

Murder and Attempted Murder Make 5% of Total Crime Caseload in 72 Districts

A report based on monthly crime statistics collected from 72 districts across Pakistan

The cases of murder and attempted murder continued to dominate the crime figures in the country in terms of spread and intensity during the month of January nationwide. These crimes against humanity were reported in 66 out of 72 districts monitored by FAFEN. With 1,452 documented cases- 638 premeditated murder and 814 attempted murder cases- these crimes against humanity made 5% of total 28,823 documented cases of crimes by police in the monitored districts.

A total of 88 First Information Reports (FIRs) of premeditated murder were lodged with the police in the district of Karachi during the month of January keeping the district on top of the list in terms of more murder crimes for the consecutive second month. The Karachi murder FIRs made 14% of total 638 FIRs of premeditated murder documented in 63 districts in January as opposed to 18% of the total in December 2010. Faisalabad district remained second with 41 murder FIRs in one month, according to FAFEN collection of officially documented data on crimes.

A total of 28,823 FIRs were registered in 72 districts observed by FAFEN. Murder and attempted murder remained among the most widespread crimes which were reported in 63 and 66 districts of 72 observed districts.

The FIRs registered for crimes involving physical harm to persons constituted 11% of the nationwide crimes during January 2011, as opposed to 15% in December 2010. This category includes criminal acts such as murder, involuntary manslaughter (both Qatl-i-Khata and Qatl-bis-Sabab), attempted murder, hurt, illegal confinement and terrorism-related incidents. If crimes against women are included in this category, then it will represent 14% of the nationwide crimes.

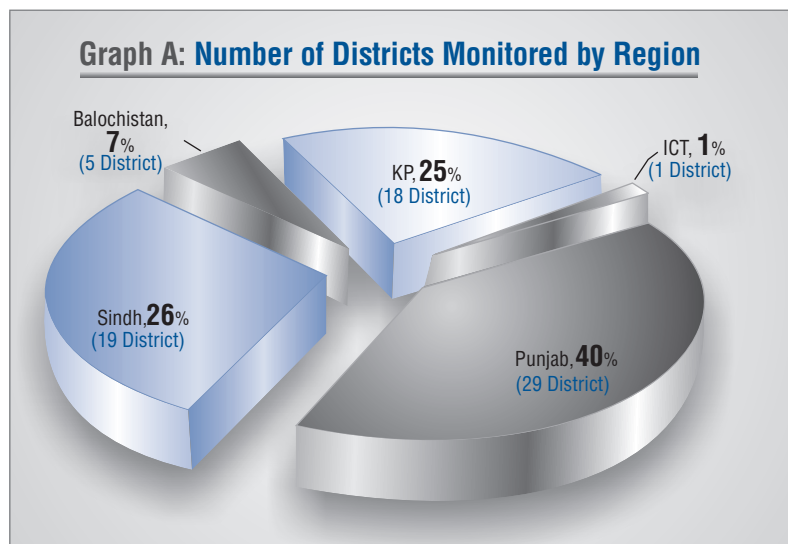
Around 3% of the total recorded cases were crimes against women. This category includes offences of so called 'honor killing', assault or criminal force to women with intent to outrage her modesty, kidnapping, abducting or inducing women to compel to marry etc, rape, offences relating to marriage and word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman.

Nearly 24% of the total reported crimes pertained to property. These included offences such as theft, motor vehicle theft, extortion, robbery and dacoity, motor vehicle robbery, criminal misappropriation of property and criminal trespass. Nine per cent of the total FIRs concerned acts of threat and fraud, offences against public tranquility, criminal breach of trust, cheating, fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property, counterfeiting currency notes and bank notes, and criminal intimidation.

More than half (53%) of the total registered FIRs were regarding minor crimes categorized as 'other crimes'.

As many as 76% of the total crime cases documented nationwide were registered in Punjab districts in January while they were 78% in December 2010, 13% of the total registered crimes (increasing 2% than last month) were reported in Sindh; 9% (with a decrease of 1% than last month) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP); and 1% each of the total were reported in Balochistan and Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT).

The high rate of registration of crimes in Punjab can be attributed to the high population or the trust of people in the state-run judicial system. It is important to note that a low rate of crime reporting in regions such as Balochistan and KP does not necessarily represent a low crime rate, but may indicate that other factors are at work. These might include the police failing to record crimes that are brought to their attention, citizens' lack of trust in the police, and/or the existence of a strong parallel (traditional or community-run) justice system operating in various regions. Another reason for low reporting from Balochistan may be the administrative classification of areas. Police jurisdiction is restricted to 'A' areas, which are



normally cities or suburbs, whereas Levies controls the 'B' areas consisting of rural tribal areas in various parts of the province.

Regional differences as well as the high ratio of crime registration in Punjab can be observed as 59% of the total crimes involving physical harm were registered in Punjab, while 23%, 15%, 2% and 1% were registered in Sindh, KP, Balochistan and ICT, respectively. Similarly, Punjab accounted for 80% of the total registered crimes against property while Sindh, KP, Balochistan and ICT reported 16%, 2% and 1% each, respectively. In January, the share of Punjab in total such crimes decreased by 4% while that of Sindh increased by the same ratio.

Of threat and fraud cases, nearly 86% were reported in Punjab, followed by 10% in Sindh, 3% in KP and 1% in Balochistan. No information was available regarding all the crimes of this category in ICT. However, the share of Punjab in crimes against women registered nationwide, decreased from 73% in December to 67% in January 2011, while 24% in Sindh (recording an increase of 8% in this figure than December), 8% in KP and 1% each in Balochistan and ICT. Like the month of December 2010, Punjab's district of Faisalabad reported the highest numbers (95) of crimes against women.

With a decrease of 10% in its share in the overall crimes than the last month, the Lahore district (Punjab) reported the highest numbers of crimes in January. As during December 2010, Lahore district topped the list of five districts reporting the most crimes, with more than one-fifth (22%) of total registered crimes across the country. Faisalabad district (Punjab) came second in this list, with 11% of the total registered crimes, while Karachi district (Sindh) is ranked third, where 6% of the total registered crimes were documented during the observed month. Multan and Rahimyar Khan districts of Punjab accounted for 4% each of the total registered crimes.

Premeditated murder and attempted murder, along with hurt or physical injury, were the most widespread crimes being reported in all, with the exception of a few districts. Karachi district reported more cases of murder, while Lahore district registered more cases of attempted murder, including crimes pertaining to property, threat and fraud, and minor crimes. Only two districts of Sindh accounted for 54% of the total terrorism related incidents reported in observed districts.

Issues of Transparency of information were observed by FAFEN monitors in three districts where the police administration did not provide information regarding certain crimes. Police administration of Kashmore district of Sindh withheld information regarding 22 offences of all the major categories of crimes including crimes against women. Furthermore, it also refused to share the total numbers of FIRs filed in the district during January 2011. Similarly, no information was available to FAFEN monitors regarding 14 crimes in the district of Attock (Punjab) including crimes against women, some crimes of threat and fraud, crimes against property, terrorism related incidents and other (Minor) crimes. Moreover, the district police administration of ICT did not make available crime statistics regarding 18 different crimes including all the crimes in the category of threat and fraud, crimes against women (except those of rape), some crimes involving physical harm, crimes pertaining to property and other crimes. The statistics regarding FIRs filed for most of the crimes against women were not available in these non-responding districts.

Methodology

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 the 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 components of democratic governance. This will enhance the output, efficiency and effectiveness of all elected and public institutions.

FAFEN Governance Monitors visit police stations, schools and colleges, health facilities 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). FAFEN also monitors the complaint-handling mechanisms of various public institutions to gauge their effectiveness.

Pakistan Crime Monitor is part of FAFEN's ongoing governance monitoring programme. Law and order has a direct relationship with socio-political stability, which is essential for sustained economic growth and prosperity. The monthly crime monitor is an effort to bring forth objective data about the crimes reported around the country, which can be used as a proxy indicator for the state of law enforcement in the country.

Trained FAFEN Governance Monitors acquire monthly crime statistics from the office of the District Police Officers (DPO) in each district for a range of offences covered by the Pakistan Penal Code (PPC).

FAFEN Monitors fill out standardized checklists, and then transmit the data to the FAFEN Secretariat in Islamabad for data entry, cleaning and analysis. If a DPO office declines to share the requested information with FAFEN Governance Monitors, an information request is filed using the relevant provisions of right to information laws. FAFEN publishes its data in periodic Pakistan Crime Monitors. All of this information also contributes to FAFEN Bi-Annual State of Governance in Pakistan reports.

FAFEN's Pakistan Crime Monitor is based on officially reported crimes, which are recorded in the form of FIRs with the police administration of each district. FAFEN Monitors do not seek out information about crimes that are not in the official record. It is important to note that a low rate of crime reporting in some districts does not necessarily represent a low crime rate. It may indicate that police officials do not record crimes brought to their attention, or citizens' distrust of the police, or the existence of a strong parallel (traditional or community) justice system operating in various regions.

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 in both urban and rural areas. A standardized methodology is applied across Pakistan to draw information in a uniform way through observation and interviewing. The information received at the FAFEN Secretariat is then verified for authenticity and accuracy. These reports provide data analysis and inferences only for the monitored districts within the sample. These reports are meant to present a consolidated and current snapshot of the law and order and state of governance in public institutions to relevant stakeholders. This is intended to inspire public dialogue, and contribute 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.

This month's report is based on crime statistics collected by FAFEN governance monitors from the DPOs of 72 districts across the country. FAFEN monitors visited DPO offices in 29 districts of Punjab, 19 districts of Sindh, 18 of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), five of Balochistan, and the DPO of Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT).

Detailed findings

1. Crimes Categories

Major categories of crimes for which data was collected from the DPO offices included crimes involving physical harm to persons, crimes pertaining to property, crimes of threat and fraud, crimes against women and minor crimes that are categorized as other crimes in the official record. A total of 28,823 FIRs were registered against all categories of crimes in 72 monitored districts of the country during January 2011.

A total of 3,210 FIRs of crimes involving physical harm to persons (murder, accidental death (both Qatl-i-Khata and Qatl-bis-Sabab), attempted murder, hurt, illegal confinement and terrorism related incidents) were registered nationwide, representing 11% of all reported crimes. This is slightly fewer than the 3,425 FIRs of such crimes in 67 districts during December 2010. More than half (59%) of the total crimes of physical harm were reported in Punjab, 23% in Sindh, 15% in KP, 2% in Balochistan and 0.5% in the ICT. The highest number of such crimes, 362, was registered in the district of Karachi (Sindh). As compared to December 2010, a decrease of 6% was observed in the crimes of physical harm reported in KP.

The number of FIRs regarding crimes against property (24% of the total FIRs) increased from 6,079 in the last month to 6,934 during January in 72 monitored districts. This category of crimes includes offences of theft, motor vehicle theft, extortion, robbery and dacoity, motor vehicle robbery, criminal misappropriation of property and criminal trespass. A massive 80% of these crimes (a decrease of 4 percentage points than last month) were reported in Punjab, followed by 16% in Sindh (increased by four percentage points), 2% in KP, and 1% each in Balochistan and ICT. As in December 2010, Lahore district of Punjab reported the highest numbers of such FIRs (1,532) in January 2011.

As many as 2,549 FIRs, almost 9% of the total, were registered against acts of threat and fraud - offences against public tranquility, criminal breach of trust, cheating, fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property, counterfeiting currency notes and criminal intimidation. Eighty-six per cent of these crimes were reported in Punjab, with the greatest number of such crimes, 768, observed in the district of Lahore. A total of ten per cent, 3% and 1% cases of these crimes were reported in Sindh, KP and Balochistan, respectively. The observed district of ICT proved the most non-responding district in this regard as no information was available in ICT regarding any offence in the category of threat and fraud.

Eight hundred and sixty five crimes against women were registered during January 2011, representing 3% of reported crimes overall, and an increase of 7% on the 806 registered in December 2010. Contrary to this trend, Punjab showed a decrease of 6% points from the previous month, but was still the province in which the majority (67%) of these crimes was reported. Sindh followed with 24% (an increase of 8% points), KP with 8%, while Balochistan and ICT accounted for 1% each of the total reported crimes against women. As during December 2010, Faisalabad district of Punjab reported the highest numbers of such crimes (95).

More than half (53%) of the total FIRs registered in monitored districts during January pertained to minor crimes that are categorized as 'other crimes'. Of the total 15,265 FIRs of other crimes, 77% were observed in Punjab, 12% in KP, 10% in Sindh, 0.4% in ICT and six such incidents (0.04%) were reported in Balochistan.

Region wise, 76% (decrease of 2% points than last month) of the nationwide crimes of all categories were reported in Punjab followed by 13% in Sindh with an increase of 2% than last month, 9% in KP and 1% each in Balochistan and ICT. The total of 195 crimes registered in five districts of Balochistan was only slightly higher than those registered in one district of ICT (171). While on the face of it this seems to indicate a lower crime rate in Balochistan than in ICT, it may in fact indicate that either the police officials do not register the crimes that are brought to their attention or that the lack of government services or the existence of strong parallel (traditional or community-run) mechanisms of conflict resolution which means that people do not seek justice, or that they seek it through non-official means.

Table 1: Major Categories of Crimes Reported in Monitored Districts by Region

Sr. No.	Crime Category	Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	ICT	Total	Percent of Total Crimes Reported
1.	Crimes Involving Physical Harm to Persons	1,873	497	73	748	19	3,210	11.1%
2.	Crimes Pertaining to Property	5,546	134	70	1,105	79	6,934	24.1%
3.	Crimes of Threat and Fraud	2,185	75	39	250	-	2,549	8.8%
4.	Crimes Against Women	578	69	7	204	7	865	3.0%
5.	Other Crimes	11,797	1,848	6	1,548	66	15,265	53.0%
Total		21,979	2,623	195	3,855	171	28,823	100.0%

1.1. Crimes involving physical harm to Persons

A total of 638 FIRs of murder were registered in 63 districts of the country. The crimes of murder observed in 27 districts of Punjab increased from 43% of the total in December 2010 to 47% in January 2011 followed by Sindh with 27% in 17 districts, KP with 23% (decrease of 4% points in last month's figure) in 15 districts, Balochistan with 2% in three districts and ICT with 1%. Relatively lesser numbers (638) of FIRs against murder crimes were reported in 63 districts of the country during January 2011 as compare to 670 murder FIRs registered in 60 districts during December 2010. Slightly more than half (51%) of the 173 murder FIRs reported in Sindh were filed in Karachi district, which like the last month, maintained its status as the district home to the highest (88) number of murder FIRs. Similarly, the highest numbers of murder FIRs in Punjab (41) were observed in Faisalabad district. However, no such FIR was filed in Lower Dir, Chitral and Battagram districts of KP, or Bhakkar and Jhang districts of Punjab, Tharparkur and Umerkot of Sindh and Killa Abdullah and Zhob districts of Balochistan.

The number of FIRs registered for involuntary manslaughter (Qatl-i-Khata) dropped to 217 in 43 districts as compared to 290 such FIRs reported in 48 districts during the last month - 54% (an increase of 6% points in the last month's figure) in 25 districts of Punjab followed by 24% (decrease of 9% points in last month's figure) in 6 districts of Sindh, 20% (increase of 14% in last month's figure) in 10 districts of KP and 2% in two districts of Balochistan. No information was available regarding such FIRs in ICT. The highest increase in the per cent figure of the last month (16%) regarding FIRs against involuntary

manslaughter (Qatl-i-Khata) was recorded in the figure of KP this month. The greatest numbers of such FIRs in any single district (45) were observed in Karachi (Sindh).

A total of 67 incidents of involuntary manslaughter (2) (Qatl-bis-Sabab) were reported in 12 districts of the country, considerably fewer than 134 such FIRs registered in 14 districts during December 2010. As many as 58% (an increase of 8% in last month figure) of the total such FIRs were registered in seven districts of Punjab followed by 26% (a decrease of 18%) in three districts of Sindh while two such cases were registered in two districts of KP. No such crime was reported to police in Balochistan or ICT. The highest fluctuation (18% decrease) in the per cent figures of last month regarding such FIRs was seen in Sindh. Lahore district of Punjab reported 25 FIRs of such crimes which was the highest in any district.

More than half (53%) of the total FIRs of attempted murder registered in 66 districts were reported in 29 districts of Punjab, 23% in 19 of Sindh, 21% in 15 of KP and 1% each of the total attempted murder FIRs were filed in two districts of Balochistan and in the ICT district. The registered FIRs of attempted murder increased from 752 in 64 districts in December 2010 to 814 in 66 districts during January 2011.

In 64 monitored districts, 1,285 FIRs of hurt (injury) were registered in January 2011. This is slightly fewer than the 1,378 such crimes registered in 63 districts during December 2010. Seventy two per cent of such FIRs were filed in 29 districts of Punjab followed by 15% in 15 districts of Sindh, 9% in 16 of KP and 3% in three of Balochistan. Six such incidents came to the notice of police in one district of ICT (0.5%). As during the previous month, the district reporting the highest numbers (103) of such FIRs was Faisalabad (Punjab).

A total of 133 FIRs of illegal confinement were registered in 21 monitored districts. Out of these, 56% (an increase of 3% points on last month's figure) were registered in only three districts of Sindh, 41% in 15 of Punjab and two FIRs each in two districts of KP (as compared to 13 in December 2010) and in one district of Balochistan. More such incidents were observed to be reported to police in Sindh (75) than those in Punjab (56). Furthermore, equal numbers of such incidents were recorded by police in both the regions of KP and Balochistan. More than half (55%, highest in any district) of such FIRs were registered in Karachi (Sindh).

More than half (54%, an increase of 18% points on last month figure) of the total 56 incidents of terrorism were reported to police in only two districts of Sindh followed by 27% (a massive decrease of 37% points in last month's figure) of the total in three districts of KP, 11% in three of Punjab and 9% in a district of Balochistan. No information regarding these incidents was available in ICT. Out of 30 incidents of terrorism registered in Sindh, 29 (the highest in any district) were witnessed in Karachi.

Similarly, 13 of the total 15 such incidents registered in KP were reported in Peshawar district alone. While more incidents of terrorism (56%) were reported in Sindh during January, it was KP which reported more of such incidents (64%) in December 2010.

Table 1.1: Crimes Involving Physical Harm Region-wise, by Frequency and Districts

Sr. No.	Crime Category	Punjab		KP		Balochistan		Sindh		ICT		Total	
		No. of Cases	No. of District	No. of Cases	No. of District	No. of Cases	No. of District	No. of Cases	No. of District	No. of Cases	No. of District	No. of Cases	No. of District
1.	Murder (Qatl-e-Amad)	302	27	144	15	14	3	173	17	5	1	638	63
2.	Involuntary Manslaughter (1) (Qatl-i-Khata)	117	25	43	10	4	2	53	6	-	-	217	43
3.	Involuntary Manslaughter (2) (Qatl-bis-Sabab)	39	7	2	2	0	0	26	3	-	-	67	12
4.	Attempted Murder	426	29	179	15	8	2	193	19	8	1	814	66
5.	Hurt	929	29	112	16	40	3	198	15	6	1	1,285	64
6.	Illegal Confinement	54	15	2	2	2	1	75	3	-	-	133	21
7.	Terrorism related Incidents	6	3	15	3	5	1	30	2	-	-	56	9
Total		1,873	29	497	16	73	3	748	19	19	1	3,210	66

1.2. Crimes Pertaining to Property

Nationwide, 6,954 FIRs of crimes pertaining to property were registered in 62 monitored districts.

During the month of January 2011, 2,185 theft FIRs were registered in 61 districts as opposed to 2,196 recorded in 53 districts last month. Eighty two per cent of the total theft FIRs were registered in 27 districts of Punjab, while 14% were registered in 14 districts of Sindh, 3% in 16 districts of KP, 0.3% in ICT and 0.1% in three districts of Balochistan. Of the total 317 acts of theft recorded in Sindh, 72% were observed in Karachi district alone, an increase from December's equivalent figure of 64%. In line with the crime statistics collected last month, Lahore district of Punjab reported the highest numbers (415) of such FIRs.

A total of 49 districts of the country reported 1,717 FIRs against motor vehicle theft, an increase from 1,688 in the same number of districts in December 2010. As many as 81% of the total crimes of motor vehicle theft were registered in 28 districts of Punjab, 14% in 13 of Sindh, 3% in ICT, 2% in two districts of Balochistan and 1% were reported in five districts of KP. Out of 234 such incidents registered in Sindh, 76% occurred in Karachi district alone. Similarly, 61% of the total 1,383 such incidents recorded in Punjab were actually registered in Lahore and Faisalabad districts. However, Lahore district reported the highest numbers of such crimes (554). More crimes of M.V theft (47) were reported in ICT district than in all the monitored districts of Balochistan (30) and those of KP (23).

The total reported cases of extortion increased from 35 cases in seven districts during December 2010, to 69 in four districts of the country in January 2011. A huge 97% of these total FIRs were registered in Punjab (an increase of 17% on last month's figure), while 3% were registered solely in Hyderabad district of Sindh. Of the total 67 FIRs of extortion registered in Punjab, a massive 94% (the highest in any one district) were reported in Lahore. However, during the

last month, Okara districts of Punjab reported the highest (12) numbers of such crimes. No FIR was registered against extortion in KP and Balochistan during the reporting period, while information regarding such cases was not available to FAFEN monitors in ICT.

The reported cases of robbery and dacoity increased from 1045 FIRs in 47 districts during December 2010 to 1,691 reported cases in 50 districts in January 2011. The 25 districts of Punjab had a share of 75% (same proportion as last month) in the total such crimes while 22% in 16 of Sindh and 1% each in five districts of KP, three of Balochistan and in ICT. With an increase of 1% in its share in such cases reported in Sindh during the last month, the district of Karachi reported 63% of the total such FIRs. Like the month of December, the district of Lahore reported the greatest numbers (332) of such FIRs.

A higher number (650) of incidents of motor vehicle robbery were registered in 43 districts observed nationwide compared with 492 such FIRs registered in 34 districts during the last month - Seventy two per cent of these were registered in 24 districts of Punjab, 22% in 12 of Sindh, 4% in two of Balochistan and 2% in five districts of KP. No information about such cases was available in ICT. As many as 68% of the total 145 such FIRs registered in Sindh were reported in the district of Karachi. The district of Faisalabad persisted to be the highest reporting district of this crime with 90 registered incidents of motor vehicle robbery in December 2010 and 120 in January 2011.

Nationwide, 12 incidents of criminal misappropriation of property were reported in five monitored districts - 10 incidences of these were filed in three districts of Sindh and one each in Punjab and KP, while no such FIR was reported from Balochistan. Information regarding this crime was not at hand in ICT. The district of Naushehro Feroz (Sindh) reported the highest number (7) of these crimes, while it had been Mianwali district of Punjab in the previous month.

A total of 610 FIRs were registered against criminal trespass in 23 monitored districts, of which 92% were reported to police in 16 districts of Punjab, 3% each in three districts each of KP and Sindh, and 2% in ICT. No such incident was reported in Balochistan. The highest numbers of such FIRs in one district (104) were registered in Lahore district of Punjab, which reported 267 such FIRs in December as well. Along with other densely populated northern districts of Punjab, the FIRs against criminal trespass and house breaking were also frequently reported in its southern districts of Multan (63 FIRs), Rahimyar Khan (62) and Bahawalnagar (46) as well. Criminal trespass was one of the few crimes that were not reported in Karachi both during December 2010 or January 2011.

The crime statistics revealed that Balochistan reported more incidences of motor vehicle theft and motor vehicle robbery (54 reported incidents) than KP where 37 such incidents were observed. Similarly, almost equal numbers of FIRs were registered against robbery and dacoity in five districts of KP, three of Balochistan and in ICT.

Table 1.2: Crimes Pertaining to Property Region-wise, by Frequency and Districts Reporting

Sr. No.	Crime Category	Punjab		KP		Balochistan		Sindh		ICT		Total	
		No. of Cases	No. of District	No. of Cases	No. of District	No. of Cases	No. of District	No. of Cases	No. of District	No. of Cases	No. of District	No. of Cases	No. of District
1.	Theft	1,794	27	63	16	3	3	317	14	8	1	2,185	61
2.	Motor Vehicle Theft	1,383	28	23	5	30	2	234	13	47	1	1,717	49
3.	Extortion	67	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	-	-	69	4
4.	Robbery and Dacoity	1,272	25	14	5	13	3	378	16	14	1	1,691	50
5.	Motor Vehicle Robbery	467	24	14	5	24	2	145	12	-	-	650	43
6.	Criminal Misappropriation of Property	1	1	1	1	0	0	10	3	-	-	12	5
7.	Criminal Trespass	562	16	19	3	0	0	19	3	10	1	610	23
Total		5,566	28	134	16	70	3	1,105	16	79	1	6,954	62

1.3. Threat and Fraud

As many as 2,549 acts of threat and fraud were reported to police in 33 districts in January 2011 [as compared with 2,324 FIRs against such crimes in 32 districts during December 2010].

The total filed FIRs concerning crimes against public tranquility increased from 22 cases in five districts in December 2010 to 32 in six during January this year. The share of Punjab in the total such FIRs increased from 41% in the last month to 53% in January. In Balochistan, 31% of the total such FIRs were filed in January in contrast to December 2010 in which no such case was reported to police there. In Sindh, only 16% of the total such FIRs were lodged with police while it was 59% of the total in the last month. Like the month of December 2010, KP reported no such crimes while information against this count was not available in ICT.

The FIRs concerning criminal breach of trust increased from 381 in 18 districts in the last month to 477 in 21 districts during January 2011. The regions of Punjab (15 districts), Sindh (one district) and KP (four districts) did not record any change in the last month's per cent figures of their shares in the total such crimes which were 86%, 11% and 3% of the total, respectively. However, three such FIRs were registered in Balochistan's Quetta district in January while there were none in December 2010. No information regarding this crime was at hand in ICT. Nearly three fourths (73%) of the total 408 such FIRs lodged in Punjab, were actually reported in two districts of Lahore and Faisalabad. However, the district of Lahore reported the highest numbers, 168, of such cases during the reporting period.

As compared to 549 cases of cheating reported in 32 districts in December 2010, a total of 626 such FIRs were filed in 33 districts during January 2011. Cheating was the most widely reported crime of threat and fraud in the monitored districts of the country. Region wise, 70% (increase of 2% percentage points in last month's figure) of these incidents were recorded in 22 districts of Punjab, 23% (decrease of 6% percentage points in last month's figure) in five of Sindh and 3% each in five districts of KP and in one of Balochistan.

All the 19 cases of cheating filed in Balochistan were reported in the district of Quetta. Lahore district of Punjab had the highest (24%) share in the total such crimes, while it had been Karachi in the previous month.

The district of Karachi (Sindh) was the only district in the country, where all the 24 FIRs against acts of fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property were reported during January 2011. No other observed region of the country reported this crime.

The highest numbers of FIRs in the category of threat and fraud, 1,194, were registered against the counterfeiting of currency notes and bank notes in 31 districts of the country - casting a decrease of 2% on the previous month's figure. As many as 95% (decreasing by 2% points on last month's figure) of these cases were reported in 19 districts of Punjab while 3%, 2% and 1% of the total such crimes were reported in four districts of KP, seven of Sindh and one of Balochistan, respectively. No information was available against this count in the ICT. As many as 31% (the highest in any single district) of the total such crimes recorded in Punjab were reported to police in the district of Lahore.

The number of FIRs of criminal intimidation increased from 162 in 19 districts during December 2010, to 196 in 16 districts of two regions during January 2011. With an increase of 6% percentage points than the last month's figures, ninety seven per cent of these were registered in 14 districts of Punjab and 3% in two districts of KP. No other region reported this crime in January. The data against this crime was not at hand in the districts of Attock (Punjab), Islamabad and Kashmore (Sindh). The district of ICT was the most non-responding district in this regard as no information was available there regarding any of the crimes in the category of threat and fraud.

Table1.3: Threat and Fraud Crimes by Region, Frequency and Number of Districts Reporting

Sr. No.	Crime Category	Punjab		KP		Balochistan		Sindh		ICT		Total	
		No. of Cases	No. of District	No. of Cases	No. of District	No. of Cases	No. of District	No. of Cases	No. of District	No. of Cases	No. of District	No. of Cases	No. of District
1.	Offences Against Public Tranquility	17	4	0	0	10	1	5	1	-	-	32	6
2.	Criminal Breach of Trust	408	15	13	4	3	1	53	1	-	-	477	21
3.	Cheating	440	22	21	5	19	1	146	5	-	-	626	33
4.	Fraudulent Deeds and Dispossession of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	1	-	-	24	1
5.	Counterfeiting Currency Notes	1,129	19	36	4	7	1	22	7	-	-	1,194	31
6.	Criminal Intimidation	191	14	5	2	0	0	0	0	-	-	196	16
Total		2,185	22	75	5	39	1	250	7	-	-	2,549	33

1.4. Crimes against women

Compared with 806 crimes against women registered in 37 monitored districts in December 2010, a total of 865 crimes against women were registered with police in 38 districts of the country in January 2011.

A total of 25 incidents of 'honor killing' were reported in 11 districts of the country. Out of these, 12 were registered in three districts of Sindh, 11 in six districts of Punjab and two in two districts of KP. Of the 12 honor killings reported in Sindh, eight were registered in Ghotki district- the highest of any single district. This has changed since the previous month, during which Dera Ghazi Khan district of Punjab reported highest number (3) of honor killings.

Compared with December, an increase of 10 FIRs was observed in the total reported incidences of assault or criminal force to women with intent to outrage her modesty of which 182 acts were reported in 31 monitored districts of the country. Eighty one per cent of these were reported in 23 districts of Punjab, 15% in three districts of Sindh, 3% in three of KP and two such cases in two districts of Balochistan. This represents an increase from the 172 such FIRs registered in 27 districts during the previous month, while Lahore district of Punjab retained its position as that with the largest number of such FIRs (21). Similarly, the figures regarding share of Punjab in the total such FIRs recorded a decrease of 11% in the figure of last month while those of Sindh increased by 8% in January.

On the other hand, the highest number of crimes against women (359) reported in 36 districts were registered against the offences of kidnapping, abducting or compelling a woman to marry - 59% in 12 districts of Punjab, 25% in 12 of Sindh, 14% in nine of KP and 1% in three districts of Balochistan. The total number of such crimes was 290 in December. The highest number of FIRs reported against this crime increased from 48 in Faisalabad district of Punjab in December 2010, to 53 in Multan district of Punjab during January 2011. Similarly, Muzaffargarh and Faisalabad districts of Punjab each reported 37 incidents of this crime. In Sindh, the district of Hyderabad reported the highest (19) number of such crimes.

The reported incidences of the crime of rape slightly decreased from 179 incidents reported in 26 districts in the last month to 173 in 38 districts in January; making it the most widely reported crime against women. The total number of reported incidents of rape made up 20% of the total crimes against women. Region wise, 70% of the total such FIRs were filed in 22 districts of Punjab, followed by 20% in eight districts of Sindh, 5% in six of KP, 4% in ICT and one such FIR was registered in Balochistan. In line with the statistics collected in December 2010, Karachi district of Sindh reported the highest (21) numbers of such crimes.

While 143 FIRs were registered for offences relating to marriage in 10 districts in December 2010, 126 such FIRs were reported in six districts across the country in January 2011. Nearly 68% of these crimes were registered in only four districts of Punjab, 31% in Sindh (only in Karachi district) while one such incident was observed in Buner district of KP. Out of total 86 incidents of this nature reported from Punjab, 85 reportedly occurred in three districts; Rahimyar Khan (42), Faisalabad (25) and Lahore (18). Like the month of December 2010, the district of Rahimyar Khan reported the highest numbers (42) of such crimes in January.

However, no FIR was registered against the crimes of word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman, in any of the monitored districts

during the reporting month. Information regarding all the crimes against women (except rape) was not made available to FAFEN monitors by The Police Administration of ICT.

Table 1.4: Crimes against Women Region-wise, by Frequency and Districts Reporting

Sr. No.	Crime Category	Punjab		KP		Balochistan		Sindh		ICT		Total	
		No. of Cases	No. of District	No. of Cases	No. of District	No. of Cases	No. of District	No. of Cases	No. of District	No. of Cases	No. of District	No. of Cases	No. of District
1.	Honor Killings	11	6	2	2	0	0	12	3	-	-	25	11
2.	Assault or Criminal Force to Woman with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	147	23	6	3	2	2	27	3	-	-	182	31
3.	Kidnapping, Abducting or Inducing Woman to Compel to Marry, etc.	213	12	51	9	4	3	91	12	-	-	359	36
4.	Rape	121	22	9	6	1	1	35	8	7	1	173	38
5.	Offences Relating to Marriage	86	4	1	1	0	0	39	1	-	-	126	6
6.	Word, Gesture or Act intended to Insult the Modesty of a Woman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0
Total		578	23	69	9	7	3	204	12	7	1	865	38

1.5. Other (Minor) Crimes

Incidences of minor crimes, categorized as 'other crimes' in the official record, were reported in 55 observed districts and constituted 53% of the total 28,823 crimes registered nationwide. Seventy seven per cent of the total of 15,265 other crimes were reported in Punjab, while 12%, 10%, 0.4% and 0.03% were reported in KP, Sindh, ICT and Balochistan, respectively.

Table 1.5: Other Crimes Region-wise, by Frequency and Districts Reporting

Punjab		KP		Balochistan		Sindh		ICT		Total	
No. of cases	No. of District	No. of cases	No. of District	No. of cases	No. of District	No. of cases	No. of District	No. of cases	No. of District	No. of cases	No. of District
11,797	25	1,848	10	6	2	1,548	17	66	1	15,265	55

2. Ten Most Frequently Registered Crimes

The ten most frequently reported crimes in the monitored districts during the month of January 2011 included theft, motor vehicle theft, robbery and dacoity, hurt, counterfeiting currency notes and bank notes, attempted murder, motor vehicle robbery, cheating, murder and criminal trespass. Ten most frequently registered crimes constituted 40% of the nationwide crimes while this figure was 45% of the total in December 2010. Like the last month, theft was the most frequently registered crime in January that stood at 8% of the total crimes, followed by motor vehicle theft (6%), robbery and dacoity (6%), hurt (4%), counterfeiting currency notes and bank notes (4%), attempted murder (3%), motor vehicle robbery (2%), cheating (2%), murder (2%) and criminal trespassing (2%). The crime of murder was the ninth most frequently reported crime in January 2011 while it was seventh in the list of top ten crimes during the last month. The minor crimes that made an astounding figure of 53% of the nationwide crimes are not included in the analysis of top ten crimes.

Table 2: Top Ten Crimes (Frequency-Wise) by Region and Number of Districts Reporting

Sr. No.	Crime Category	Punjab		KP		Balochistan		Sindh		ICT		Total	
		No. of cases	No. of District	No. of cases	No. of District	No. of cases	No. of District	No. of cases	No. of District	No. of cases	No. of District	No. of cases	No. of District
1.	Theft	1,794	27	63	16	3	3	317	14	8	1	2,185	61
2.	Motor Vehicle Theft	1,383	28	23	5	30	2	234	13	47	1	1,717	49
3.	Robbery and Dacoity	1,272	25	14	5	13	3	378	16	14	1	1,691	50
4.	Hurt (Injury)	929	29	112	16	40	3	198	15	6	1	1,285	64
5.	Counterfeiting Currency-Notes and Bank-Notes	1,129	19	36	4	7	1	22	7	0	0	1,194	31
6.	Attempted Murder	426	29	179	15	8	2	193	19	8	1	814	66
7.	Motor Vehicle Robbery	467	24	14	5	24	2	145	12	0	0	650	43
8.	Cheating	440	22	21	5	19	1	146	5	0	0	626	33
9.	Murder	302	27	144	15	14	3	173	17	5	1	638	63
10.	Criminal Trespass/House Breaking	562	16	19	3	0	0	19	3	10	1	610	23

3. Five Most Widespread Crimes

The four of the total five most widespread crimes (i.e. those crimes that were reported in the most districts) during January 2011 were the same as during December 2010: attempted murder, hurt, murder and theft. Motor Vehicle Theft was the fifth most wide spread crime in December while it was robbery and dacoity in January 2011. The most widespread crime, attempted murder, had 814 cases registered in 66 districts of the country in contrast to 752 in 64 districts in December. This was followed by 1,285 offences of hurt, reported in 64 districts while 1378 hurt FIRs were filed in 63 districts in January 2011. Murder was ranked third with 638 FIRs registered in the monitored districts of the country. Murder was reported more widely (in 63 districts) than the previous month (in which 60 districts reported 670 FIRs). Theft was the fourth most widely reported crime, with 2,185 cases reported in 61 districts in January as compared with 2,196 FIRs filed in 53 districts in December 2010. As many as 1,691 acts of robbery and dacoity were reported in 50 districts during January while in December, 1,045 such cases were reported in 47 districts.

Table 3: Five Most Widespread Crimes by Number of Cases and Districts Reporting

Sr. No.	Crime	Total Cases	Districts Reporting
1.	Attempted Murder	814	66
2.	Hurt	1,285	64
3.	Murder	638	63
4.	Theft	2,185	61
5.	Robbery and Dacoity	1,691	50

4. Five Districts Reporting the Most Crimes

Almost every fifth crime registered in 72 monitored districts of the country was reported in Lahore districts of Punjab which accounted for 22% of the nationwide crimes. The district of Faisalabad constituted 11% of the total crimes by registering 3,098 crimes of all categories. Most of the cases registered in Lahore and Faisalabad districts pertained to 'other crime', crimes against property and crimes of threat and fraud. Almost equal numbers of crimes involving physical harm were observed in both districts while Faisalabad reported the highest number (95) of crimes against women. Karachi district of Sindh reported third highest numbers (1,683) of crimes during the month of January 2011, registering more crimes of physical harm than those reported in Lahore and Faisalabad districts. The second highest number of crimes against women (76) was also registered in Karachi. However, the fewest FIRs registered against "other crimes" (293) in the five districts reporting the most crimes were observed in Karachi.

Multan and Rahimyar Khan Districts of Punjab each accounted for 4% crimes registered nationwide. The total crimes registered in top five districts reporting most of the crimes, constituted 46% (same as last month) of the total crimes registered in 72 monitored districts.

Table 4: Top Five Districts Frequency Wise by Region

Province	Crime Category	Crimes Involving Physical Harm to Persons		Crimes against Property		Threat and Fraud		Crimes against Women		Other Crimes		Total	
		No of Cases	% share in total	No of Cases	% share in total	No of Cases	% share in total	No of Cases	% share in total	No of Cases	% share in total	No of Cases	% share in total
Punjab	Lahore	211	0.7%	1,532	5.3%	768	2.7%	56	0.2%	3,668	12.7%	6,235	21.6%
Punjab	Faisalabad	207	0.7%	1,031	3.6%	471	1.6%	95	0.3%	1,294	4.5%	3,098	10.7%
Sindh	Karachi	362	1.3%	741	2.6%	211	0.7%	76	0.3%	293	1.0%	1,683	5.8%
Punjab	Multan	115	0.4%	450	1.6%	128	0.4%	69	0.2%	444	1.5%	1,206	4.2%
Punjab	Rahimyar Khan	95	0.3%	130	0.5%	80	0.3%	56	0.2%	665	2.3%	1,026	3.6%

GLOSSARY

Sr. No.	Crime	Section of Pakistan Penal Code (Act of XLV 1860)	Definition of the Crime
CRIMES INVOLVING PHYSICAL HARM TO PERSONS			
1	Murder (Qatl-e-Amd)	Section 300	Whoever, with the intention of causing death or with the intention of causing bodily injury to a person, by doing an act which in the ordinary course of nature is likely to cause death, or with the knowledge that his act is so imminently dangerous that it must in all probability cause death, causes the death of such person, is said to commit <i>qatl-e-amd</i> .
2	Involuntary Manslaughter (1) (Qatl-i-Khata)	Section 318	Whoever, without any intention to cause death of, or cause harm to, a person causes death of such person, either by mistake of act or by mistake of fact, is said to commit <i>qatl-i-khata</i> .
3	Involuntary Manslaughter (2) (Qatl-bis-Sabab)	Section 321	Whoever, without any intention, cause death of, or cause harm to, any person, does any unlawful act which becomes a cause for the death of another person, is said to commit <i>qatl-bis-sabab</i> .

Sr. No.	Crime	Section of Pakistan Penal Code (Act of XLV 1860)	Definition of the Crime
4	Attempted Murder	Section 324	Whoever does any act with such intention or knowledge, and under such circumstances, that, if he by that act caused qatl, he would be guilty of <i>qatl-i-amd</i> .
5	Hurt (Injury)	Section 332	Whoever causes pain, harm, disease, infirmity [sic] or injury to any person or impairs, disables or dismembers any organ of the body or part thereof of any person without causing his death, is said to cause hurt.
6	Illegal Confinement	Section 340	Whoever wrongfully restrains any person in such a manner as prevents that person from proceeding beyond certain circumscribing limits, is said "wrongfully to confine" that person.
CRIMES PERTAINING TO PROPERTY			
1	Theft	Sections 378	Whoever, intending to take dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent, moves that property in order to such taking, is said to commit theft.
2	Motor Vehicle Theft	Section 381 (A)	Theft of a car or any other motor vehicle, including motor-cycle, scooter and Tractor.
3	Extortion	Section 383	Whoever intentionally puts any person in fear of any injury to that person, or to any other, and thereby dishonestly induces the person so put in fear to deliver to any person any property or valuable security or anything signed or sealed which may be converted into a valuable security, commits "extortion".
4	Robbery (Including Motor Vehicle Robbery)	Section 390	In all robbery there is either theft or extortion. Theft is "robbery" if, in order to the committing of the theft, or in committing the theft, or in carrying away or attempting to carry away property obtained by the theft, the offence, for that end, voluntarily causes or attempts to cause to any person death or hurt, or wrongful restraint, or fear of instant death or of instant hurt or of instant wrongful restraint. Extortion is "robbery" if the offender, at the time of committing the extortion, is in the presence of the person put in fear, and commits the extortion by putting that person in fear of instant death, of instant hurt, or of instant wrongful restraint to that person, or to some other person, and by so putting in fear, induces the person so put in fear then and there to deliver up the thing extorted.
5	Dacoity	Section 391	When five or more persons conjointly commit or attempt to commit a robbery, or where the whole number of persons conjointly committing or attempting to commit a robbery and persons present and aiding such commission or attempt, amount to five or more, every person so committing, attempting or aiding is said to commit "dacoity".
6	Criminal Misappropriation of Property	Section 403	Whoever dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use any 'movable property' .
7	Criminal Trespass	Section 441	Whoever enters into or upon property in the possession of another with intent to commit an offence or to intimidate, insult or annoy any person in possession of such property, or, having lawfully entered into or upon such property, unlawfully remains there with intent thereby to intimidate, insult or annoy any such person, or with intent to commit an offence, is said to commit "criminal trespass".
THREAT AND FRAUD CRIMES			
1	Offences Against The Public Tranquility (including Unlawful Assembly)	Chapter VIII, Sections 141-160	(Section 141) An assembly of five or more persons is designated an "unlawful assembly" if the common object of the persons composing that assembly is:- First: To overawe by criminal force, or show of criminal force, the Federal or any Provincial Government or Legislature, or any public servant in the exercise of the lawful power of such public servant; or Second: To resist the execution of any law, or of any legal process, or Third: To commit any mischief or criminal trespass, or other offence; or Fourth: By means of criminal force, or show of criminal force, to any person to take or obtain possession of any property, or to deprive any person of the enjoyment of a right of way, or of the use of water or other incorporeal right of which he is in possession or enjoyment, or to enforce any right or supposed right; or Fifth: By means of criminal force, or show of criminal force, to compel any person to do what he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do what he is legally entitled to do.
2	Criminal Breach of Trust	Sections 405	Whoever, being in any manner entrusted with property, or with any dominion over property, dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use that property, or dishonestly uses or disposes of that property, in violation of any direction of law prescribing the mode in which such trust is to be discharged, or of any legal contract, express or implied, which he has made touching the discharge of such trust, or willfully suffers any other person so to do, commits "criminal breach of trust".
3	Cheating	Sections 415	Whoever, by deceiving any person, fraudulently or dishonestly induces the person so deceived to deliver any property to any person, or to consent that any person shall retain any property, or intentionally induces the person so deceived to do or omit to do anything which he would not do or omit if he were not so deceived, and which act or omission causes or is likely to cause damage or harm to that person [or any other person] in body, mind, reputation or property, is said to "cheat".

Sr. No.	Crime	Section of Pakistan Penal Code (Act of XLV 1860)	Definition of the Crime
4	Fraudulent Deeds and Dispossession of Property	Sections 421 (and following)	Whoever dishonestly or fraudulently removes, conceals or delivers to any person, or transfers or causes to be transferred to any person, without adequate consideration, any property, intending thereby to prevent, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby prevent, the distribution of that property according to law among his creditors or the creditors of any other person.
5	Counterfeiting Currency Notes	Section 489(A)	Whoever counterfeits, or knowingly performs any part of the process of counterfeiting, any currency-note or banknote.
6	Criminal Intimidation	Section 503	Whoever threatens another with any injury to his person, reputation or property, or to the person or reputation of any one in whom that person is interested, with intent to cause alarm to that person, or to cause that person to do any act which he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which that person is legally entitled to do, as the means of avoiding the execution of such threat, commits criminal intimidation.
CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN			
1	Honor Killings	Section 299(ii)	[Of Offenses Affecting Life] Offence committed in the name or on the pretext of honour" means an offence committed in the name or on the pretext of <i>karo kari</i> , <i>siyah kari</i> or similar other customs or practices.
2	Assault or Criminal Force to Woman with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	Section 354	Assaults or using criminal force to any woman, intending to outrage or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby outrage her modesty.
3	Kidnapping, Abducting or Inducing Woman to Compel to Marry, etc.	Section 365 (B)	Whoever kidnaps or abducts any woman with intent that she may be compelled, or knowing it to be likely that she will be compelled, to marry any person against her will, or in order that she may be forced, or seduced to illicit intercourse, or knowing it to be likely that she will be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse . . . and whoever by means of criminal intimidation as defined in this Code, or of abuse of authority or any other method of compulsion, induces any woman to go from any place with intent that she may be, or knowing that it is likely that she will be, forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another person.
4	Rape	Section 375	A man is said to commit rape who has sexual intercourse with a woman under circumstances falling under any of the five following descriptions, (i) against her will; (ii) without her consent; (iii) with her consent, when the consent has been obtained by putting her in fear of death or of hurt; (iv) with her consent, when the man knows that he is not married to her and that the consent is given because she believes that the man is another person to whom she is or believes herself to be married; or (v) With or without her consent when she is under sixteen years of age.
5	Offences Relating to Marriage (e.g., Cohabitation caused by a man deceitfully inducing a belief of lawful marriage)	Chapter XX, Sections 493(A)-496(C)	(Section 493(A)) Every man who deceitfully causes any woman who is not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him and to cohabit with him in that belief.
6	Word, Gesture or Act intended to Insult the Modesty of a Woman	Section 509	Whoever, intending to insult the modesty of any woman, utters any word, makes any sound or gesture, or exhibits any object, intending that such word or sound shall be heard, or that such gesture or object shall be seen, by such woman, or intrudes upon the privacy of such woman.

Annex: List of Monitored Districts

Sr. No.	Province	District	Sr. No.	Province	District
1.	Punjab	Attock	37.	KP	Peshawar
2.	Sindh	Ghotki	38.	KP	Battagram
3.	KP	Chitral	39.	Punjab	Layyah
4.	KP	Shangla	40.	Punjab	Bhakkar
5.	Punjab	Mandi Bahauddin	41.	Punjab	Sargodha
6.	Punjab	Lodhran	42.	Punjab	Jhang
7.	KP	Kohistan	43.	KP	Nowshehra
8.	Punjab	Khanewal	44.	Sindh	Jacobabad
9.	Punjab	Pakpattan	45.	KP	Buner
10.	Punjab	Bahawalnagar	46.	Sindh	Tharparkur
11.	Sindh	Khairpur	47.	Sindh	Mirpurkhas
12.	Sindh	Kamber Shahdadkot	48.	Sindh	Umerkot
13.	KP	Malakand	49.	Balochistan	Quetta
14.	KP	Lower Dir	50.	Punjab	Hafizabad
15.	KP	Upper Dir	51.	Punjab	Sahiwal
16.	Punjab	Mianwali	52.	KP	Dera Ismail Khan
17.	Punjab	Faisalabad	53.	Sindh	Kashmore
18.	Punjab	Sialkot	54.	Balochistan	Zhob
19.	Punjab	Narowal	55.	Sindh	Tando Allahyar
20.	Punjab	Kasur	56.	Sindh	Hyderabad
21.	Punjab	Dera Ghazi Khan	57.	KP	Charsadda
22.	ICT	Islamabad	58.	Punjab	Jhelum
23.	Sindh	Naushero Feroz	59.	Punjab	Toba Tek Singh
24.	Sindh	Sanghar	60.	Punjab	Gujranwala
25.	Punjab	Khushab	61.	Punjab	Rahimyar Khan
26.	Sindh	Thatta	62.	Punjab	Gujrat
27.	Sindh	Karachi	63.	Punjab	Rajanpur
28.	Sindh	Badin	64.	KP	Abbottabad
29.	Sindh	Tando Mohammad Khan	65.	KP	Haripur
30.	Sindh	S.M.B.B (Nawabshah)	66.	KP	Lakki Marwat
31.	Punjab	Muzaffargarh	67.	KP	Bannu
32.	Punjab	Multan	68.	Sindh	Matiari
33.	Punjab	Lahore	69.	KP	Mansehra
34.	KP	Karak	70.	Balochistan	Killa Abdullah
35.	Balochistan	Nasirabad	71.	Punjab	Vehari
36.	Sindh	Larkana	72.	Balochistan	Nushki

About FAFEN

Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN), established in 2006, is a coalition of 43 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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