

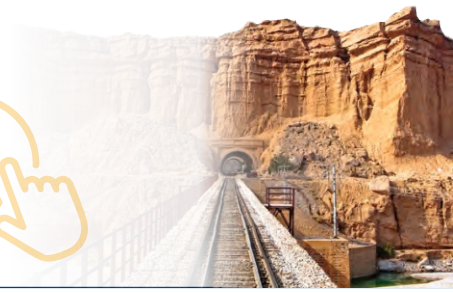


# An assessment of proactive disclosures by public bodies in Balochistan province





# An assessment of proactive disclosures by public bodies in Balochistan province



## Table of Contents

<b>List of Tables</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Background</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>Methodology</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>Findings of Public Bodies' Compliance with the Balochistan Right to Information Act</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Overall Compliance with Proactive Disclosure of BRTI</b> .....	<b>10</b>
1. Disclosure of Public Body's Functions and Duties .....	<b>11</b>
2. Disclosure of Personnel Information .....	<b>12</b>
3. Disclosure of Public Services and Conditions .....	<b>12</b>
4. Disclosure of Legal Framework and Policies .....	<b>13</b>
5. Disclosure of Decision-Making and Financial Information .....	<b>14</b>
6. Disclosure of Procedure for Accessing Information .....	<b>16</b>
Top Performing Departments .....	<b>17</b>
<b>Conclusion</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>Annex 1: List of Public Bodies and Their Websites Assessed</b> .....	<b>21</b>
<b>Annex 2: RTI Requirements and Compliance Status</b> .....	<b>23</b>

# List of Tables

---

- Table 1: **Overview of Public Bodies (by category)**
- 
- Table 2: **Disclosure of Personnel Information**
- 
- Table 3: **Disclosure of Public Services and Conditions**
- 
- Table 4: **Disclosure of Legal Framework and Policies**
- 
- Table 5: **Disclosure of Decision-Making Processes and Public Consultation**
- 
- Table 6: **Disclosure of Subsidy and Benefit Program**
- 
- Table 7: **Disclosure of Recipients, of Concessions, Permits, Licenses, and Authorizations**
- 
- Table 8: **Procedure for Submitting Information Requests and Public Information Officers' Contact Details**
- 
- Table 9: **Annual Disclosure of Compliance Efforts**
- 
- Table 10: **Public Bodies Compliant with BRTI Act Requirements for Proactive Disclosure of Information**

# Executive Summary

Since the enactment of the Balochistan Right to Information (BRTI) Act in 2021, the province has taken important steps toward institutionalizing transparency; however, meaningful and consistent compliance remains limited. This assessment provides a comprehensive evaluation of proactive disclosure across 66 public entities, examining their adherence to the Act's requirements in six key areas: organizational overview, personnel details, public services, legal frameworks, financial transparency, and information-access procedures. Conducted through an extensive review of official websites, the analysis covers 39 Secretariat Departments, 12 Attached Departments, and 15 Autonomous Bodies, offering a clear view of both emerging progress and persistent structural gaps. While a few institutions show commendable commitment to openness, overall compliance remains uneven, particularly in critical areas such as budgeting, Public Information Officer (PIO) details, and annual compliance reporting.

The key findings of this assessment are summarized as follows:

## ■ Overall Compliance

- Public entities in Balochistan exhibited an average compliance rate of 48 percent with proactive disclosure mandates.
- Compliance rates varied among the broader categories of provincial entities. Among institutional categories, Autonomous Bodies performed comparatively better, with 59 percent of the required information available. Attached Departments followed with 46 percent, while Secretariat Departments trailed at 44 percent, reflecting the weakest compliance.
  - Among the Secretariat Departments, the Agriculture and Cooperatives, Information, Planning and Development, and Urban Planning and Development Departments led with 70 percent compliance.
  - Among the Attached Departments, both the Gwadar Development Authority and the Provincial Disaster Management Authority recorded 60 percent compliance, reflecting moderate but improvable levels of proactive disclosure.
  - Among the Autonomous Bodies, performance was strongest: the Balochistan Education and Endowment Fund and the University of Turbat led with 80 percent compliance.
- Despite some high-performing entities, many public organizations have deficiencies in proactive disclosure. Among the Secretariat Departments, 15 departments achieved 40–50 percent compliance, while 13 departments showed lower compliance of 10–30 percent. In the Attached Departments, eight departments had moderate compliance of 40–50 percent, with two departments at 10–30%. Similarly, seven Autonomous Bodies showed compliance of 40–50 percent, indicating substantial gaps in transparency.

## ■ Compliance by Specific Benchmarks

As with the aggregate compliance grades, the assessment of the six proactive disclosure benchmarks reveals significant differences in compliance across entities within all three categories of public bodies. The findings for each benchmark are as follows:

1. Disclosure of Public Body's Functions and Duties: Overall, an impressive 98 percent (65) of public bodies disclosed information on their functions, duties, and organizational structure, reflecting a strong culture of compliance with the proactive disclosure requirements.
2. Disclosure of Personnel Information: Seventy percent (46) of entities disclosed information pertaining to officers' powers, responsibilities, remuneration, perks, and privileges, while thirty percent (20) did not provide such details. Despite most departments adhering to disclosure requirements, a significant minority continues to withhold essential information regarding authority structures and compensation.
3. Disclosure of Public Services and Conditions: Seventy-three percent (48) of the public entities made norms and criteria for service delivery accessible, whereas 27 percent (18) did not disclose this information.
4. Disclosure of Legal Frameworks and Policies: Eighty percent (53) of the public entities shared relevant laws, rules, bye-laws and regulations, whereas 20 percent (13) did not publish any such documentation on their websites.
5. Disclosure of Decision-Making and Financial Information: Decision-making and financial information sharing are assessed using one mandatory and two conditional benchmarks. Of the 66 public entities assessed,
  - Budget transparency was notably low, with only 21 percent (14) providing budgetary information.
  - Only 15 percent (10) disclosed complete or partial information about the manner of subsidy program implementation.
  - Similarly, only two percent (1) of public bodies disclosed complete or partial information on the particulars of recipients of concessions, permits, or authorizations granted by public bodies.
6. Disclosure of Decision-Making and Financial Information: Decision-making and financial information sharing are assessed using one mandatory and two conditional benchmarks. Of the 66 public entities assessed,
  - Only 15 percent (10) of public bodies disclosed their annual reports outlining compliance efforts under the BRTI Act, highlighting a significant transparency gap.

In short, while the province's RTI framework lays a strong groundwork for transparency, compliance across public bodies remains inconsistent. Many institutions still fall short, especially in budget disclosure, PIO details, and annual reporting, revealing gaps in the standardization and enforcement. For the BRTI Act to deliver on its promise, public bodies must commit to proactive transparency, routinely publish key financial and administrative data, and reinforce disclosure practices—steps that are essential for building accountability and restoring public trust.

# Background

---

Transparent and fair access to information about public institutions is at the heart of democratic governance, the rule of law, and accountability. A society's ability to obtain accurate, timely, and comprehensive details about government decisions, expenditures, services, and institutional performance is not simply an administrative formality; it forms the basis of public trust between citizens and the state. When governments proactively disclose information, citizens are better equipped to engage in governance, hold institutions accountable, and participate in shaping public policy.

Conversely, the absence of accessible information fosters uncertainty, misinformation, and a decline in confidence in public institutions. When citizens depend on informal or opaque channels to obtain basic information, the risks of corruption, mismanagement, and inefficiency increase. Weak transparency undermines trust, hampers service delivery, and distorts accountability structures, ultimately contributing to social divisions. Therefore, strengthening access to information is not merely a procedural reform; it is essential for inclusive development and for cultivating responsive and responsible governance.

Article 19A of the Constitution of Pakistan guarantees the right to information for every citizen. To operationalize this constitutional guarantee and ensure meaningful access for approximately 14.89 million residents of Balochistan, the provincial legislature enacted the Balochistan Right to Information Act (BRTI), 2021. While this legal framework provides a foundation for transparency, its success depends on the consistent compliance and proactive disclosure practices of public bodies across the province. The Balochistan Information Commission, a statutory body established under the Act, has taken several steps to advance transparency and promote citizens' right to information. The Commission has worked to institutionalize proactive disclosure mechanisms, streamline complaint-handling procedures, and enhance public awareness of the BRTI Act.

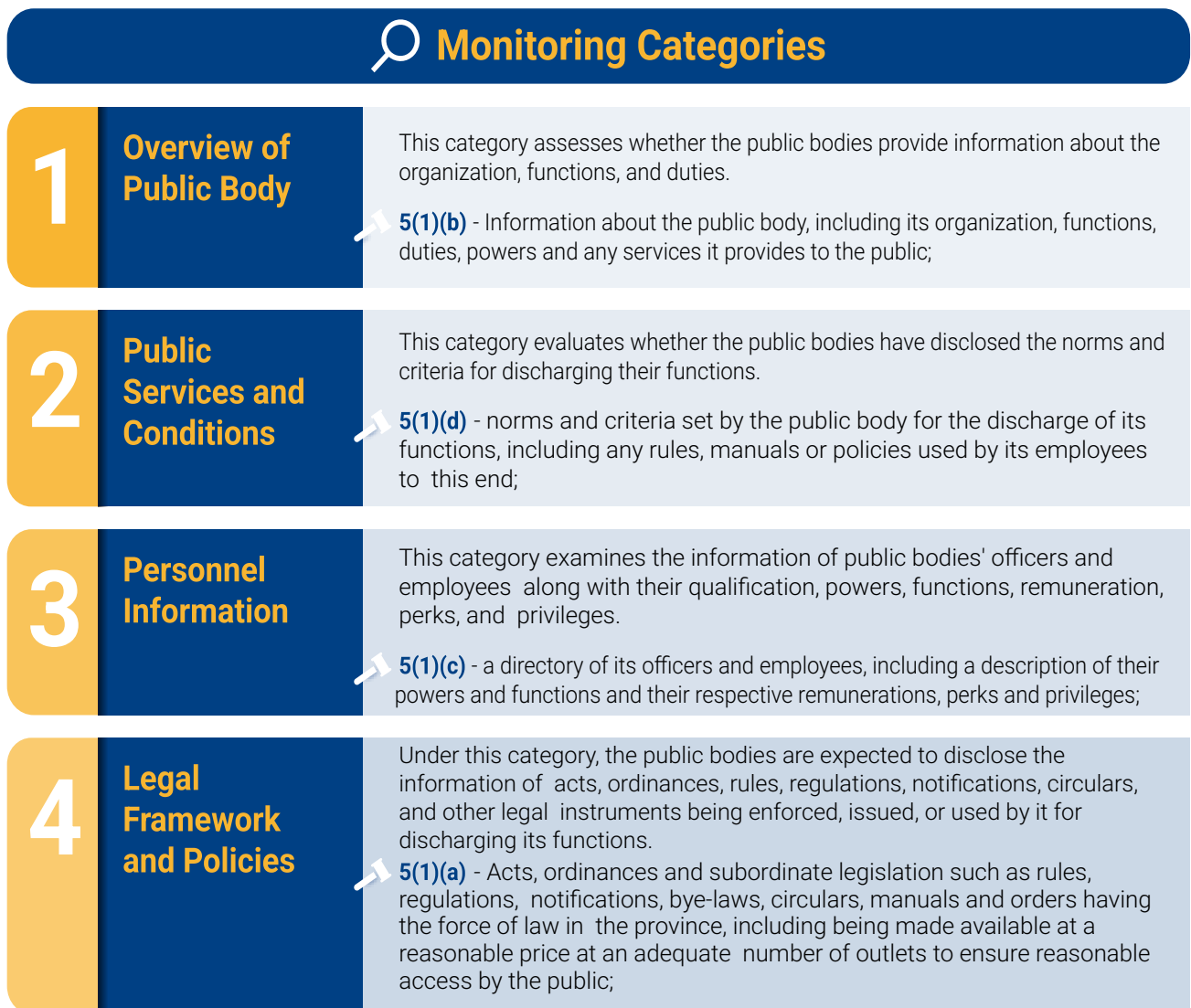
This assessment provides an evidence-based review of the extent to which government departments and attached bodies in Balochistan fulfill their statutory obligations to ensure transparency. By examining disclosures across six critical domains - organizational information, personnel details, public services, legal and policy frameworks, decision-making and financial transparency, and procedures for requesting information, this report identifies strengths, gaps, and systemic bottlenecks.

This analysis endeavors to advance a governance system in Balochistan that is more accountable, transparent, and citizen-centered. Ultimately, it aims to fortify public trust, empower citizens, and transform transparency from a mere legislative commitment into a tangible reality across the province.

# Methodology

FAFEN conducted a comprehensive assessment of 66 websites belonging to public bodies under the Balochistan Government to evaluate their compliance with the proactive disclosure requirements outlined in the BRTI Act. The assessment covered 39 Secretariat Departments, 12 Attached Departments, and 15 Autonomous Bodies. The websites were accessed and analyzed between September 30, 2025, and October 13, 2025. Below is a detailed breakdown of the compliance levels across key information categories mandated by the BRTI for proactive disclosure to the public. (These categories are further elaborated in Figure 1). The categories are derived from the disclosure requirements outlined in Section 5 of the BRTI Act, specifically covering subsections 5(1)(a) through 5(1)(i), and 5(2)(a).

Figure 1



<b>5</b>	<b>Decision-Making and Financial Transparency</b>	<p>This category covers information related to the public bodies' decision-making processes; detailed budgets, including proposed and actual expenditures; particulars of any subsidy or benefit programs, along with the amounts provided and their beneficiaries; and details of recipients of concessions, permits, licenses, or authorizations granted by the public body.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ <b>5(1)(e)</b> - a detailed budget of the public body, including proposed and actual expenditures;</li><li>➤ <b>5(1)(f)</b> - details about any subsidy or benefit programmes operated by the public body, including details about the amount or benefits provided and the beneficiaries;</li><li>➤ <b>5(1)(g)</b> - particulars of the recipients of concessions, permits, licenses or authorizations granted by the public body;</li></ul>
<b>6</b>	<b>Access to Information</b>	<p>This category assesses whether public bodies have disclosed information on the procedures for submitting information requests, including the names, designations, and contact details of Public Information Officers, as well as whether they have published annual reports outlining actions taken to implement their obligations under the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ <b>5(1)(h)</b> - the categories of information held by the public body.</li><li>➤ <b>5(2)(a)</b> - an annual report what they have done to implement their obligation under this act;</li></ul>

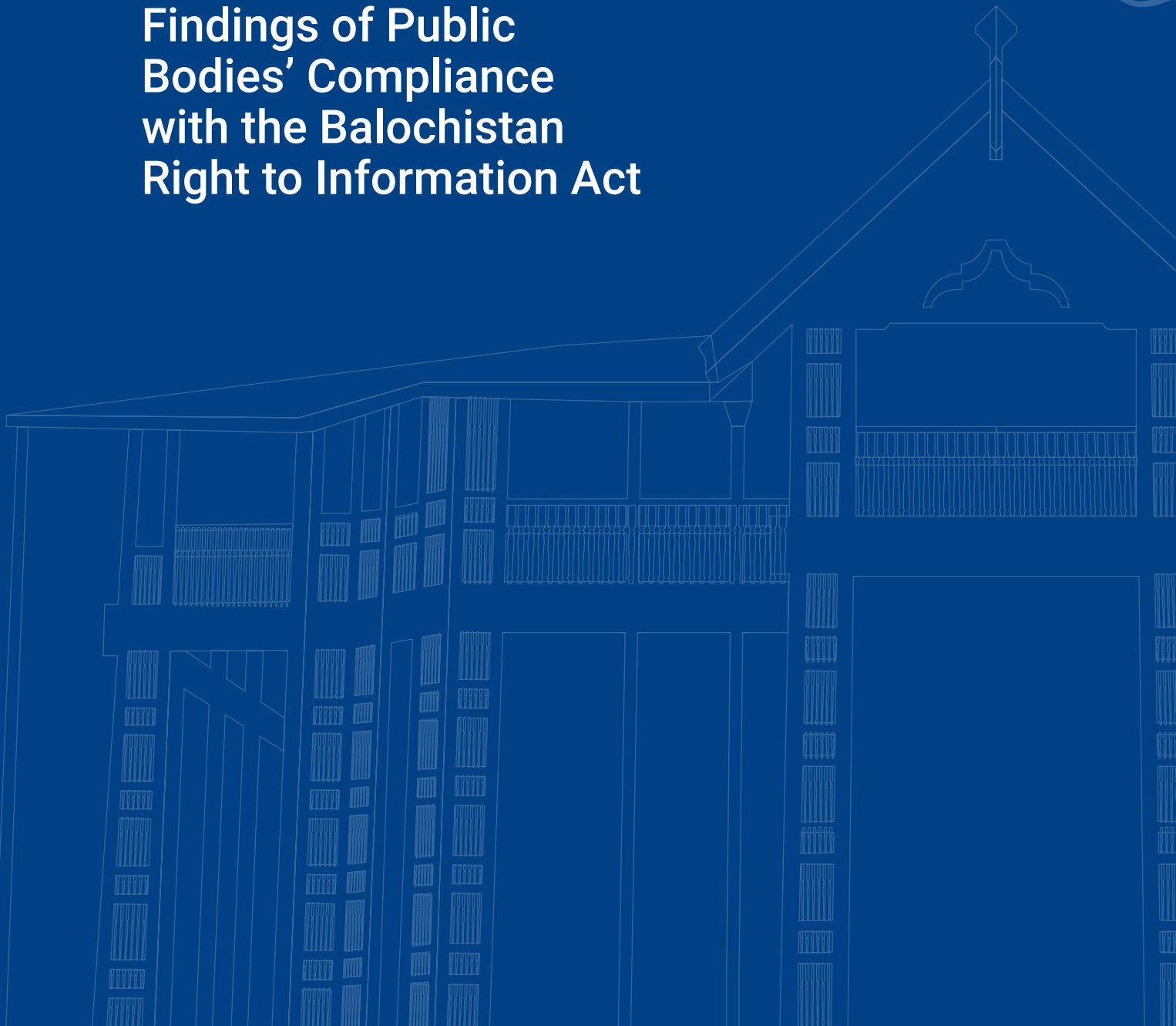
To assess the top-performing departments in terms of their compliance with the disclosure categories, based on the six information categories and 10 specific disclosure clauses outlined in the Act, each department was assessed using a standardized compliance checklist. The departments were categorized according to the number of clauses they fulfilled. For example, a department that complied with seven of the nine required disclosures was placed in the 80 percent compliance bracket. This method ensures a transparent and consistent scoring system, allowing for precise comparisons of proactive disclosure performance across the entities. For a comprehensive overview, Annex 1 provides a detailed list of the public bodies whose websites were reviewed during this assessment.



# Transparency Report

Balochistan

## Findings of Public Bodies' Compliance with the Balochistan Right to Information Act



# Findings of Public Bodies' Compliance with the Balochistan Right to Information Act



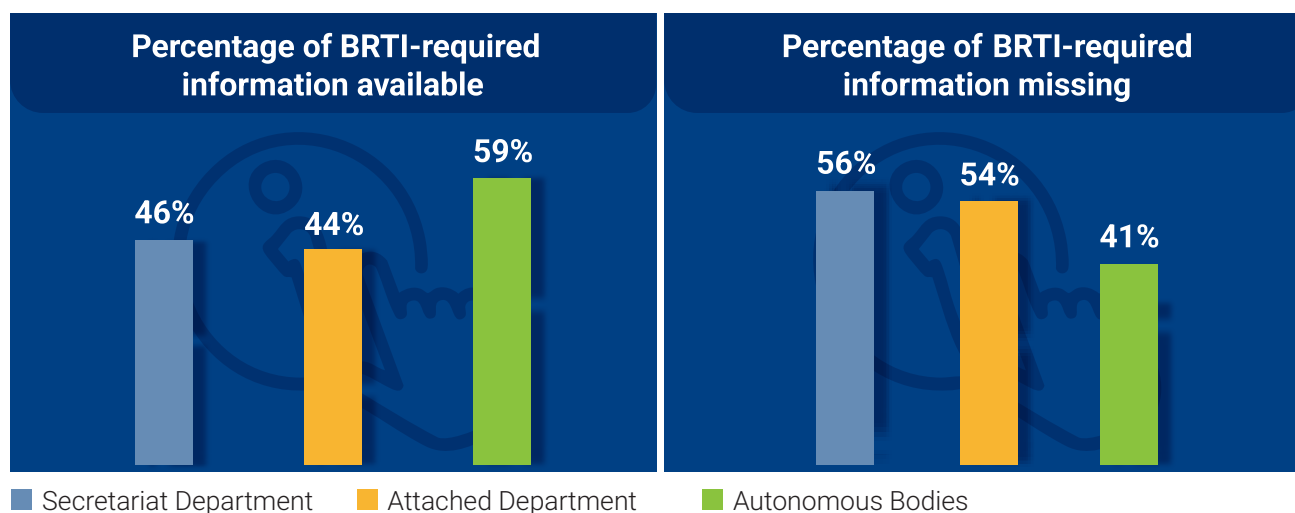
This section provides an overview of how well public bodies follow the BRTI Act. It looks at six areas of monitoring for 39 Secretariat Departments, 12 Attached Departments, and 15 Autonomous Bodies. It evaluates whether institutions provide comprehensive and up-to-date information on their organizational overview, personnel details, public services and operational norms, legal frameworks and policies, decision-making and financial matters, and procedures for accessing information. Together, these categories serve as critical indicators of transparency, accountability, and adherence to the RTI obligations.

## Overall Compliance with Proactive Disclosure of BRTI

The assessment revealed notable variations in compliance among the different types of public bodies in Balochistan.

The evaluation revealed significant information gaps across all tiers of public bodies in Balochistan. Overall, only 48 percent of the information required under the BRTI Act was made publicly available, leaving 52 percent undisclosed, a clear indication that more than half of the mandated information remains inaccessible to citizens.

Figure 2: Public Bodies' Compliance with the Provision of BRTI Act Regarding Proactive Disclosures



Among institutional categories, Autonomous Bodies performed comparatively better, with 59 percent of the required information available. Attached Departments followed with 46 percent, while Secretariat Departments trailed at 44 percent, reflecting the weakest compliance.

These findings point to a systemic transparency deficit, underscoring the need for stronger institutional commitment, proactive disclosure mechanisms, and oversight to ensure that the right to information is a consistent governance practice across all public bodies.

This subsection assesses the extent to which public institutions provide comprehensive and up-to-date information on their organizational structure, personnel, public services, operational procedures, legal frameworks, policies, decision-making processes, financial matters, and mechanisms for accessing information. It offers a detailed view of transparency and proactive disclosure practices among departments in Balochistan according to the categories prescribed by law. While the previous section presented an overall overview, this section specifically examines compliance across distinct categories.

## 1. Disclosure of Public Body’s Functions and Duties

To promote transparency, accountability, and public trust, public bodies are legally obligated to proactively disclose their particulars, functions, and responsibilities. This requirement is enshrined in Section 5(1)(b) of the BRTI Act, which mandates that information about a public body, including its organization, functions, duties, powers, and any services it provides to the public, be made readily accessible.

The following table shows the details of the websites reviewed and the status of the availability of information regarding the particulars of the public body, its functions, and duties.

**Table 1: Overview of Public Bodies (by category)**

Type of Department	Total Websites Reviewed	Disclosure of Public Bodies Functions and Duties	
		Complete or Partial Information Available	Information Not Available
Secretariat Department	39	38	1
Attached Department	12	12	0
Autonomous Bodies	15	15	0
<b>Total</b>	66	65	1
<b>Percentage</b>		<b>98%</b>	<b>2%</b>

A total of 66 official websites were reviewed for this assessment, as detailed in the table. Overall, an impressive 98 percent (65) of public bodies disclosed information on their functions, duties, and organizational structure, reflecting a strong culture of compliance with the proactive disclosure requirements. Only one public body (2 percent) failed to meet even the basic standards, indicating isolated rather than systemic lapses in compliance.

Among the Secretariat Departments, 97 percent (38) provided complete or partial information, while only three percent (1) showed no compliance. Both the Attached Departments and Autonomous Bodies demonstrated complete adherence to disclosure obligations. Collectively, these findings underscore a commendable commitment to transparency across most public institutions, although sustained monitoring and consistency are essential to ensure that this progress is maintained and strengthened over time.

<b>Secretariat Department</b>	<b>Attached Department</b>	<b>Autonomous Body</b>
<p>A self-contained administrative unit within the Secretariat responsible for conducting the business of the Provincial Government in a distinct and specified sphere, as declared or constituted under the rules of business.</p>	<p>An executive arm functioning under the administrative control of its respective Secretariat Department, responsible for implementing government policies and carrying out operational or regulatory functions within its jurisdiction.</p>	<p>A statutory or corporate entity established by law or executive order to perform specialized, regulatory, or service functions with administrative and financial autonomy, while remaining accountable to the Provincial Government.</p>

## 2. Disclosure of Personnel Information

Public bodies are required to proactively disclose personnel information, including a directory of their officers and employees, a description of their powers and functions, and their respective remuneration, perks, and privileges. The following is an analysis of the findings for the category based on the assessment of public bodies in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government.

### a) Disclosure of Information About Powers and Functions, and Respective Remuneration, Perks, and Privileges of its Officers and Employees

Public bodies are required to proactively disclose personnel information, including a directory of their officers and employees, a description of their powers and functions, and their respective remuneration, perks, and privileges. The following is an analysis of the findings for the category based on the assessment of public bodies in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government.

Personnel-related transparency is a key indicator of institutional accountability and openness in public administration. The table below presents the extent to which different categories of government departments disclose mandatory information on their personnel, highlighting the notable variations in compliance.

Table 2: Disclosure of Personnel Information

Type of Department	Complete or Partial Information Available	Information Not available
Secretariat Department	25	14
Attached Department	9	3
Autonomous Bodies	12	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>30%</b>

The assessment of personnel-related disclosures revealed uneven compliance across government institutions. Overall, 70 percent (46) of the public bodies made the required information publicly available, while 30 percent (20) did not, reflecting significant variation in transparency.

Autonomous Bodies performed comparatively better, with 80 percent (12) disclosing the required data, followed by Attached Departments at 75 percent (9), and Secretariat Departments at 64 percent (25).

Despite moderate progress, the remaining gaps highlight the need for greater consistency and stronger enforcement of disclosure standards across all institutional tiers, particularly within Secretariat Departments, where 36 percent (14) of entities' departments remain non-compliant, followed by 25 percent (3) Attached, and 20 percent (3) Autonomous Bodies. This disparity highlights the need for public bodies to improve adherence to Section 5(1)(c) of the BRTI Act.

## 3. Disclosure of Public Services and Conditions

The disclosure of norms and criteria for the discharge of functions is a critical requirement under Section 5(1)(d) of the BRTI Act. This provision requires every public body to disclose the norms and criteria governing the discharge of its functions, including the rules, manuals, and policies that guide its employees in performing their official duties. This provision ensures that citizens can understand the standards, procedures, and decision-making frameworks that shape the operation of public institutions, thereby promoting transparency, consistency, and accountability in administrative actions.

The following table shows the details of the websites reviewed and the status of the information available. It

outlines how many departments have made information available on the norms and criteria set by the public body for the discharge of their functions.

Table 3: **Disclosure of Public Services and Conditions**

Type of Department	Complete or Partial Information Available	Information Not available
Secretariat Department	23	16
Attached Department	10	2
Autonomous Bodies	15	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>27%</b>

The assessment indicates that, overall, 73 percent (48) of public bodies made the required information publicly available, while 27 percent (18) did not.

Autonomous Bodies demonstrated the highest level of compliance with all entities ensuring complete or partial disclosure of public services and conditions, followed by 83 percent (10) of the Attached Departments. Compliance by the Secretariat department remained low compared to the other public bodies, as only 59 percent (23) of entities ensured complete or partial compliance, while 41 percent (16) did not disclose the required information. These gaps indicate inconsistent disclosure practices across institutions, underscoring the need for standardized public communication to ensure that citizens have equal access to service-related information across all departments.

#### 4. Disclosure of Legal Framework and Policies

Section 5(1)(a) of the BRTI Act mandates that all provincial laws and related legal instruments, such as rules, regulations, notifications, by-laws, manuals, and orders that carry the force of law, be made easily accessible to the public. This includes ensuring that such documents are available at a reasonable price and through enough outlets so that citizens can conveniently obtain and understand the legal provisions that govern their rights and obligations. When citizens can easily obtain and understand legal documents, they are better able to exercise their rights, fulfill their obligations, and hold public institutions accountable for their actions.

The table presents an assessment of how effectively different categories of public departments disclose their legal and policy frameworks, that is, the laws, rules, regulations, bye-laws, and related instruments that guide their operations.

Table 4: **Disclosure of Legal Framework and Policies**

Type of Department	Accessibility of Acts, Rules, By-Laws, and Regulations to the Public	
	Complete or Partial Information Available	Information Not Available
Secretariat Department	28	11
Attached Department	10	2
Autonomous Bodies	15	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>20%</b>

An assessment of departmental websites reveals that, while most institutions have made considerable progress in disclosing their legal and policy frameworks, gaps in accessibility persist. Of the 66 websites reviewed, 80 percent (53) provided complete or partial access to acts, rules, bye-laws, and regulations, whereas 20 percent (13) did not provide such information.

Autonomous Bodies achieved the highest level of compliance, with all 15 entities (100%) disclosing complete or partial information on their legal framework and policies, setting a benchmark for transparency. Similarly, 83 percent (10) of the Attached Departments disclosed the required legal instruments, followed by Secretariat Departments with 72 percent (28) of entities providing complete or partial access to their acts, rules, by-laws, and regulations.

While this overall trend reflects positive movement toward open governance, the remaining gaps, specifically in Secretariat Departments, underscore the need for consistent province-wide enforcement of proactive disclosure practices to ensure equitable public access to the governing legal framework.

## 5. Disclosure of Decision-Making and Financial Information

Sections 5(1)(e)–(g) of the BRTI Act require public bodies to proactively disclose key information related to their decision-making processes and financial transparency. These provisions aim to promote openness, accountability, and public participation in governance. Specifically, they require the disclosure of the following:

- A detailed budget of the public body covering both the proposed and actual expenditures.
- Information on subsidy or benefit programs, including the amounts disbursed and details of the beneficiaries.
- Full particulars of the recipients of concessions, permits, licenses, or authorizations granted by a public body.

From the outset, the categories related to decision-making transparency appear to be comparatively limited. Unlike other provinces that place a stronger emphasis on disclosing decision-making processes, Balochistan's framework reflects a more filtered and selective approach to transparency.

The following section presents an analysis of Balochistan's public bodies' compliance with these provisions based on a review of their official websites.

### a) Disclosure of Information about the Budget of the Public Body, Including Details of All Proposed and Actual Expenditures

Disclosing information about budget details, including all proposed and actual expenditures, enhances public trust in such bodies. Section 5(1)(e) mandates the disclosure of budget details, including proposed and actual expenditures, to enhance public trust in the government.

The table below presents the extent to which different categories of public bodies publish budgetary information on their official websites.

Table 5: Disclosure of Decision-Making Processes and Public Consultation

Type of Department	Disclosure of Detailed Budget, Including Proposed and Actual Expenditures	
	Complete or Partial Information Available	Information Not available
Secretariat Department	12	27
Attached Department	0	12
Autonomous Bodies	2	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>79%</b>

The findings reveal low overall compliance, with only 21 percent (14) of the 66 public bodies publishing complete or partial budget information, while the majority, 79 percent (52), provided no information.

Among them, Secretariat Departments performed relatively better, as 31 percent (12) of 39 shared complete or partial information, while only 13 percent (2) of the Autonomous Bodies complied. Notably, none of the Attached Departments shared information on the budget.

The findings reveal significant shortcomings in the proactive disclosure of financial information. This lack of transparency restricts the public's ability to monitor government spending and underscores the pressing need for all public bodies to rigorously adhere to disclosure requirements.

### b) Disclosure Of Information About the Manner of Execution of Subsidy Programs

Section 5(1)(f) requires public bodies to disclose how subsidy programs are implemented. While this provision is conditional, the assessment findings (assuming its applicability to all public bodies) reveal that only 15 percent of public bodies (10) disclosed complete or partial information, while 85 percent (56) did not provide any details.

Table 6

Disclosure of Subsidy and Benefit Program		
Type of Department	Complete or Partial Information Available	Information Not Available
Secretariat Department	0	39
Attached Department	0	12
Autonomous Bodies	10	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>85%</b>

Among the categories assessed, Autonomous Bodies performed relatively better, with 67 percent (10) of the 15 entities providing information, while no information on the subsidy and benefit programs was shared by either the Secretariat or the Attached Departments.

### c) Disclosure of Information about Full Particulars of the Recipients of Concessions, Permits, or Authorizations Granted by the Public Body

Section 5(1)(g) mandates the disclosure of the particulars of recipients of concessions, permits, or authorizations granted by public bodies. Similar to Section 5(1)(f), this provision is conditional, but the assessment findings (assuming its applicability to all public bodies) showed that only two percent (1) of the 66 public bodies provided complete or partial information regarding the recipients of concessions, permits, licenses, and authorizations.

Table 7

Disclosure of Recipients of Concessions, Permits, Licenses, and Authorizations		
Type of Department	Complete or Partial Information Available	Information Not Available
Secretariat Department	0	39
Attached Department	1	11
Autonomous Bodies	0	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>98%</b>

Only one of the 12 attached departments shared partial or complete information on the recipients of concessions, permits, licenses, and authorizations, while none of the other departments disclosed any such information.

## 5. Disclosure of Decision-Making and Financial Information

Sections 5(1)(h) and 5(2)(a) of the BRTI Act outline the disclosure requirements for the following categories of information:

- a. Process of submitting information requests, including the name, title, and contact details of all Public Information Officers
- b. An annual report on what they have done to implement their obligations under this Act.

These provisions are essential for ensuring that citizens understand the proper channels for making requests. Likewise, the requirement for public bodies to publish annual reports on their RTI implementation strengthens institutional accountability. Together, these measures enhance transparency, reinforce compliance, and promote meaningful public access to government information.

Below is a detailed analysis of compliance with these requirements based on an assessment of public bodies' websites.

### a) Disclosure of Procedure for Making Information Requests and Contact Details of Public Information Officers

Section 5(1)(h) of the BRTI requires public bodies to disclose a clear description of how information requests can be submitted. This includes providing the name, designation, and contact details of all Public Information Officers (PIOs) responsible for handling such requests.

This provision ensures that citizens know whom to contact, how to submit requests, and the procedures to follow to access information held by the public body. By making this information publicly available, the law promotes transparency, accountability, and ease of access, enabling citizens to exercise their right to information without confusion or delays.

Table 8

Procedure for Submitting Information Requests & Public Information Officers' Contact Details		
Type of Department	Complete or Partial Information Available	Information Not Available
Secretariat Department	4	35
Attached Department	0	12
Autonomous Bodies	0	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>94%</b>

Only six percent (4) of public bodies disclosed the procedure for submitting information requests or provided contact details of their PIOs, an alarming gap in the very foundation of citizens' right to information. Among the 66 assessed entities, only four Secretariat Departments shared even partial details, while none of the Attached Departments or Autonomous Bodies offered any guidance whatsoever. With 94 percent (62) withholding this core procedural information, citizens are left without a clear pathway to exercise their legal rights, underscoring a critical and systemic failure in implementing the most basic provisions of the BRTI Act.

### a) Disclosure of Annual Report on Implementation of BRTI Obligations

Section 5(2)(a) also obligates public bodies to publish an annual report detailing the measures they have taken to fulfill their responsibilities under the Act. By mandating annual disclosure of compliance efforts, the law establishes a systematic mechanism for oversight, encourages continuous institutional improvement, and ensures that public bodies remain accountable for upholding citizens' right to information.

Table 9

Type of Department	Annual Disclosure of Compliance Efforts	
	Complete or Partial Information Available	Information Not Available
Secretariat Department	4	35
Attached Department	1	11
Autonomous Bodies	5	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>85%</b>

Only 15 percent (10) of public bodies disclosed their annual reports outlining compliance efforts under the RTI Act, highlighting a significant transparency gap. Of the 66 assessed entities, only 10 percent (4) of the Secretariat Departments, eight percent (1) of the Attached Department, and 33 percent (5) of the Autonomous Bodies shared complete or partial information. With 85 percent (56) of institutions providing no disclosure at all, the absence of annual reporting severely undermines the law's built-in accountability mechanisms. This shortfall not only weakens public oversight but also indicates a limited institutional commitment to proactively uphold citizens' right to information.

## ■ Top Performing Departments

A closer look at the best-performing institutions across the Secretariat, Attached Departments, and Autonomous Bodies helps reveal the distribution of compliance in Balochistan's governance landscape. This breakdown not only identifies leaders but also exposes areas where transparency practices require strengthening.

While looking at the top performing bodies among the Secretariat Departments, the Agriculture and Cooperatives, Information, Planning and Development, and Urban Planning and Development Departments lead with 70 percent compliance. Meanwhile, the Fisheries and Coastal Development, Forest and Wildlife, Health, Livestock and Dairy Development, Local Government and Rural Development, Provincial Assembly of Balochistan, and Science and Information Technology Departments reported 60 percent compliance, indicating steady but improvable adherence to BRTI standards.

Among the **Attached Departments**, both the Gwadar Development Authority and the Provincial Disaster Management Authority recorded 60 percent compliance, showing moderate effort toward proactive disclosure but signaling room for enhanced transparency mechanisms.

Performance is strongest among Autonomous Bodies. The Balochistan Education and Endowment Fund and the University of Turbat emerged as top performers, with 80 percent of institutions in their category meeting proactive disclosure requirements. The Balochistan University of Information Technology, Engineering and Management Sciences, the University of Gwadar, and the University of Balochistan follow closely at 70 percent compliance, while the Balochistan University of Engineering & Technology, Khuzdar, Lasbela University of Agriculture, Water and Marine Sciences, and Mir Chakar Khan Rind University maintain 60 percent compliance.

Overall, the findings reveal that while some institutions, particularly those in the autonomous category, are setting benchmarks in openness, most public bodies hover around the 60 percent compliance mark. Strengthening proactive disclosure practices across all public bodies is critical to improving accessibility, accountability, and public trust in Balochistan's governance systems.

Table 10

Public Bodies Compliant with BRTI Requirements for Proactive Disclosure of Information		
Type of Department	Name of Department	Information Proactively Available to the Public
Secretariat Department	Agriculture and Cooperatives	70%
	Department Information Department	
	Planning and Development Department	
	Urban Planning and Development Department	
	Fisheries and Coastal Development Department	
	Forest and Wildlife Department	60%
	Health Department	
	Livestock and Dairy Development Department	
	Local Government and Rural Development	
	Department Provincial Assembly of Balochistan	
	Science and Information Technology Department	
Attached Department	Gwadar Development Authority	60%
	Provincial Disaster Management Authority	
Autonomous Bodies	Balochistan Education and Endowment Fund	80%
	University of Turbat	
	Balochistan University of Information Technology, Engineering and Management Sciences	70%
	The University of Gwadar	
	University of Balochistan	
	Balochistan University of Engineering & Technology, Khuzdar	60%
	Lasbela University of Agriculture, Water and Marine Sciences Mir	
Chakar Khan Rind University		

Although the top-performing departments present an encouraging picture of progress in transparency, several others continue to lag in proactive disclosure. Within the Secretariat Departments, 15 recorded compliance levels between 40 and 50 percent, while 13 others fell considerably lower, disclosing only 10 to 30 percent of the required information. Among the Attached Departments, eight achieved moderate compliance within the 40–50 percent range, whereas two remained at the lower end with just 10–30 percent disclosure. Similarly, seven Autonomous Bodies reflected only mid-range compliance of 40–50 percent. The prevailing trend indicates that a significant number of public bodies remain below the established transparency standards, highlighting the necessity for enhanced institutional frameworks and more consistent enforcement of proactive disclosure requirements.

# Conclusion

---



Overall, while the BRTI Act provides a strong transparency framework, actual compliance across Balochistan's public bodies remains inconsistent. From the outset, the categories related to decision-making transparency appear to be comparatively limited. Unlike other provinces that place stronger emphasis on disclosing decision-making processes, Balochistan's framework reflects a more filtered and selective approach.

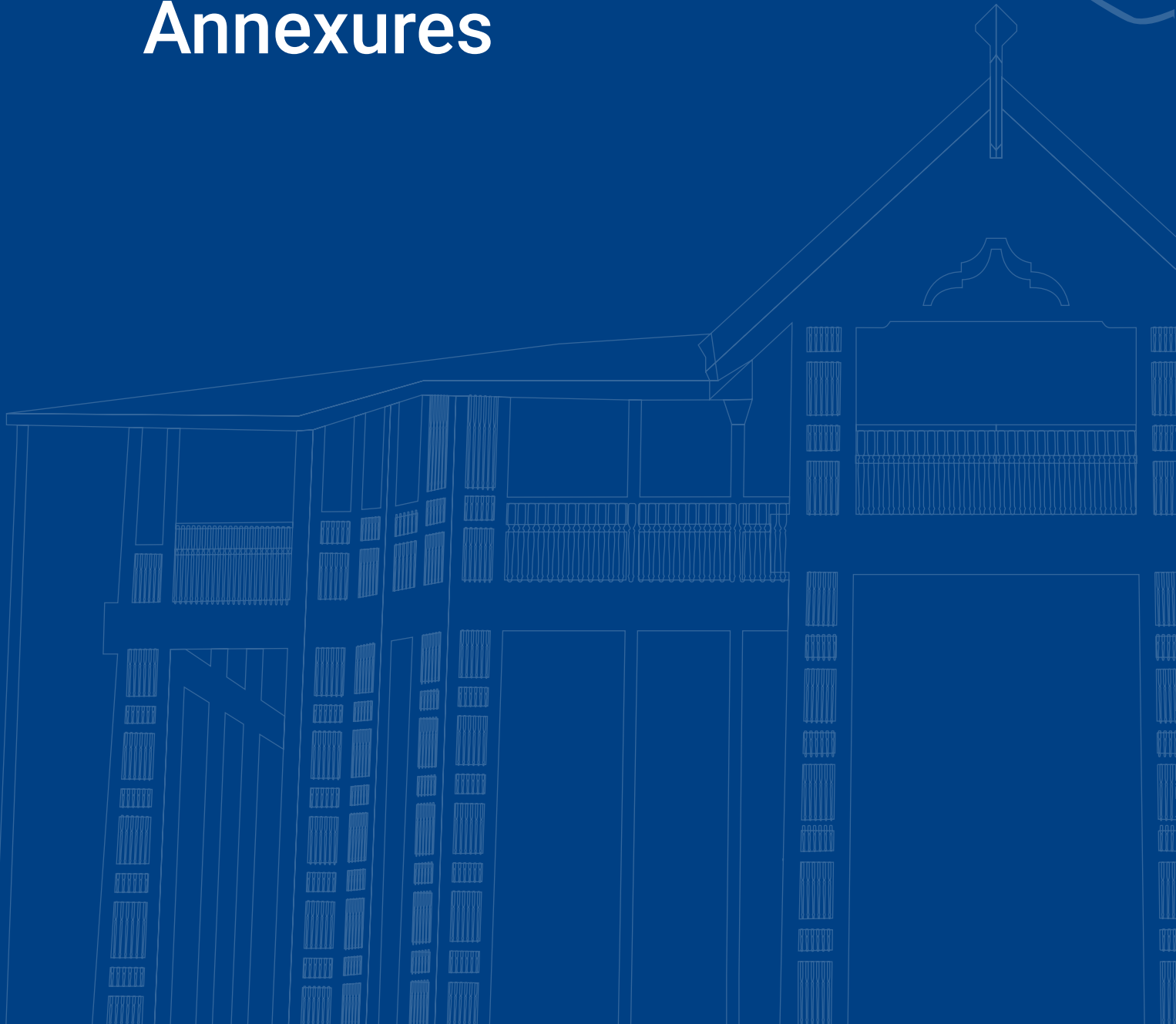
Provincial disclosure averages 48 percent, higher than the federal level but below other provinces, with Autonomous Bodies performing best (59%), followed by Attached Departments (46%) and Secretariat Departments (44%). A few institutions reached 70–80 percent compliance, yet many still fell within the 10–50 percent range, revealing wide performance disparities. Benchmark-level analysis shows strong disclosure of basic organizational information but persistently weak transparency in budgeting, concessions, PIO contact details, and annual compliance reports. These gaps demonstrate that proactive transparency has not yet been thoroughly institutionalized. Strengthening standardized disclosure systems and enforcing the consistent publication of key administrative and financial information will be essential for realizing the law's intended accountability and public-access objectives.



# Transparency Report

Balochistan

## Annexures



## Annex 1: List of Public Bodies and Their Websites Assessed

#	Name of Department	Website
<b>Secretariat Departments</b>		
1	Agriculture and Cooperatives Department	<a href="https://agriculture.kp.gov.pk/">https://agriculture.kp.gov.pk/</a>
2	Board of Revenue	<a href="https://ahrma.kp.gov.pk/">https://ahrma.kp.gov.pk/</a>
3	Chief Minister's Inspection Team	<a href="http://cmkp.gov.pk/">http://cmkp.gov.pk/</a>
4	Chief Minister's Secretariat	<a href="https://kp.gov.pk/">https://kp.gov.pk/</a>
5	Colleges, Higher and Technical Education Department	<a href="https://few.kp.gov.pk/">https://few.kp.gov.pk/</a>
6	Communication, Works, Physical Planning, and Housing Department	<a href="https://www.cwd.gkp.pk/">https://www.cwd.gkp.pk/</a>
7	Culture, Tourism and Archives Department	<a href="https://kpese.gov.pk/">https://kpese.gov.pk/</a>
8	Energy Department	<a href="https://ep.kp.gov.pk/">https://ep.kp.gov.pk/</a>
9	Excise, Taxation, and Anti-Narcotics Department	<a href="https://estab-admin.gkp.pk/">https://estab-admin.gkp.pk/</a>
10	Finance Department	<a href="https://www.kpexcise.gov.pk/">https://www.kpexcise.gov.pk/</a>
11	Fisheries and Coastal Development Department	<a href="https://www.finance.gkp.pk/">https://www.finance.gkp.pk/</a>
12	Food Department	<a href="https://food.kp.gov.pk/">https://food.kp.gov.pk/</a>
13	Forest and Wildlife Department	<a href="https://governor.kp.gov.pk/">https://governor.kp.gov.pk/</a>
14	Health Department	<a href="https://www.healthkp.gov.pk/">https://www.healthkp.gov.pk/</a>
15	Home Department	<a href="https://hed.gkp.pk/">https://hed.gkp.pk/</a>
16	Industries and Commerce Department	<a href="https://hd.kp.gov.pk/">https://hd.kp.gov.pk/</a>
17	Information Department	<a href="https://housing.kp.gov.pk/">https://housing.kp.gov.pk/</a>
18	Inter Provincial Coordination Department	<a href="https://industries.kp.gov.pk/">https://industries.kp.gov.pk/</a>
19	Irrigation Department	<a href="https://ipc.kp.gov.pk/">https://ipc.kp.gov.pk/</a>
20	Labour and Manpower Department	<a href="https://www.irrigation.gkp.pk/">https://www.irrigation.gkp.pk/</a>
21	Law and Parliamentary Affairs Department	<a href="https://www.kpitb.gov.pk/">https://www.kpitb.gov.pk/</a>
22	Livestock and Dairy Development Department	<a href="https://www.pakp.gov.pk/">https://www.pakp.gov.pk/</a>
23	Local Government and Rural Development Department	<a href="https://labour.kp.gov.pk/">https://labour.kp.gov.pk/</a>
24	Mines and Minerals Development Department	<a href="https://law.kp.gov.pk/">https://law.kp.gov.pk/</a>
25	Minorities Affairs Department	<a href="https://lfc.kp.gov.pk/">https://lfc.kp.gov.pk/</a>
26	Planning and Development Department	<a href="https://www.lgkp.gov.pk/">https://www.lgkp.gov.pk/</a>
27	Population Welfare Department	<a href="https://kpm minerals.kp.gov.pk/">https://kpm minerals.kp.gov.pk/</a>
28	Printing and Stationery Department	<a href="https://pndkp.gov.pk/">https://pndkp.gov.pk/</a>
29	Prosecution Department	<a href="https://pwdkp.gov.pk/">https://pwdkp.gov.pk/</a>
30	Provincial Assembly of Balochistan	<a href="https://www.phedkp.gov.pk/">https://www.phedkp.gov.pk/</a>
31	Public Health Engineering Department	<a href="https://reliefdepartment.kp.gov.pk/">https://reliefdepartment.kp.gov.pk/</a>
32	Religious Affairs Department	<a href="https://revenue.kp.gov.pk/">https://revenue.kp.gov.pk/</a>
33	School Education Department	<a href="https://stit.kp.gov.pk/">https://stit.kp.gov.pk/</a>
34	Science and Information Technology Department	<a href="https://www.sportsandyouth.kp.gov.pk/">https://www.sportsandyouth.kp.gov.pk/</a>
35	Services and General Administration Department	<a href="https://transport.kp.gov.pk/">https://transport.kp.gov.pk/</a>

## Annex 1: Attached Department

#	Name of Department	Website
36	Social Welfare Department	<a href="https://swkpk.gov.pk/">https://swkpk.gov.pk/</a>
37	Sports and Youth Affairs Department	<a href="https://sports.balochistan.gov.pk/">https://sports.balochistan.gov.pk/</a>
38	Urban Planning and Development Department	<a href="https://upnd.balochistan.gov.pk/">https://upnd.balochistan.gov.pk/</a>
39	Women's Development Department	<a href="https://wdd.balochistan.gov.pk/">https://wdd.balochistan.gov.pk/</a>

## Attached Departments

40	Anti-Corruption Establishment Balochistan	<a href="https://aceb.gob.pk/">https://aceb.gob.pk/</a>
41	Balochistan Food Authority	<a href="https://bfa.gob.pk/">https://bfa.gob.pk/</a>
42	Balochistan Public Private Partnership Authority	<a href="https://bpppa.gob.pk/">https://bpppa.gob.pk/</a>
43	Balochistan Public Service Commission	<a href="https://www.bpsc.gob.pk/BPSC/home">https://www.bpsc.gob.pk/BPSC/home</a>
44	Balochistan Revenue Authority	<a href="https://bra.gob.pk///">https://bra.gob.pk///</a>
45	Balochistan Technical Education & Vocational Training Authority	<a href="http://btevtta.gob.pk">btevtta.gob.pk</a>
46	Environment Department	<a href="https://environment.balochistan.gov.pk/">https://environment.balochistan.gov.pk/</a>
47	Governor's Secretariat	<a href="https://governorbalochistan.gov.pk/">https://governorbalochistan.gov.pk/</a>
48	Gwadar Development Authority	<a href="https://gda.gov.pk/">https://gda.gov.pk/</a>
49	High Court of Balochistan	<a href="https://bhc.gov.pk//">https://bhc.gov.pk//</a>
50	Provincial Disaster Management Authority	<a href="https://www.pdma.gob.pk/">https://www.pdma.gob.pk/</a>
51	Quetta Development Authority	<a href="https://qda.gob.pk/">https://qda.gob.pk/</a>

## Autonomous Bodies

52	Al-Hamd Islamic University	<a href="https://www.qta.aiu.edu.pk/">https://www.qta.aiu.edu.pk/</a>
53	Balochistan Education and Endowment Fund	<a href="https://beef.org.pk/">https://beef.org.pk/</a>
54	Balochistan University of Engineering & Technology, Khuzdar	<a href="https://www.buetk.edu.pk/">https://www.buetk.edu.pk/</a>
55	Balochistan University of Information Technology, Engineering and Management Sciences	<a href="https://www.buitms.edu.pk///">https://www.buitms.edu.pk///</a>
56	Bolan Medical College Quetta	<a href="https://bmc.edu.pk/">https://bmc.edu.pk/</a>
57	Bolan University of Medical and Health Sciences, Quetta	<a href="https://www.bumhs.edu.pk/">https://www.bumhs.edu.pk/</a>
58	Command and Staff College Quetta	<a href="https://cscquetta.gov.pk/">https://cscquetta.gov.pk/</a>
59	Lasbela University of Agriculture, Water and Marine Sciences	<a href="https://luawms.edu.pk/">https://luawms.edu.pk/</a>
60	Mir Chakar Khan Rind University	<a href="https://mckru.edu.pk/">https://mckru.edu.pk/</a>
61	Sardar Bahadur Khan Women's University	<a href="https://www.sbkwu.edu.pk/">https://www.sbkwu.edu.pk/</a>
62	The University of Gwadar	<a href="https://www.ug.edu.pk/">https://www.ug.edu.pk/</a>
63	University of Balochistan	<a href="https://www.uob.edu.pk/">https://www.uob.edu.pk/</a>
64	University of Loralai	<a href="https://uoli.edu.pk/">https://uoli.edu.pk/</a>
65	University of Makran, Panjgur	<a href="https://uomp.edu.pk/">https://uomp.edu.pk/</a>
66	University of Turbat	<a href="https://uot.edu.pk/">https://uot.edu.pk/</a>

## Annex 2: RTI Requirements and Compliance Status

Compliance Codes	
5(1)(a)	Acts, ordinances, and subordinate legislation such as rules, regulations, notifications, bye-laws, circulars, manuals, and orders having the force of law in the province, including being made available at a reasonable price at an adequate number of outlets to ensure reasonable access by the public;
5(1)(b)	Information about the public body, including its organization, functions, duties, powers, and any services it provides to the public
5(1)(c)	a directory of its officers and employees, including a description of their powers and functions and their respective remunerations, perks, and privileges;
5(1)(d)	norms and criteria set by the public body for the discharge of its functions, including any rules, manuals, or policies used by its employees to this end;
5(1)(e)	a detailed budget of the public body, including proposed and actual expenditures;
5(1)(f)	details about any subsidy or benefit programmes operated by the public body, including details about the amount or benefits provided and the beneficiaries;
5(1)(g)	particulars of the recipients of concessions, permits, licences, or authorizations granted by the public body;
5(1)(h)	a description of the manner in which requests for information may be made to the public body, including the name, title, and contact details of all Public Information Officers and
5(1)(i)	such other information that the government may notify in the official Gazette
5(2)(a)	An annual report on what they have done to implement their obligations under this Act;

#	Name of the Department	Status by Compliance Parameters (Yes ✓ - No ✗)								
		5(1)(a)	5(1)(b)	5(1)(c)	5(1)(d)	5(1)(e)	5(1)(f)	5(1)(g)	5(1)(h)	5(2)(a)

### Secretariat Department

1	Agriculture and Cooperatives Department	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗
2	Board of Revenue	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
3	Chief Minister's Inspection Team	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
4	Chief Minister's Secretariat	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
5	Colleges, Higher and Technical Education Department	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
6	Communication, Works, Physical Planning, and Housing Department	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
7	Culture, Tourism and Archives Department	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
8	Energy Department	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
9	Excise, Taxation, and Anti-Narcotics Department	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
10	Finance Department	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
11	Fisheries and Coastal Development Department	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
12	Food Department	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
13	Forest and Wildlife Department	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
14	Health Department	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
15	Home Department	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
16	Industries and Commerce Department	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

## Annex 2: RTI Requirements and Compliance Status

#	Name of the Department	Status by Compliance Parameters (Yes ✓ - No ✗)								
		5(1)(a)	5(1)(b)	5(1)(c)	5(1)(d)	5(1)(e)	5(1)(f)	5(1)(g)	5(1)(h)	5(2)(a)
17	Information Department	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗
18	Inter Provincial Coordination Department	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
19	Irrigation Department	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
20	Labour and Manpower Department	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
21	Law and Parliamentary Affairs Department	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
22	Livestock and Dairy Development Department	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
23	Local Government and Rural Development Department	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
24	Mines and Minerals Development Department	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
25	Minorities Affairs Department	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
26	Planning and Development Department	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗
27	Population Welfare Department	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
28	Printing and Stationery Department	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
29	Prosecution Department	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
30	Provincial Assembly of Balochistan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
31	Public Health Engineering Department	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
32	Religious Affairs Department	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
33	School Education Department	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
34	Science and Information Technology Department	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
35	Services and General Administration Department	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
36	Social Welfare Department	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
37	Sports and Youth Affairs Department	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
38	Urban Planning and Development Department	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗
39	Women Development Department	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

### Attached department

40	Anti-Corruption Establishment Balochistan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
41	Balochistan Food Authority	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
42	Balochistan Public Private Partnership Authority	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
43	Balochistan Public Service Commission	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
44	Balochistan Revenue Authority	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

## Annex 2: RTI Requirements and Compliance Status

#	Name of the Department	Status by Compliance Parameters (Yes ✓ - No ✗)								
		5(1)(a)	5(1)(b)	5(1)(c)	5(1)(d)	5(1)(e)	5(1)(f)	5(1)(g)	5(1)(h)	5(2)(a)
45	Balochistan Technical Education & Vocational Training Authority	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
46	Environment Department	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
47	Governor's Secretariat	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
48	Gwadar Development Authority	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
49	High Court of Balochistan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
50	Provincial Disaster Management Authority	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
51	Quetta Development Authority	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

### Autonomous Bodies

52	Al-Hamd Islamic University	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
53	Balochistan Education and Endowment Fund	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
54	Balochistan University of Engineering & Technology, Khuzdar	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
55	Balochistan University of Information Technology, Engineering and Management Sciences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓
56	Bolan Medical College Quetta	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
57	Bolan University of Medical and Health Sciences, Quetta	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
58	Command and Staff College Quetta	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
59	Lasbela University of Agriculture, Water and Marine Sciences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
60	Mir Chakar Khan Rind University	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
61	Sardar Bahadur Khan Women's University	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
62	The University of Gwadar	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓
63	University of Balochistan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓
64	University of Loralai	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
65	University of Makran, Panjgur	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
66	University of Turbat	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓



[www.fafen.org](http://www.fafen.org)

 [@\\_fafen](https://twitter.com/_fafen)  [/fafen.org](https://www.facebook.com/fafen.org)  [/@fafendigital](https://www.youtube.com/@fafendigital)  [fafen.official](https://www.instagram.com/fafen.official)