

Non-Teaching Staff Lack Sanitation and Security Staff

A Report Based on the Monitoring of 109 Government Boys' Primary Schools in March 2011



A majority of government boys' primary schools, monitored by FAFEN during March 2011, did not have the services of sanitary and support staff. As many as 94% of monitored schools did not have a serving sanitary worker, 81% were without security guards and 70% did not have a peon. Non-teaching staff are important for providing support and assistance in the management and maintenance of schools.

In the monitored 109 schools, 102 lacked a sweeper, 88 did not have a security guard, and no peon was appointed in 68 schools. Despite this lack of sweepers and peons in most of the monitored boys' primary schools, 81% of the schools had clean classrooms. This suggests that the responsibility of keeping the classrooms clean was taken up either by the teaching staff or transferred to the students.

The non-availability of security guards was a serious safety concern in light of the prevailing law and order situation. Since Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) are particularly affected by insurgency and militancy that has been threatening schools and other educational institutes, the security arrangements in schools is a matter of prime importance. The lack of security guards in schools suggests that insufficient care was taken of children's safety.

General facilities for students were lacking in the monitored schools. About half (49.5%) of the monitored schools lacked basic furniture, i.e. chairs and tables for students. Similarly, even though the importance of physical activities in the development of the personality of children has been globally acknowledged, 82 of the 109 monitored schools did not have a playground for the students. This unavailability of playgrounds in the government schools suggests official indifference to the physical aspects of students' development.

Facilities for teachers were also observed to be missing in many schools. Insufficient basic furniture was found in the classrooms of more than one fourth (27%) of the monitored boys' primary schools, while 78% of the monitored schools did not have a staff room for the teachers.

Schools were also found to lack arrangements for clean drinking water. This was not available in 39% of the monitored boys' primary schools. As children are more prone to water-borne diseases than adults, the availability of clean drinking water is a necessity rather than a facility in a primary school.

Despite the above-mentioned discrepancies, almost all the schools (94%) were housed in a building and 80% had a boundary wall around them. Electricity connections were available in about three fourths (74%) of the monitored schools while fans were available in the class rooms of 66% of the monitored schools.

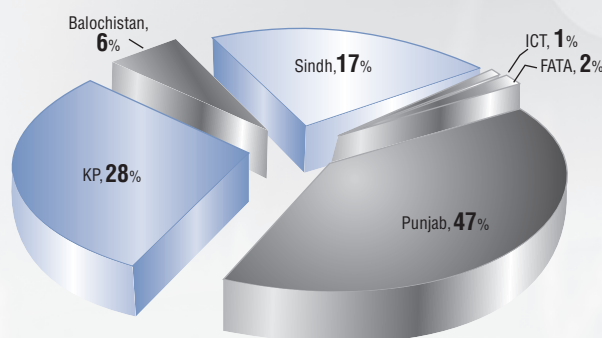
As far as the occupancy rate of sanctioned teaching and non-teaching posts is concerned, Sindh had the highest percentage (11%) of vacant sanctioned teaching posts, where 137 posts were occupied against the sanctioned 154. However, the highest percentage of sanctioned non-teaching posts was left unoccupied in Punjab, where 15% of the sanctioned posts lay vacant. Transparency regarding non-teaching posts was a major issue, as 43 of the monitored 109 schools withheld information regarding the sanctioned and the appointed non-teaching posts in the schools.

Teachers' attendance was better than that of students. In 80% of the schools, teachers' attendance was between 76% and 100%, compared with 66% of the schools that showed that attendance of the students falling in this range on the day of FAFEN observer's visit. In only one school in KP was the teacher's attendance below 25%, while students' attendance in eight schools in Punjab and one in FATA was below this percentage. The absence of students in seven of the eight schools in Punjab was due to exam vacations, while in the other two schools (one in Punjab and the other in FATA) the students were spared from their classes because a UNICEF survey had occupied the teachers' time.

A lower student-teacher ratio in the class allows better coordination between teachers and students, but the student-teacher ratio in almost all the schools in the monitored regions was quite high. The highest student-teacher ratio was observed in KP, where one teacher was responsible for an average of 43 students. The average student-teacher ratio in the monitored government boys' primary schools remained high at 39:1.

The high student-teacher ratio, vacant posts, unavailability of clean drinking water, furniture and other facilities can be related to the lack of government oversight. Only 77 visits were made by government/elected officials to the 109

Graph A: Government Boys' Primary Schools Monitored by Region





monitored schools during the quarter, December to February 2011 inclusive. Of all the visits, two were made by Members of the Provincial Assembly (MPAs) in the monitored schools in Punjab, and 30 by the Executive District Officer (EDO) Education. Forty five visits were made by other elected representatives and government officials. No visit by the EDO Education or any government/elected personnel was made to the monitored school of Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) in the observed quarter.

FAFEN Governance Monitors visited 109 government boys' high schools in 72 constituencies across the country in March 2011. Fifty one schools were monitored in 29 districts of Punjab, 31 in 21 districts of KP, six in as many districts of Balochistan, 18 schools in 13 districts of Sindh, one in the district of ICT and two schools in as many districts of FATA.

1. Teaching Posts

All the monitored boys' primary schools provided information about the number of sanctioned teaching posts, and about the number of posts to which teachers were actually appointed. The highest percentage of the teaching posts lying vacant was in Sindh, where 137 teaching posts were occupied against the sanctioned 154, leaving 11% of the sanctioned teaching posts vacant.

In Punjab, 9% of the teaching posts were lying vacant in the monitored schools, where 249 teachers were appointed against 273 sanctioned posts. As many as 202 teaching posts were filled against the sanctioned 215 in 31 monitored schools in KP, thus leaving 6% of the sanctioned teaching posts unoccupied. Teachers were appointed against all the sanctioned posts in the monitored schools in ICT, FATA and Balochistan.

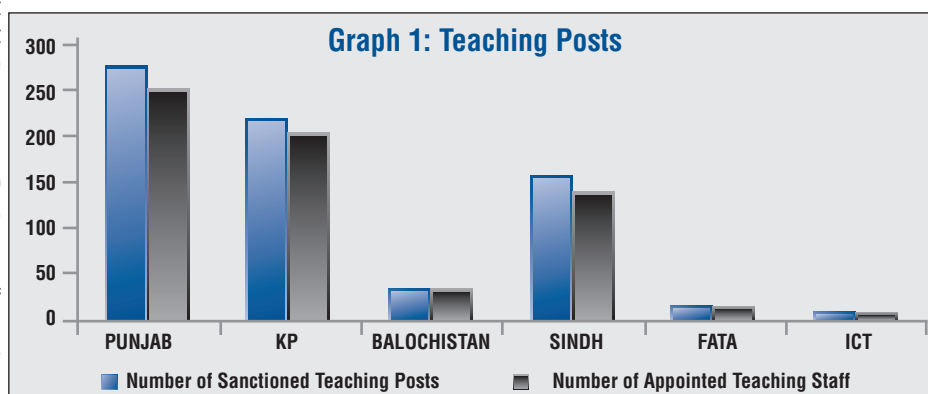


Table 1: Teaching Posts in Boys' Primary Schools by Region

Sr. No.	Province	Number of Sanctioned Teaching Post	Number of Teachers Posted in the School	Vacant Teaching Posts (%)	Number of Schools Providing Information
1.	Punjab	273	249	8.79	51
2.	KP	215	202	6.05	31
3.	Balochistan	31	31	0.00	6
4.	Sindh	154	137	11.04	18
5.	FATA	10	10	0.00	2
6.	ICT	6	6	0.00	1
Total		689	635	7.84	109

2. Non-Teaching Posts

Only 66 schools of the monitored 109 provided information about the non-teaching staff in the school. None of the six monitored schools in Balochistan, twenty eight of the total 51 monitored schools in Punjab, three schools in Sindh and one of the 31 monitored schools in KP withheld information about the number of sanctioned and the appointed non-teaching posts in the school.

Among schools that provided information, the highest percentage of vacant non-teaching posts was observed in Punjab. Here 29 posts were filled against the sanctioned 34, leaving 15% of non-teaching posts vacant. Fourteen non-teaching posts were filled against the sanctioned 15 in Sindh, leaving 7% vacant. Three percent of the sanctioned non-teaching posts were lying vacant in KP as 30 of the sanctioned 31 posts were occupied in the monitored schools. However, all the sanctioned posts in the two monitored schools in FATA and the monitored school of ICT were occupied.

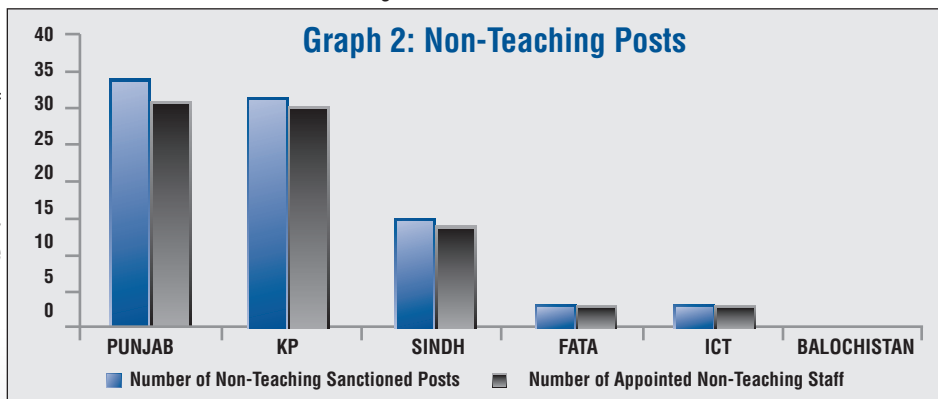


Table 2.1: Non-Teaching Posts in Boys' Primary Schools by Region

Sr. No.	Province	Number of Non-Teaching Sanctioned Posts	Number of Posted Non-Teaching Staff	Vacant Non-Teaching Post (%)	Number of Schools Providing Information
1.	Punjab	34	29	14.71	23
2.	KP	31	30	3.23	30
3.	Balochistan	0	0	0.00	0
4.	Sindh	15	14	6.67	10
5.	FATA	3	3	0.00	2
6.	ICT	3	3	0.00	1
Total		86	79	8.14	66

Regarding specific non-teaching posts, only seven of the 109 monitored boys' primary schools had a serving sweeper. Two schools in Punjab and only one school each in FATA, ICT, Sindh, Balochistan and KP had a sweeper available in the school. Security guards were not present in 81% of the monitored schools, indicating that the government lacks concern about the safety of school-going children and staff. This is especially important in light of deteriorating law and order conditions in Pakistan. Furthermore, since the regions of Balochistan, KP, and FATA are particularly affected by insurgency and militancy, which pose a threat to educational institutions, the security arrangements in schools become a matter of prime importance. All the monitored schools in ICT, FATA and Sindh, five of the six monitored schools in Balochistan, 22 of KP, and 40 monitored schools in Punjab lacked a security guard.

Seventy percent of the monitored boys' primary schools did not have a peon. These schools included all six monitored schools in Balochistan, one in FATA, 12 in Sindh, 13 in KP and 36 of the monitored 51 schools in Punjab.

Table 2.2: Non-Teaching Staff at Boys' Primary Schools by Region

Sr. No.	Non-Teaching Staff	Province	Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	ICT	FATA	Total
1.	The school has peon.	Yes	14	18	0	6	1	1	40
		No	36	13	6	12	0	1	68
2.	The school has security guard.	Yes	11	9	1	0	0	0	21
		No	40	22	5	18	1	2	88
3.	The school has sweeper.	Yes	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
		No	49	30	5	17	0	1	102

3. Student-Teacher Ratio

All the monitored boys' primary schools provided information about the total number of enrolled students and appointed teachers. The highest student-teacher ratio was observed in KP, where one teacher was responsible for on average 43 students. As many as 202 teachers were enrolled to teach 8,737 students in the 31 monitored schools in KP. The student-teacher ratio was 39:1 in Balochistan, 38:1 in Punjab, 36:1 in Sindh and 34:1 in FATA. The lowest student-teacher ratio was observed in the school in ICT that appointed six teachers to teach 110 students, making the student-teacher ratio 18:1.

In the total 109 monitored schools, 635 teachers were appointed to teach 24,779 enrolled students, making on average 39 students the responsibility of only one teacher. Though a lower student-teacher ratio is important as it allows better coordination between the teacher and the students that usually leads to a better educational standard but the number of students per teacher in all the regions except ICT was very high.

Graph 3: Number of Students per Teacher

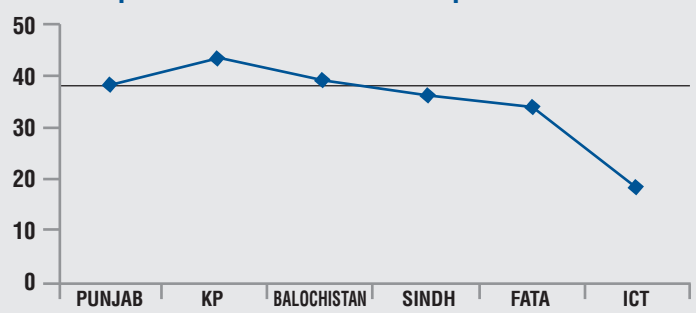


Table 3: Students Per Teacher by Region

Sr. No.	Province	Number of Schools	Teachers posted in the School	Students Enrolled in the School	Number of Students Per Teacher
1.	Punjab	51	249	9438	38
2.	KP	31	202	8737	43
3.	Balochistan	6	31	1194	39
4.	Sindh	18	137	4961	36
5.	FATA	2	10	339	34
6.	ICT	1	6	110	18
Total		109	635	24779	39



4. Attendance of Students by Region

Seventy two of the monitored 109 boys' primary schools had student attendance between 76% and 100% on the day of FAFEN observer's visit. These schools included 32 in Punjab, 29 in KP, seven in Sindh and four in Balochistan.

Nine schools in Punjab, eight in Sindh, two in Balochistan and one each in KP and FATA had student attendance in the range of 51% to 75%. Seven monitored schools in Sindh, two in Punjab, one in KP, and the monitored school of ICT showed student attendance between 26% and 50%. Regions in which some had particularly low student attendance included Punjab and FATA, where respectively eight schools and one school showed a level of student attendance below 25%. The absence of students in seven of the eight schools in Punjab was due to exam vacations, while in the other two schools (one in Punjab and the other in FATA) the students were spared from their classes because of a UNICEF survey that had occupied the teachers' time.

Table 4: Student Attendance at Boys' Primary Schools by Region

Sr. No.	Percentage of Students Present	Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	FATA	ICT	Total
1.	Below 25%	8	0	0	0	1	0	9
2.	26% to 50%	2	1	0	3	0	1	7
3.	51% to 75%	9	1	2	8	1	0	21
4.	76% to 100%	32	29	4	7	0	0	72
Total		51	31	6	18	2	1	109

5. Attendance of Teachers by Region

The attendance of teachers was better than that of students, as in 80% of the schools the attendance of the teachers was between 76% and 100%. The schools that showed a high level of teacher attendance included 36 schools in Punjab, 27 in KP, all six monitored schools in Balochistan, 16 in Sindh, and one each in FATA and ICT.

Eleven of the total monitored schools showed teachers' attendance to be in the range of 51% to 75%. This was found in eight of the monitored schools in Punjab, two in KP and one in Sindh. Of the monitored schools, teachers' attendance was between 26% and 50% in seven schools in Punjab and one each in KP, Sindh and FATA. Only one school of KP had the teachers' attendance below 25%.

Table 5: Teacher Attendance at Boys' Primary Schools by Region

Sr. No.	Percentage of Teachers Present	Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	FATA	ICT	Total
1.	Below 25%	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
2.	26% to 50%	7	1	0	1	1	0	10
3.	51% to 75%	8	2	0	1	0	0	11
4.	76% to 100%	36	27	6	16	1	1	87
Total		51	31	6	18	2	1	109

6. Buildings and Facilities

In March 2011, FAFEN Governance Monitor observed the state of buildings and infrastructure in the monitored boys' primary schools.

All but four of the monitored schools in KP, and two in Sindh, were housed in a building but 22 schools nationwide did not have a boundary wall around them. These 22 schools included ten in Punjab, eight in KP, three in Sindh and one in Balochistan.

The condition of the class rooms in the monitored schools was not very satisfactory as about half (49.5%) of the monitored schools lacked basic furniture, i.e. chairs and tables for their students. As many as five of the six monitored schools in Balochistan, 22 of the 31 monitored schools in KP, almost half (25) of the monitored schools in Punjab and two of the monitored schools in Sindh did not have this arrangement for the students. Furniture for teachers was also lacking in the class rooms of 27% of the monitored boys' primary schools. Black/white boards were not available in the class rooms in ten of the monitored schools in Punjab, four in Sindh and two in KP.

Moreover, about three fourths (74%) of the monitored schools had electricity connections and well-lit class rooms. However, despite electricity connections, fans were not available in the class rooms of 34% of the monitored schools.

Hygiene conditions were better, as 81% of the schools had clean classrooms. The schools in which the class rooms were found not to be clean included nine of the monitored schools in Punjab, seven in KP, four in Sindh and one in Balochistan. On the other hand, clean drinking water was not available in 39% of the monitored schools. Staff and students in as many as 15 of the monitored schools in Punjab, eight in KP, five of the six monitored schools in Balochistan, and ten in Sindh lacked this crucial arrangement. In FATA and ICT, where two and one schools were monitored respectively, no school had arrangements for clean drinking water.

Other facilities were also lacking in monitored schools. Staff rooms were not available for teachers in 78% of the monitored boys' primary schools. Of the 109 monitored schools, only two in Punjab, one each in KP, Sindh, Balochistan and FATA, and the sole monitored school of ICT had a staff room. A similar discrepancy was seen in the availability of playgrounds for students, as 82 schools in the monitored 109 did not have a playground. While physical activities are important for students' overall development, all the monitored schools in Balochistan, ICT and FATA, 11 of the monitored schools in Sindh, 28 in KP and 34 of the monitored schools in Punjab lacked a playground for the students.



Table 6: Building and Facilities in Boys' Primary Schools by Region

Sr. No.	Buildings and Facilities	Province	Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	ICT	FATA	Total
1.	The class rooms are clean.	Yes	41	24	5	14	1	2	87
		No	9	7	1	4	0	0	21
2.	The school is housed in a building.	Yes	51	27	6	16	1	2	103
		No	0	4	0	2	0	0	6
3.	There is a boundary wall around the school building.	Yes	41	23	5	15	1	2	87
		No	10	8	1	3	0	0	22
4.	All class rooms are well lit.	Yes	48	17	2	11	1	2	81
		No	3	14	4	7	0	0	28
5.	All class rooms have desks and benches/chairs for students.	Yes	26	9	1	16	1	2	55
		No	25	22	5	2	0	0	54
6.	All the class rooms have black (white) boards.	Yes	41	29	6	14	1	2	93
		No	10	2	0	4	0	0	16
7.	Class rooms have chair and table for teachers.	Yes	41	23	3	9	1	2	79
		No	10	8	3	9	0	0	30
8.	The school had clean drinking water arrangements for students.	Yes	36	23	1	8	0	0	68
		No	15	8	5	10	1	2	41
9.	The school has electricity.	Yes	44	21	3	11	1	1	81
		No	7	10	3	7	0	1	28
10.	The school has fans in all class-rooms.	Yes	34	21	3	11	1	2	72
		No	17	10	3	7	0	0	37
11.	The school has playground for students.	Yes	17	3	0	7	0	0	27
		No	34	28	6	11	1	2	82
12.	The school has staff room for teachers.	Yes	15	3	2	3	1	0	24
		No	36	28	4	15	0	2	85

7. Government Oversight

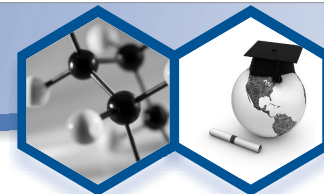
A weak government oversight was observed as only 77 visits were made by government officials or elected personnel to the 109 monitored schools in the quarter December 2010 to February 2011 inclusive. Of these visits, only two were made by MPAs to monitored schools in Punjab. The EDO Education, meanwhile, made 16 visits to the monitored schools in Punjab, ten to those in KP, two to schools in Balochistan and one each to the monitored schools in Sindh and FATA.

However, the highest number of visits (45) to monitored schools was made by elected representatives and other government officials, who made 28 visits to schools monitored in Punjab, nine to KP, seven to Sindh and one visit in Balochistan. No visit by the EDO Education, or any other government or elected personnel, was made to the monitored school in ICT in the observed quarter.

The observed discrepancies like the lack of basic furniture, non-teaching staff, arrangement of clean drinking water and vacant posts can be attributable to the lack of government oversight. As accountability in this regard can guarantee better infrastructure and management of human resource. Visits by the relevant personnel, like EDO-Education, are expected to bring about the required changes. Furthermore, the persistence of deficiencies in these areas despite 30 visits in the last quarter point towards negligence on the part of the visiting authorities. Therefore, more dedication is required in overseeing government run facilities to ensure that the public receives the state promised benefits.

Table 7: Government Oversight

Sr. No.	Visiting Official	Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Sindh	FATA	ICT	Total
1.	MPA	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
2.	EDO/Education	16	10	2	1	1	0	30
3.	Any other elected representative or Government officials	28	9	1	7	0	0	45
Total		46	19	3	8	1	0	77



Monitoring Methodology

The Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN) has launched a nationwide initiative to monitor governance processes under its Democratic Governance Program as part of its mandate to strengthen all forms of democratic accountabilities in Pakistan. Objective information about governance processes is vital to encourage informed engagement of citizenry with elected and public institutions for progressive outputs. FAFEN Governance Monitoring aims at enriching the public discourse and debate on governance and developing research-based recommendations for reforms.

FAFEN advocates for transparency, accountability, responsiveness, representativeness and public participation as essential elements of democratic governance to enhance the output, efficiency and effectiveness of all elected and public institutions.

FAFEN Governance Monitors visit schools and colleges, health facilities, police stations and other public institutions to monitor and evaluate their efficiency and efficacy in 150 National Assembly constituencies of 108 districts in Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, Sindh, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT). In addition, FAFEN is also monitoring complaints handling mechanisms of various public institutions to gauge their effectiveness.

Trained FAFEN Governance Monitors fill out standardized checklists during their monitoring visits, employing interviewing and observation techniques, and then transmit the data to the FAFEN Secretariat in Islamabad for data entry, cleaning and analysis. FAFEN plans to produce monthly thematic reports such as this one. This information will also contribute to FAFEN Bi-Annual State of Governance in Pakistan Reports.

FAFEN Governance Monitoring reports are based on non-probability sampling, and their findings should not be considered national or provincial generalizations. However, FAFEN's outreach across the country allows it to access most districts as well as urban and rural areas. Standardized methodology is applied across Pakistan to draw information in a uniform way through observation and interviewing. The observation and interviews are recorded on a standardized checklist. All information received at the FAFEN Secretariat is verified through multiple sources for authenticity and accuracy. These reports provide data analysis and inferences only for the monitored institutions within the sample. These reports are meant to present to relevant stakeholders a consolidated and current snapshot of the state of governance in public institutions in order to inspire public dialogue and as a contribution towards targeted interventions and reforms.

However, FAFEN's unique methodology to assess and evaluate governance processes continues to evolve. Any inaccuracies that may be noticed in the data or suggestions for improvement in the methodology can be sent to the email address at the end of this report.

Annexure: List of Monitored Government Boys' Primary Schools

Sr. No.	Name of School	District	Province
1	Government Boys' Primary School, Ashrafabad, Faisalabad	Faisalabad	Punjab
2	Government Municipal Committee Boys' Primary School No.1, Hajveri Town, Faisalabad	Faisalabad	Punjab
3	Federal Government Boys' Primary School, Dharek Mori, Islamabad	Islamabad	ICT
4	Government Boys' Primary School, Sadiqabad, Dera Ghazi Khan	Dera Ghazi Khan	Punjab
5	Government Municipal Committee Boys' Primary School No.3, Block-E, Dera Ghazi Khan	Dera Ghazi Khan	Punjab
6	Government Boys' Primary School, Bahadarpur, Multan	Multan	Punjab
7	Government Municipal Committee Boys' Primary School, Iqbalnagar Mumtazabad, Multan	Multan	Punjab
8	Government Municipal Committee Boys' Primary School, Chah Koray Wala, Multan	Multan	Punjab
9	Government Boys Primary School, Rakh Gristanabad	Multan	Punjab
10	Government Boys' Primary School, Kot Ghulam Rasool, Bahawalnagar	Bahawalnagar	Punjab
11	Government Boys' Primary School, Chak Hotiyana, Bahawalnagar	Bahawalnagar	Punjab
12	Government Boys' Primary School, Moza Rukanpur, Lodhran	Lodhran	Punjab
13	Government Municipal Committee Boys' Primary School, Muslim Town	Rawalpindi	Punjab
14	Government Boys' Primary School, Bago Dero, Kamber	Kamber Shahdadkot	Sindh
15	Government Boys' Primary School No.1, Chak No. 40/SB, Sargodha	Sargodha	Punjab
16	Government Boys' Primary School No.1, Bicket Gunj, Mardan	Mardan	KP
17	Government Boys' Primary School, Amlook Dara, Lower Dir	Lower Dir	KP
18	Government Boys' Primary School, Booni Goal, Chitral	Chitral	KP
19	Government Boys' Primary School, Janari, Shangla	Shangla	KP
20	Government Boys' Primary School, Spina Khpa, Swat	Swat	KP
21	Government Boys' Primary School, Seo, Kohat	Kohistan	KP
22	Government Boys' Primary School, Var, Thatta	Thatta	Sindh
23	Government Boys' Primary School, Memon Mohala, Cheel Band, Umerkot	Umerkot	Sindh
24	Government Masjid Primary School (Boys'), Pathan Ghoth, Qasimabad, Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Sindh
25	Government Boys' Primary School Ghulam Hussain Lagari, Matiari	Matiari	Sindh
26	Government Boys' Primary School, Dalasa, Mardan	Mardan	KP
27	Government Boys' Primary School, Gul Muhammad Qila Dheri Zardad, Charsadda	Charsadda	KP
28	Government Center Boys' Primary School, Malik Arain, Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Punjab
29	Government Boys' Primary School, Jaisalwain, Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Punjab
30	Government Boys' Primary School, Pathan Colony, Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Sindh
31	Government Boys' Primary School, Moharaj Colony, Mithi	Tharparkur	Sindh
32	Government Boys' Primary School, Azeemabad, Karachi	Karachi	Sindh
33	Government Boys' Primary School, Rehri, Main Karachi	Karachi	Sindh
34	Government Boys' Primary School, Killi Bazeed	Killa Abdullah	Balochistan
35	Government Boys' Primary School, Gharo	Badin	Sindh



FREE AND FAIR ELECTION NETWORK

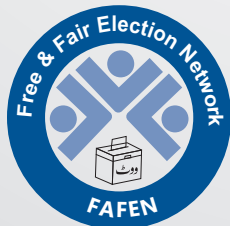
Sr. No.	Name of School	District	Province
36	Government Boys' Primary School, Makhan Khan Sahito	Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto (Nawabshah)	Sindh
37	Government Boys' Primary School, Basti Mian Sahib, Sadiqabad	Rahimyar Khan	Punjab
38	Government Boys' Primary School, Inside Agriculture College, Rahimyar Khan	Rahimyar Khan	Punjab
39	Government Primary School No 2 Jatoi, Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Punjab
40	Government Boys' Primary School, Lalazar Colony, Vehari	Vehari	Punjab
41	Government Boys' Primary School, Chak No. 561/EB,	Vehari	Punjab
42	Government Boys' Primary School, Pacca Sidhar	Pakpattan	Punjab
43	Government Boys' Primary School, Chak No. 89/D	Pakpattan	Punjab
44	Government Boys' Primary School, Chak No 90/10-R	Khanewal	Punjab
45	Government Boys' Primary School, Basti Sydan, Kabirwala	Khanewal	Punjab
46	Government Municipal Committee Primary School No.1, Fattupura, Gujrat	Gujrat	Punjab
47	Government Boys' Primary School, Sharif Farm, Gujranwala	Gujranwala	Punjab
48	Government Boys' Primary School, Kotka Majeed Khan, Lakki Marwat	Lakki Marwat	KP
49	Government Boys' Primary School, Banda Daud Shah, Karak	Karak	KP
50	Government Boys' Primary School, Chak No. 327/J-B	Toba Tek Singh	Punjab
51	Government Boys' Primary School, Sher Mohammad Kalay, FR Peshawar	FR Peshawar	FATA
52	Government Boys' Primary School No.2, Jauharabad	Khushab	Punjab
53	Government Boys' Primary School, Baily Baharwal	Jhelum	Punjab
54	Government Boys' Primary School, Kharaka Baudzai, Peshawar	Peshawar	KP
55	Government Boys' Primary School, Chak No. 147/TDA	Layyah	Punjab
56	Government Pilot Primary School No. 2, Bannu City	Bannu	KP
57	Government Boys' Primary School, Peshora	Battagram	KP
58	Government Boys' Primary School, Taj-ul-Uloom, Nasirabad	Nasirabad	Balochistan
59	Government Boys' English Medium Primary School No. 3, Chunian Kasur	Kasur	Punjab
60	Government Boys' Primary School, Saithi Colony, Shahbaz Khan Road	Kasur	Punjab
61	Government Boys' Primary School, Rao Khan Wala, Kasur	Kasur	Punjab
62	Government Boys' Primary School No. 1, Narowal	Narowal	Punjab
63	Government Boys' Primary School, Rachara, Sialkot	Sialkot	Punjab
64	Government Boys' Primary School, New Mianapura West, Sialkot	Sialkot	Punjab
65	Government Boys' Primary School, Kot Allah Din, Chak No. 85/6-R	Sahiwal	Punjab
66	Government Boys' Primary School, No. 4, Daraban	Dera Ismail Khan	KP
67	Government Boys' Primary School, Budhan	Dera Ismail Khan	KP
68	Government Boys' Primary School, Raisan	Hangu	KP
69	Government Municipal Committee Boys' Primary School, J- Branch Mohallah Faizabad, Sahiwal	Sahiwal	Punjab
70	Government Boys' Primary School, Faiz Elahi Kamber, Shahdadkot	Kamber Shahdadkot	Sindh
71	Government Boys' Primary School, Azizabad, Sukkur	Sukkur	Sindh
72	Government Special Primary School, Babu Mohallah	Zhob	Balochistan
73	Government Boys' Primary School, Bazar Loralai	Loralai	Balochistan
74	Government Boys' Primary School, Sawari	Buner	KP
75	Government Boys' Primary School No.1, Bam Khail	Swabi	KP
76	Government Boys' Primary School, Darra	Swabi	KP
77	Government Boys' Primary School, Sulaiman Khail	Pishin	Balochistan
78	Government Boys' Primary School, Wari Khass	Upper Dir	KP
79	Government Boys' Primary School, Jalal Kot Azeemabad, Okara	Okara	Punjab
80	Government Boys' Primary School, Mohallah Malkan Wala	Bhakkar	Punjab
81	Government Boys' Primary School, Dahandian Wala, Mianwali	Mianwali	Punjab
82	Government Boys' Primary School, Gharhi Qamar Din	Peshawar	KP
83	Government Boys' Primary School No.4, Hayatabad	Peshawar	KP
84	Government Boys' Primary School, Pethi	Attock	Punjab
85	Government Islamia Boys' Primary School, Mohallah Gharbi, Chakwal	Chakwal	Punjab
86	Government Tallem-ul-Quran Boys' Primary School, Eid Gah, Gujrat	Gujrat	Punjab
87	Government Primary School, Faqeer Pura, Gujranwala	Gujranwala	Punjab
88	Government Boys' Primary School, Behari Colony, Gujranwala	Gujranwala	Punjab
89	Government Boys' Primary School, Gulzar Mahar, Ghotki	Ghotki	Sindh
90	Government Boys' Primary School, Ameer Bux Soomro, Ghotki	Ghotki	Sindh
91	Government Boys' Primary School, Feroz Sons, Aman Garh, Newshehra	Newshehra	KP
92	Government Boys' Primary School No. 2, Khat Kaly	Newshehra	KP
93	Government Boys' Primary School, Hashamabad, Jamrud	Khyber Agency	FATA
94	Government Boys' Primary School, Kharkai, Malakand	Malakand	KP
95	Government Boys' Primary School, Islamnagar, Jhang	Jhang	Punjab
96	Government Boys' Primary School, Chak No. 267/JB, Chondra, Jhang	Jhang	Punjab
97	Government Boys' Primary School, Shahpur, Saddar	Sargodha	Punjab
98	Government Boys' Primary School, Arang, Attock	Attock	Punjab
99	Government Boys' Primary School, Chona Kari, Abbotabad	Abbottabad	KP
100	Government Boys' Primary School, No. 2, Havalin	Abbottabad	KP
101	Government Boys' Primary School, Mohammad Siddique, Laghan	Tando Allahyar	Sindh
102	Government Boys' Primary School, Canal Colony, Rajanpur	Rajanpur	Punjab
103	Government Boys' Primary School, Masal Korona, Charsadda	Charsadda	KP
104	Government Boys' Primary School, Dhanoo, Mansehra	Mansehra	KP
105	Government Boys' Primary School, Seri Behlol, Mardan	Mardan	KP
106	Government Boys' Main Primary School, Warah, Larkana	Larkana	Sindh
107	Government Boys' Primary school, Jail Colony, Larkana	Larkana	Sindh
108	Government Boys' Primary School, Ghareebabad-2, Nushki	Nushki	Balochistan
109	Government Boys' Primary School, Tarlai, Mansehra	Mansehra	KP

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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