

More Resources Needed to Boost TB Control Efforts

A Report Based on Monitoring of 62 TB Health Centers across Pakistan in October 2010

More investments in basic facilities and equipment are essential to improve the services at the Tuberculosis Health Centers (TBHCs) across Pakistan that are relatively better staffed and adequately stocked with medicines as compared to other government-run healthcare outlets in Pakistan, enjoying a higher level of patient satisfaction.

Pakistan is sixth among the top 22 countries with highest burden of tuberculosis and it alone contributes 43% to the burden of this deadly disease in the Eastern-Mediterranean Region of the World Health Organization. According to the Pakistan Economic Survey 2009-2010, the number of documented TB patients in the country is 76,668 – one in almost every 2,000 people is a TB patient. However, some independent estimates, including the one put up by WHO in 2007, give a bleaker mapping of the disease, suggesting two in every 1,000 people are infected with TB.

During October 2010, FAFEN monitored 62 out of 293 TB Health Centers across Pakistan to document the state of physical infrastructure and availability of equipment, facilities and support provided to patients. In addition, the monitors also interviewed the patients present at the time of monitoring to gauge their level of satisfaction with the behavior of the TBHC staff.

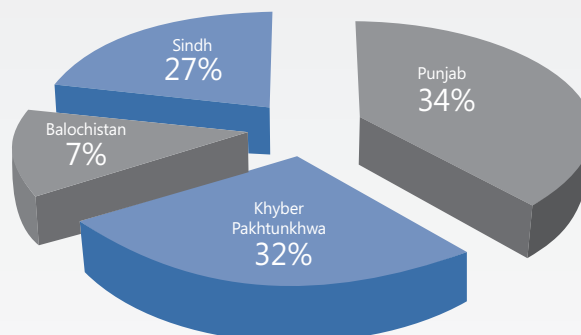
As opposed to other government-run healthcare outlets that are lacking in services as well as staffing, the monitoring findings gave an encouraging picture of the conditions at the TBHCs. A majority of TBHCs were found to be well staffed and stocked with adequate medicines. In addition, FAFEN monitors found a high level of patient satisfaction with the services being provided at these centers as well as with the behavior of the TBHCs' staff.

However, the centers lacked basic equipment and facilities, a weakness that appears to be common across the healthcare delivery system throughout the country. More than half of the monitored TBHCs lacked wheelchairs, and about 41% did not have stretchers for patients. More than half of the observed TBHCs also lacked syringe cutters and sterilizers. As many as 79% of the TBHCs monitored in KP and three quarters of those monitored in Balochistan did not have syringe cutters. Similar trends were observed with regard to other basic equipment such as sterilizers in these two provinces. The centers monitored in Sindh had fulfilled basic requirements to a relatively higher extent as compared to other regions, as all of them had syringe cutters, and majority had wheelchairs and stretchers.

None of the TBHCs monitored in Balochistan had clean drinking water available for patients. In other respects as well, Balochistan had the most problems, as only about a quarter of the TBHCs monitored there had latrines for patients, and half did not have proper waiting areas. Punjab facilities did relatively better than the other provinces in this regard, as 89% of the monitored TBHCs had clean drinking water, latrines, as well as proper waiting areas for patients. Shortage in any of these basic facilities is a disturbing reflection of the conditions prevailing in health institutions in Pakistan, as on a daily basis, patients have to remain in these institutions for long stretches of time, therefore, it is crucial that these facilities be available to them.

In all of the TBHCs monitored in KP, Balochistan, and Sindh, there was no shortage of medicines in the in-house pharmacies. In Punjab 95% of the monitored TBHCs had medicines in stock, and the medicines were available

Graph 1: TBHCs Monitored by Region



FAFEN Health Institution Monitor

free of cost to patients in the same percentage (95%) of the monitored facilities.

Eighteen of the total 62 TBHCs monitored by FAFEN nationwide in October did not provide information regarding sanctioned posts for doctors and paramedics, showing the lack of transparency on the part of administration, which hid this public information.

For TBHCs that did provide information, there were high occupancy rates for doctors and paramedics. Both Balochistan and Sindh had 100% occupancy rates for the sanctioned posts for doctors, followed by Punjab (95%) and KP (80%). The vacant posts in both KP and Punjab were those sanctioned for male doctors, as all the female doctors' posts were filled. There were no sanctioned posts for female doctors in Balochistan. For paramedics, high occupancy rates were observed in the TBHCs monitored in Punjab (98%), KP (95%), and Sindh (82%). In Balochistan, interestingly, a 133% occupancy rate was reported, which points towards overstaffing. All the sanctioned posts for nurses were filled in both KP, and Sindh, while the percentage was much lower in Punjab (61%). No posts for nurses were sanctioned in the TBHCs monitored in Balochistan.

FAFEN Governance Monitors visited 62 TB Centers in 49 districts across Pakistan; 21 Centers in 15 districts of Punjab, 20 Centers in 17 districts of KP, 17 Centers in 13 districts of Sindh and 4 Centers in as many districts of Balochistan.

Table A: TBHCs Monitored and Districts Covered

Province	Number of TBHCs Monitored	Number of Districts Covered	Share in Monitored TBHCs (%)
Punjab	21	15	34
KP	20	17	32
Balochistan	4	4	6
Sindh	17	13	27
Total	62	49	100

Refer to Graph 1 for a region-wise distribution of monitored facilities.

The detailed findings of the monitoring exercise are given below:

1. Physical Infrastructure and Facilities

With regard to building infrastructure and facilities, the major problem that surfaced was the availability of clean drinking water for the patients. More than one third (36%) of the TBHCs monitored nationwide did not have clean drinking water arrangements. TBHCs monitored in Balochistan seemed to be in the worst conditions, as none of them had water arrangements. Half of TBHCs monitored in Sindh and 35% monitored in KP did not have arrangements for drinking water. TBHCs monitored in Punjab presented a relatively better picture as clean drinking water was available in 89% of the monitored TBHCs.

Of all the TBHCs monitored nationwide, around one third (31%) did not have latrines with running water for patients. Here also the situation was the worst in Balochistan as three fourths of the monitored TBHCs in the province did not have latrines at all or had latrines without running water. This was followed by KP where 42% monitored TBHCs lacked this facility. Sindh and Punjab did a little better, where 71% and 89% of the monitored TBHCs, respectively, had latrines.

Around one fifth of the monitored TBHCs did not have a properly shaded waiting area for patients. Unavailability of proper waiting place was observed in half of the TBHCs monitored in Balochistan, and one fourth monitored in KP. In Sindh, 82% of the TBHCs monitored by FAFEN had proper waiting areas, as did 89% of the TBHCs monitored in Punjab.

General cleanliness of the TBHCs monitored in Sindh and Balochistan was also seen as an issue. Almost one fourth of the TBHCs monitored in Sindh were not clean, although only about 6% did not have a serving sanitary worker. A quarter of those monitored in Balochistan were not clean, while half did not have serving sanitary workers. On a positive note, TBHCs monitored in KP were mostly clean (95%), and all the TBHCs monitored in Punjab were clean. However, nearly 17% of the TBHCs monitored in Punjab, and 26% of those monitored in KP did not have serving sanitary workers.

All the TBHCs monitored in Sindh and Balochistan and three quarters of those monitored in KP were housed in proper buildings. In Punjab, 17% were not housed in proper buildings. All of the TBHCs monitored in Balochistan had a boundary wall, as did 94% of those in Sindh, and 89% of monitored TBHCs in Punjab. In KP, a quarter of the monitored TBHCs did not have a boundary wall around them.

It is important to note that a majority of TBHCs monitored by FAFEN in the month of October were established in bigger health facilities, like BHUs, and DHQs etc, and a boundary wall may have been present around the main building. The building conditions were better in Punjab and Sindh, where 89% and 82% of the monitored TBHCs, respectively, were housed in well maintained buildings. The buildings of a quarter of the TBHCs monitored both in KP and Balochistan were not in good condition.

In general, all the TBHCs monitored had electricity and fans. In KP, 95% of the monitored TBHCs had electricity, and the same percentage had fans. All the TBHCs monitored in Punjab, Balochistan, and Sindh had both electricity and fans.

Table 1: Physical Infrastructure of Monitored TBHCs By Region

Sr. No.	Category		Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	Total
1.	TBHCs with a proper building	Yes	83.33%	75.00%	100.00%	100.00%	86.44%
		No	16.67%	25.00%	0.00%	0.00%	13.56%
2.	TBHCs with boundary wall	Yes	88.89%	75.00%	100.00%	94.12%	86.44%
		No	11.11%	25.00%	0.00%	5.88%	13.56%
3.	TBHCs with a building in good condition	Yes	88.89%	75.00%	75.00%	82.35%	81.36%
		No	11.11%	25.00%	25.00%	17.65%	18.64%
4.	Clean TBHCs	Yes	100.00%	95.00%	75.00%	76.47%	89.83%
		No	0.00%	5.00%	25.00%	23.53%	10.17%
5.	TBHCs with electricity connection	Yes	100.00%	95.00%	100.00%	100.00%	98.31%
		No	0.00%	5.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.69%
6.	TBHCs with fans	Yes	100.00%	95.00%	100.00%	100.00%	98.31%
		No	0.00%	5.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.69%
7.	TBHCs with clean drinking water arrangements for patients	Yes	88.89%	65.00%	0.00%	50.00%	63.79%
		No	11.11%	35.00%	100.00%	50.00%	36.21%
8.	TBHCs with latrines [with running water] for patients	Yes	88.89%	57.89%	25.00%	70.59%	68.97%
		No	11.11%	42.11%	75.00%	29.41%	31.03%
9.	TBHCs with proper place/shaded waiting place for patients	Yes	88.89%	75.00%	50.00%	82.35%	79.66%
		No	11.11%	25.00%	50.00%	17.65%	20.34%
10.	TBHCs with serving sanitary workers	Yes	83.33%	73.68%	50.00%	94.12%	81.03%
		No	16.67%	26.32%	50.00%	5.88%	18.97%

2. Equipment and Services

More than half of all the monitored TBHCs did not have a wheelchair. This was found to be most common in the TBHCs monitored in KP, where 85% lacked wheelchairs. Three quarters of the TBHCs monitored in Balochistan and half of those monitored in Punjab were also lacking this facility. Sindh facilities were relatively better, as 82% of the monitored TBHCs had wheelchairs. Stretchers were lacking in the TBHCs monitored as well. More than two thirds (68%) of the monitored TBHCs in KP, 50% in Balochistan, and 44% in Punjab did not have stretchers for patients. TBHCs monitored in Sindh were much better in this regard, as 94% were reported to have stretchers.

Three fourths of TBHCs monitored in KP did not have sterilizers. Half of the TBHCs monitored in Balochistan, 44% in Punjab, and 24% in Sindh lacked sterilizers. Syringe cutters were also lacking in the monitored TBHCs. 79% TBHCs in KP, 75% in Balochistan, and 33% in Punjab did not have syringe cutters. On the up side, all the TBHCs monitored in Sindh had syringe cutters.

Medicines were available free of cost in 90% of the monitored TBHCs nationwide. Around 95% of the monitored TBHCs both in Punjab and KP had medicines available for patients without cost in in-house pharmacies, as did 82% in Sindh, and 75% of those in Balochistan. None of the pharmacies in the TBHCs monitored in KP, Balochistan and Sindh were out of stock. However, about 5% of those in Punjab were out of medicine stock.

Table 2: Equipment and Services at Monitored TBHCs by Region

Sr. No.	Health Services		Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	Total
1.	TBHCs with a sterilizer	Yes	55.56%	25.00%	50.00%	76.47%	50.85%
		No	44.44%	75.00%	50.00%	23.53%	49.15%
2.	TBHCs with a syringe cutter	Yes	66.67%	21.05%	25.00%	100.00%	57.89%
		No	33.33%	78.95%	75.00%	0.00%	42.11%
3.	TBHCs with a stretcher	Yes	55.56%	31.58%	50.00%	94.12%	58.62%
		No	44.44%	68.42%	50.00%	5.88%	41.38%
4.	TBHCs with a wheelchair	Yes	50.00%	15.00%	25.00%	82.35%	45.76%
		No	50.00%	85.00%	75.00%	17.65%	54.24%

Sr. No.	Health Services		Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	Total
5.	TBHCs providing medicines without cost in the in-house pharmacies	Yes	95.24%	94.74%	75.00%	82.35%	90.16%
		No	4.76%	5.26%	25.00%	17.65%	9.84%
6.	TBHCs with out of medicine in-house pharmacies	Yes	4.76%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.67%
		No	95.24%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	98.33%

3. Patient Satisfaction

FAFEN Governance Monitors interviewed at least one patient at each monitored facility. Patients were in general satisfied with the behavior of TBHCs' staff and services. However, issues surfaced with regard to the availability of medicines, which is a matter of utmost importance for the public. Complaints were made in 8% of the TBHCs monitored nationwide with regard to availability of cost free medicines. Around 25% of these were TBHCs monitored in Balochistan, 10% were those in KP, while 6% and 5% were in Sindh and Punjab, respectively.

All patients were satisfied with the time given to them by the doctors in all the monitored TBHCs in Balochistan, KP, and Sindh, while 95% were satisfied in the TBHCs monitored in Punjab. Patients in all the TBHCs monitored in all the regions were also satisfied with the behaviour and support of the TBHCs' staff, and there were no complaints about overcharging. However, complaints of absence of doctor and staff were received from 5% TBHCs monitored in Punjab.

All Patients were satisfied with the time given to them by the doctors in all the monitored TBHCs in Balochistan, KP and Sindh, while 95% were satisfied in the TBHCs monitored in Punjab. Patients in all the TBHCs monitored in all the regions were also satisfied with the behaviour and support of the TBHCs' staff, and there were no complaints about overcharging. However, complaints of absence of doctor and staff were received from 5% TBHCs monitored in Punjab.

Table 3: Patient Satisfaction at TBHCs by Region

Sr. No.	Public Perception		Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	Total
1.	TBHCs with doctor giving sufficient time to each patient	Yes	94.74%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	98.31%
		No	5.26%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.69%
2.	TBHCs with staff providing support to patients	Yes	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
		No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
3.	TBHCs with people getting free medicines from in-house pharmacy as per prescription	Yes	95.00%	90.00%	75.00%	94.12%	91.80%
		No	5.00%	10.00%	25.00%	5.88%	8.20%
4.	TBHCs with patients complaining about overcharging	Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		No	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
5.	TBHCs with patients complaining against behavior of doctors/ staff	Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		No	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
6.	TBHCs with patients complaining about absence of doctors/medical staff	Yes	5.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.64%
		No	95.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	98.36%

4. Government Oversight

According to information provided by TBHCs' administration, various government officials and elected representatives paid visits to the TBHCs monitored by FAFEN Governance Monitors during the last calendar month (September 2010).

A total of 24 visits took place in the monitored TBHCs nationwide during the month of September 2010. Nine visits were made in TBHCs monitored in KP and Punjab, and six in Sindh. A majority of these visits were made by EDO/Health, or government officials, as per the information shared by the TBHCs' administrators.

Visits by elected representatives were rare, with only one visit by an MNA in TBHCs monitored in Sindh, and one by another elected representative. No MNA visited any of the monitored TBHCs in KP, or Punjab, and while there were two visits by MPAs in KP, none were reported in Punjab. One visit was made by the district health monitoring committee in the TBHCs monitored in Punjab.

Table 4: Visits by Government Officials/Elected Representatives to TBHCs During Last Calendar Month (September 2010) by Region

Sr. No.	Category of Government/Elected Official	Punjab	KP	Sindh	Total
1.	MNA	0	0	1	1
2.	MPA	0	2	0	2
3.	District Health Monitoring Committee	1	0	0	1
4.	EDO/Health	8	5	1	14
5.	Any other Government officials	0	2	3	5
6.	Any other elected representative	0	0	1	1
Total		9	9	6	24

5. Appointment of Doctors, Paramedics and Nurses against Sanctioned Posts

5.1 Appointment of Doctors

In the 62 TBHCs monitored by FAFEN in the month of October, the total number of sanctioned posts for doctors was 92, out of which 86 were filled.

Occupancy rates remained high for all regions, as all the TBHCs monitored in Balochistan (4) and Sindh (17) had 100% occupancy rates both for male and female doctors. In Balochistan, there were no sanctioned posts for female doctors; the occupancy rate reported is for the sanctioned posts of male doctors only.

Around 95% of the sanctioned posts for doctors were filled in the TBHCs monitored in Punjab. The lack occurred in the posts for male doctors, as two out of a sanctioned 39 posts were vacant. All the sanctioned posts for female doctors were filled in the TBHCs monitored in Punjab. In KP, 20% of the sanctioned posts for doctors were vacant. Here also, the shortfall occurred due to vacant male doctor posts, as only 14 posts out of 18 were filled, while all the sanctioned posts for female doctors were filled.

Table 5.1: Appointment of Doctors at TBHCs

Sr. No.	Region	Sanctioned Doctors for TBHCs			Doctors Appointed for TBHCs			Occupancy Rate
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	%
1.	Punjab	39	2	41	37	2	39	95
2.	KP	18	2	20	14	2	16	80
3.	Balochistan	4	0	4	4	0	4	100
4.	Sindh	24	3	27	24	3	27	100
Total		85	7	92	79	7	86	93

5.2 Appointment of Paramedics and Nurses

In general, TBHCs monitored by FAFEN had paramedic staff and nurses as per the sanctioned posts. In Sindh and KP, all posts for nurses were filled in the TBHCs monitored. There were no sanctioned posts for nurses in the TBHCs monitored in Balochistan. In contrast to KP and Sindh, Punjab had a much lower occupancy rate for nurses, as 39% posts were not filled.

Paramedics had higher occupancy rates in Punjab than nurses. As many as 98% of the sanctioned paramedic posts were filled in the TBHCs monitored in Punjab, followed by 95% in KP and 82% in Sindh. Interestingly, Balochistan had a 133% occupancy rate of the paramedic posts, as 16 paramedics were reported to be employed against 12 sanctioned paramedic posts in monitored TBHCs.

Table 5.2: Appointment of Paramedics and Nurses at TBHCs by Region

Sr. No.	Province	Sanctioned Posts		Appointed Staff		Occupancy Rate (%)	
		Paramedics	Nurses	Paramedics	Nurses	Paramedics	Nurses
1	Punjab	113	41	111	25	98	61
2	KP	55	4	52	4	95	100
3	Balochistan	12	0	16	0	133	0
4	Sindh	66	3	54	3	82	100
Total		246	48	233	32	95	67

6. Transparency

Transparency surfaced as an issue in 18 of the TBHCs monitored nationwide by FAFEN during the month of October. Of these, 10 did not provide information about the total number of sanctioned posts for doctors. Five TBHCs in Sindh, three in KP, and one each in Punjab and Balochistan refused information about the sanctioned posts for doctors.

Eight of 18 TBHCs nationwide did not provide information regarding the sanctioned posts for paramedics. Four of these TBHCs were in KP, and four were in Sindh.

Region-wise, Punjab and Balochistan presented a better picture with regard to transparency, since only one case surfaced in each region in the TBHCs monitored where information was withheld.

Table 6: Number of TBHCs Withholding Information by Region

Sr. No.	Region	Information about Doctors	Information about Paramedics	Total
1.	Punjab	1		1
2.	KP	3	4	7
3.	Balochistan	1		1
4.	Sindh	5	4	9
Total		10	8	18

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, 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 TB Health Centres Monitored

Sr. No.	Name of the Health Facility	District
1.	TB Health Centre, Nushki-I	Nushki
2.	TB Health Centre, Mach	Bolan
3.	District TB Centre DM Jamali	Nasirabad
4.	TB Health Centre, Ganj Muhalla	Zhob
5.	TB Health Centre, M.C. Charsadda-IV	Charsadda
6.	TB Health Centre, Marghuz	Swabi
7.	TB Health Centre, Swabi	Swabi
8.	TB Health Centre, Baffa Town	Mansehra
9.	TB Hospital, Bagdada	Mardan
10.	TB Health Centre, Chitral-I	Chitral
11.	TB Health Centre, BADAHBER	Peshawar
12.	TB Health Centre, University Town	Peshawar
13.	TB Health Clinic, Azeem Gunj Peshawar	Peshawar
14.	TB Health Centre, Shahi Khel	Lower Dir
15.	TB Health Centre, Chskidst	Shangla
16.	TB Health Centre, Tank City No. 2	Tank
17.	TB Health Centre, Taja Zai	Lakki Marwat
18.	TB Hospital, Bannu	Bannu
19.	TB Health Centre,, Karak	Karak
20.	TB & General Chest Clinic, Kehal	Abbottabad
21.	TB Health Centre, Dassu	Kohistan
22.	TB Health Centre, Battagram	Battagram
23.	TB Health Centre, Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan
24.	T.B Health Centre, Daggar Daggar	Buner
25.	TB Health Centre, Union Council-A City Sadiqabad	Rahim Yar Khan
26.	TB Health Centre, DG Khan Urban-4	Dera Ghazi Khan
27.	TB Health Centre, Ailam Pur	Multan
28.	TB Health Centre, Mumtazabad	Multan
29.	TB Health Centre, Civil District Hospital	Multan
30.	Infection Diseases Hospital Bilal Gunj	Lahore
31.	TB Health Centre, Shahdara	Lahore
32.	TB Health Centre, Aziz Bhatti Shaheed Hospital	Gujrat
33.	TB Health Centre, Fatehjang-I	Attock
34.	TB Health Clinic, Toba Tek Singh	Toba Tek Singh
35.	TB Hospital, Jhang	Jhang
36.	T B Health Centre, Layyah-City -1	Layyah
37.	TB Health Centre, Attock	Attock
38.	TB Health Clinic, Okara	Okara
39.	TB Health Centre, Bhakkar-II	Bhakkar
40.	TB Health Centre, Chak No. 56/5L	Sahiwal
41.	TB Health Centre, 31 B	Rahim Yar Khan
42.	TB Health Centre, Mianwali	Mianwali
43.	TB Health Centre, Kharian	Gujrat
44.	TB Health Centre, Urban-II	Hafizabad
45.	TB Health Centre, Gujranwala City	Gujranwala
46.	TB Health Centre, Makli	Thatta
47.	TB Health Centre, Hala I	Matiari
48.	TB Hospital, Kotri	Jamshoro
49.	TB Health Centre, Pir Illahi Bux	Sukkur
50.	TB Health Centre, Kamber-II	Kamber
51.	TB Health Centre, Khairpur Shah Latif	Khairpur
52.	TB Health Centre, Shahdadkot-II	Kamber
53.	TB Health Centre, Mehar	Dadu
54.	TB Health Centre, Thari Mir Wah 52	Khairpur
55.	TB Health Centre, Rajoro	Tharparkur
56.	TB Health Centre, TM Khan-II	Tando Mohammad Khan
57.	TB Health Centre, Tando Ghulam Ali-9	Tando Mohammad Khan
58.	TB Health Centre, Kareemabad	Karachi
59.	TB Health Centre, Nawabshah	Nawabshah
60.	TB Health Centre, Badin-I	Badin
61.	TB Health Centre, Mithi	Tharparkur
62.	Al- Razi TB Health Centre, Mirpurkhas-I	Mirpurkhas

About FAFEN

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

- Observed the public display of Pakistan's draft electoral rolls and conducted the country's first statistically-valid voters' list audit in 2007
- Deployed more than 18,829 trained, neutral Election Day observers nationwide to watch the February 18, 2008 polls and 264 long-term observers to monitor the pre-election process
- Fielded long-term observers nationwide and published 19 pre-election reports
- For the February 18, 2008, General Elections, FAFEN conducted 260 simultaneous parallel Vote Tabulations (PVTs)- the largest effort in the world
- Conducted its first survey, Constituents Aspirations Survey, in December 2008 with a sample size of 3,124 respondents to get the description of the state of public opinion and also to get a deeper understanding of the values, attitudes and beliefs of people living in the constituencies
- Conducted mapping of organizations working for human rights within Pakistan
- Observed general elections at Gilgit-Baltistan in 2009 and by-elections in various constituencies of the Punjab, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2010
- Implemented a unique methodology to observe parliamentary proceedings under its Parliamentary Watch Project
- Monitors public institutions across Pakistan and issues monthly reports on the state and performance of educational, health and other local level institutions. In addition, monthly reports on prices, crimes, incidence of disease, caseload in lower courts and political and electoral violence are issued.

FAFEN continues to implement robust programs in-between elections related to monitoring parliamentary affairs, connecting constituents to their elected representatives, monitoring the performance of public and elected institutions and advocating electoral and democratic reforms. FAFEN is also monitoring political and electoral violence, peace activities and promoting active citizenry through ongoing civic education activities across the country. FAFEN is currently implementing Democratic Governance Program in 150 National Assembly constituencies in 108 districts across Pakistan.



FAFEN Secretariat

224-Margala Road, F-10/3, Islamabad

(P) 051-22 11 026

(F) 051-22 11 047

(E) secretariat@fafen.org