

Draft Electoral Roll 2007: Flawed but Fixable

A study based on a nationwide survey to verify the accuracy and completeness
of the 2007 computerized draft electoral roll

Title: Draft Electoral Roll 2007: Flawed but Fixable

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Executive Summary

The Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN), a coalition of thirty leading Pakistani civil society organizations, was established in 2006 to observe the election process, educate voters, and advocate for electoral and democratic reform. From June 13 to July 18, 2007, FAFEN conducted a statistically valid audit of the 2007 draft electoral roll and found that this list, although incomplete, is generally accurate - that is, the names it does contain are listed correctly.

FAFEN conducted a List-to-People and People-to-List audit in electoral areas covered by 506 randomly selected Display Centres throughout the country - a methodology that has been tried and tested in many countries of the world. These Display Centres were selected in 500 randomly chosen union councils according to proportion of population of each province.

In addition, FAFEN observed the quality of processes implemented by Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) Display Centre Information Officers (DCIOs) in order to analyze their fairness, neutrality, and transparency, based on the ECP's Manual of Instruction. This observation was conducted at about 21,000 Display Centres. Additionally, more than 3,000 DCIOs and 25,400 people visiting the Display Centres were interviewed to gauge their perceptions about the processes inside the centres. FAFEN also studied the activities of political parties and civil society organizations during the Display Period to analyze their level of interest in the process at more than 5,500 locations of the four provinces.

A total of 754 FAFEN static and mobile observers, duly trained for their multi-faceted tasks, were employed to carry out this research. The key findings of FAFEN's audit and observation during the Display Period for the 2007 draft electoral roll are as follows:

Accuracy and Completeness of the 2007 Draft Electoral Roll

A Quarter of Households are Not Registered

Almost 27 percent of households in the electoral areas covered were found to be not registered in the draft electoral roll. The highest number of unregistered households was found in NWFP at 45.53 percent. This was followed by Balochistan, with 41.22 percent; Islamabad at 37.5 percent; Punjab with 23.36 percent, and Sindh at 16.73 percent. The data extrapolation leads to an alarmingly high number of unregistered households in the country - around 5.3 million, basing on the national figure of a total of 19,849,770 households given by the ECP.

More Women than Men are Unregistered

The number of women not registered on the draft electoral rolls is much higher than the number of unregistered men throughout the country. However, there remain a high number of people who have not been registered on the electoral rolls, irrespective of their sex. The highest number of unregistered women was found in NWFP, at almost 50%. This percentage was followed by Sindh, Punjab, and Islamabad. These women might not have been registered due to social obstacles to women's political participation and the fact that many women lack CNICs.

Registered Household have Unregistered Members

Unregistered people, both males and females, are scattered all over the country and are part of households that have some members registered on the electoral roll. The finding was established by both List-to-People and People-to-List audits. Out of a total of 7,094 house-

holds checked during the List-to-People audit, only 3,875 (54.62 percent) of households were found to have the exact number of males as were on the list, while 2,847 (40.13 percent) of households had the exact number of females as were on the list.

The 2007 Electoral Roll is Largely Free of Entry-Level Errors

The two audits took into account the issue of the accuracy of the 2007 draft electoral roll with regard to the entries of names, addresses, and CNIC numbers of voters. The audit establishes that this new roll is largely free of the entry-level errors. More than 97 percent of respondents whose details were cross-checked were found to be accurate. The List-to-People and the People-to-List audit generated similar data regarding the accuracy of the electoral roll.

Procedural Weaknesses During the Display Period

DCIOs were Inadequately Prepared

Among more than 3,000 DCIOs interviewed by FAFEN observers, about 29.8 percent reported that they received no training at all, and an additional 7.2 percent (for a total of 36 percent) said they were "not satisfied" with the training they received.

As many as 88 percent of DCIOs mistakenly believed that it was "necessary" for citizens to bring their CNIC/NIC cards to the Display Center in order to register to vote. Many eligible voters who could not provide their NIC/CNIC card were turned away from Display Centres by the DCIOs. In addition, 86.5 percent of DCIOs believed wrongly that a judicial Revising Authority (RA) would "hold a hearing for every person who files a form to add their name to the electoral roll". Citizens were informed by DCIOs that they must attend a hearing in another location at a later date, an additional step that deterred many people from completing the voter registration process.

Only 0.4 percent of DCIOs were female and there were no separate areas at any of the Display Centres for female eligible voters to receive assistance in order to fill out the necessary ECP form to add their names to the electoral roll.

Procedural Inadequacies Hampered Display Process

Out of almost 21,000 Display Centres observed, 442 Centres (2.10 percent) were not at neutral places, but in locations whose owners had an affiliation with a political party or group. Moreover, 1,240 Display Centres were not visible and accessible to public. As many as 4,755 Display Centres (22.65 percent) were not clearly marked outside by an ECP banner or other indication showing the direction or place of the Display Centre. More than 15,200 Display Centres (72.42 percent) banners were not inscribed with the daily working hours of the Display Period, as required by the ECP rules. A majority of the Display Centre banners did not mention the names of electoral areas they covered, which was essential for people to know if they were going to the right place for checking their names on the list.

The ECP voter instruction posters were not found affixed in 7,368 Display Centres (35.1 percent) observed, and at 3,650 Display Centres (17.39 percent) the DCIOs were absent. Almost 5,200 Display Centres observed (24.76 percent) were set-up on or after the Display Period had begun, and most Display Centres only worked an average of three to four hours a day. At 2,497 Display Centres (11.89 percent), DCIOs said they did not receive any Manual of Instruction, and 2,950 Display Centres (14.05 percent) faced a shortage of ECP Forms IV, V and VI during the Display Period. The required three Log Books to record details of each form filled were missing at 2,793 Display Centres (13.30 percent). About 10,420 Display Centres (49.64 percent) lacked any security arrangements.

Low Participation During the Display Period

Few Voters Verified Their Registration

An average of 4.33 voters per day filled out Form IV for inclusion of their name on the new, computerized, draft electoral roll in each Display Centre. Drawing from this data, a total of only about 3.54 million new voters could have been added to the voters' list from all 45,000 Centres. Less than 10 percent of people who visited the Display Centres were women.

Political Parties were not Active Enough

Some political parties were active during the Display Period, assisting voters to go to Display Centres and fill out forms, for example. However, most parties did not participate extensively in either mobilizing voters to visit the Centres during the Display Period or facilitating them in checking whether their names were on the list. Out of 5,558 locations in the country, observers reported 985 locations where one or more political parties were working with voters. PPP and PML-Q appeared most active in facilitating voters.

Civil Society was Active, but had Limited Outreach

Civil society organizations were active in almost a similar number of locations as the political parties. These organizations mobilized people through corner meetings, door-to-door campaigns, and information materials about the importance of Display Period. Most of these organizations also provided facilitation to people at the Display Centres, assisted people in filling out forms, guided them to the right Display Centres and helped mediate disputes between DCIOs and people at the Display Centres.

Supreme Court Case and ECP Plan for Augmenting the 2007 Electoral Roll

Based on its technical audit of the 2007 draft electoral roll, the election laws of Pakistan, and analysis of ongoing electoral preparations, FAFEN expresses concern about the ECP's plan for implementation of instructions by the Supreme Court of Pakistan on August 16, 2007, regarding the new voters' list of 2007. The Court has given the ECP only 30 days to address concerns raised in a petition filed by Pakistan Peoples Party's Chairperson Benazir Bhutto. FAFEN notes that the ECP plan, explained in a press release on August 17, will increase the number of voters registered to vote, but may erode the quality of Pakistan's new electoral roll, for which almost a billion rupees have already been spent.

Under the proposed plan, the ECP will reconcile the new 2007 draft voters' list with the old 2002 list. However, FAFEN is concerned about the authenticity of the 2002 electoral roll and believes that the ECP's planned procedures to reconcile it with the 2007 list may undermine the 2007 lists' integrity.

Recommendations

FAFEN, which was a party to the Supreme Court case and filed a legal brief to the Court, fully supports the objective of enrolling all eligible voters and, based on the findings of its audit of the 2007 draft electoral roll, recommends:

1. The ECP should ensure that the accuracy of the 2007 voters' list is maintained. Additional names on the 2002 list should only be added to the 2007 list if they can be verified.
2. Special attention should be given to increasing the registration of eligible women voters nationwide.
3. NADRA should produce and distribute as many CNICs as possible between now and the election day free of charge, and all of those individuals should be automatically enrolled or at least asked if they want to be added to the electoral roll.
4. NADRA should cooperate with ECP and neutral volunteers to distribute the CNICs in a timely manner so that registered voters can vote on election day.

In addition, FAFEN believes that ECP and NADRA should reconcile their databases so that all individuals currently holding CNICs in areas where elections will be held (not Kashmir and Northern Areas) are automatically added to the 2007 electoral roll.

The Chief Election Commissioner in 2006 ordered the preparation of "authentic and error-free" electoral rolls, using the power vested in him by Article 19 of the Electoral Rolls Act 1974 because he determined, according to the law, that there was "gross error or irregularity" in the previous voters' list. FAFEN's audit of the new electoral roll demonstrates that the resulting new electoral roll is accurate, and FAFEN believes that this improvement should not be compromised by adding unverified names from the 2002 list.

Additional recommendations based on FAFEN's observations during the Display Period include:

- ECP must ensure that officials appointed for election duties are adequately trained in order to reduce the chances of election day irregularities.
- ECP must increase the remuneration of voters' registration officials as well as election day polling staff to a level that it becomes an incentive, rather than a burden, for them.
- ECP must improve its coordination with its district offices as well as improve its operational planning in order to ensure timely flow of instructions and materials through the various tiers of the election administration.
- ECP must avoid using school/college teachers during the school year for election-related duties so that the educational process is not disrupted.
- ECP must engage women in future enumeration and all other election processes in order to ensure maximum participation of women voters and candidates.
- Political parties should work closely with voters to ensure that the electoral roll finalized by the ECP in accordance with the Supreme Court decision is correct and free of errors.

1. Background

Pakistan is preparing for general elections as the expiry of the five-year term of the National Assembly on November 15, 2007, draws closer. Under the 1973 Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, a general election to the National Assembly shall be held within a period of sixty days immediately following the day on which the term of the assembly is due to expire. However, the election shall be held within 90 days in case the National Assembly is dissolved by the President in his discretion prior to the expiry of its term.

One crucial step towards the general election was the preparation of the new electoral roll, which, for the first time, have been computerised by the ECP with bilateral and multilateral financial and technical assistance. As a legal requisite under the provisions of the Electoral Rolls Act 1974, as amended in 2002, the computerised draft electoral rolls were put on public display for a 21-day period, between June 13 and July 3, 2007. However, in view of the low turn out of people to avail this opportunity to file for additions, corrections and objections to the draft electoral roll as well as a flood catastrophe that hit vast parts of the country, the Display Period was extended for two weeks under a presidential ordinance.

The ECP announced that the draft rolls would be displayed at 45,403 Display Centres established throughout the country. A similar number of Display Centre Information Officers (DCIOs), drawn from the local education departments, would run these Display Centres and facilitate public in filling out ECP Form IV for addition of names, Form V for raising objections against an entry and Form VI for corrections of credentials in the draft electoral rolls.

2. Methodology

The Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN) is a coalition of 30 civil society organizations working in various fields throughout the country, and has an interest in seeing Pakistan becoming a truly democratic country where free and fair elections could periodically and regularly be organized. It believes in a democratic and just society that guarantees rights, respect and dignity to all individuals. It also believes that elections are necessary, though not sufficient, for democracy and is committed to supporting election monitoring and voter education in Pakistan that contributes to long-term civic engagement and monitoring of government accountability.

In line with its mandate, FAFEN undertook an independent study in 102 districts to verify the accuracy and authenticity of the draft electoral roll that was prepared and put up for public scrutiny by the ECP between June 13, 2007 and July 18, 2007. As part of this study, FAFEN conducted a List-to-People and People-to-List audit in electoral areas covered by 506 randomly selected Display Centres throughout the country - a methodology that has been tried and tested in many countries of the world.

In addition to auditing the electoral roll, FAFEN also observed the quality of processes instituted by the ECP at Display Centres in order to analyze their fairness, neutrality, and transparency, based on the ECP's Manual of Instruction for DCIOs. This observation was conducted at about 21,000 Display Centres. Additionally, more than 3,000 DCIOs and 25,400 people visiting the Display Centres were interviewed to gauge their perceptions about the processes inside the centres.

The competence and perceptions of DCIOs were also studied in a bid to provide research-based recommendations to the ECP for training of personnel who are to be selected and appointed for election duties. Similarly, people visiting the Display Centres were interviewed to gauge their perceptions about the process inside the centers. However, due to a very low turn out of women at these centers, only 1,954 women could be interviewed, while the rest were men. **Table 1** gives the province-wise and gender-wise breakdown of the people interviewed.

FAFEN also studied the activities of political parties and civil society organizations during the display period to analyze their level of interest in the Display Period-related activities at 5,558 locations of the four provinces, as shown in **Table 2**. Each location generally comprised electoral areas covered by at least four Display Centers.

	Male	Female	Total
Punjab	15564	1503	17067
NWFP	3120	150	3270
Sindh	4136	239	4375
Balochistan	557	51	608
Islamabad	103	11	114
Total	23480	1954	25434

Province	Locations Observed
Punjab	2511
NWFP	1143
Sindh	1305
Balochistan	554
Islamabad	45
Total	5558

A total of 754 static and mobile observers, duly trained for their multiple duties, were employed to carry out this research. These observers monitored a total of 20,994 Display Centres and

interviewed 3,226 DCIOs before and after the Display Period. The province-wise deployment of observers is shown in **Table 3**.

Category	Punjab	NWFP	Sindh	Balochistan	Islamabad	Total
Static Observers	292	66	121	24	3	506
Mobile Observers	100	60	60	27	1	248
Total	392	126	181	51	4	754

Parallel to observation of the process, 506 FAFEN observers undertook a List-to-People and People-to List audit in electoral areas covered by 506 randomly selected Display Centres throughout the country. *For details see Annex*. These Display Centres were selected in 500 randomly chosen union councils according to the proportion of population of each province. **Table 4** shows the province-wise breakdown of these Display Centres.

Province	Districts	Display Centres Opened	Display Centres Never Opened	Total Display Centres
Punjab	36	283	9	292
NWFP	24	64	2	66
Sindh	23	114	7	121
Balochistan	18	16	8	24
Islamabad	1	3	0	3
Total	102	480	26	506

However, the actual survey could only be conducted in electoral areas covered by 480 Display Centres, as 26 (5%) of the 506 randomly selected centers never opened throughout the Display Period. **Table 5** gives the province-wise breakdown of the centers that never opened. Extrapolating from this data indicates that as many as 2,270 ECP Display Centres, out of the total number announced of 45,403, may never have opened. In addition, many Display Centres opened one or more days after the announced beginning of the Display Period.

Table 5: List of Sampled Display Centers that Never Opened

District	Province					Total
	Punjab	NWFP	Sindh	Balochistan	Islamabad	
Gujranwala	2					2
Sargodha	2					1
Jhang	1					1
Rahim Yar Khan	1					1
Muzaffargarh	2					1
Rawalpindi						1
Larkana			1			1
Pishin				1		1
Loralai				1		1
Qilla Abdullah				1		1
Kohlu				1		1
Quetta				2		2
Karachi			2			1
Khuzdar				1		1
Dera Bhugti				1		1
Laki Marwat		1				1
Mansehra		1				1
Ghotki			2			1
Jamshoro			1			1
Kamber			1			1
Total	9	2	7	8	0	26

The two-way (List-to-People and People-to-List) audit methodology adopted by FAFEN has been scientifically proven and successfully applied in many countries to assess the accuracy and completeness of voter lists, which are a prerequisite for a free and fair election.

The List-to-People audit was aimed at checking that names on the voter lists belong to real people who registered to vote. It also verifies the voter information - name, address and CNIC or NIC number -- of each randomly selected name on the list through face-to-face interview with the selected person. People-to-List audit, on the other hand, assessed whether eligible voters who say they were enumerated by the ECP in 2006 are absent from the voters list, while at the same time, it also checks the accuracy of the details of the interviewed voters on the list.

A total of 14,079 households were verified through door-to-door visits during the course of the

two-way audit, 7,094 during the List-to-People audit and 6,985 during the People-to-List audit, both executed simultaneously. One person was interviewed in each household about all of the eligible voters in that household. **Tables 6 and 7** give province-wise breakdown of households verified during the two audits.

Table 6: Households Verified during List-to-People Audit

Province	Districts	Display Centres	Households
Punjab	36	283	4182
NWFP	24	64	938
Sindh	23	114	1694
Balochistan	18	16	235
Islamabad	1	3	45
Total	102	480	7094

Table 7: Households Verified during People-to-List Audit

Province	Districts	Display Centres	Households
Punjab	36	283	4112
NWFP	24	64	950
Sindh	23	113	1652
Balochistan	18	16	231
Islamabad	1	3	40
Total	102	479	6985

3. Key Findings

The key findings of the multifaceted survey have been categorized into three distinct areas:

- 3.1 Accuracy and Completeness of the 2007 Electoral Roll
- 3.2 Procedural Weaknesses During the Display Period
- 3.3 Low Participation During the Display Period

3.1 Accuracy and Completeness of the 2007 Electoral Roll

3.1.1 A Quarter of Households are Not Registered

Almost 27 percent of households in the electoral areas covered by 480 Display Centres were found not to be included at all in the draft electoral rolls, as shown in **Table 8**. During the course of the People-to-List audit, the highest number of unregistered households was found in NWFP at 45.53 percent. This was followed by Balochistan, where 41.22 percent of the households in the surveyed area were found to be not registered. The number of unregistered household was also high in Islamabad at 37.5 percent. Punjab ranked next in the list with 23.36 percent of unregistered households, while Sindh reported the lowest percentage

Table 8: Province-wise Breakdown of Unregistered Households

Province	Registered Households	Unregistered Households	Total Households Visited	% of Unregistered Households
Punjab	4112	1235	5365	23.36
NWFP	950	794	1744	45.53
Sindh	1652	332	1984	16.73
Balochistan	231	162	393	41.22
Islamabad	40	24	64	37.50
Total	6985	2565	9550	26.86

of such households at 16.73 percent.

The data extrapolation leads to an alarmingly high number of unregistered households in the country - around 5.3 million, basing on the national figure of a total of 19,849,770 households given by the ECP.

3.1.2 More Women than Men are Unregistered

The survey results, as shown in **Tables 9** and **10**, establish that the number of eligible women voters not registered on the draft electoral rolls is much higher than the unregistered eligible men voters throughout the country. However, the two tables clearly show that there remain a substantially high number of people who have not been registered on the electoral rolls, irrespective of their sex.

According to **Table 9**, the highest percentage of unregistered women was found in NWFP. In fact, it appears that half of the eligible women voters in NWFP are missing from the electoral rolls¹. This was followed by Sindh, Punjab, and Islamabad. These women might not have been registered due to social obstacles to women's political participation in many parts of a conservative, tribal society, and a lack of CNICs.

However, Balochistan had slightly more women voters on the list as compared to the number of eligible women voters found in households during the List-to-People survey. Similarly, the List-to-People survey suggests that the number of men registered on electoral roll is slightly higher than the number of men in households surveyed in all provinces.

There are at least two kinds of explanations for this List-to-People audit result of excess male and female voters on the electoral roll. First, this excess might be the result of the mobility of voters between the 2006 ECP enumeration and the 2007 Display Period. Many males (and females) might have been registered as voters by their families in their hometowns at the time of the enumeration, but have moved for purposes of work or education by the time of the Display and the FAFEN audit. Similarly, many women might have been counted as a member of their parents' household in 2006, but then gotten married and moved away by the time of the audit.

Table 9: List-to-People Audit: Gender-wise Breakdown of Unregistered Voters

Province	Household Selected	Male on list	Male in Family	% Male Verified	Females on list	Females in Family	% Female Verified	Total on List	Total Male, Female in Family	Verified
Punjab	4182	11866	11140	93.88	7582	8690	114.61	19448	19830	101.96
NWFP	938	2962	2690	90.82	1324	2031	153.40	4286	4721	110.15
Sindh	1694	4282	4109	95.96	2841	3515	123.72	7123	7624	107.03
Balochistan	235	754	655	86.87	596	578	96.98	1350	1233	91.33
Islamabad	45	126	105	83.33	70	84	120.00	196	189	96.43
Total	7094	19990	18699	93.54	12413	14898	120.02	32403	33597	103.68

More simply, people might have been registered by their families in their hometown and also registered themselves in their current residence, even if they did not move between the time of the enu-

¹Percentages of "verified" in the table represent the number of people aged 18+ in the household compared to the number of people found on the electoral roll. For example, there are 53% more eligible women voters in households in NWFP than were found the list.

meration and the audit. Any of these individuals might be registered twice, once as part of their parents' household and once in their new home. The ECP is aware that there is some duplication of names on the electoral roll, but it is not clear how this important problem will be resolved. Another explanation for the List-to-People result raises the possibility of "fake" voters having been registered. During the 2006 enumeration, community leaders or others - rather than individual voters or heads-of-households - filled out some of the ECP forms. A person could have (mistakenly or intentionally) enumerated additional or fake voters in on behalf of a household during the 2006 ECP enumeration process. The following year during the Display Period, when asked by a FAFEN surveyor "how many men and women aged 18+ live in this household," the interview subject at the household would have no motivation to exaggerate the number. Interviews with government officials also substantiate the notion that the phenomenon of adding fake voters on the electoral roll might be highest in Balochistan as compared to other provinces, especially in Pushtun districts bordering Afghanistan.

This data raises the possibility that around 3.02 percent of the females on the voters list for Balochistan and 6.46 percent of the males on the list for every province might be duplicate or fake voters. Nationally, the data indicates that there may be just less than 4 percent fake or duplicate voters on the list. Islamabad appears to have the highest incidence of fake or duplicate voters, followed by Balochistan, NWFP, Punjab, and Sindh.

In addition to the incidence of extra voters on the electoral roll, the FAFEN audit also shows that there are significant numbers of male and female eligible voters missing from the list, as shown in **Table 10**, which outlines the findings of the People-to-List audit. The data substantiates the findings of the List-to-People audit that the number of unregistered women is much higher than the number of unregistered men all over the country, and the problem

Table 10: People-to-List: Gender-wise Breakdown of Unregistered Voters

Province	Male in Household	Males on List	% Males Verified	Female in Household	Females on List	% Female Verified	Total Households	Total on List	% Total Verified
Punjab	10077	8593	85.27	7658	5859	76.51	17735	14452	81.49
NWFP	2711	2335	86.13	1848	1255	67.91	4559	3590	78.75
Sindh	4167	3257	78.16	3635	2389	65.72	7802	5646	72.37
Balochistan	666	516	77.48	554	367	66.25	1220	883	72.38
Capital Territory	100	78	78.00	85	51	60.00	185	129	69.73
Total	17721	14779	83.40	13780	9921	72.00	31501	24700	78.41

appears to be equally acute in all provinces. The People-to-List audit data also indicates the gravity of the situation with regard to unregistered men in all provinces. The highest number of unregistered men exists in Sindh, Balochistan, and Islamabad.

3.1.3 Registered Households have Unregistered Members

As shown by the data in the previous section (3.1.2), in addition to entire households being missing from the electoral roll, individual unregistered males and females are scattered all over the country and are part of households that have some members registered on the electoral rolls. This finding was established by both List-to-People and People-to-List audits. Out

Province	Total Number of Households Checked	List-to-People: Number of Households Completely Verified	
		Male	Female
Punjab	4182	2413	1843
NWFP	938	466	285
Sindh	1694	860	614
Balochistan	235	107	82
Capital Territory	45	29	23
Total	7094	3875	2847
		People-to-List: Number of Households Completely Verified	
		Male	Female
Punjab	4112	4112	2379
NWFP	950	950	503
Sindh	1652	1652	816
Balochistan	231	231	120
Capital Territory	40	40	20
Total	6985	6985	3838

of a total of 7,094 households checked during the List-to-People audit, only 3,875 households were found to have the exact number of males as were on the lists while 2,847 households had the exact number of females as were on the lists. A similar trend also emerged from the People-to-List audit, as shown in **Table 11**.

3.1.4 The 2007 Electoral Roll is Largely Free of Entry-Level Errors

The two audits took into account the issue of the accuracy of the 2007 electoral roll with regard to the entries of names, addresses, and CNIC numbers of voters, as shown in the data in **Table 12**. The audit establishes that this new list is largely free of the entry level errors.

List-to-People: Name							People-to-list: Name					
Province	Missing	Right	Wrong	Total	% Verified	Total Including Missing	Missing	Right	Wrong	Total	% Verified	Total Including Missing
Punjab	1296	2846	40	2886	98.61	4182	1152	2895	65	2960	97.80	4112
NWFP	304	618	16	634	97.48	938	190	739	21	760	97.24	950
Sindh	601	1064	29	1093	97.35	1694	327	1286	39	1325	97.06	1652
Balochistan	51	180	4	184	97.83	235	52	177	2	179	98.88	231
Capital Territory	5	40	0	40	100.00	45	4	35	1	36	97.22	40
Total	2257	4748	89	4837	98.16	7094	1725	5132	128	5260	97.57	6985
List-to-People: Address							People-to-list: Address					
Province	Missing	Right	Wrong	Total	% Verified	Total Including Missing	Missing	Right	Wrong	Total	% Verified	Total Including Missing
Punjab	1182	2881	119	3000	96.03	4182	1205	2805	102	2907	96.49	4112
NWFP	317	613	8	621	98.71	938	210	688	52	740	92.97	950
Sindh	540	1082	72	1154	93.76	1694	315	1272	65	1337	95.14	1652
Balochistan	45	186	4	190	97.89	235	58	162	11	173	93.64	231
Capital Territory	3	41	1	42	97.62	45	6	33	1	34	97.06	40
Total	2087	4803	204	5007	95.93	7094	1794	4960	231	5191	95.55	6985

Overall, more than 97 percent of respondents whose credentials were cross-checked were found to be accurate. The fact that the List-to-People and the People-to-List audit generated

similar data confirms the accuracy of this electoral roll and should inspire confidence among those voters who are registered. The lowest rate of accuracy was found in NWFP, where only 92.97 of addresses were verified and 93.33% of CNICs were verified.

3.2 Procedural Weaknesses During the Display Period

3.2.1 DCIOs were Inadequately Prepared

With regard to their preparation for the Display Period, 29.8 percent of DCIOs reported that they received no training at all, and an additional 7.2 percent (for a total of 36 percent) said they were "not satisfied" with the training they received. This data appears in **Table 13**, based on interviews of 1,842 DCIOs during the Display Period.

Table 13: DCIO Interviews

S. No		Punjab		NWFP		Sindh		Balochistan		Islamabad		Total		No Response	Total
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		
3	Were you given any kind of training about managing the Display Centre?	596	248	281	56	187	269	162	22	7	0	1206	595	41	1842
4	Are you satisfied with the training you received?	446	246	206	64	141	245	133	30	7	0	933	585	324	1842
5	Do you have the official ECP manual of instructions for the Display Centre?	766	47	318	18	385	65	156	26	7	0	1632	156	54	1842
6	Do you think that remuneration you are you receiving for your work as DCIO is sufficient?	231	521	128	199	177	262	35	145	3	0	574	1127	141	1842
7	Are there any arrangements for food and water for you?	133	674	59	274	86	359	23	161	0	7	301	1475	66	1842
8	Will the Revising Authority hold a hearing for every person who files a form to add their name to the electoral roll?	655	92	283	33	342	67	142	21	6	0	1428	213	201	1842
9	Do you have a cell phone or another way to call for help?	690	111	300	35	321	121	131	52	7	0	1449	319	74	1842
10	Are you satisfied with the security arrangements at the Display Centre?	551	248	228	109	331	115	63	122	0	7	1173	601	68	1842
11	Is it necessary for the citizen to bring her CNIC/NIC to the Display Centre?	652	136	229	34	407	38	157	20	7	0	1522	228	92	1842

This lack of training partially explains, for example, why as many as 88 percent of DCIOs mistakenly believed that "it is necessary" for citizens to bring their CNIC/NIC cards to the Display Center in order to register to vote. Many eligible voters who could not provide a photocopy of their NIC/CNIC card were turned away from Display Centres by the DCIOs.

However, the ECP Manual of Instructions for Display Centre Information Officers (page 6, English version) states clearly that a citizen must provide their CNIC/NIC number, but "it is not required that a citizen bring his or her CNIC/NIC to the Display Centre". A citizen was required to have their CNIC/NIC number with them in order to get registered.

Moreover, 86.5 percent of DCIOs believed wrongly that a judicial Revising Authority (RA) would "hold a hearing for every person who files a form to add their name to the electoral roll". Citizens were informed by DCIOs that they must attend a hearing in another location at a later date, an additional step that deterred many people from completing the voter registration process. However, the ECP Manual of Instruction (page 7, English version) states that DCIOs should instead inform citizens that their "claim for inclusion [on the electoral roll] will be reviewed in a summary inquiry by a Revising Authority who is a judge" and "The Revising Authority may call the citizen to a hearing if he/she is not satisfied with the claim for inclusion".

In addition, only 0.4 percent of DCIOs were female and there were no separate areas at any of the Display Centres for female eligible voters to receive assistance in order to fill out the necessary ECP form to add their names to the electoral roll. The lack of female DCIOs and separate Display Centres for women was inexcusable given that the percentage of registered women voters on the new electoral roll is significantly decreased from the percentage who were registered on the previous voters' list, and given the fact that cultural factors would prevent many women from receiving assistance from a male DCIO to fill out their forms for inclusion as voters.

3.2.2 Procedural Inadequacies Hampered Display Process

Opening of Display Centres: As reported above with regard to **Tables 4 and 5**, 26 (5%) of the 506 Display Centres randomly selected by FAFEN for the electoral roll audit never opened throughout the Display Period. In addition, many Display Centres opened one or more days after the announced beginning of the Display Period. **Table 14** shows that among the 21,000 Display Centres observed by FAFEN personnel, 14,298 Centres were setup a day before the display period began as required by the ECP rules, while 5,197 Display Centres observed were setup on or after the display period had begun. The correct opening time was followed at 15,002 Display Centres, while 2,781 Display Centres opened much later than the prescribed time. Many Display Centres only worked an average of three to four hours a day.

DCIOs, Security, and Location: As many as 16,299 Display Centres observed had DCIOs on duty, but at 3,650 Display Centres (17.4%) the DCIO was absent. Almost 32 percent of the 3,000 DCIOs interviewed by FAFEN observers reported that they were "not satisfied with the security arrangements" at their Display Centres, and 14.2 percent DCIOs had no "cell phone or other way to call for help" if there was a problem. (See **Tables 13 and 14**)

FAFEN observers noted that of the 21,000 Display Centres visited, 19,371 Centres were at neutral places, while 442 were in buildings whose owners reportedly had affiliation with a political party or group. A total of 18,872 Display Centres were established at places that were visible and accessible to voters, while 1,240 were not visible and accessible to public.

Banners and Posters: As many as 15,317 Display Centres were clearly marked outside by an ECP banner, while 4,755 had no banner or other indication showing the direction or location of the Display Centre. Only 4,781 Display Centres' banners were inscribed with the daily working hours of the Display Centre, while the majority (15,207 Display Centres) did not have the

inscription that was required by the ECP procedures. More seriously, a majority of the Display Centres did not mention on the banner the names of the electoral areas they covered, which was essential for people to know if they were going to the right place for checking their names on the list. The ECP voter instruction posters were found affixed in 12,596 Display Centres observed, while 7,368 centres did not have this poster for guidance of eligible voters.

Other Necessary Materials: FAFEN observers reported that 15,908 DCIOs received the ECP Manual of Instruction in Urdu or Sindhi language, while at 2,497 Display Centres DCIOs said they did not receive any Manual. More than 17,050 Display Centres were provided with all of the electoral rolls of the electoral areas they covered. It was also observed that a total of 17,020 Display Centres were provided with both male and female voters' lists. The ECP provided adequate quantities of Forms IV, V and VI at 15,556 Display Centres, while 2,950 Display Centres faced a shortage of forms at some time during the display period. As many as 15,545 Display Centres had three Log Books to record the details of each form filled out, while these Log Books were missing at 2,793 Display Centres.

Other Arrangements: A number of Display Centres did not have suitable arrangements for people. About 16,300 Display Centres had enough space or shelter to facilitate waiting members of the public, while 2,281 Display Centres had no space or shelter for voters. Similarly, 15,789 Display Centres had seating arrangements for voters, while 2,787 Display Centres

Table 14: Province-wise Observation of Display Centre Process

S.No		Punjab		NWFP		Sindh		Balochistan		Islamabad		Total		No Response
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	The Display Centre is housed in a neutral location not affiliated with any political party or private person.	8669	157	4288	59	4655	216	1527	10	232	0	19371	442	675
2	The Display Centre is located in a place visible and accessible to voters.	8580	425	4081	322	4478	414	1498	73	235	6	18872	1240	376
3	The Display Centre is clearly marked outside by the ECP Banner.	6925	2038	3408	999	3530	1361	1283	288	171	69	15317	4755	416
4	The Banner includes the daily timings of the Display Center.	2361	6576	1186	3174	544	4340	689	883	1	234	5147	15207	500
5	The Banner includes the names of the electoral areas covered.	2273	6643	1599	2760	550	4330	719	851	6	229	12596	14813	528
6	The ECP voter instruction Poster is visible outside the Display Centre.	5789	3125	2763	1620	2757	2112	1156	413	131	98	16299	7368	524
7	The DCIO has reported on duty.	7426	1473	3395	994	3918	946	1438	132	122	105	14298	3650	539
8	The DCIO set up the Display Centre before the beginning of the first day.	6383	2365	3273	932	3206	1607	1321	241	115	52	15002	5197	993

S.No		Punjab		NWFP		Sindh		Balochistan		Islamabad		Total		No Response
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
9	The Display Centre opened on time?	6854	1067	3205	710	3475	849	1360	137	108	18	17052	2781	2705
10	The Display Centre has Electoral Rolls of all electoral areas it covers.	7835	494	3548	480	4072	654	1473	19	124	14	17052	1661	1775
11	The Electoral Roll in the Display Center includes a list of male voters followed by a list of female voters.	7834	490	3531	484	4059	658	1469	19	127	10	17020	1661	1807
12	The Display Centre has adequate quantities of Forms IV, V and VI.	7161	1090	3345	612	3540	1137	1387	100	123	11	15556	2950	1982
13	The Display Centre has three Log Books to record details of each voter for each ECP Form filled out -- IV, V and VI.	7058	1103	3332	591	3622	1039	1418	43	115	17	15545	2793	2150
14	The Display Centre has enough space/shelter for voters to wait inside.	7554	700	3306	707	3968	729	1351	131	120	14	16299	2281	1908
15	There are seating arrangements for waiting voters inside the Display Centre.	7376	872	3066	945	4029	672	1201	281	117	17	15789	2787	1912
16	There are arrangements for clean drinking water for the DCIO.	5501	2746	2726	1989	2484	2210	926	556	88	45	11725	6846	1917
17	There are arrangements for food for the DCIO.	928	7315	773	3236	548	4145	193	1290	6	127	2448	16113	1927
18	There are arrangements to deal with the heat in the Display Centre (a fan, etc).	6419	1820	2542	1492	3242	1452	776	708	112	22	13091	5464	1933
19	There are adequate security arrangements at the Display Centre.	4054	4178	1843	2157	1831	2854	377	1104	7	127	8112	10420	1956
20	The DCIO has received the "Manual of Instructions for Display Centre Information Officers" in Urdu or Sindhi.	7291	910	3374	563	3743	929	1381	81	119	14	15908	2497	2083
21	The DCIO participated in a special training session about the Manual for the Display Period.	4866	3325	2852	1070	1515	3149	1232	232	106	27	10571	7803	2114
22	The Display Centre Information Officer is performing his duties as defined in the Manual of Instructions.	9611	1267	3197	729	3473	1161	1375	86	109	21	15065	3264	2159

S.No		Punjab		NWFP		Sindh		Balochistan		Islamabad		Total		No Response
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
23	Women are coming for registration to this Display Centre.	2288	5705	391	3253	478	4032	117	1334	38	92	3312	14416	2760
24	Men are registering women of their family.	6307	1679	2586	1045	3316	1188	1105	348	81	50	13395	4310	2783
25	The DCIO is helping women to fill out forms.	625	7240	508	3007	497	3848	77	1351	14	48	1721	15494	3273

observed had no proper seating arrangements. Almost 6,850 Display Centres had no arrangements for clean drinking water for the DCIO, and 16,113 Display Centres had no provision for the DCIO to get anything to eat. No proper arrangement was made at 13,091 Display Centres to cope with the scorching heat, while fans were available at 5,464 Display Centres.

3.3 Low Participation During Display Period

3.3.1 Few Voters Verified Their Registration

According to data from FAFEN observers nationwide, an average of 4.33 voters per day filled out ECP Form IV for inclusion of their name on the new, computerized, draft electoral roll in each Display Centre. Drawing from this data, a total of only about 3.54 million new voters could have been added to the voters' list from all 45,000 Centres by July 3, 2007. (The ECP confirms that only three million names were added to the electoral roll during the Display Process.) Fewer than 10 percent of people who visited the Display Centres were women, as shown in **Table 15**.

Table 15: Province-wise, Gender-wise Breakdown of Voters Interviewed

Province	Male	Female	Total
Punjab	15564	1503	17067
NWFP	3120	150	3270
Sindh	4136	239	4375
Balochistan	557	51	608
Capital Territory	130	11	114
Total	23480	1954	25434

3.3.2 Political Parties were not Active Enough

The study suggests that political parties were only somewhat active in mobilizing voters to visit the Display Centres during the Display Period and/or facilitating them in checking whether their names were on the list. Out of 5,558 locations in the country, observers reported 985 locations where political parties were working with voters. PPP and PML-Q appeared most active in facilitating voters, as shown in **Table 16**, helping them fill out their forms, guiding voters to the right Display Centres, mediating with DCIOs in case of disputes, and transporting citizens to Display Centers. The other political parties including PML-N, MMA,

S.No	Category	PPP	PML-Q	PML-N	MMA	ANP	MQM	PTI	BNM	BNP	Others	Don't Know	Refused	Total	No Activity	Total
1	Facilitation camps at Display Centres	353	260	30	62	16	11	3	-	2	16	171	61	985	4573	5558
2	Filling out forms	535	340	40	95	24	19	4	4	11	12	119	22	1225	4333	5558
3	Guiding citizens to right Display Centre	511	367	39	101	34	20	2	3	5	7	109	31	1229	4329	5558
4	Mediating with DCIO in case of disputes	155	164	14	46	6	11	-	-	2	12	219	71	700	4858	5558
5	Transporting citizens to Display Centres	337	242	20	72	11	12	2	2	2	12	148	48	908	4650	5558
6	Giving money to citizens to go to Display Centres	90	47	8	15	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	5395	5558

ANP, MQM, PTI, BNM, BNP, etc were observed in fewer locations working with voters during the Display Period.

Considering the fact that many of these political parties have local, regional, provincial, and national structures and claim to have support of workers at the grassroots, their role during the Display Period seemed inadequate during this vital step towards the general elections. Their lack of involvement is surprising in light of the fact that many of these parties maintained that the draft electoral rolls had millions of voters missing. However, they did not utilize the window of opportunity during the correction of the draft electoral roll to assist their supporters to register or confirm their registration during the Display Period.

3.3.3 Civil Society was Active, but had Limited Outreach

Civil society organizations appeared to be active in a similar number of locations as the political parties were. These organizations mobilized people through corner meetings, door-to-door campaigns, and information materials about the importance of display period, as in **Table 17**. Most of these organizations, as shown in **Table 18** also provided facilitation to people at the Display Centres, assisted people in filling out forms, guided them to the right Display Centres and helped mediate disputes between DCIOs and people at the Display Centres.

S.No	Category	Punjab	NWFP	Sindh	Balochistan	Islamabad	Total	No Activity	Total
1	Corner Meetings	203	155	278	73	1	710	4848	5558
2	Door-to-Door Campaign	256	193	280	61	1	791	4767	5558
3	Pamphlets	280	149	239	31	1	700	4858	5558
4	Announcements from Mosques	39	83	111	22	1	256	5302	5558

S.No	Category	Punjab	NWFP	Sindh	Balochistan	Islamabad	Total	No Activity	Total
1	Facilitation camps at Display centres	239	214	215	69	1	738	4820	5558
2	Facilitation in filling out forms	143	110	134	47	1	435	5123	5558
3	Guiding people to right Display Centres	52	63	72	3	1	191	5367	5558
4	Mediating disputes between people of DCIOs	117	112	180	180	1	486	5072	5558

4. Recommendations

FAFEN, which was a party to the Supreme Court case and filed a legal brief to the Court, fully supports the objective of enrolling all eligible voters and, based on the findings of its audit of the 2007 draft electoral roll, recommends:

1. The ECP should ensure that the accuracy of the 2007 voters' list is maintained. Additional names on the 2002 list should only be added to the 2007 list if they can be verified.
2. Special attention should be given to increasing the registration of eligible women voters nationwide.
3. NADRA should produce and distribute as many CNICs as possible between now and the election day free of charge, and all of those individuals should be automatically enrolled or at least asked if they want to be added to the electoral roll.
4. NADRA should cooperate with ECP and neutral volunteers to distribute the CNICs in a timely manner so that registered voters can vote on election day.

In addition, FAFEN believes that ECP and NADRA should reconcile their databases so that all individuals currently holding CNICs in areas where elections will be held (not Kashmir and Northern Areas) are automatically added to the 2007 electoral roll.

The Chief Election Commissioner in 2006 ordered the preparation of "authentic and error-free" electoral rolls, using the power vested in him by Article 19 of the Electoral Rolls Act 1974 because he determined, according to the law, that there was "gross error or irregularity" in the previous voters' list. FAFEN's audit of the new electoral roll demonstrates that the resulting new electoral roll is accurate, and FAFEN believes that this improvement should be not be compromised by adding unverified names from the 2002 list.

Additional recommendations based on FAFEN's observations during the Display Period include:

- ECP must ensure that officials appointed for election duties are adequately trained in order to reduce the chances of election day irregularities.
- ECP must increase the remuneration of voters' registration officials as well as election day polling staff to a level that it becomes an incentive, rather than a burden, for them.
- ECP must improve its coordination with its district offices as well as improve its operational planning in order to ensure timely flow of instructions and materials through the various tiers of the election administration.
- ECP must avoid using school/college teachers during the school year for election-related duties so that the educational process is not disrupted.
- ECP must engage women in future enumeration and all other election processes in order to ensure maximum participation of women voters and candidates.
- Political parties should work closely with voters to ensure that the electoral roll finalized by the ECP in accordance with the Supreme Court decision is correct and free of errors.
- ECP must have regular interaction with political parties and civil society for exchange of views and ensuring transparency about election related initiatives.

Annex I

Checklists and Questionnaires

FAFEN فارم نمبر 1 (SO)

ڈسپلے سینٹر کا ماحول اور حالت

(جس ڈسپلے سینٹر پر SOs کی تہناتی ہوگی۔ اس سینٹر کے متعلق SOs پہلے دن یہ فارم پُر کریں گے)



سیکشن اے: عمومی معلومات

مشاہدہ کار کا نام: _____ این جی او کا نام: _____
 مشاہدے کی تاریخ: _____ فارم پر کرنے کا وقت: _____
 ڈسپلے سینٹر کا نام: _____ ڈسپلے سینٹر نمبر: _____
 یونین کونسل: _____ حلقہ: _____

سیکشن بی:

نہیں	ڈسپلے سینٹر کا مقام اور تیاری	ہاں
[a2]	ڈسپلے سینٹر کی غیر جانبدار مقام پر واقع ہے جبکہ کسی سیاسی جماعت یا غیر سرکاری آڈی سے کوئی تعلق نہیں	[a1]
[b2]	کوئی گورنمنٹ اسکول 1. [] کوئی سرکاری عمارت یا دفتر 2. [] غیر سرکاری یا کوئی اور مقام 3. [] کہاں 4. []	[b1]
[c2]	ڈسپلے سینٹر کی ایسی جگہ پر واقع ہے جو نمایاں ہے اور جہاں ووٹرز کی رسائی ممکن ہے۔	[c1]
[d2]	الیکشن کمیشن آف پاکستان کا بیرونی واضح طور پر عمارت پر آویزاں ہے۔	[d1]
[e2]	بیت پر ڈسپلے سینٹر کے روزانہ کے اوقات کار درج ہیں۔	[e1]
[f2]	بیت پر انتخابی حلقوں کا نام درج ہے۔	[f1]
[g2]	ڈسپلے سینٹر کے باہر الیکشن کمیشن آف پاکستان کا جاری کردہ ووٹرز کے لئے ہدایت نامہ آویزاں ہے۔	[g1]
[h2]	ڈسپلے سینٹر انٹارمیشن آفیسر ڈیوٹی پر موجود ہے۔	[h1]
[i2]	ڈسپلے سینٹر انٹارمیشن آفیسر نے ڈسپلے سینٹر کے پہلے دن کے آغاز سے پہلے اس کی تشکیل کر دی ہے۔	[i1]
[j2]	ڈسپلے سینٹر وقت پر کھلا ہے۔ (یہاں پر وقت درج کریں)	[j1]
ضروری سامان		
[k2]	ڈسپلے سینٹر میں اس سے متعلقہ تمام انتخابی حلقوں کی انتخابی فہرستیں موجود ہیں۔	[k1]
[l2]	ڈسپلے سینٹر میں مردوں اور عورتوں کی فہرستیں موجود ہیں۔	[l1]
[m2]	ڈسپلے سینٹر میں ضرورت کے مطابق 1V، 1V اور VI فارم موجود ہیں؟	[m1]
[n2]	ہر فارم کی کتنی کاپیاں موجود ہیں؟ IV _____ V _____ VI _____	[n1]

[o2]	الیکشن کمیشن آف پاکستان کے ووٹرز کی طرف سے پرکھے گئے ہر فارم V، IV اور VI کے اندراج کے لئے ڈسپلے سینٹر میں تین لاگ بکس موجود ہیں۔	[o1]
ڈسپلے سینٹر کے انتظامات		
[p2]	ڈسپلے سینٹر میں ووٹرز کے لئے کافی گنجائش اور سایہ موجود ہے۔	[p1]
[q2]	ڈسپلے سینٹر میں ووٹرز کے چننے کے انتظامات ہیں۔	[q1]
[r2]	ڈی سی آئی او کے لئے پینے کے صاف پانی کا انتظام موجود ہے۔	[r1]
[s2]	ڈی سی آئی او کے لئے کھانے کا انتظام موجود ہے۔	[s1]
[t2]	ڈسپلے سینٹر میں گرمی سے بچنے کے لئے کوئی انتظام ہے (چکھاؤ فیرو)۔	[t1]
[u2]	ڈسپلے سینٹر میں ضروری حفاظتی انتظام موجود ہے۔	[u1]
ڈی سی آئی او کی تربیت اور تیاری		
[v2]	ڈی سی آئی او کو اردو یا سندھی میں ہدایات کا کتابچہ مل گیا ہے۔	[v1]
[w2]	ڈی سی آئی او سے پوچھئے کہ کیا وہ ڈسپلے سینٹر سے متعلقہ کام کرنے کے بارے میں خصوصی تربیت میں حصہ لے چکا ہے؟	[w1]
[x2]	ڈسپلے سینٹر انٹارکشن آفیسر ہدایات کے کتابچے کے مطابق اپنے فرائض انجام دے رہا ہے۔	[x1]

FAFEN فارم نمبر 2 (SO)
پہلے دن کا ڈی سی آئی او (DCIO) انٹرویو فارم
 (ڈیپلے ہیئرے کے پہلے دن SOs کے پُر کرنے کا فارم)



سیکشن اے: عمومی معلومات

مشاہدہ کار کا نام: _____ امین جی او کا نام: _____
 انٹرویو کی تاریخ: _____ انٹرویو کا وقت: _____
 ڈیپلے سینٹر کا نام: _____ نمبر: _____
 یونین کونسل: _____ ضلع: _____

سیکشن بی: DCIO کی معلومات:

a. DCIO کا نام _____
 b. محلہ _____
 c. عہدہ _____
 d. جنس 1. [] مرد 2. [] عورت
 e. یونین کونسل کی حدود میں کام کرتا ہے؟ 1. [] ہاں 2. [] نہیں
 f. کہاں؟ _____
 g. اسی یونین کونسل میں رہتا ہے؟ 1. [] ہاں 2. [] نہیں
 h. کہاں؟ _____

سیکشن سی: ڈی سی آئی او کی طرف سے دئے گئے جوابات پر نشان لگائیے۔

a. کیا آپ کو ڈیپلے سینٹر چلانے کی کوئی تربیت دی گئی تھی؟ 1. [] ہاں 2. [] نہیں
 b. کیا آپ حاصل کی گئی ٹریننگ سے مطمئن ہیں؟ 1. [] ہاں 2. [] نہیں
 c. ڈیپلے سینٹر کے لئے ایکشن کمیٹی آف پاکستان کا سرکاری ہدایات نامہ آپ کے پاس موجود ہے؟ 1. [] ہاں 2. [] نہیں
 d. اگر آپ اس علاقے سے نہیں ہیں تو آپ ڈیپلے ہیئرے کے دوران کہاں نظر میں گئے؟ _____
 e. کیا آپ سمجھتے ہیں کہ DCIO کے طور پر کام کرنے کا جو اعزاز یہ ہے وہ کافی ہے؟ 1. [] ہاں 2. [] نہیں
 f. کیا یہاں آپ کے لئے کھانے اور پینے کے انتظامات موجود ہیں؟ 1. [] ہاں 2. [] نہیں
 g. اس ڈیپلے سینٹر سے ARO تک فارم کس ذریعے سے پہنچائیں گے؟
 1. [] میں ARO تک خود لے کر جاؤں گا
 2. [] اس ڈیپلے سینٹر سے ARO خود یہ فارم لے کر جائیں گے
 3. [] کوئی اور طریقہ۔ مہربانی کر کے وضاحت کیجئے
 98. [] معلوم نہیں 99. [] جواب نہیں دیا

- h. عام طور پر اس ڈپلے سینٹر سے فارمز ARO تک کب پہنچائیں جائیں گے؟
 1. [] روزانہ
 2. [] دیگر۔ برائے مہربانی وضاحت کیجئے
- i. اس ڈپلے سینٹر سے فارمز کو کن (RA) Revising Authority کو بھیجے گا؟
 1. [] میں خود
 2. [] اسے آراو (ARO)
 98. [] معلوم نہیں 99. [] جواب نہیں دیا
- j. کیا Revising Authority ہر اس شخص کی درخواست کی سماعت کرے گا جو فارمز جمع کروانے گا/گی؟
 1. [] ہاں 2. [] نہیں
- k. رات کو انتخابی فہرست کو کن اور کہاں اپنے پاس رکھے گا؟
 1. [] میں خود
 2. [] اگر کوئی اور تو کون اور کہاں؟
- l. ایمر جنسی کی صورت میں (تعمیر، ڈرائنا اور جھکیوں) آپ مدد کے لئے کس سے رجوع کریں گے؟
- m. کیا آپ کے پاس موبائل فون ہے یا مدد حاصل کرنے کا کوئی اور ذریعہ ہے؟
 1. [] ہاں 2. [] نہیں
- n. کیا آپ ڈپلے سینٹر کے خالق انتظامات سے مطمئن ہیں؟
 1. [] ہاں 2. [] نہیں
- o. اگر آپ کے ڈپلے سینٹر پر انتخابی فہرست میں کسی شہری کا نام نہ ملے تو آپ کیا کریں گے؟
 1. [] میں اس بات کا اطمینان کروں گا کہ میں نے ایسے شخص کا نام صحیح انتخابی فہرست میں دیکھا ہے۔
 2. [] میں اس بات کا اطمینان کروں گا کہ وہ صحیح ڈپلے سینٹر پر آیا ہے اور اگر ضرورت ہوئی تو اسے صحیح ڈپلے سینٹر کے بارے میں ہدایت دوں گا۔
 3. [] میں ایسے شخص کی فارم نمبر 17 پر کرنے میں اس کی مدد کروں گا
 4. [] میں ایسے شخص کی فارم نمبر 17 پر کرنے میں اس کی مدد کروں گا
 5. [] میں ایسے شخص کی فارم نمبر 17 پر کرنے میں اس کی مدد کروں گا
 98. [] مجھے معلوم نہیں
 99. [] جواب نہیں دیا
- p. کیا یہ ضروری ہے کہ ہر شہری ڈپلے سینٹر آتے وقت اپنا کپیڈ رازڈ شناختی کارڈ شناختی کارڈ ساتھ لے کر آئے؟
 1. [] ہاں 2. [] نہیں

آپ کو کیا تشریحات/توضیحات ہیں اور آپ کی کیا ضروریات ہیں؟

(SO) FAFEN فارم نمبر 3
(List to People) لسٹ سے لوگوں کے گھرانوں تک



مشاہدہ کار کا نام _____ تاریخ _____ 2007

ڈپٹی سیکرٹری کا نام _____ نمبر _____ یونین کونسل _____ ضلع _____

صوت نمبر	گھرانہ نمبر	پرانام	پہاچہ	شہادت کارڈ نمبر	لسٹ میں	لسٹ میں	خاندان کی موجودگی ہاں نہیں	18 سال سے	18 سال سے	18 سال سے
					مردوں کی تعداد	عورتوں کی تعداد				
1					کی	کی				
					تلا	تلا				
2					کی	کی				
					تلا	تلا				
3					کی	کی				
					تلا	تلا				
4					کی	کی				
					تلا	تلا				
5					کی	کی				
					تلا	تلا				
6					کی	کی				
					تلا	تلا				

صوت نمبر	گھرانہ نمبر	پرانام	پہاچہ	شہادت کارڈ نمبر	لسٹ میں	لسٹ میں	خاندان کی موجودگی ہاں نہیں	18 سال سے	18 سال سے	18 سال سے
					مردوں کی تعداد	عورتوں کی تعداد				
7					کی	کی				
					تلا	تلا				
8					کی	کی				
					تلا	تلا				
9					کی	کی				
					تلا	تلا				
10					کی	کی				
					تلا	تلا				
11					کی	کی				
					تلا	تلا				
12					کی	کی				
					تلا	تلا				
13					کی	کی				
					تلا	تلا				
14					کی	کی				
					تلا	تلا				
15					کی	کی				
					تلا	تلا				

(SO) فافن نام نمبر 4 (FAFEN)

(People to List) لوگوں کے گھرانوں سے لسٹ تک



2007

تاریخ

مشاہدہ کا نام

طلع

یومین لٹل

نمبر

ڈپٹی سٹریٹ کا نام

18 سال سے	18 سال سے	18 سال سے	18 سال سے	شہاقتی کارڈ نمبر	عمل پے	گھرانے کے رجسٹرڈ ووٹر کا نام	گھرانہ نمبر	فہرست نمبر
18 سال سے	18 سال سے	18 سال سے	18 سال سے	شہاقتی کارڈ نمبر	عمل پے	گھرانے کے رجسٹرڈ ووٹر کا نام	گھرانہ نمبر	فہرست نمبر
				صحیح	صحیح			1
				غلط	غلط			2
				صحیح	صحیح			3
				غلط	غلط			4
				صحیح	صحیح			5
				غلط	غلط			

1. کتنے گھرانوں نے کہا کہ ان کا نام ہی اگلی فہرست میں موجود نہیں ہے؟
2. ہر ایسے گھرانے کے لیے [ب] کا نشان لگائیں تاکہ آپ کو شمار کر کے میں آسانی ہو۔
3. _____ کل تعداد: _____
4. _____ کل تعداد: _____
5. _____ کل تعداد: _____
- * یہاں غلطیوں کی تعداد: _____ کل تعداد: _____
- تیار کرنے والے کا نام: _____

1

18 سال سے	18 سال سے	18 سال سے	18 سال سے	شہاقتی کارڈ نمبر	عمل پے	گھرانے کے رجسٹرڈ ووٹر کا نام	گھرانہ نمبر	فہرست نمبر
18 سال سے	18 سال سے	18 سال سے	18 سال سے	شہاقتی کارڈ نمبر	عمل پے	گھرانے کے رجسٹرڈ ووٹر کا نام	گھرانہ نمبر	فہرست نمبر
				صحیح	صحیح			6
				غلط	غلط			7
				صحیح	صحیح			8
				غلط	غلط			9
				صحیح	صحیح			10
				غلط	غلط			

6. کتنے گھرانوں نے کہا کہ ان کا نام ہی اگلی فہرست میں موجود نہیں ہے؟
7. ہر ایسے گھرانے کے لیے [ب] کا نشان لگائیں تاکہ آپ کو شمار کر کے میں آسانی ہو۔
8. _____ کل تعداد: _____
9. _____ کل تعداد: _____
10. _____ کل تعداد: _____

18 سال سے زائد افراد میں است میں موٹروں کی	18 سال سے زائد مردوں کی است میں موٹروں کی	18 سال سے زائد خواتین کی است میں موٹروں کی	18 سال سے زائد مردوں کی است میں موٹروں کی	18 سال سے زائد خواتین کی است میں موٹروں کی	شہر کی کارڈ نمبر	کھلی پتہ	گھرانے کے رجسٹرڈ ہونے کا نام	گھرانہ نمبر	عمومی نمبر
									11
									12
									13
									14
									15

11. کتنے گھرانوں نے کہا کہ ان کا نام اپنی اپنی فہرست میں موجود نہیں ہے؟
 12. براہ کرم گھرانے کے لیے [] کا نشان لگائیں تاکہ آپ کو شمار کرنے میں آسانی ہو۔
 13. کل تعداد: _____
 14. کل تعداد: _____
 15. کل تعداد: _____

FAFEN فارم نمبر 5 (SO)

ڈسپلے سینٹر کی روزانہ کارکردگی

(جس ڈسپلے سینٹر SOs کی توثیق ہوگی۔ اس سینٹر کے متعلق SOs روزانہ فارم پر کریں گے)



سیکشن اے: عمومی معلومات

مشاہدہ کار کا نام: _____ این جی او کا نام: _____
 مشاہدے کی تاریخ: _____ فارم پر کرنے کا وقت: _____
 ڈسپلے سینٹر کا نام: _____ نمبر: _____
 پوسٹل کونسل: _____ ضلع: _____

سیکشن بی:

نہیں	عمومی حالات	ہاں
[a2]	DCIO اپنی دیوٹی پر وقت پر پہنچتا اور ڈسپلے سینٹر کھولتا ہے۔	[a1]
[b2]	ڈسپلے سینٹر پر ECP کا بیڑا اور پوسٹر واضح طور پر آویزاں۔	[b1]
[c2]	DCIO نے ڈسپلے سینٹر کا ماحول صاف ستھرا اور منظم رکھا ہوا ہے۔	[c1]
[d2]	ڈسپلے سینٹر پورا دن کھلا رہا۔	[d1]
ضروری سامان		
[e2]	DCIO کے پاس ڈسپلے سینٹر میں انتخابی حلقوں کی مکمل انتخابی فہرستیں موجود ہیں (اس ڈسپلے سینٹر سے متعلق ہر انتخابی حلقے میں موجود تمام مردوں اور عورتوں کی لسٹ)۔	[e1]
[f2]	ڈسپلے سینٹر میں ضرورت کے مطابق فارم ۷، ۷، ۷ اور ۷ موجود ہیں۔	[f1]
[g2]	تمام فارم کافی تعداد میں موجود نہیں ہیں۔	[g1]
[h2]	ووٹر کی طرف سے پُر کئے گئے فارم ۷، ۷ اور ۷ کے اندراج کے لئے ڈسپلے سینٹر میں تین لاگ بکس موجود ہیں۔ اور DCIO ان کا درست طریقہ سے اندراج کر رہا ہے۔	[h1]
طریقہ کار		
[i2]	DCIO اپنی ذمہ داریاں نبھانے میں غیر جانبدار ہے وہ کسی کی حمایت یا مخالفت میں ملوث نہیں ہے۔	[i1]
[j2]	DCIO ان لوگوں کو بھی فارم ۷ پر کرنے کی اجازت دے رہا ہے جو اپنا شناختی کارڈ ساتھ نہیں رکھتے مگر اپنا شناختی نمبر بتا رہے ہیں۔	[j1]
[k2]	DCIO مکمل طور پر دیانتداری اور غیر جانبداری سے جھگڑے یا سسٹلے نشاں رہا ہے۔	[k1]
[l2]	DCIO نام خارج کا فارم ۷ لینے سے پہلے اس بات کی یقین دہانی کر رہا ہے کہ اعتراض کرنے والا اور جس پر اعتراض کیا گیا ہے۔ دونوں کے نام ایک ہی انتخابی فہرست میں موجود ہیں (ECP فارم 5)	[l1]

ووٹرز کی معاہدات:-		
[m2]	DCIO اہل ووٹرز کو انتخابی فہرست میں نام خود دیکھ کر بتانے پابندی رکھتا ہے۔ اور اہل ووٹرز کو انتخابی فہرست میں خود نام دیکھنے کی اجازت نہیں دے رہا۔	[m1]
[n2]	DCIO اہل ووٹرز کو فارم بھرنے کے لئے معاہدات نہیں دے رہا ہے۔	[n1]
ARO کو ریکارڈ فراہم کرنا:-		
[o2]	ہردن کے آخر میں DCIO تینوں لاگ بکس کے موجودہ صفحات کی غیر استعمال شدہ جگہ پر ترجیحی لائن لگاتا ہے تاکہ اس میں جعلی اندراج نہ ہو سکے۔	[o1]
[p2]	DCIO ابتدائی (پہلا) صفحہ اور پہلی کاربن کاپی کو لاگ بک سے الگ کر کے درست فارمز کے بنڈل کے گروپڈ کر ARO کے حوالے کرتا ہے۔	[p1]
[q2]	Handover DCIO فارم کی تین کاپیاں کرے گا	[q1]
[r2]	ARO نے موصول شدہ فارمز کو چیک کیا اور دونوں کاپیوں پر اپنے دستخط کر دیے۔	[r1]
ڈرانادھمکانا اور تشدد: فوری رپورٹ ODC کو کرنی ہے		
[s2]	DCIO کو کسی سیاسی جماعت یا ایڈری طرف سے ووٹرز کی رجسٹریشن اور اخراج کرنے کے لیے دھمکا یا جا رہا ہے۔	[s1]
[t2]	سرکاری افسران اور مقامی بااثر افراد ووٹرز کی رجسٹریشن یا اخراج کے لیے دباؤ ڈال رہے ہیں۔ اگر ہاں تو کون	[t1]
[u2]	ڈسپلے سینٹر میں افراطی ہے۔ اگر ہاں تو کس نے کی۔	[u1]
[v2]	ڈسپلے سینٹر میں مار دھاڑ ہوئی ہے۔	[v1]
[w2]	ڈسپلے سینٹر عارضی طور پر بند کر دیا گیا ہے۔ تشدد اور جھگڑے کے باعث۔	[w1]
خواتین		
[x2]	اس ڈسپلے سینٹر پر خواتین رجسٹر ہونے کے لیے آ رہی ہیں	[x1]
[y2]	مراہنے خاندان کی خواتین کا نام رجسٹر کروا رہے ہیں	[y1]
[z2]	DCIO ڈسپلے سینٹر آنے والی خواتین کی مدد کرنے سے انکار کر رہا ہے	[z1]

آخری دن پر کئے گئے ECP فارم VI, V, IV کے سیریل نمبر دیکھ کر لاگ بک میں اندراج کے ساتھ موازنہ کریں

	ECP فارم IV آج کتنے لوگوں نے جمع کروایا
	ECP فارم V آج کتنے لوگوں نے جمع کروایا
	ECP فارم VI آج کتنے لوگوں نے جمع کروایا

اگر ڈسپلے سینٹر کا مقام ڈسپلے جیریڈ کے دوران تبدیل ہوتا ہے تو اس کی فوراً ODC کو رپورٹ کرنی ہوگی۔

FAFEN فارم نمبر 6 (SO)

ووٹرائٹرو یو فارم

SO کے پُر کرنے کا فارم

(ہر ایک گھنٹے بعد ڈسپلے سینٹر سے باہر جانے والے/ واپس آئے والے کا اٹرو یو کریں)



سیکشن 1: عمومی معلومات

مشاہدہ کار کا نام: _____ این جی او کا نام: _____
 اٹرو یو کی تاریخ: _____ اٹرو یو کا وقت: _____
 ڈسپلے سینٹر کا نام: _____ نمبر: _____
 یونین کونسل: _____ ضلع: _____

سیکشن 2: (تمام سوالات کے جواب لکھیں)

شہری کا نام _____
 جنس 1. [] مرد 2. [] عورت _____ عمر _____
 تعلیمی معیار _____ پیشہ _____
 پتہ اور پتے کا مقام _____
 فون/رابطے کا نمبر _____

A. آپ نے ڈسپلے سینٹر کے اندر کیا کیا؟ (جو کچھ آپ نے کیا ان پر نشان لگائیں)

1. [] یقین دہانی کر لی کہ میرا اور میرے خاندان کے نام ووٹرز میں ہیں۔
2. [] میں نے اپنا یا اپنے خاندان کا نام اندراج کرایا ہے۔
1. [] ہاں 2. [] نہیں
3. [] میں نے اپنے خاندان سے اندراج کرایا
1. [] خاندان کے مرد 2. [] خاندان کی عورتیں
4. [] میرے یا میرے خاندان کے افراد کی تفصیلات لسٹ میں درجگی کے لیے درخواست دی ہے۔
5. [] کسی بھی نام کولسٹ میں سے خارج کرنے کے لئے اعتراض کیا ہے

یا

6. DCIO نے مجھے کوئی معاونت کیے بغیر واپس بھیج دیا کیونکہ _____

a. [] DCIO نے میری مدد کرنے سے انکار کر دیا۔ مجھے پتہ نہیں کیوں میرے ساتھ تعاون نہیں کیا گیا۔

b. [] میرے پاس CNIC/NIC نہیں تھا

c. [] میں اس انتظامی حلقے میں ووٹ دینے کا اہل نہیں ہوں۔ مجھے کسی دوسرے ڈسپلے سینٹر میں جانا ہوگا۔

98. [] معلوم نہیں

99. [] جواب نہیں دیا

B. کیا آپ اس ڈسپلے سینٹر کی خدمات سے مطمئن ہیں؟

1. [] ہاں 2. [] نہیں

C. کیا آپ سمجھتے ہیں کہ DCIO:

1. [] غیر جانبدار ہے
 2. [] جانبدار ہے (کوئی پارٹی کے ساتھ)
 3. [] کسی اور کے ذریعے ہے تو کس کے
 a. [] سرکاری اہلکار
 b. [] عوامی یا مذہبی رہنما
 c. [] کوئی اور بااثر شخص

98. [] معلوم نہیں 99. [] جواب نہیں دیا

D. آپ کو اس نے بتایا کہ ڈی سیلے سینٹر میں آپ کی

1. [] محلے والوں نے
 2. [] برادری والوں نے
 3. [] این جی او نے
 4. [] سیاسی جماعت نے
 5. [] خاندان کے فرد دوست نے
 6. [] کسی اور نے
 7. [] مجھے کسی نے نہیں کہا
 98. [] معلوم نہیں
 99. [] جواب نہیں دیا

E. کیا DCIO نے مطلوبہ فارم بھرنے میں آپ کی مدد کی

1. [] ہاں 2. [] نہیں DCIO نے مدد سے انکار کیا
 3. [] مجھے مدد کی ضرورت نہیں تھی

F. کیا ڈی سیلے سینٹر میں مندرجہ ذیل سہولیات سے مطمئن ہیں یا غیر مطمئن؟

انتظامات	مطمئن	غیر مطمئن	کیوں غیر مطمئن؟	معلوم نہیں	جواب نہیں دیا
1. حقائق انتظامات	1	2		98	99
2. منظم طریقہ کار	1	2		98	99
3. سایہ اور پینے کے انتظامات	1	2		98	99
4. طریقہ کار واضح تھا	1	2		98	99
5. مجموعی طور پر انتظامات	1	2		98	99
6. DCIO کی طرف سے معلومات کی فراہمی	1	2		98	99
7. DCIO کا مددگار ہونا	1	2		98	99
8. کچھ اور	1	2		98	99

- G. کیا ڈیپلے سینٹر کسی غیر جانبدار جگہ پر ہے؟
H. اگر نہیں تو اسباب بیان کریں۔
1. [] ہاں (اے چاہیں) 2. [] نہیں (H چاہیں)

- I. کیا آپ ڈیپلے سینٹر تک پہنچ سکتے ہیں؟
J. اگر نہیں تو کیا آپ کو ڈیپلے سینٹر تک پہنچنے میں سواری کی کوئی دشواری ہوئی؟
K. آپ کو ڈیپلے سینٹر تک پہنچنے میں کس نے مدد کی؟

1. [] میں خود آیا/آئی

2. [] این جی او

3. [] سیاسی جماعت نے (کس جماعت نے)

4. [] ناظم/نایب ناظم

5. [] مقامی اثر و رسوخ رکھنے والے

6. [] کوئی اور

- L. کیا پچھلے سال آپ اور آپ کے خاندان کے تمام اہل خانہ میں اندراج کرنے کے لیے انگلشن کمیشن کا عملہ آپ کے گھر آیا تھا؟

1. [] ہاں 2. [] نہیں

- M. کیا آپ کے خاندان کے تمام مردوں کے نام انتخابی فہرست میں ہیں؟

1. [] ہاں 2. [] نہیں

- N. کیا آپ کے خاندان کی تمام خواتین کے نام انتخابی فہرست میں ہیں؟

1. [] ہاں 2. [] نہیں

- O. کیا آپ کسی سیاسی جماعت کے مددگار یا شگک ہیں؟

1. [] ہاں

2. [] نہیں

98. [] معلوم نہیں

99. [] جواب نہیں دیا

- P. اگر ہاں تو کون سی جماعت؟

1. [] پی پی پی 2. [] پی ایم ایل (کیو) 3. [] پی ایم ایل (این)

4. [] ایم ایم اے 5. [] اے این پی 6. [] پی کے ایم اے پی

7. [] ایم کیو ایم 8. [] پی پی آئی 9. [] پی این ایم

10. [] نیا این پی 11. [] دیگر

98. [] معلوم نہیں 99. [] جواب نہیں دیا

FAFEN فارم نمبر 7 (SO)
SO آخری دن ڈی سی آئی او (DCIO) سے انٹرویو کا فارم
 (ڈپلے پر پبلک کے آخری دن SO فارم پُر کرے گا)



سیکشن A: عمومی معلومات:

مشاہدہ کار کا نام: _____ این جی او کا نام: _____
 انٹرویو کی تاریخ: _____ انٹرویو کا وقت: _____
 ڈپلے سنٹر کا نام: _____ نمبر: _____
 یونین کونسل: _____ ضلع: _____

سیکشن B: (تمام سوالات کے جواب لکھیں)

- a. DCIO کا نام _____
 b. محلہ _____
 c. عہدہ _____
 d. جنس 1. [] مرد 2. [] عورت
 e. اس یونین کونسل میں کام کرتے ہیں؟
 f. کہاں؟
 g. اس یونین کونسل میں رہتے ہیں؟
 h. کہاں؟

سیکشن C:

- a. ہر سوال کا DCIO کی طرف سے دئے گئے جواب پر نشان لگائیں۔
 b. کیا DCIO کی حیثیت سے اپنے فرائض نبھانے میں ای سی پی (ECP) نے ضرورت کے مطابق مدد کی؟ 1. [] ہاں 2. [] نہیں
 c. کیا ڈپلے سنٹر پر ضروری حفاظتی انتظامات کئے گئے تھے؟
 d. اندازاً کتنی خواتین اس ڈپلے سنٹر پر آئیں
 e. کیا ECP کے بنائے گئے قواعد و ضوابط کے مطابق آپ کو اپنے فرائض نبھانے کی آزادی تھی (ہدایات کے کتابچے کے مطابق)
 1. [] ہاں 2. [] نہیں
 98. [] معلوم نہیں 99. [] جواب نہیں دیا
 f. کیا DCIO کی حیثیت سے اپنے فرائض کی انجام دہی میں آپ کو کسی قسم کے دباؤ یا اثر کا سامنا ہوا؟
 ہاں [] (F پر چائیں) نہیں [] (لا پر چائیں)
 g. اگر ہاں۔ تو کس نے دباؤ ڈالا۔ کون اثر انداز ہوا (ان کی کسی سیاسی پارٹی کے ساتھ وابستگی ہے؟)

نام اور لیا گیا سیاسی پارٹی سے وابستگی		
a. ایکشن کمیٹی ضلعی افسران		
b. ایکشن کمیٹی ARO یا کوئی اور		

c.	شلع ناظم، نائب ناظم
d.	تحصيل ناظم، نائب ناظم
e.	یونین ناظم، نائب ناظم
f.	سیاسی جماعتوں کے عہدہ داران، ورکرز
g.	ایم این اے
h.	ایم پی اے
i.	یونین کونسلر
j.	کوئی اور تو وضاحت کریں

h. کیا کرنے کے لئے آپ کو مجبور کیا گیا؟

1. [] انتخابی فہرست میں کسی خاص ووٹر کا اندراج
2. [] انتخابی فہرست میں کسی خاص ووٹر کا اخراج
3. [] انتخابی فہرست میں کسی خاص ووٹر کا اندراج نہ ہونے دینا
4. [] انتخابی فہرست میں کسی خاص ووٹر کا اخراج نہ ہونے دینا

98. [] مجھے معلوم نہیں

99. [] جواب نہیں دیا

i. انہوں نے آپ کو کیسے مجبور کیا یا اثر انداز کیا؟

وضاحت کریں

- j. کیا آپ نے الیکشن کمیشن سے اس زور زدہ ہوتی گورنمنٹ کے لئے مدد حاصل کی
- k. ایمر جنسی کی صورت میں (تشدد، مار دھاڑ، دھمکی یا ڈسپلے سینٹر پر قبضے) الیکشن کمیشن کی طرف سے آپ کو حمایت حاصل رہی
1. [] ہاں 2. [] نہیں

i. الیکشن کمیشن آئندہ کس طرح اس طریقہ کار کو بہتر کر سکتا ہے؟

DCIO نے جو جواب دیئے ان پر نشان لگائیں۔

1. [] ووٹرز کے مفاد کے لئے طریقہ کار کو مکمل بنایا جائے۔
2. [] ڈی سی آئی کو بہتر ٹریننگ دی جائے۔
3. [] پہلے سے زیادہ معلومات اور تیاری کی جائے۔
4. [] حفاظتی انتظامات بہتر بنائے جائیں۔
5. [] کھانے پینے اور بنیادی ضروریات کے انتظامات کو بہتر بنایا جائے۔
6. [] خواتین ووٹرز کے لئے الگ انتظامات کئے جائیں۔
7. [] الیکشن کمیشن کی طرف سے شلع AROs، DCIO اور RAs کے ساتھ رابطہ کو بہتر اور یقینی بنایا جائے۔
8. [] کوئی اور: تو وضاحت کریں

98. [] مجھے معلوم نہیں 99. [] جواب نہیں دیا

FAFEN فارم نمبر 1 (MO)

ڈسپلے سینٹر کا ماحول اور حالات

(جس ڈسپلے سینٹر کا MOs دورہ کریں گے۔ اس سینٹر کے متعلق MOs یہ فارم پر کریں گے)



سیکشن اے: عمومی معلومات

مشاہدہ کار کا نام: _____ این جی او کا نام: _____
 مشاہدے کی تاریخ: _____ فارم پر کرنے کا وقت: _____
 ڈسپلے سینٹر کا نام: _____ ڈسپلے سینٹر نمبر: _____
 یونین کونسل: _____ ضلع: _____

سیکشن بی:

ہاں	ڈسپلے سینٹر کا مقام اور تیاری	نہیں
[a1]	ڈسپلے سینٹر کسی غیر جانبدار مقام پر واقع ہے جہاں کسی سیاسی جماعت یا غیر سرکاری آدمی سے کوئی تعلق نہیں	[a2]
[b1]	کونسا مقام؟ 1. [] گورنمنٹ سکول 2. [] کوئی سرکاری عمارت یا دفتر 3. [] غیر سرکاری یا کوئی اور مقام 4. [] کہاں	[b2]
[c1]	ڈسپلے سینٹر کسی ایسی جگہ پر واقع ہے جو نمایاں ہے اور جہاں ووٹرز کی رسوائی ممکن ہے۔	[c2]
[d1]	انکیشن کمیشن آف پاکستان کا بیورو واضح طور پر عمارت پر آویزاں ہے۔	[d2]
[e1]	بیتز پر ڈسپلے سینٹر کے روزانہ کے اوقات کا درجہ ہیں۔	[e2]
[f1]	بیتز پر انتخابی حلقوں کا نام درج ہے۔	[f2]
[g1]	ڈسپلے سینٹر کے باہر انکیشن کمیشن آف پاکستان کا جاری کردہ ووٹرز کے لئے ہدایت نامہ آویزاں ہے۔	[g2]
[h1]	ڈسپلے سینٹر انٹارنیشنل آفسر ڈیوٹی پر موجود ہے۔	[h2]
[i1]	ڈسپلے سینٹر انٹارنیشنل آفسر نے ڈسپلے سینٹر کے پیلے ون کے آغاز سے پہلے اس کی تشکیل کر دی ہے۔	[i2]
[j1]	ڈسپلے سینٹر وقت پر کھلا ہے۔ (یہاں پر وقت درج کریں)	[j2]
ضروری سامان		
[k1]	ڈسپلے سینٹر میں اس سے متعلقہ تمام انتخابی حلقوں کی انتخابی فہرٹیں موجود ہیں۔	[k2]
[l1]	ڈسپلے سینٹر میں مردوں اور عورتوں کی فہرٹیں موجود ہیں۔	[l2]
[m1]	ڈسپلے سینٹر میں ضرورت کے مطابق IV، V اور VI فارم موجود ہیں؟	[m2]
[n1]	ہر فارم کی کتنی کاپیاں موجود ہیں؟	[n2]

[o2]	انگلیش کمیشن آف پاکستان کے ووٹرز کی طرف سے پرکئے گئے ہر فارم VI، VII اور VIII کے اندراج کے لئے ڈیپلے سینٹر میں تین لاگ بکس موجود ہیں۔	[o1]
ڈیپلے سینٹر کے انتظامات		
[p2]	ڈیپلے سینٹر میں ووٹرز کے لئے کافی گنجائش اور سہولت موجود ہے۔	[p1]
[q2]	ڈیپلے سینٹر میں ووٹرز کے چیلنج کے انتظامات ہیں۔	[q1]
[r2]	ڈی سی آئی او کے لئے پینے کے صاف پانی کا انتظام موجود ہے۔	[r1]
[s2]	ڈی سی آئی او کے لئے کھانے کا انتظام موجود ہے۔	[s1]
[t2]	ڈیپلے سینٹر میں گرمی سے بچنے کے لئے کوئی انتظام ہے (پگھلاؤ فیرو)۔	[t1]
[u2]	ڈیپلے سینٹر میں ضروری حفاظتی انتظام موجود ہے۔	[u1]
ڈی سی آئی او کی تربیت اور تیاری		
[v2]	ڈی سی آئی او کو اردو یا سندھی میں ہدایات کا کتابچہ مل گیا ہے۔	[v1]
[w2]	ڈی سی آئی او سے پوچھئے کہ کیا وہ ڈیپلے سینٹر سے متعلقہ کتابچے کے بارے میں خصوصی تربیت میں حصہ لے چکا ہے؟	[w1]
[x2]	ڈیپلے سینٹر انفا رمیشن آفیسر ہدایات کے کتابچے کے مطابق اپنے فرائض انجام دے رہا ہے۔	[x1]
خواتین		
[y2]	اس ڈیپلے سینٹر پر خواتین بھی رجسٹر ہونے کے لیے آ رہی ہیں۔	[y1]
[z2]	مراہٹنے ناندان کی خواتین کا نام رجسٹر کروا رہے ہیں۔	[z1]
[aa2]	DCIO ڈیپلے سینٹر آنے والی خواتین کی مدد کرنے سے انکار کر رہا ہے۔	[aa1]

FAFEN فارم نمبر 3 (MO)

سٹیک ہولڈرز روٹ

(MO) ہر علاقے کے دورے کے دوران پُر کرے گا)



سیکشن اے: جزل انفارمیشن

مشاہدہ کار کا نام: _____ این جی او کا نام: _____
 انٹرویو کی تاریخ: _____ انٹرویو کا وقت: _____
 ڈسپلے سنٹر کا نام: _____ ڈسپلے سنٹر نمبر: _____
 یونین کونسل: _____ ضلع: _____

سیکشن بی:

A. کیا سیاسی جماعتیں کسی فرد کو انتخابی فہرستوں میں اندراج، اخراج یا اعتراضات کے لیے مدد فراہم کر رہی ہیں؟

1. [] ہاں (B پر چاگیں) 2. [] نہیں (C پر چاگیں)

B. اگر ہاں تو، کس طرح مدد فراہم کر رہی ہیں؟

a. ڈسپلے سنٹر میں سہولیات کی کسپ کا انعقاد

جماعت کا نام 1. [] پی پی پی 2. [] پی ایم ایل (ق) 3. [] پی ایم ایل (ن)
 4. [] ایم ایم اے 5. [] اے این پی 6. [] پی کے ایم اے پی
 7. [] ایم کیو ایم 8. [] پی ٹی آئی 9. [] بی این ایم
 10. [] بی این پی 11. [] دیگر _____
 98. [] معلوم نہیں 99. [] جواب نہیں دیا

b. فارم پر کرنے میں

جماعت کا نام 1. [] پی پی پی 2. [] پی ایم ایل (ق) 3. [] پی ایم ایل (ن)
 4. [] ایم ایم اے 5. [] اے این پی 6. [] پی کے ایم اے پی
 7. [] ایم کیو ایم 8. [] پی ٹی آئی 9. [] بی این ایم
 10. [] بی این پی 11. [] دیگر _____
 98. [] معلوم نہیں 99. [] جواب نہیں دیا

c. تمام شہریوں کی درست ڈسپلے سنٹر تک رہنمائی

جماعت کا نام 1. [] پی پی پی 2. [] پی ایم ایل (ق) 3. [] پی ایم ایل (ن)
 4. [] ایم ایم اے 5. [] اے این پی 6. [] پی کے ایم اے پی
 7. [] ایم کیو ایم 8. [] پی ٹی آئی 9. [] بی این ایم
 10. [] بی این پی 11. [] دیگر _____
 98. [] معلوم نہیں 99. [] جواب نہیں دیا

- d۔ جھگڑے کی صورت میں DCIO کی معاونت / تصفیہ
 جماعت کا نام .1 [] پی پی پی .2 [] پی ایم ایل (ق) .3 [] پی ایم ایل (ن)
 .4 [] ایم ایم اے .5 [] اے این پی .6 [] پی کے ایم اے پی
 .7 [] ایم کیو ایم .8 [] پی ٹی آئی .9 [] بی این ایم
 .10 [] بی این پی .11 [] دیگر _____
 .98 [] معلوم نہیں .99 [] جواب نہیں دیا
- e۔ ڈسپلے سنٹر جانے میں شہریوں کی مدد
 جماعت کا نام .1 [] پی پی پی .2 [] پی ایم ایل (ق) .3 [] پی ایم ایل (ن)
 .4 [] ایم ایم اے .5 [] اے این پی .6 [] پی کے ایم اے پی
 .7 [] ایم کیو ایم .8 [] پی ٹی آئی .9 [] بی این ایم
 .10 [] بی این پی .11 [] دیگر _____
 .98 [] معلوم نہیں .99 [] جواب نہیں دیا
- f۔ ڈسپلے سنٹر جانے کے لیے شہریوں کی مالی مدد
 جماعت کا نام .1 [] پی پی پی .2 [] پی ایم ایل (ق) .3 [] پی ایم ایل (ن)
 .4 [] ایم ایم اے .5 [] اے این پی .6 [] پی کے ایم اے پی
 .7 [] ایم کیو ایم .8 [] پی ٹی آئی .9 [] بی این ایم
 .10 [] بی این پی .11 [] دیگر _____
 .98 [] معلوم نہیں .99 [] جواب نہیں دیا
- C۔ اس ڈسپلے سنٹر کے زیر اثر آنے والے انتخابی حلقے میں اور سیاسی ماحول کے بارے میں کیا رائے دیں گے۔
 .1 [] پُر امن (E پر جائیں)
 .1 [] تناؤ (D پر جائیں)
 .98 [] معلوم نہیں (E پر جائیں) .99 [] جواب نہیں دیا (E پر جائیں)
- D۔ اگر ماحول تناؤ کا شکار رہا ہے تو وجہ بیان کیجئے نیز جو سیاسی پارٹی کے تناؤ کی وجہ ہے اس پر نشان لگائیں
 وجہ: a۔
 جماعت کا نام .1 [] پی پی پی .2 [] پی ایم ایل (ق) .3 [] پی ایم ایل (ن)
 .4 [] ایم ایم اے .5 [] اے این پی .6 [] پی کے ایم اے پی
 .7 [] ایم کیو ایم .8 [] پی ٹی آئی .9 [] بی این ایم
 .10 [] بی این پی .11 [] دیگر _____
 .98 [] معلوم نہیں .99 [] جواب نہیں دیا

بجٹ:			-b
جماعت کا نام	.1 [] پی پی پی	.2 [] پی ایم ایل (ق)	.3 [] پی ایم ایل (ن)
	.4 [] ایم ایم اے	.5 [] اس این پی	.6 [] پی کے ایم اے پی
	.7 [] ایم کیو ایم	.8 [] پی ٹی آئی	.9 [] بی این ایم
	.10 [] بی این پی	.11 [] دیگر	
	.98 [] معلوم نہیں	.99 [] جواب نہیں دیا	
بجٹ:			-c
جماعت کا نام	.1 [] پی پی پی	.2 [] پی ایم ایل (ق)	.3 [] پی ایم ایل (ن)
	.4 [] ایم ایم اے	.5 [] اس این پی	.6 [] پی کے ایم اے پی
	.7 [] ایم کیو ایم	.8 [] پی ٹی آئی	.9 [] بی این ایم
	.10 [] بی این پی	.11 [] دیگر	
	.98 [] معلوم نہیں	.99 [] جواب نہیں دیا	
بجٹ:			-d
جماعت کا نام	.1 [] پی پی پی	.2 [] پی ایم ایل (ق)	.3 [] پی ایم ایل (ن)
	.4 [] ایم ایم اے	.5 [] اس این پی	.6 [] پی کے ایم اے پی
	.7 [] ایم کیو ایم	.8 [] پی ٹی آئی	.9 [] بی این ایم
	.10 [] بی این پی	.11 [] دیگر	
	.98 [] معلوم نہیں	.99 [] جواب نہیں دیا	
بجٹ:			-e
جماعت کا نام	.1 [] پی پی پی	.2 [] پی ایم ایل (ق)	.3 [] پی ایم ایل (ن)
	.4 [] ایم ایم اے	.5 [] اس این پی	.6 [] پی کے ایم اے پی
	.7 [] ایم کیو ایم	.8 [] پی ٹی آئی	.9 [] بی این ایم
	.10 [] بی این پی	.11 [] دیگر	
	.98 [] معلوم نہیں	.99 [] جواب نہیں دیا	
بجٹ:			-f
جماعت کا نام	.1 [] پی پی پی	.2 [] پی ایم ایل (ق)	.3 [] پی ایم ایل (ن)
	.4 [] ایم ایم اے	.5 [] اس این پی	.6 [] پی کے ایم اے پی
	.7 [] ایم کیو ایم	.8 [] پی ٹی آئی	.9 [] بی این ایم
	.10 [] بی این پی	.11 [] دیگر	
	.98 [] معلوم نہیں	.99 [] جواب نہیں دیا	

E. کیا غیر سرکاری تنظیمیں لوگوں کو انتخابی فرسٹ ہارے میں کچھ تعلیم دے رہی ہیں؟

1. [] ہاں (F پر جائیں) 2. [] نہیں (G پر جائیں)

F. اگر ہاں تو کیسے؟

درجہ بندی	این جی او کا نام
a	ہینچک (Corner Meetings)
b	گھر گھر مہم
c	پمپٹ
d	مسجدوں میں اعلان
e	سرکاری جماعتوں کی میٹنگ
f	دیگر

G. کیا غیر سرکاری تنظیمیں انتخابی لسٹوں میں اندارج، اخراج یا اعتراضات کے متعلق عوام کو کوئی مدد فراہم کر رہی ہیں؟

1. [] ہاں (H پر جائیں) 2. [] نہیں (I پر جائیں)

H. اگر ہاں تو کس طرح مدد فراہم کر رہی ہیں؟

درجہ بندی	این جی او کا نام
	ڈسپلے سنٹر میں سہولیات کی کاپ
	فارم پُر کرنے میں مدد
	درست ڈسپلے سنٹر تک عوام کی رہنمائی
	جنگلوں یا بجٹ کی صورت میں DCIO کی معاونت / تصفیہ
	ڈسپلے سنٹر جانے میں عوام کی مدد

I. DCIO کی بارے میں آپ کی عمومی رائے کیا ہے؟

1. [] غیر جانبدار 2. [] جانبدار 98. [] معلوم نہیں 99. [] جواب نہیں دیا

J. انتخابی فرسٹ کی تشریح کے بارے میں آپ کی رائے کیا ہے؟

1. [] کسی کو اس کے بارے میں علم نہیں ہے

2. [] بہت اچھے طریقے سے کام ہو رہا ہے

98. [] معلوم نہیں

99. [] جواب نہیں دیا

K. کیا اس بارے میں میڈیا کوئی اطلاعات فراہم کر رہا ہے؟

1. [] ہاں

2. [] نہیں

اگر ہاں تو کچھ اخباری تراشے اکٹھے کیجئے۔

FAFEN فارم نمبر 4 (MO)

آخری دن ڈی سی آئی او (DCIO) سے انٹرویو کا فارم



سیکشن A: عمومی معلومات:

مشاہدہ کار کا نام: _____ این جی او کا نام: _____
 انٹرویو کی تاریخ: _____ انٹرویو کا وقت: _____
 ڈسپلے سینٹر کا نام: _____ نمبر: _____
 یونین کونسل: _____ ضلع: _____

سیکشن B: (تمام سوالات کے جواب لکھیں)

a. DCIO کا نام _____
 b. محلہ _____
 c. عہدہ _____
 d. جنس 1. [] مرد [] عورت
 e. اس یونین کونسل میں کام کرتے ہیں؟
 f. کہاں؟
 g. اس یونین کونسل میں رہتے ہیں؟
 h. کہاں؟
 1. [] ہاں [] نہیں
 2. [] ہاں [] نہیں

سیکشن C:

a. ہر سوال کا DCIO کی طرف سے دئے گئے جواب پر نشان لگائیں۔
 b. کیا DCIO کی حیثیت سے اپنے فرائض نبھانے میں ای سی پی (ECP) نے ضرورت کے مطابق مدد کی؟ 1. [] ہاں [] نہیں
 c. کیا ڈسپلے سینٹر پر ضروری حفاظتی انتظامات کئے گئے؟
 d. اندازاً کتنی خواتین اس ڈسپلے سینٹر پر آئیں
 e. کیا ECP کے بنائے گئے قواعد و ضوابط کے مطابق آپ کو اپنے فرائض نبھانے کی آزادی تھی (ہدایات کے کتابچے کے مطابق)
 1. [] ہاں [] نہیں
 2. [] ہاں [] نہیں
 98. [] معلوم نہیں [] جواب نہیں دیا
 99. [] ہاں [] نہیں
 f. کیا DCIO کی حیثیت سے اپنے فرائض کی انجام دہی میں آپ کو کسی قسم کے دباؤ یا اثر کا سامنا ہوا؟
 ہاں [] (F پر جائیں) [] نہیں [] (D پر جائیں)
 g. اگر ہاں۔ تو کس نے دباؤ ڈالا۔ کون اثر انداز ہوا (ان کی کسی سیاسی پارٹی کے ساتھ وابستگی ہے؟)

نام اور ایسی پارٹی سے وابستگی		
a. اینڈن کمیشن ضلعی انصران		
b. اینڈن کمیشن ARO یا کوئی اور		

c.	ضلع ناظم، نائب ناظم
d.	تحصیل ناظم، نائب ناظم
e.	یونین ناظم، نائب ناظم
f.	سیاسی جماعتوں کے عہدہ داران، ورکرز
g.	ایم این اے
h.	ایم پی اے
i.	یونین کونسلر
j.	کوئی اور تو وضاحت کریں

کیا کرنے کے لئے آپ کو مجبور کیا گیا؟

1. [] انتخابی فہرست میں خاص ووٹر کا اندراج
2. [] انتخابی فہرست میں کسی خاص ووٹر کا اخراج
3. [] انتخابی فہرست میں کسی خاص ووٹر کا اندراج نہ ہونے دینا
4. [] انتخابی فہرست میں کسی خاص ووٹر کا اخراج نہ ہونے دینا
98. [] مجھے معلوم نہیں
99. [] جواب نہیں دیا

انہوں نے آپ کو کیسے مجبور کیا یا اثر انداز کیا؟

وضاحت کریں

کیا آپ نے الیکشن کمیشن سے اس زور زد روی کو روکنے کے لئے مدد حاصل کی
ایرٹھی کی صورت میں (تعدد، مار دھاڑ، جسمی یا ذہنی سینئر پر قبضے) الیکشن کمیشن کی طرف سے آپ کو حمایت حاصل رہی

1. [] ہاں 2. [] نہیں

الیکشن کمیشن آئندہ کس طرح اس طریقہ کار کو بہتر کر سکتا ہے؟

DCIO نے جو جواب دیے ان پر نشان لگائیں۔

1. [] ووٹرز کے مفاد کے لئے طریقہ کار کو بہتر بنایا جائے۔
2. [] ڈی سی آئی کو کو بہتر فریٹنگ دی جائے۔
3. [] پہلے سے زیادہ معلومات اور تیاری کی جائے۔
4. [] حقائق انتخابات بہتر بنائے جائیں۔
5. [] کھانے پینے اور بنیادی ضروریات کے انتظامات کو بہتر بنایا جائے۔
6. [] خواتین ووٹرز کے لئے الگ انتظامات کئے جائیں۔
7. [] الیکشن کمیشن کی طرف سے ضلع AROs اور RAs کے ساتھ رابطہ کو بہتر اور یقینی بنایا جائے۔
8. [] کوئی اور تو وضاحت کریں

98. [] مجھے معلوم نہیں 99. [] جواب نہیں دیا

Annex II

List of Districts under Survey

NWFP: Province wise District showing Display Centres							
S.No	District	Display Centres	Total	S.No	District	Display Centres	Total
1	Kohistan	Batera Pine. Govt. Primary School OKuzgari. Govt. Primary School Iqbal.	3	10	Dera Ismail Khan	Ghss Paron. Govt. Primary School. Govt. Primary School Hissam.	3
		11		Upper Dir	Dogdarra. Sahibabad.		
2	Swat	Darshakhala. Higher Secondary School Chaar Bagh. New Baklay Shadra. Govt. Primary School Kokani Swat.	4	12	Shangla	Shahpur	1
		13		Chitral	Govt. High School Bleach. Govt. High School Kajo Paain.	2	
		14		Battagram	Jaisool Bazar	1	
		15		Swabi	Adina. Govt. Primary School Jabi Shumali. Govt. Primary School No 3 Mahiteri. Govt. Primary School 6.	4	16
17	Khyber		Government Primary School Kandokhel.		1		
3	Buner	Govt. Primary Sschool No3 Naogai. Gul Bandi.	2	18	Bannu	Govt. Primary School Dost Muhammad. Govt. Primary School Nar Jafer Khan. Saleema Sikander Khail.	3
		4				Charsadda	
5	Mardan	Circle No. 21 Kaskorona. Ghss Takar. Govt. Primary School No.1 Shiekh Maltoon Town. Office Union Council Gojer Garhi. Union Coniel Char Gali Office.	5	19	Hangu	Govt. Primary School No.1 Ibrahim Zahi.	1
		20		Karak	Govt. Middle School Official Colony Karak	1	
6	Kohat	Govt. Primary School No.1 Bali Tangh. Govt. Primary School No.2 Mundari.	2	21	Mansehra	Chatabata. Govt. Primary School Malgora. Govt. Primary School Gandhian. Khet Sirash. Govt. Public School Khan Sher Garhi.	5
		7				Peshawar	
8	Haripur		Govt. Primary School Jhabri. Govt. Primary School Shri Kot. Kamal Pur.	3	23		Tank
		9	Abbottabad		Govt. High School Khatwal. Govt. Primary School Baldheri Mera. Govt. Primary School Sherwan Khurd. Govt. Primary School No.1 Hawelian.	4	24
25	Mala Kand			Govt. High School Ghani Dari Koper. Govt. Primary School Malakand.	2		
Total Districts				25	Total Display Centres		66

PUNJAB: Province wise District showing Display Centres								
S.No	District	Display Centres	Total	S.No	District	Display Centres	Total	
1	Gujrat	Govt. Islamia High School. Govt. Islamiya Primary. School.No.1 Jalal Pur Jattan. Govt. Mc Primery School.No1. Fatu Pura. Govt. Primary School Taleem- U- Din Jalalpur Jatah. Govt. Primary School Jora Jalal Pur Gujrat. Govt Primary School Islamiya No.2 Jalal Pur Jattan. Govt. Public High School No.1 Gujrat. Govt. Zameendar High School. Jamiya Ghousia High School Lala Mosa.	10			Govt. Boys High School Sohdrah Gujranwala. Govt. Jinah Memorial School. Govt. Mc Primary School No.24 Faisal Colony. Govt. Mehboob Alam Islamaia High School. Govt. Millat High School. Govt. Model Primary School Nowshera Road Gujranwala. Govt. Primary School Chack Chatta. Govt. High School Majo Chak. Two S.O Resigned.	17	
								Govt. High School Basharat. Govt. High School Karsal. Govt. Islamiya Primary School. Govt. Primary School Dodial. Govt. Primary School Kot Sarang. Munnara.
2	Sialkot	Govt. Arabic High School. Govt. Primary School Talwandi Innayat Khan. Govt. Boys Primary School Balgan. Govt. Elementary School Nia Mayanapura Masharki. Govt. Girls Primary School Chak Gla. Govt. Primary School Bonkan. Govt. Primary School No.2. Govt. Primary School Dhaska Kalan. Govt. Primary School Khana Nawali. Habib Pura Primary School.	10		6	Govt. Primary School Ghata Safral. Govt. Primary School Islaimea Nali. Govt. High School Bhejhar. Warchia.	4	
						Govt. High School Mang. Govt. Elementary Railway School. Govt. High School Jelyanwala. Govt. Primary School Bherowal. Govt. Primary School Mojjianwala.		5
						Govt. Elementary School Machhonka. Shamsheer Dhanga. Thata Jazu Matal.		3
3	Narowal	Govt. High School Darman. Govt. High School Sankhra. Govt. High School Mank. Govt. High School Nidala Salimabad. Govt. Primary School Sadhowkay. Govt. Primary School Cheema Shakergar.	6		8			
4	Gujranwala	Govt. Primary School Batranwali. Govt. Elementary School Nat Kalan. Govt. Elementary School Phomanbhat. Govt. Elementary School Kacha Mund Gujranwala. Govt. Elementary School Abedabad. Govt. Elementary School Dera Shah Jamal. Govt. Elementary School Sunehara Goraia.		9	Sargodha	109 Janubi. Govt. Elementary School Thatthi Noor. Govt. Elementary School Lower Branch. Govt. High School Jawar Sakair. Govt. High School Khan Muhammad Wala Bhalwal. Govt. Primary School Bikhar Bar. Govt. Primary School Chak No. 50 Shumali. Govt. Primary School Bolock No.2 Sargodha.	12	

S.No	District	Display Centres	Total	S.No	District	Display Centres	Total	
10	Kasur	Govt. High School No.45 Barhana Chak. Govt. High School Chak No.18. Govt. Elementary School Wah Khara. Govt. High School Kanvin Malian. Govt. Primary School Cheenya Arla. Govt. Elementary School Girls Kals Gaman. Govt. Elementary School Bathya Kalse. Govt. Primary School. Govt. Primary School Chah Kandla Wala Khadian. Hoili Tapliyain Shabron Raja Jhang.	10			Chak No.603 Kot Jahan Khan. Chak No.617Gb Kot Karka. Chak Shamad 282. Gbps Chak No. 53. Ghs Chak No. 353. Govt. Elementary School Jajwala. Govt. Jamia Chistia High School. Govt. Johar Public High School. Govt. Primary School Bachyana. Govt. Primary School Mazafar Colony. Govt. Primary School No.2. Govt. Primary School No.206. Govt. Primary School No.219 Rb. Govt. Primary School Bai. Mc Middle School Aslam Ganj. Mc Middle School Raza Abad. Mc Primary School Tufail Shaheed Road. Nazim Office. Govt. Primary School Chak No.485. Rural Health Center Faisalabad. Union Council No.261 Jawal Nagar Houseing Colony. Union Council Office Safdarabad.	25	
11	Sheikhupura	Govt. High Jandial Sher Khan. Govt. High School Imamia Colony District Sheikhpura. Govt. High School Kot Ranjeet. Govt. High School Sheikhpura. Govt. Masjid Maktab Primary School Kirto Narang Shikhpura. Govt. Middle School Aisher Kay. Govt. Primary School. Govt. Primary School Kalu Sattar. Shah Govt. Primary School Nawan Pind.	9			Boys Primary School Chak No. 371 Muhammad Pura. Govt. Boys Elementary School No.712 Kamaleed. Govt. Elementary School No.333 Gb Kara Bara. Government Elementary School 269 Gb. Government Primary School. Government Primary School Plot 57/4. Government Primary School Raja Park Islampura.		7
12	Jhang	Govt. Boys Elementary School Athara Hazari. Govt. Boys Primary School Chak No.5 Ghagh. Govt. Boys Elementary School Maloana. Govt. Boys High School Pir-Abdul Rehman South. Govt. Boys High School Shah Jeuna. Govt. Boys Primary School Darhatta Chinot. Govt. High School Haineaa Jhang. Govt. High School Kot Lakhnana. Govt. Primary School Jadeed 2 Chinot. Govt. Primary School Boys Chah Ahmed Saeed Wala. Sharki No.1.	11			14		Toba Tek Singh
13	Faisalabad	186 Rabbahlam Chak Jahmar. Bismillah Town Sudeerpur. Chak No.507Gb Rashan Ghar.		15	Okara	Bibi Pur. Government Elementary School Bibi Pur. Govt. Primary School No.1 Mandi Ahmedabad. Government Primary School 40/3R. Govt. Primary School Boy Bahloolpur. Govt. High School Lashari. Maktab School Masjid Haji Ghulam Muhammad Wali Haveli Lakha. Office Aeo-F. Qilla Jond Singh.	9	

S.No	District	Display Centres	Total	S.No	District	Display Centres	Total
16	Pak Pattan	Boys High School No.66Eb. Faroz Pura. Govt. Mc Boys Primary School Ead Gah Pakpattan. Govt. Boys High School Chak Shafee. Govt. Primary School Chak No. 93/D.	5			Govt. Primary School Agri- College. Govt. Secondary School Dary Azeem Khan. Govt. Elementary School No.24 Np Sadiqabad. Govt. Primary School Sadaqabad. Govt. Primary School Ilyasi Colony Sadiqabad. S.O Resigned.	10
17	Sahiwal	100/9-L Sahiwal. Govt. High School 111/9-L Sahiwal. Govt. Mc Midel School No.1 Chicha Watni. Govt. Mc Primary School No.2. Govt. Middle School 90/9L. Govt. Primary School 109/7-R. Urban Area School.	7	21	Dera Ghazi Khan	Comprehensive High School. Govt. Boys High School Mangroth Sharki. Govt. Boys Primary School Tuman Qasrani. Govt. High School No.1. Govt. Middle School KhaKee West.	5
18	Bahawalnagar	105/6-B. Chak No.117 Murad. Chak No.9 Gajjani. Chakira 10 Gajyani. Dera Mian Muhammad Makhdoom Naib Nazim. Govt. High School Bahawalnagar. Govt. Primary School Chack No.273/H.R. Govt. High School Jandwala. Masjid Chak No.170 Murad. Govt. Boys High School Sabqa.	10	22	Muzaffargarh	Baqar Shah Shamali. Govt. Boys Primary School. Chak.No. 518 Tda. Govt. High School Shareef Ghagra. Govt. Primary School Mangabatta. Govt. High School Banda Ashaq. Govt. High School Bandah Ishaq. Govt. High School Sharif Chhanra. Shahdad pur. Chak Frazi.	10
19	Bahawalpur	Govt. Boys Primary School Karyal. Govt. Boys Primary School Dhara Mati. Govt. Boys Primary School Thari Zhabti. Govt. Commerce College. Govt. Elementary School Chak Naveedian. Govt. Elementary School Kot Azim. Govt. High School No.2 Purana Hasial Pur. Govt. Primary School Chak No 110/Db. Govt. Primary School Chak No 5/Dnb.	9	23	Rajanpur	Government Peer Baksh Khas. Govt. Public School Kacha Gaoli. Govt. Elementary School Bukhara Sharif. Govt. Primary School Saleem Pura.	4
20	Rahim Yar Khan	Bhatti Jhalan. E/S 66/P. Govt. Girls Primary School Chak No.17/A. Govt. Primary School Mofe Dhandh Gagari Teh Khan Pur.		24	Multan	Union Council No.59 Office Chok Halo. Govt. Elementary School Loharanwala. Govt. Model High School Shamshabad. Govt. Primary School Rana Wahan. Govt. Boys Primary School Khumara Wala. Govt. Girls Primary School Basti Guj.	

S.No	District		Total	S.No	District		Total
	Multan	Govt. Johar Model High School Ghala Mandi. Govt. Primary School Bat Ketch. Govt. Primary School Kabeer Pur. Govt. Primary School Diwan Lal. Mc Primary Boys School.	11	28	Lodhran	Govt. High School Goghran. Govt. High School Kotla Ali Dasti. Govt. Middle School Bukhari. Govt. Middle School W.B 227. Govt. Primary School Peeli Wala. Primary School Ali Pur Kanja.	6
25	Attock	Govt. Boys Primary School Tanda. Govt. Boys High School. Govt Boys Primary School No.4 Choti West. Govt. High School Hussain. Govt. High School Ikhlas. Govt. High School Of Boys Darnal.	6				
				29	Lahore	Cdgl Primary School Sadiq Pura. City District Govt. Boys High School Pindi Rajpotian. Govt. High School Maraka Kowater. Govt. Hospital Kot Khawaja Saeed Lahore. Govt. Middle School General Hospital. Govt. Primary School Ghang. Govt. Pakistan Modal High School ,Rehman Pura. Live Stock Khawaja Nazim- U-Din Road. Mughal Academy. Muhammadia School Peer Mehmood Boti Lahore. Pak Angel High School. U Raish Model School Allama Iqbal Road.	12
26	Rawalpindi	Govt. Boys Primary School Kori Dolal. Govt. Faiz- Ul- Islam High School. Govt. High School Hothala. Govt. High School Loko Shad Rawalpindi. Govt. High School Usman Khantar Taxila. Govt. Islamia High School No 3 Rata Amral. Govt. Middl School Dad Hocha. Govt. Muslim Higher Secondary School. Govt. Primary School Mora Pheppraw. Govt. Primary School Chakali Badhal. Govt. Primary School For Boys Chaklala. Govt. Primary School Nandna Jatal. Govt. High School Samot. Shanga Bhungyal School. One S.O Resigned.	15				
				30	Vehari	Govt. Boys Primary School Yat Vain. Govt. Elementary School 431/Eb. Govt. High School 24/Wb. Govt. High School Laden. Govt. Primary School Kamber. Govt. Primary School School 173/Eb. Govt. Primary School 35/Db. Govt. Primary School Ameenpur.	8
				31	Layyah	234A/Tda. Govt. High School Kotlah Haji Shah. Govt. High School 120/Tda. Govt. High School 90 M.L.	4
27	Khanewal	Govt. High School Jahaneyan. Govt. High School Basti Sham Kot. Govt. High School 7/8R Bala Hum. Govt. High School 7/9R. Govt. High School Moree Poor. Govt. Higher Secondary School Talmaba. Govt. Islaima High School Khanewal Govt. Middle School Mari Sahoo	8	32	Jehlum	Doulat Pur. Govt. Primary School Boys Sauwal. Govt. Primary School Janjail. Saeela.	4

S.No	District		Total	
33	Mianwali	Govt. Primary Boys School Kandian Station. Govt. Boys Elementary School Lala Mosa Khail. Govt. Elementary School Wata Khel. Govt. Primary School Gandi. Govt.: Elementary School Kamarshani.	5	
34	Nankana Sahib	Govt. Elementary School Jogay Kot Nohbahar. Govt. High School Marrar. Govt. High School Haft Madar. Govt. Primary School Baga Chack. Govt. Primary School Qaum Masjid Safdarabad.	5	
35	Bhakkar	Chak No.63 Db Teh Kalor Kot. Govt. Boys High School Bahal Dkar. Govt. Primary School Sargani. Latan South.	4	
Total Districts		35	Total Display Centres	292

Capital Territory ISLAMABAD:

S.No			Total
1	Islamabad	F G Boys Model School G/8-2. F G Boys Secondary School Noor Pur Shahan Islamabad. F G Junior Model School G7/1 Islamabad.	3

SINDH: Province wise District showing Display Centres							
S.No	District		Total	S.No	District		Total
1	Larkana	Govt. Boys Primary School Madbahu.	5			Govt. Primary School Special Education.	8
		Govt. Primary Boys School Shaikh Zaid Colony.				Govt. Primary School Unit 10 Fazal Abad.	
2	Jaccobabad	Govt. Primary School Fateh Pur.	4	8	Mirpur Khas	Gul Malah.	5
		Govt. Primary School Khaliq Colony.				Haji Ahmad.	
3	Dadu	Govt. Primary School Kaher Jo.	2	9	Sanghar	Abdulla Jarwar Gbs.	6
		Govt. High School Kareem Bux.				Govt. Primary School Adil School.	
4	Khairpur	Govt. Middle School Jongal.	8	10	Hyderabad	Govt. Primary School Meer Muhammad Tangree.	6
		Govt. Primary School Hassanabad.				Haji Peer Bukhsh Jarawer.	
5	Naushero Feroze	Govt. Primary School Allah Rakhyo Imranee.	5	11	Tharparkar	Main Govt. Primary School.	5
		Dargh Bala. Ibrahim.				Govt. Main Sindhi Primary School.	
6	Sukkur	Govt. Primary School Adil Shah.	5	12	Karachi	Govt. Primary School Arib Aresar.	5
		Govt. Boys Primary School Mori.				Govt. Primary School Wasan Faram.	
7	Badin	Govt. Circle Primary School Chondko.	5			Haji Wali Dad Broh.i Sharif Sehto.	5
		Govt. Primary School No.1.				Govt. Main Primary School.	
		Govt. Primary School Memaan Mohalla Hangurja.				Govt. Primary School Masjid Murshad Abad.	
		Molvi Ghulam Ahmad.				Govt. Primary School Khesana Mori.	
		Primary School Bangal Khan Chandio.				Govt. Yasrab Primary School Latifabad 11.	
		Govt. High School Tando Mir Ali.				Govt. Primary School Mussa Kaptan.	
		Anwer Mustafa School Khendyaroo.				Irshad Boys Primary School.	
		Govt. Girls Primary School Lal Bukish Lund.				Daklo.	
		Govt. Primary School Qamarr-Din.				Gadro.	
		Mian Primary School Mehrabpur.				Govt. Primary (Boys) School Kasoo.	
		Nawazeo Bhan.				Kaloie.	
		Govt. Islamia Primary School Walis Road.				Machiti.	
		Govt. Junior School.				9Bp3-Gharibabad.	
		Govt. Primary School Ghmra.				Al- Zohra Govt. Girls Primary School.	
		Govt. Primary School Gol Aliwahan.				Allah Wala School Allahwala Town.	
		Govt. Primary School Sangar.				D.C.T.O Govt. Boys Primary School.	
		Govt. Primary School Kadaru.				Fm Grammar School.	
		Govt. Primary School Chak No.45.				Govt. Boys Primary School Ado Office.	
		Govt. Primary School Haji Sawan.				Govt. Boys Primary School Godahara Aslam Shiekh.	
		Govt. Primary School Kadaru.				Govt. Boys Primary School.	

S.No	District		Total	S.No	District		Total	
13	Karachi	Govt. Boys Secondary School Pakistan Quarter.	19	21	Umerkot	Govt. Primary School Haji Hashim Ward.	6	
		Govt. Primary School A K Sher Shah.				Govt. Primary School Sundo. Sheikh Abdul Hameed Sindhi Colony.		
		Govt. Urdu Boys Primary School.				Govt. Primary School Dilawar Hussain Shah.		
14	Shikarpur	Govt. Muslim Popular School No.1 .	5	22	Ghotki	Govt. Primary School Saleh Bham Bharo Village.	3	
		Khait Sramosh.				Qamaur Din Bataro.		
		Mollana Hasrat Mohani Baldia School Usmanabad Ghazi Nagar.				Govt. Primary Model School Noor Hassan Gogage.		
15	Kamber	New Mujahid Govt. Boys & Girls Secondary School.	5	23	Jamshoro	Govt. Primary School Nino Mako.	3	
		Rana Academy.				Govt. Primary School Anwarabad		
		Seven Aokas Boy School.				Deh Kotlu Village Bandhan Sharif.		
16	Kashmore	GBPS Shah Faisal Colony.	4	24	Nawabshah	O/C Govt. Primary School Khan Pur Mir.	6	
		Zahra Digree College Gadaf.				Govt. Boys Primary School Murad Samoon.		
		Govt. Boys Primary School Monder Lakha.				Mian Buksh Khoso.		
17	Matiari	Govt. Primary School Tooph Chosol.	2	24	Nawabshah	Govt. Primary School Mian Bux Khoso.	6	
		Govt. Primary School Iqbal Balouch.				Afzal Shah Elementary School.		
		Primary School Pechuha.				Boys Primary School Raj Muhammad Dahri.		
18	Tando Allah Yar	ODC not responding.	2	24	Nawabshah	Govt. Primary School Bocheri.	6	
		Govt. Primary School Sher Muhammad.				Govt. Primary School Hassan Jamali.		
		Munshree Muhabbat Khan Mazari.				Govt. Primary School Lakho Khan.		
19	Tando Mohammad Khan	Rais Mubarak PIO.	2	24	Nawabshah	Govt. Primary School Sakrand Old. Sindhi.	6	
		Saleem Khan Khosa.				Govt. Primary School Palli Jani.		
		Govt. Primary School Mathu Shamggs Korradari.				Govt. Primary School Muhammad Rand.		
20	Thatta	Govt. Primary School Nooh Bhati Bannu.	2	24	Nawabshah	Govt. Primary School Hassan Jamali.	6	
		Govt. Primary School Baighnah.				Govt. Primary School Muslim Garibabad.		
		Govt. Primary School Baighnah.				Govt. Primary School Muslim Garibabad.		
				Total Districts		24	Total Display Centres	121

BALOCHISTAN: Province wise District showing Display Centres

S.No	District		Total	
1	Pishin	Govt. High School Shad Zai. ODC not responding.	2	
2	Lasbela	Govt. High School Umar Goth.	1	
3	Loralai	ODC not responding.	1	
4	Qilla Abdullah	ODC not responding.	1	
5	Kohlu	Daman.	1	
6	Kech - Turbat	Govt. Boys High School Bat Baleda. Govt. Boys High School Hoshab.	2	
7	Zhaob	Nasirabad Primary School	1	
8	Gwadar	High School Ser Mander	1	
9	Jafferabad	Primary School Deh Thull. Primary School Goth Imam Samalani.	2	
10	Quetta	B and R Office Institute Road. Two ODC not responding.	3	
11	Mustung	Hindo Mohallah	1	
12	Khuzdar	Ttc Khuzdar. ODC not responding.	2	
13	Dera Bugti	ODC not responding	1	
14	Nasirabad	Molvi Hary	1	
15	Chaghai	Yak Mach	1	
16	Sibbi	Govt. Middle School Alla Bad	1	
17	Jhal Magssi	Gajan	1	
Total Districts		17	Total Display Centres	24

FAFEN Vision

A democratic and just society that guarantees rights, respect and dignity of all individuals.

FAFEN Mission

FAFEN believes that elections are necessary, though not sufficient, for democracy. Its mission is to support election monitoring and voter education in Pakistan that contributes to long-term civic engagement and monitoring of government accountability.

FAFEN Objectives

- To observe national, provincial, and local elections nationwide during the pre-polling, polling, and post-polling periods and to report on electoral fraud, violence, and any other problems that disenfranchise voters and compromise the quality of elections
- To monitor and report on violations of the law and electoral Code of Conduct
- To promote participation of marginalized people, including women and first-time voters
- To reduce electoral violence by documenting incidents, raising awareness, and involving relevant stakeholders
- To monitor the post-election performance of elected individuals and institutions
- To campaign for electoral and political reforms in support of democratic governance
- To build the capacity of civil society organizations to promote democratic values

FAFEN Executive Council

Secretary General

Sarwar Bari

Executive Council Members

Balochistan

- Nasrullah Khan
Centre for Peace and Development
(CPD)

NWFP

- Mukhtar Javed
SUNGI Development Organization

Punjab

- Zahid Islam
SANGAT - Lahore

Sindh

- Sadiqa Salahuddin
Indus Resource Centre (IRC)

General Seats/ Sub Committee

- Mukhtar Ahmad Ali
Centre for Peace and Development
Initiatives Pakistan (CPDI-Pakistan)
- Mossarat Qadeem
PAIMAN Alumni Trust Fund

FAFEN General Body

1. Al-Noor Foundation
2. Association for Creation of Employment (ACE)
3. All Women Advancement and Resource Development (AWARD)
4. Baanhn Beli
5. Basic Education for Awareness, Reforms and Empowerment (BEFARE)
6. Community Awareness Raising and Advocacy Ventures Around Needs (CARAVAN)
7. CAVISH Development Foundation
8. Citizens Commission for Human Development (CCHD)
9. Centre for Peace and Development (CPD)
10. Community Development Program (CDP)
11. Centre for Peace and Development Initiatives (CPDI -Pakistan)
12. Health and Rural Development (HARD)
13. Institute for Development Studies and Practices (IDSP)
14. Indus Resource Centre (IRC)
15. Integrated Regional Support Program (IRSP)
16. Lead Pakistan
17. Liberal Forum Pakistan
18. PAIMAN Alumni Trust
19. Pakistan Press Foundation (PPF)
20. Pattan Development Organization
21. Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency (PILDAT)
22. Pakistan Institute of National Affairs (PINA)
23. SANGAT Development Foundation
24. Strengthening Participatory Organization (SPO)
25. Sungi Development Foundation
26. Taraqee Foundation
27. The Researchers
28. Tribal Women Welfare Association (TWWA)
29. United Rural Development Organization (URDO)
30. Village Friends Organization (VFO)

About FAFEN

Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN) is a network of 30 civil society organizations working in various fields throughout Pakistan, and has an interest in seeing Pakistan becoming a truly democratic country where free and fair elections could periodically and regularly be organized. FAFEN believes in democratic and just society that guarantees rights, respect and dignity to all individuals. It also believes that elections are necessary, though not sufficient, for democracy and is committed to supporting election monitoring and voter education in Pakistan that contributes to long-term civic engagement and monitoring of government accountability.

FAFEN is run by a democratically elected seven-member Executive Council and is headed by its Secretary General. The main objectives of the network include:

- To observe national, provincial, and local elections nationwide during the pre-polling, polling, and post-polling periods and to report on electoral fraud, violence, and any other problems that disenfranchise voters and compromise the quality of elections
- To monitor and report on violations of the law and electoral Code of Conduct
- To promote participation of marginalized people, including women and first-time voters
- To reduce electoral violence by documenting incidents, raising awareness, and involving relevant stakeholders
- To monitor the post-election performance of elected individuals and institutions
- To campaign for electoral and political reforms in support of democratic governance
- To build the capacity of civil society organizations to promote democratic values

Draft Electoral Roll 2007: **Flawed but Fixable**

A study based on a nationwide survey to verify the accuracy and completeness of the 2007 computerized draft electoral roll

