, five to KP, three to Balochistan, and two each to Sindh and FATA. EDO/Health made 29 visits in all, of which 14 were to Punjab, seven to Sindh, six to KP, and two to Balochistan.

Visits by elected representatives were minimum, being 11 in all. Among these one visit by an MNA and two by MPAs were confirmed to Sindh region only. Other than an MNA or MPA, eight visits were paid in total by elected representatives, of which five were made to Punjab, two to Sindh, and one to KP.

Data collected by FAFEN Monitors depicts weak oversight by the government and particularly the elected representatives of our country.

Table 4: Visits by Government Officials/Elected Representatives (During Last Three Months)

Sr. No.	Category of Government/Elected Official	Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	FATA	Total
1.	MNA				1		1
2.	MPA				2		2
3.	EDO/Health	14	6	2	7		29
4.	Any Other Government Official	21	5	3	2	2	33
5.	Any Other Elected Representative	5	1		2		8
	Total	40	12	5	14	2	73

4. Appointment of Doctors and Paramedics to Sanctioned Posts

During the month of November, a high 96% occupancy rate of doctors was reported from the monitored BHUs across the country. In the Punjab, KP, Balochistan and FATA regions the occupancy rate remained 100%. In Sindh the occupancy rate stood at 91% as 41 appointments were made against the 45 sanctioned posts of doctors. Refer to the table below for total number of sanctioned and appointed posts by region.

Table 5.1: Appointment of Doctors at BHUs by Region

Sr. No.	Region	Sanctioned Posts	Appointed Staff	Occupancy Rate (%)
1.	Punjab	39	39	100
2.	KP	20	20	100
3.	Balochistan	9	9	100
4.	Sindh	45	41	91
5.	FATA	1	1	100
	Total	114	110	96

In comparison to the appointments made for doctors against the sanctioned posts, there was a much lower occupancy rate for those of paramedics. A total of 22% paramedic posts were vacant in the monitored BHUs nationwide. Lowest occupancy rate was seen in Balochistan as 26% paramedic posts were yet to be filled. In Punjab, 15% of the paramedic posts were found vacant, as only 149 posts were filled against a sanctioned 176. Sindh and KP did better in this regard with 95% and 91% occupancy rates, respectively. All the five sanctioned paramedic posts in FATA were filled.

Table 5.2: Appointment of Paramedics at BHUs by Region

Sr. No.	Province	Sanctioned Posts	Appointed Staff	Occupancy Rate (%)
1.	Punjab	176	149	85
2.	KP	107	102	95
3.	Balochistan	58	43	74
4.	Sindh	156	142	91
5.	FATA	5	5	100
	Total	502	441	88

5. State of BHUs visited in April, August and November 2010

FAFEN Governance Monitors monitored BHUs three times during 2010. The first monitoring was done in April, second in August and third in

November 2010. For the inaugural report of April, a total of 110 BHUs were visited. In August monitoring visits were made to 91 BHUs. During the month of November 108 BHUs were monitored, of which 10 had been visited previously in April and four others in the month of August. In the three months (April, August and November) the monitoring exercise was conducted in a total of 295 different BHUs across the country.

During April, lack of personnel and facilities to serve the primary health care needs of women was among the issues of greatest concern. Most of the BHUs monitored by FAFEN across Pakistan in April had employed more than the sanctioned number of paramedic staff (who are all male), but were short on nurses (who are predominantly female). A similar difference was documented in the appointment of male and female doctors, based on the information gathered from the BHUs monitored. While 2% of the sanctioned posts for male doctors were vacant, 13% of posts for female doctors were yet to be filled.

Around one-fifth of BHUs monitored across Pakistan did not have female staff to attend to female patients, including two-thirds of BHUs in Balochistan. Almost one-fourth of monitored BHUs did not have personnel to offer family planning counseling or other services, almost 40% did not have a maternity kit, and almost half did not have a labor room. Geographic disparities were striking across the country, especially between Punjab (with the most personnel and facilities to serve women) and Balochistan (with the least).

In August, FAFEN Governance Monitors reported of a major lack with regard to accommodation of emergency patients as two fifths of the monitored facilities were not ably equipped to deal with medical emergencies. These BHUs were not only short on staff but also deficient in wards. Likewise, oxygen tents used to administer oxygen to patients were absent in 42% of the observed facilities.

While the monitored BHUs were found to be adequately equipped to cater to the needs of female patients, nearly one third were deficient in labor rooms.

The BHUs monitored nationwide during November were notably deficient and underequipped to provide maternity services as labor rooms and delivery kits were absent in a majority of BHUs. Although the basic minimum requirements of physical infrastructure were met, a considerable lack was noticed in terms of facilities like washrooms and availability of clean drinking water. Essential equipment and services like working oxygen tents, sterilizers, stretchers and wheelchairs were also missing in many of the observed health facilities.

Furthermore, two fifths of the country's monitored BHUs lacked child birth facility/labor rooms. Severe shortage was observed in Balochistan and KP, but the situation in Punjab was better as labor rooms were present in 95% of the monitored BHUs. A deficiency of delivery kits was also seen, as 26% of the BHUs monitored nationwide faced a shortage. The unavailability was largely observed in the KP (46%) and Sindh (32%) regions.

Prompt government attention is needed to improve the facilities at BHUs and provide maternity services for safe child births. In addition, efforts to homogenize the standards of BHUs throughout the country are deemed necessary.

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 BHUs Monitored in November 2010

Sr. No.	Province	Name of the Health Facility	District
1.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Ghora Bari	Thatta
2.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Ditto Kalroo	Tando Allahyar
3.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Qaidabad	Hyderabad
4.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Saeed Khan Lighari	Matiori
5.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Kotla Naseer	Rajanpur
6.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Hatri	Hyderabad
7.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Chakral	Chakwal
8.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Panj Pao	Charsadda
9.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Sherkot	Kohat
10.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, 41/WB Danewall	Vehari
11.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Jehangira Dubandi	Nowshehra
12.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Badrashi	Nowshehra
13.	Balochistan	Basic Health Unit, Hameed Abad	Nasirabad
14.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Panj Pir	Swabi
15.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Satellite Town Scheme No 2	Mirpurkhas
16.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Gharo	Badin
17.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Rip UC Peerulashari	Badin
18.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Saeed Matto	Tando Mohammad Khan
19.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Trimor	Nawabshah
20.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Makan Kori Neal Lohi	Ghotki
21.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Younusabad	Karachi
22.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Sakario	Tharparkur
23.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, City Kamon Shaheed	Ghotki
24.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Nawakalay	Buner
25.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Khando Kotri	Jamshoro
26.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Thallo	Dadu
27.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Sector-33/c Korangi-II	Karachi
28.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Block-13, Gulistan-e-Jauhar	Karachi
29.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Village Bachal Bhanbhro	Khairpur
30.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Mohammad Khan Bhutto	Kamber
31.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, New Pind Sukkur	Sukkur
32.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Pir Mangio	Khairpur
33.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Ghazi Khan Khuhawar	Kamber
34.	Balochistan	Basic Health Unit, Killi Maizai	Killa Abdullah
35.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Juma Himayati Goth	Karachi
36.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Amerio	Tharparkur
37.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Kunri Memon	Umerkot
38.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Belay Wala Jatoi	Muzaffargarh
39.	Balochistan	Basic Health Unit, Sarmalak	Loralai
40.	Balochistan	Basic Health Unit, Hameed Abad	Nasirabad
41.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, 535/EB Vehari	Vehari
42.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, 51/EB Arifwala	Pakpattan
43.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Umer Pur Janoobi	Muzaffargarh
44.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Sarki	Muzaffargarh
45.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Bhago Wal	Mandi Bahauddin
46.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Seri Behlol	Mardan
47.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Daata	Mansehra
48.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Musa Bhatta	Bahawalnagar
49.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Jund wala	Bahawalnagar
50.	Balochistan	Basic Health Unit, Gokort Bolan	Jhal Magsi
51.	Balochistan	Basic Health Unit, Shai Tump Turbat	Kech
52.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Pacca Sidar	Pakpattan
53.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, 9/V, Khanewal	Khanewal
54.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Salsadar	Lodhran

Sr. No.	Province	Name of the Health Facility	District
55.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Mouza Mamdal	Khanewal
56.	Balochistan	Basic Health Unit, Sraghuri	Quetta
57.	Balochistan	Basic Health Unit, Old Mariabad	Quetta
58.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Chapri	Mianwali
59.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Haji Shah	Attock
60.	FATA	Basic Health Unit, Ali Masjid	Khyber
61.	Balochistan	Basic Health Unit, Killi Killa Batezai	Pishin
62.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Ibrahim Zai	Hangu
63.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Khar	Malakand
64.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, 78/5-L, Sahiwal	Sahiwal
65.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Chak No. 65/5-L, Sahiwal	Sahiwal
66.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Chak No. 53/2-L, Okara	Okara
67.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Katchi Shahani	Bhakkar
68.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Jabbi	Attock
69.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Bindoor Abbasiaan	Rahim Yar Khan
70.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Pind Sultani	Attock
71.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Chak No 517 GB	Toba Tek Singh
72.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Kot Sai Singh	Jhang
73.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Chak No. 220	Jhang
74.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Chak No. 50 MB	Khushab
75.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Aaqil Shah	Sargodha
76.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Chak No.95 SB	Sargodha
77.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Kotla Faqeer	Jhelum
78.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Gulyana	Rawalpindi
79.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Lalu Runk	Larkana
80.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Manyar	Swat
81.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Mamma Khel	Lakki Marwat
82.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Bismillah Pur	Rahim Yar Khan
83.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Amandi	Bannu
84.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Kot Habat	Dera Ghazi Khan
85.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Wadour	Dera Ghazi Khan
86.	FATA	Basic Health Unit, Gul Akbar Kaley Ali Khel	FR Peshawar
87.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Paka Malana	Dera Ismail Khan
88.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Broze	Chitral
89.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Kuz Kana	Shangla
90.	Sindh	Basic Health Unit, Peer Jo Goth	Larkana
91.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Bahaudin Zakariya University	Multan
92.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Miandam	Swat
93.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Kherra Abad	Multan
94.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Kuz Jhal Kot	Kohistan
95.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Khurram	Karak
96.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Panjan Kissana	Gujrat
97.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Mang	Haripur
98.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Jamalpur Syedaan	Gujrat
99.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Charguli	Mardan
100.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Buraj Dara	Hafizabad
101.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Mohabat Abad Mardan	Mardan
102.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Mandyala Waraich	Gujranwala
103.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Gulshan Rehman Colony	Peshawar
104.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, 209 RB	Faisalabad
105.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Charpariza	Peshawar
106.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Pomang	Battagram
107.	KP	Basic Health Unit, Nasir Bagh	Peshawar
108.	Punjab	Basic Health Unit, Manawan	Lahore

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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