



# FAFEN

## Health Institution Monitor

*A Report Based on Monitoring of 109 dispensaries in 77 districts across Pakistan*

**August 2010**

### Introduction and Methodology

The Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN) has launched a nationwide initiative to monitor governance processes under its Democratic Governance Program. This initiative is in line with FAFEN's 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. FAFEN Governance Monitoring aims at enriching 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 106 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 produces monthly thematic reports such as this one. This information will also contribute to FAFEN's 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. These reports provide data analysis and inferences only for the monitored institutions within the sample. 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 and all information received at the FAFEN Secretariat is verified through multiple sources for authenticity and accuracy.

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.

---

### Summary

A dispensary is the basic unit in the state-run primary healthcare service delivery system. However, this building block of primary healthcare is tainted by poor infrastructure, lack of basic facilities, unavailability of medicines, absence of doctors and female staff and weak oversight, warranting immediate governmental attention.

During July 2010, FAFEN's Governance Monitors visited 109 dispensaries in 77 districts of the four provinces, Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). The monitored facilities included 52 dispensaries in 32 districts of Punjab, 15 dispensaries in 12 districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), nine dispensaries in a similar number of districts of Balochistan, 31 dispensaries in 22 districts of Sindh and one dispensary each in FATA Agency and ICT.

Almost 42% of monitored dispensaries were in Punjab, 29% in Sindh, 16% in KP, 12% in Balochistan and 1% each in ICT and FATA. See Graph 1 for region-wise distribution of dispensaries monitored.



More than one fourth of dispensaries monitored nationwide lack proper infrastructure. Majority of them do not have basic facilities like latrines and clean drinking water supply. Around half of the dispensaries visited do not have female staff to deal with female patients. In addition, almost three fourth (76%) of dispensaries visited across the country do not have a ward and staff to deal with emergency patients. More than one fifth of patients interviewed complained that the doctor was absent on the day of FAFEN monitoring.

## FINDINGS

The detailed findings of the monitoring exercise are given below:

### 1. Physical Infrastructure

Almost 22% of the dispensaries monitored across the country are not housed in proper buildings. The number of dispensaries functional under makeshift arrangements is highest in Balochistan at 33%, followed by 23% in Punjab, 20% in KP and 19% in Sindh. Similarly, 39% of all dispensaries monitored nationwide are housed in dilapidated buildings - 48% in Punjab, 44% in Balochistan, 33% in KP and 29% in Sindh. Almost one third (31%) of dispensaries monitored across the country do not have a boundary wall around the facility. This includes 44% of dispensaries in Balochistan, 38% in Punjab, 23% in Sindh and 20% in KP.

The state of hygiene and sanitation was observed to be substandard in 44% of monitored dispensaries in Balochistan, 33% in KP, 27% in Punjab and 26% in Sindh. Around 49% of all facilities monitored across the country either do not have latrines or have latrines without running water. The issue is most acute in Balochistan and KP where 78% and 67% dispensaries, respectively, do not have latrines with running water. Almost half of dispensaries (48%) monitored in Punjab and around one third of Sindh (32%) have a similar problem. The sanitation problems in many monitored dispensaries are, perhaps, because of the fact that there is no sweeper or janitor appointed there. There is no serving sweeper/janitor in about 37% of the dispensaries monitored across the country. Around 48% of the dispensaries in Sindh, 36% in Punjab, 33% in Balochistan and 20% in KP do not have a serving sweeper/janitor.

Half of the dispensaries monitored across Pakistan do not have arrangements for clean drinking water for patients. Around 58% of the dispensaries in Punjab, 56% in Balochistan, 48% in Sindh and 47% in KP had no such arrangements.

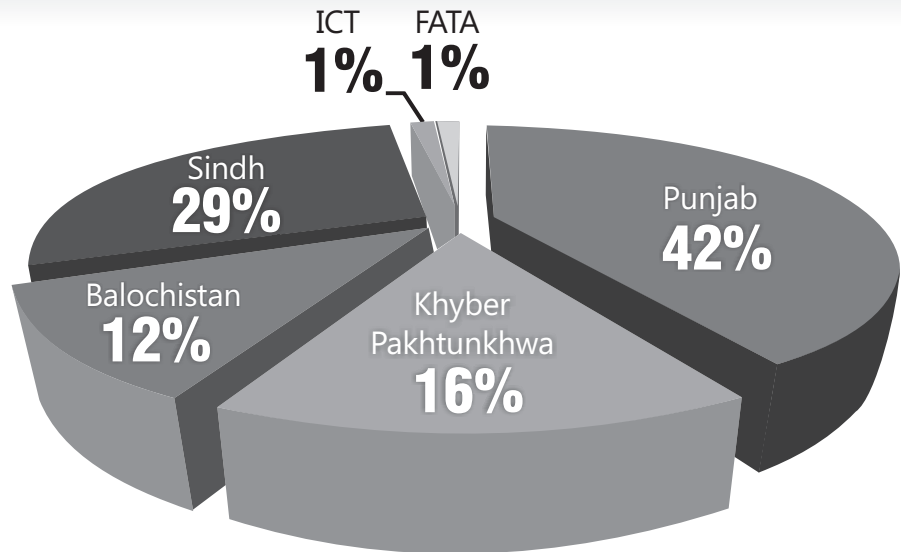
Almost 15% of the dispensaries visited across the country do not have electricity connection – 22% in Balochistan, 17% in Punjab, 13% in Sindh and 7% in KP. It is obvious that absence of power supply cripples the ability of any healthcare unit to offer many medical services.

About 18% of the monitored dispensaries do not have fans for patients. Around one third of dispensaries visited in KP (33%), 22% in Balochistan, 19% in Sindh and 13% in Punjab do not have fans for patients.

More than one fourth (27%) of all the monitored dispensaries do not have proper waiting rooms/shaded areas for the visiting patients. Almost 29% of the facilities monitored in Punjab do not have proper waiting areas for patients, and the same is true for 27% of dispensaries in KP, 26% in Sindh and 22% in Balochistan.

Physical infrastructure of one dispensary monitored each in ICT and FATA was in good shape and well maintained. The facilities for patients were also adequate with the exception of missing latrine in FATA dispensary.

**Graph 1: Dispensaries Monitored by Region (percent)**



**Table 1: Physical Infrastructure of Dispensaries by Region**

Sr. No.	Category		Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	ICT	FATA	Total
1.	Dispensary with proper building	Yes	76.92%	80.00%	66.67%	80.65%	100.00%	100.00%	77.98%
		No	23.08%	20.00%	33.33%	19.35%	0.00%	0.00%	22.02%
2.	Dispensary with a boundary wall	Yes	61.54%	80.00%	55.56%	77.42%	100.00%	100.00%	68.81%
		No	38.46%	20.00%	44.44%	22.58%	0.00%	0.00%	31.19%
3.	The dispensary with building in good condition	Yes	51.92%	66.67%	55.56%	70.97%	100.00%	100.00%	60.55%
		No	48.08%	33.33%	44.44%	29.03%	0.00%	0.00%	39.45%
4.	Clean Dispensary	Yes	73.08%	66.67%	55.56%	74.19%	100.00%	100.00%	71.56%
		No	26.92%	33.33%	44.44%	25.81%	0.00%	0.00%	28.44%
5.	Dispensary with electricity	Yes	82.69%	93.33%	77.78%	87.10%	100.00%	100.00%	85.32%
		No	17.31%	6.67%	22.22%	12.90%	0.00%	0.00%	14.68%
6.	Dispensary with fans.	Yes	86.54%	66.67%	77.78%	80.65%	100.00%	100.00%	81.65%
		No	13.46%	33.33%	22.22%	19.35%	0.00%	0.00%	18.35%
7.	Dispensary with clean drinking water	Yes	42.31%	53.33%	44.44%	51.61%	0.00%	0.00%	45.87%
		No	57.69%	46.67%	55.56%	48.39%	100.00%	100.00%	54.13%
8.	Dispensary with latrines and running water	Yes	51.92%	33.33%	22.22%	67.74%	100.00%	0.00%	51.38%
		No	48.08%	66.67%	77.78%	32.26%	0.00%	100.00%	48.62%
9.	Dispensary with shaded waiting areas	Yes	71.15%	73.33%	77.78%	74.19%	100.00%	100.00%	73.39%
		No	28.85%	26.67%	22.22%	25.81%	0.00%	0.00%	26.61%
10.	Dispensary with janitor/sweeper	Yes	63.46%	80.00%	66.67%	51.61%	100.00%	100.00%	63.30%
		No	36.54%	20.00%	33.33%	48.39%	0.00%	0.00%	36.70%

## 2. Equipment and Services

Many dispensaries visited by FAFEN's Governance Monitors during July 2010 lacked essential equipment and services to cater to the primary healthcare needs of patients.

Around 76% of the visited dispensaries across the country do not have a ward and staff to deal with emergency patients. Almost 77% dispensaries of Punjab, 73% of KP and 68% of Sindh do not have facilities to deal with medical emergencies. FAFEN Monitors reported that none of the monitored dispensaries in Balochistan have the capacity to deal with emergencies.

Almost 16% of the dispensaries visited nationwide do not offer free-of-cost medicines to the visiting patients. While almost one third (33% each) of monitored dispensaries in Balochistan and KP do not offer free-of-cost medicines, a majority of Sindh (87%) and Punjab (90%) dispensaries do. Medicines were out of stock at the in-house pharmacies in 6% of dispensaries monitored. The percentage of pharmacies without medicines was highest in Balochistan (14%), followed by Sindh (10%) and KP (7%). Almost 98% of Punjab dispensaries have pharmacies with adequate supplies of medicines.

Almost 71% of the dispensaries monitored by FAFEN across the country do not have a sterilizer. Lack of sterilizers was reported from 74%, 73%, 73% and 67% of dispensaries in Sindh, KP, Punjab and Balochistan, respectively.

Around 40% of the dispensaries visited across the country do not have a syringe cutter indicating the possibility of reuse of the syringes, which may result in the transmission of many blood-transmitted and life threatening diseases such as HIV Aids and Hepatitis etc. While more than two third of facilities monitored in Balochistan (67%) and almost half of those in Punjab and KP (47% each) do not have syringe cutters, around 84% of Sindh dispensaries have this equipment.

Almost 93% of the observed dispensaries across the country do not have a single wheelchair. Only 6% of monitored dispensaries in Punjab and Sindh each have a wheelchair. Almost 11% of dispensaries in KP and 13% in Balochistan have one or more wheelchairs.

More than 70% of the dispensaries observed across the country also do not have a stretcher. Only 40% of observed facilities in KP, 33% in Balochistan, 25% in Punjab and 23% in Sindh have this facility.





Almost 85% of the observed dispensaries across the country do not have an oxygen tent, an essential life-saving equipment. None of the monitored dispensaries in Balochistan have this facility. The situation is no better in Punjab, where 92% of monitored facilities do not have an oxygen tent. Same is true for observed dispensaries in KP (80%) and Sindh (71%).

Immunization services are not available at around 59% of the monitored dispensaries across the country. Balochistan again portrays a dismal picture where 78% of monitored facilities do not offer such services. More than two third of monitored dispensaries in Punjab (67%) lack this facility. This situation is slightly better in KP and Sindh where 47% and 45% of monitored dispensaries, respectively, offer vaccination services.

The two dispensaries visited in ICT and FATA also lacked some essential equipment and services like preparedness to deal with emergencies, immunization services and oxygen tent.

**Table 2: Equipment and Services at Dispensaries by Region**

Sr. No.	Health Services		Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	ICT	FATA	Total
1.	Dispensary with a ward and staff to deal with emergencies	Yes	23.08%	26.67%	0.00%	32.26%	0.00%	0.00%	23.85%
		No	76.92%	73.33%	100.00%	67.74%	100.00%	100.00%	76.15%
2.	Dispensary with a sterilizer	Yes	27.45%	26.67%	33.33%	25.81%	100.00%	100.00%	28.70%
		No	72.55%	73.33%	66.67%	74.19%	0.00%	0.00%	71.30%
3.	Dispensary with a syringe cutter	Yes	52.94%	53.33%	33.33%	83.87%	100.00%	0.00%	60.19%
		No	47.06%	46.67%	66.67%	16.13%	0.00%	100.00%	39.81%
4.	Dispensary with working oxygen tent	Yes	7.69%	20.00%	0.00%	29.03%	0.00%	0.00%	14.68%
		No	92.31%	80.00%	100.00%	70.97%	100.00%	100.00%	85.32%
5.	Dispensary with a stretcher	Yes	25.00%	40.00%	33.33%	22.58%	0.00%	0.00%	26.61%
		No	75.00%	60.00%	66.67%	77.42%	100.00%	100.00%	73.39%
6.	Dispensary with a wheelchair	Yes	5.77%	13.33%	11.11%	6.45%	0.00%	0.00%	7.34%
		No	94.23%	86.67%	88.89%	93.55%	100.00%	100.00%	92.66%
7.	Dispensary with vaccination facilities	Yes	33.33%	53.33%	22.22%	54.84%	0.00%	-	41.12%
		No	66.67%	46.67%	77.78%	45.16%	100.00%	-	58.88%
8.	Availability of Free Medicines from in-house pharmacies	Yes	90.38%	66.67%	66.67%	86.67%	100.00%	100.00%	84.26%
		No	9.62%	33.33%	33.33%	13.33%	0.00%	0.00%	15.74%
9.	In-house pharmacy is out of medicines	Yes	1.92%	7.14%	14.29%	10.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.71%
		No	98.08%	92.86%	85.71%	90.00%	100.00%	100.00%	94.29%

### 3. Female Staff and Maternity / Family Planning Facilities

Many dispensaries monitored by FAFEN's Governance Monitors were observed to be inadequately equipped to cater to the needs of women patients. Around 47% of dispensaries do not have female staff to attend to women patients. Almost 78% of dispensaries monitored in Balochistan, 48% in Punjab, 42% in Sindh and 40% in KP are short of female staff.

Although dispensaries are not meant to provide maternity services, some of them are reportedly providing the facility. As many as 19 percent of the dispensaries visited by FAFEN monitors were equipped to facilitate childbirth. Around 14 percent also have the facility of a labor room.

Almost 66% of the monitored dispensaries nationwide have no staff to provide family planning counseling sessions. All of the monitored dispensaries in FATA and Balochistan, 75% in Punjab, 53% in KP and 48% in Sindh do not have such staff.

As far as family planning services are concerned, around 70% of dispensaries monitored across Pakistan do not have human resource to provide such services. All dispensaries monitored in Balochistan dispensaries, 77% in Punjab, 60% in KP and 55% in Sindh do not have the capacity to offer family planning services.

The only dispensary monitored in ICT has female staff as well as human resource to provide family planning counseling and services. One dispensary visited in FATA did not have any such facility. Both ICT and FATA dispensaries are not equipped to assist in childbirth.

**Table 3: Female Staff and Maternity/Family Planning Facilities at Dispensaries by Region**

Sr. No.	Category		Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	ICT	FATA	Total
1.	Dispensary with Female staff to attend to female patients	Yes	51.92%	60.00%	22.22%	58.06%	100.00%	0.00%	53.21%
		No	48.08%	40.00%	77.78%	41.94%	0.00%	100.00%	46.79%
2.	Dispensary with staff for family planning counseling sessions	Yes	25.00%	46.67%	0.00%	51.61%	100.00%	0.00%	33.94%
		No	75.00%	53.33%	100.00%	48.39%	0.00%	100.00%	66.06%
3.	Dispensary with staff to provide for family planning services	Yes	23.08%	40.00%	0.00%	45.16%	100.00%	0.00%	30.28%
		No	76.92%	60.00%	100.00%	54.84%	0.00%	100.00%	69.72%
4.	Dispensary with delivery kits	Yes	17.65%	26.67%	11.11%	22.58%	0.00%	0.00%	19.44%
		No	82.35%	73.33%	88.89%	77.42%	100.00%	100.00%	80.56%
5.	Dispensary with labor room	Yes	8.00%	13.33%	11.11%	25.81%	0.00%	-	14.15%
		No	92.00%	86.67%	88.89%	74.19%	100.00%	-	85.85%

#### 4. Patient Satisfaction

FAFEN's Governance Monitors interviewed at least one patient at each dispensary to assess their level of satisfaction with the services provided at the monitored facilities.

More than one-fourth of the patients (29%) interviewed said that they were not happy with the amount of time doctors give to each patient. The dissatisfaction level was highest in KP where 60% of interviewed patients were dissatisfied with the time doctors were giving to patients. Around 44% of patients in Balochistan and 32% in Sindh also showed dissatisfaction on this account. However, almost 89% of patients interviewed at Punjab dispensaries said they were satisfied with the doctors.

A majority of patients (91%) interviewed were satisfied with the support provided by dispensary staff. Most patients dissatisfied with dispensary staff belonged to Balochistan (22%), followed by Sindh (10%), KP (7%) and Punjab (6%).

Around one fourth (26%) of patients interviewed complained that the dispensary was not providing them the prescribed medicines free of cost. The percentage of such patients was highest in Balochistan at 56%, followed 47% in KP, 21% in Punjab and 19% in Sindh.

None of the patients interviewed complained of overcharging by the dispensary staff and more than 95% respondents said they were satisfied with the attitude of doctors towards them.

Availability of doctors and medical staff was another serious issue for the patients. Almost 22% respondents nationwide complained that doctor and medical staff was absent from duty on the day of FAFEN monitoring -- 29% in Sindh, 20% in KP, 19% in Punjab and 11% in Balochistan.

**Table 4: Patient Satisfaction at Dispensaries by Region**

Sr. No.	Public Perception		Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	ICT	FATA	Total
1.	Doctor is giving sufficient time to each patient	Yes	67.65%	40.00%	55.56%	89.29%	100.00%	100.00%	71.08%
		No	32.35%	60.00%	44.44%	10.71%	0.00%	0.00%	28.92%
2.	Staff of Dispensary is providing support to patients	Yes	93.62%	93.33%	77.78%	90.32%	100.00%	100.00%	91.35%
		No	6.38%	6.67%	22.22%	9.68%	0.00%	0.00%	8.65%
3.	Availability of free medicines from in-house pharmacy as per prescription	Yes	79.17%	53.33%	44.44%	80.65%	100.00%	0.00%	73.79%
		No	20.83%	46.67%	55.56%	19.35%	0.00%	100.00%	26.21%
4.	Overcharging at Dispensary	Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		No	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
5.	Non-cooperative behavior of doctors/ staff	Yes	6.25%	6.67%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.88%
		No	93.75%	93.33%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	96.12%
6.	Absence of doctors/medical staff from dispensary	Yes	18.75%	20.00%	11.11%	29.03%	0.00%	0.00%	21.57%
		No	81.25%	80.00%	88.89%	70.97%	100.00%	100.00%	78.43%



## 5. Government Oversight

Very few government officials and elected representatives visited the dispensaries monitored by FAFEN Governance Monitors during the past three months. The oversight of dispensaries by elected representatives was almost non-existent, with the exception of one Sindh MPA and an Ex-Union Council Nazim in KP, who visited one dispensary each during the past three months. Three unidentified elected representatives visited three Punjab dispensaries. Government officials, especially EDO (Health), visited dispensaries occasionally during the past three months. In Punjab, EDOs (Health) in different districts made four visits to dispensaries. This figure stands at five for KP and six for Sindh.

**Table 5: Visits by Government Officials/Elected Representatives to Dispensaries during last three months by Region**

Sr. No.	Category of Government/Elected Official	Punjab	KP	Sindh	FATA
1.	MNA				
2.	MPA			1	
3.	District Nazim				
4.	Ex-Tehsil/Town Nazim				
5.	Ex-Union Nazim		1		
6.	Ex-Union Counselor				
7.	District Health Monitoring Committee	1			
8.	Ex-Union Health Monitoring Committee				
9.	EDO/Health	4	5	6	
10.	Any other Government officials	10		2	1
11.	Any other elected representative	3			
<b>Total</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>

## 6. Dispensary Staffing and Transparency

According to the information gathered by FAFEN at monitored dispensaries, almost 70% male doctors and 30% female doctors are sanctioned to be appointed in observed facilities. While the occupancy rate of doctors' posts is 85% nationwide, posts of 21% female doctors are vacant. On the other hand, 12% posts of male doctors are vacant. Most female doctors, sanctioned and appointed, are found to be in Sindh province, while there is no female doctor, sanctioned, appointed or serving at the monitored dispensaries in Balochistan.

**Table 6.1: Appointment of Doctors in Dispensaries by Region (Percentage)**

Sr. No.	Region	Sanctioned Doctors in Dispensary			Doctors Appointed in Dispensary			Occupancy Rate
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	%
1.	Punjab	34	6	40	27	5	32	80
2.	KP	6	1	7	6	1	7	100
3.	Balochistan	3	0	3	3	0	3	100
4.	Sindh	23	20	43	22	15	37	86
5.	ICT	0	1	1	0	1	1	100
6.	FATA	1	0	1	1	0	1	100
7.	Total	67	28	95	59	22	81	85

The occupancy rate of paramedics in dispensaries monitored nationwide is 88% with 89% in Punjab, 92% in KP, 67% in Balochistan and 87% in Sindh. Around 12% of paramedics' posts are vacant across the country. There were only four nurses sanctioned and appointed, in dispensaries monitored across the country. No nurse was sanctioned or appointed at KP or Balochistan dispensaries.

**Table 6.2: Appointment of Paramedics and Nurses in Dispensaries by Region (Percentage)**

Sr. No.	Province	Sanctioned Posts		Appointed Staff		Occupancy Rate (%)	
		Paramedics	Nurses	Paramedics	Nurses	Paramedics	Nurses
1.	Punjab	116	1	103	1	89	100
2.	KP	39	0	36	0	92	NA
3.	Balochistan	15	0	10	0	67	NA
4.	Sindh	68	3	59	3	87	100
5.	ICT	2	0	2	0	100	NA
6.	FATA	3	0	3	0	100	NA
<b>Total</b>		<b>243</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>100</b>

The staff of 43 dispensaries – 15 in Punjab, 12 in KP, 10 in Sindh and 6 in Balochistan -- did not share the information about the sanctioned posts and appointed doctors. Similarly, the staff at 15 dispensaries -- 8 in Sindh, three each in Punjab and Balochistan and one in KP – declined to share information about sanctioned posts of paramedics and appointment against those posts with FAFEN Monitors. Declining such public information indicates serious issues of transparency on part of dispensary management.

**Table 6.3: Transparency**

Sr. No.	Region	No of Dispensaries Declining Information on Doctors' Staffing	No of Dispensaries Declining Information on Paramedics' Staffing
1.	KP	12	1
2.	Punjab	15	3
3.	Sind	10	8
4.	Balochistan	6	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>43</b>	<b>15</b>



## Annexure 1: List of dispensaries monitored

Sr. No.	Province	Name of the Health Facility	Constituency No.	Tehsil	District
1.	Balochistan	Haji Allah Dad Khan Umrani Civil Dispensary	NA-266 Nasirabad/Jaffarabad	Tambooo	Nasirabad
2.	Balochistan	Dispensary Killi Tora Shah Pishin	NA-261 Pishin/Ziarat	Pishin	Pishin
3.	Balochistan	Civil Dispensary	NA-263 oralai/Musakhel/Barkhan	Bori	Loralai
4.	Balochistan	Takai Dispensary	NA-264 Zhob/Sherani /Killa Saifullah	Zhob	Zhob
5.	Balochistan	Dispensary Killi Muhammad Noor Khan	NA-260 Quetta/Chagai/Nushki	Nushki	Nushki
6.	Balochistan	Civil Dispensary Provincial Assembly	NA-259 Quetta	Zargoan Town	Quetta
7.	Balochistan	Al Hadi Dispensary Killi Kulazai	NA-262 Killa Abdullah	Killa Abdullah	Killa Abdullah
8.	Balochistan	Mines Dispensary Mach	NA-267 Bolan/Jhal Magsi	Mach	Bolan
9.	Balochistan	Dispensary Bajiki	NA-269 Khuzdar	Khuzdar	Khuzdar
10.	FATA	Dispensary Syed Azam Kalay Baker Khel Janakor	NA-47 Tribal Area -XII		FR Peshawar
11.	ICT	Dispensary Federal Government Services Hospital	NA-48 Islamabad-I		Islamabad
12.	KP	Dispensary Chikriyali	NA-20 Mansehra-I	Mansehra	Mansehra
13.	KP	Dispensary Elai	NA-28 Buner	Daggar	Buner
14.	KP	Dispensary Kharaki	NA-8 Charsadda-II	Shabqadar	Charsadda
15.	KP	Civil Dispensary Nowshera	NA-6 Nowshera-II	Nowshera	Nowshehra
16.	KP	Civil Dispensary Kernal Sher Kally	NA-12 Swabi-I	Swabi	Swabi
17.	KP	Dispensary Bamkheil	NA-13 Swabi-II	Swabi	Swabi
18.	KP	Dispensary Bandi Dondaan	NA-17 Abbottabad-I	Abbotabad	Abbottabad
19.	KP	Civil Dispensary Lilowni	NA-31 Shangla	Alpuri	Shangla
20.	KP	Civil Dispensary Satti Khabari	NA-14 Kohat	Lachi	Kohat
21.	KP	Civil Branch Dispensary	NA-24 Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan
22.	KP	Village Kot Gulan Dispensary	NA-25 Dera Ismail Khan/Tank	Tank	Tank
23.	KP	Social Security Medicare Dispensary, Peshawar	NA-2 Peshawar-II	Peshawar Town -3	Peshawar
24.	KP	Civil Dispensary, Peshawar	NA-4 Peshawar-IV	Peshawar Town -4	Peshawar
25.	KP	Civil Dispensary Khat Kaly	NA-5 Nowshera-I	Nowshera	Nowshehra
26.	KP	Dispensary Paghora	NA-22 Battagram	Batagram	Battagram
27.	Punjab	City Dispensary Bhakkar	NA-74 Bhakkar-II	Bhakkar	Bhakkar
28.	Punjab	Cantonment Dispensary	NA-54 Rawalpindi -V	Rawal Town	Rawalpindi
29.	Punjab	Kanyal Burjiana Dispensary	NA-51 Rawalpindi -II	Gujar Khan	Rawalpindi
30.	Punjab	Rural Dispensary	NA-57 Attock-I	Attock	Attock
31.	Punjab	Civil Dispensary Shahpur City	NA-68 Sargodha-V	Shahpur	Sargodha
32.	Punjab	Dispensary Sohra	NA-71 Mianwali-I	Mianwali	Mianwali
33.	Punjab	Rural Dispensary Ali Abad	NA-89 Jhang-IV	Jhang	Jhang
34.	Punjab	Dispensary Basti Mirani	NA-180 Muzaffargarh-V	Alipur	Muzaffargarh
35.	Punjab	Government Rural Dispensary, Layyah	NA-182 Layyah-II	Layyah	Layyah



Sr. No.	Province	Name of the Health Facility	Constituency No.	Tehsil	District
36.	Punjab	District Council Dispensary	NA-93 Toba Tek Singh -II	T.T. Singh	Toba Tek Singh
37.	Punjab	Government Rural Health Dispensary Khurd	NA-63 Jhelum-II	Jhelum	Jhelum
38.	Punjab	Rural Dispensary Hassan Pur Tiwana	NA-70 Khushab-II	Khushab	Khushab
39.	Punjab	Rural Dispensary Chak # 461	NA-87 Jhang-II	Jhang	Jhang
40.	Punjab	Punjab Social Security Dispensary, Hafizabad	NA-102 Hafizabad-I	Hafizabad	Hafizabad
41.	Punjab	TMA Office Municipal Dispensary, Gujranwala	NA-95 Gujranwala-I	Nandi Pur Town	Gujranwala
42.	Punjab	Municipal Corporations Dispensary Satellite Town Gujranwala	NA-96 Gujranwala-II	Nandi Pur Town	Gujranwala
43.	Punjab	Rural Dispensary Khaderiala	NA-107 Gujrat-IV	Sarai Alamgir	Gujrat
44.	Punjab	City Dispensary Khanewal	NA-157 Khanewal-II	Khanewal	Khanewal
45.	Punjab	Government Rural Dispensary Sardar Pur	NA-156 Khanewal-I	Kabirwala	Khanewal
46.	Punjab	Rural Health Dispensary Vanya Wala	NA-97 Gujranwala-III	Aroop Town	Gujranwala
47.	Punjab	Government Dispensary Vehari	NA-169 Vehari-III	Vehari	Vehari
48.	Punjab	Rural Dispensary Chak No. 537/EB	NA-168 Vehari-II	Vehari	Vehari
49.	Punjab	Rural Dispensary Chak 38	NA-109 Mandi Bahauddin-II	Mandi Bahauddin	Mandi Bahauddin
50.	Punjab	Rural Dispensary Jand	NA-58 Attock-II	Jand	Attock
51.	Punjab	Urban Dispensary Muzaffargarh	NA-178 Muzaffargarh-III	Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh
52.	Punjab	Rural Health Dispensary Chakwal	NA-60 Chakwal-I	Chakwal	Chakwal
53.	Punjab	Dispensary Pul Dhundi	NA-175 Rajanpur-II	Rajanpur	Rajanpur
54.	Punjab	Government Dispensary Pakpattan	NA-165 Pakpattan-II	Pakpattan	Pakpattan
55.	Punjab	Sub Health Center Basti Sithari	NA-179 Muzaffargarh-IV	Jatoi	Muzaffargarh
56.	Punjab	Rural Health Dispensary Chak No. 39/3-R	NA-144 Okara-II	Okara	Okara
57.	Punjab	Municipal Dispensary Shah Abdal	NA-110 Sialkot-I	Sialkot	Sialkot
58.	Punjab	Rural Dispensary Budha Goraya	NA-113 Sialkot-IV	Daska	Sialkot
59.	Punjab	Rural Health Dispensary Jassar	NA-117 Narowal-III	Narowal	Narowal
60.	Punjab	Government Dispensary	NA-138 Kasur-I	Kasur	Kasur
61.	Punjab	Government Dispensary	NA-139 Kasur-II	Kasur	Kasur
62.	Punjab	Rural Dispensary	NA-141 Kasur-IV	Chunian	Kasur
63.	Punjab	Rural Dispensary Wali Kot	NA-189 Bahawalnagar-II	Bahawalnagar	Bahawalnagar
64.	Punjab	Ghulam Fatima Memorial Dispensary Haripur	NA-164 Pakpattan-I	Pakpattan	Pakpattan
65.	Punjab	Rural Dispensary Fida Shah	NA-188 Bahawalnagar-I	Minchinabad	Bahawalnagar
66.	Punjab	Rural Dispensary	NA-154 Lodhran-I	Dunyapur	Lodhran
67.	Punjab	City District Government Dispensary	NA-118 Lahore-I	Ravi Town	Lahore
68.	Punjab	Rural Dispensary Village 77/5R	NA-160 Sahiwal-I	Sahiwal	Sahiwal



Sr. No.	Province	Name of the Health Facility	Constituency No.	Tehsil	District
69.	Punjab	Rural Dispensary	NA-161 Sahiwal-II	Sahiwal	Sahiwal
70.	Punjab	Government Dispensary	NA-82 Faisalabad-VIII	Layyal Pur	Faisalabad
71.	Punjab	Government Free Dispensary	NA-83 Faisalabad-IX	Madina Town	Faisalabad
72.	Punjab	Rural Dispensary Dograna	NA-148 Multan-I	Shah Rukn-e-Alam	Multan
73.	Punjab	City Medical Center Dispensary	NA-149 Multan-II	Shah Rukn-e-Alam	Multan
74.	Punjab	Lakar Mandi City Medical Centre Dispensary	NA-150 Multan-III	Shershah	Multan
75.	Punjab	Government Rural Dispensary	NA-173 Dera Ghazi Khan-III	D.G. Khan	Dera Ghazi Khan
76.	Punjab	Rural Health Dispensary Chak No 126/P	NA-196 Rahimyar Khan-V	Rahim Yar Khan	Rahim Yar Khan
77.	Punjab	Rural Health dispensary Chak No 130/P	NA-197 Rahimyar Khan-VI	Rahim Yar Khan	Rahim Yar Khan
78.	Punjab	Government Dispensary	NA-105 Gujrat-II	Gujrat	Gujrat
79.	Sindh	Dispensary Mulla Makhan	NA-236 Sanghar-II	Tando Adam	Sanghar
80.	Sindh	Government Dispensary Mehrabpur	NA-212 Naushero Feroze-II	Mehrabpur	Naushero Feroze
81.	Sindh	Dispensary Budho Talpur	NA-238 Thatta-II	Sujawal	Thatta
82.	Sindh	Ftimataul Zuhra Male Dispensary Old Sukkur	NA-198 Sukkur/Shikarpur-I	Sukkur	Sukkur
83.	Sindh	Government Dispensary Sijawal	NA-207 Larkana/Shikarpur/Kamber Shahdadkot	Sijawal	Kamber
84.	Sindh	Government Dispensary at Depparja	NA-216 Khairpur-II	Mirwah	Khairpur
85.	Sindh	Government Dispensary Sajan Khan Chandio	NA-228 Umerkot	Kunri	Umerkot
86.	Sindh	Government Dispensary Kahri	NA-229 Tharparkar-I	Mithi	Tharparkur
87.	Sindh	Sindh Government Dispensary Aabidabad	NA-240 Karachi-II	Baldia Town	Karachi
88.	Sindh	Government Dispensary City Block Badah	NA-205 Larkana/Kamber Shahdadkot	Dokri	Larkana
89.	Sindh	Government Dispensary Chodhio Sadhayo	NA-202 Shikarpur	Shikarpur	Shikarpur
90.	Sindh	Government Dispensary	NA-200 Ghotki-I	Ubauro	Ghotki
91.	Sindh	Government Dispensary	NA-201 Ghotki-II	Ghotki	Ghotki
92.	Sindh	Government Dispensary	NA-204 Larkana	Larkana	Larkana
93.	Sindh	Dispensary Ramo - Bhughio	NA-218 Matiari/Hyderabad	Saeedabad	Matiari
94.	Sindh	Qasimabad Dispensary Qasimabad	NA-221 Hyderabad/Matiari	Qasimabad	Hyderabad
95.	Sindh	Dispensary Village Golo Halipoto	NA-223 Tando Allahyar/Matiari	Tando Allah Yar	Tando Allahyar
96.	Sindh	Mehar Dispensary	NA-237 Thatta-I	Ghora Bari	Thatta
97.	Sindh	Dispensary Jhoro Sher	NA-213 Nawabshah-I	Dour	Nawabshah
98.	Sindh	Dispensary Haji Sain Bux	NA-222 Tando Muhammad Khan/Hyderabad/Badin	Tando Mohammad Khan	Tando Mohammad Khan



Sr. No.	Province	Name of the Health Facility	Constituency No.	Tehsil	District
99.	Sindh	Ali Akbar Nizamani Dispensary	NA-224 Badin/Tando Muhammad Khan-I	Matli	Badin
100.	Sindh	Qazi Abad Dispensary	NA-225 Badin/Tando Muhammad Khan-II	Badin	Badin
101.	Sindh	District Government Dispensary	NA-246 Karachi-VIII	Liaquatabad Town	Karachi
102.	Sindh	Government Dispensary Beer Shareef	NA-206 Kamber Shahdadt	Kambar	Kamber
103.	Sindh	Dispensary at Village Wada Simingh	NA-215 Khairpur-I	Khairpur	Khairpur
104.	Sindh	Civil Dispensary Sardheri	NA-7 Charsadda-I	Charsadda	Charsadda
105.	Sindh	Government Dispensary village Kaak Banglow	NA-226 Mirpurkhas/Umerkot-I	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas
106.	Sindh	Dispensary GD Adam khan Panhwar	NA-208 Jacobabad	Jacobabad	Jacobabad
107.	Sindh	Government Dispensary Nawab Khan Dahani	NA-210 Kashmore	Tangwani	Kashmore
108.	Sindh	Sachal Goth Dispensary	NA-253 Karachi-XV	Gulshan Iqbal Town	Karachi
109.	Sindh	Sindh Government Dispensary	NA-254 Karachi-XVI	Korangi	Karachi

## 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.

For more information visit [www.fafen.org](http://www.fafen.org)

### FAFEN Secretariat

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

(P) 051-22 11 026

(F) 051-22 11 047

(E) [secretariat@fafen.org](mailto:secretariat@fafen.org)