

# GENERAL ELECTION 2018

## Update-II

April 01 – April 30, 2018



### 1. BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN) initiated its assessment of the political environment and implementation of election-related laws, rules and regulations in January 2018 as part of its multi-phase observation of General Election (GE) 2018. The purpose of the observation is to contribute to the evolution of an election process that is free, fair, transparent and accountable, in accordance with the requirements laid out in the Elections Act, 2017. Based on its observation, FAFEN produces periodic updates, information briefs and reports in an effort to provide objective, unbiased and evidence-based information about the quality of electoral and political processes to the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP), political parties, media, civil society organizations and citizens.

**General Election 2018 Update-II** is based on information gathered systematically in 130 districts by as many trained and non-partisan District Coordinators (DCs) through 560 interviews<sup>1</sup> with representatives of 33 political parties and groups and 294 interviews with representative of 35 political parties and groups over delimitation process. The Update also includes the findings of observation of 559 political gatherings and 474 ECP's centres set up for the display of preliminary electoral rolls. FAFEN also documented the formation of 99 political alliances, party-switching by political figures, and emerging alliances among ethnic, tribal and professional groups.

In addition, the General Election 2018 Update-II comprises data gathered through systematic monitoring of 86 editions of 25 local, regional and national newspapers to report incidents of political and electoral violence, new development schemes and political advertisements during April 2018.

The following sections include FAFEN's detailed findings:

### 2. LARGELY FREE ENVIRONMENT FOR CAMPAIGNING

Interviews with district political party representatives and potential candidates reveal that the majority (90%) of 560 parties and candidates are able to campaign in a political environment free of intimidation and threats from the state or other politically influential groups. However, a total of 56 respondents claimed that their party or representatives have been intimidated or harassed by authorities. Such intimidation factor was more widespread in Sindh as compared to other provinces. Nearly 21% respondents in Sindh, 11% in Punjab, 7% in Balochistan and 3% in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) claimed that they were being intimidated. Of the alleged intimidation tactics used, the majority said the police were registering fake cases, reopening old cases

<sup>1</sup> FAFEN conducted 560 interviews in 113 districts with representatives of 33 registered political parties and six political groups which are not listed with ECP, including groups of two independent leaders intending to contest elections in Mianwali and Badin. See Annexure-1 for the list of political parties interviewed during April 2018 by FAFEN's District Coordinators in 113 Districts.

against their party leaders and other representatives or detaining their party workers. While some of the party representatives said that they were being pressured to extend or withdraw their support to specific parties or candidates. Following Table-1 shows the province-wise responses of political parties.

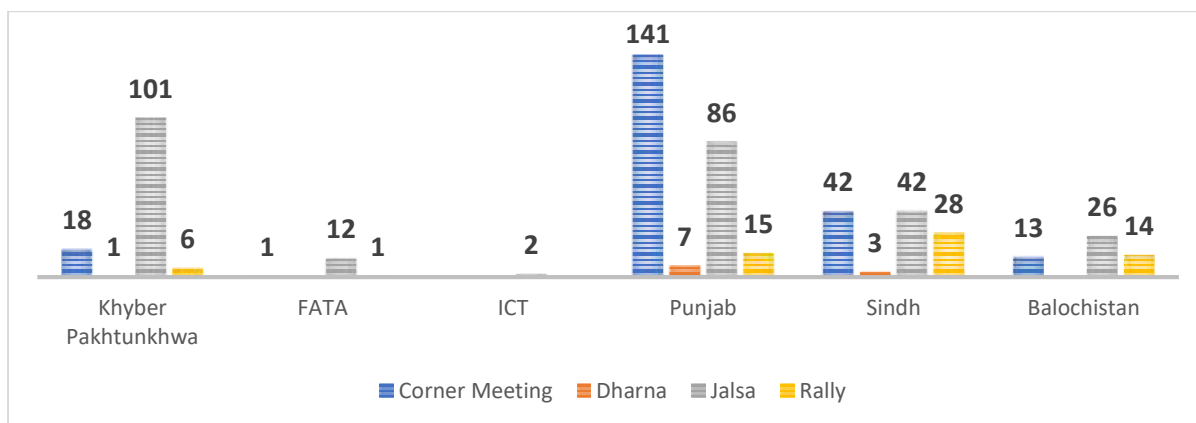
<b>TABLE 1</b>	<b>PROVINCE-WISE ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL PARTIES' BEING INTIMIDATED</b>					
<b>Political Parties</b>	<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>ICT</b>	<b>KP</b>	<b>Punjab</b>	<b>Sindh</b>	<b>Total</b>
Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf		1		5	4	<b>10</b>
Tehreek Labbaik Pakistan			1	6		<b>7</b>
Pakistan Muslim League (N)	3			1	1	<b>5</b>
Jamiat Ulama-e-Islam (F)	1	1	1	1		<b>4</b>
Other Political Parties (Not Listed with the ECP)					4	<b>4</b>
Pakistan People's Party Parliamentarians			1	2	2	<b>5</b>
Balochistan National Party	3					<b>3</b>
Muttahida Qaumi Movement Pakistan					3	<b>3</b>
Sindh United Party					3	<b>3</b>
National Party	2					<b>2</b>
Pak Sarzameen Party					2	<b>2</b>
Pakistan Muslim League				1	1	<b>2</b>
Pakistan Muslim League (F)					2	<b>2</b>
All Pakistan Muslim League		1				<b>1</b>
Mohajir Qaumi Movement Pakistan					1	<b>1</b>
Pakistan People's Party (Shaheed Bhutto)					1	<b>1</b>
Pakistan Sunni Tehreek				1		<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>56</b>

### 3. COMPETITIVE ELECTION CAMPAIGN

During April 2018, FAFEN observed a total of 559 public gatherings<sup>2</sup> of 28 registered political parties, 13 independent candidates and nine political groups which have not been registered with ECP. A majority of the observed political gatherings were arranged in Punjab (249), followed by KP (126), Sindh (115), Balochistan (53), FATA (14) and Islamabad Capital Territory (two).

Among major political parties, Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) held the most number of public gatherings (149), followed by Pakistan People's Party Parliamentarians (PPPP) and Pakistan Muslim League (N) which arranged 112 and 91 gatherings, respectively. Thus, indicating a competitive election campaign environment. Figure-1 shows a regional breakdown of political gatherings held by various parties.

<sup>2</sup> See Annexure-2 for region and party wise number of political gatherings.

**Figure 1 REGION-WISE TYPES OF POLITICAL GATHERINGS**


### 3.1 Objective/s of political gatherings

Most of public gatherings (47% or 264) were organized to mobilize voters ahead of the upcoming GE-2018, while nearly a quarter (27% or 152) of events were general meetings of political parties' workers. As many as 46 public gatherings were held to welcome new entrants into a political party or group, while 43 events were organized to protest against the federal or provincial governments or political opponents over multiple issues, including but not limited to power outages, suppression of political rights, etc. Ruling political parties in the center and provinces arranged 25 public gatherings to announce or inaugurate development schemes in four provinces. Most of these events (12) were held in Punjab. Table-2 shows a regional distribution of the objectives of observed political gatherings.

**TABLE 2**
**REGION-WISE OBJECTIVES OF POLITICAL GATHERINGS**

Objectives of Political Gatherings	KP	FATA	ICT	Punjab	Sindh	Balochistan	Overall
Voter Mobilization/Support	64	12	1	110	56	21	264
Workers' Meetings	19	2	1	90	27	13	152
Events Held to Announce Joining Political Parties/Groups	24			13	4	5	46
Protest Events	7			12	14	10	43
Announcement/ Inauguration of Development Schemes	6			12	6	1	25
Miscellaneous	6			8	7	3	24
Demand for Separate Constituency/Province				4			4
Announcement of new political party					1		1

<b>Overall</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>559</b>
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#### 4. PEACEFUL ELECTION CAMPAIGN

The pre-election period of elections is relatively peaceful in comparison to the GE-2013 during which numerous electoral and political violence incidents were reported by media and election observer groups. FAFEN's District Coordinators 11 incidents of violence at ECP's display centres. Five of these incidents were reported from Balochistan, three from Punjab, two from Sindh and one from KP. FAFEN's media monitoring data reveals two incidents of political violence in Karachi and Faisalabad districts. In Karachi's incident, a clash between protesting crowds and policemen claimed a life and left nearly a dozen people injured, whereas a scuffle between two factions of PTI was reported from a political gathering in Faisalabad.

#### 5. LEVEL OF SATISFACTION OF POLITICAL PARTIES WITH VOTER REGISTRATION PROCESS

FAFEN's District Coordinators asked political parties about the ECP's adherence to the law in voter registration processes. Of the 560 party representatives interviewed during April, a majority of the representatives (81% or 456) were satisfied with the ECP's voter registration efforts, while 93 (17%) expressed dissatisfaction. The remaining two per cent, or 11 respondents, showed indifference to the voter registration efforts.

Dissatisfied party representatives expressed doubts about the ECP's efficacy to register all of the presently unregistered eligible voters ahead of GE-2018. Many of them also alleged that the ECP was favouring certain political parties or influential groups. They also raised questions on the transparency of the voter registration process. Table-3 shows region-wise detail of the political parties' feedback on the ECP's efforts to facilitate people as voters:

**TABLE 3** REGION-WISE FEEDBACK OF POLITICAL PARTIES ON THE ECP'S EFFORTS FOR VOTER REGISTRATION

Region	Satisfied with ECP's Efforts for Voter Registration	Dissatisfied with ECP's Efforts for Voter Registration	Other Responses	Overall
Punjab	132	25	8	165
Balochistan	122	19	2	143
Sindh	108	30		138
KP	83	17		100
FATA	6	1		7
Islamabad	5	1	1	7
<b>Overall</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>560</b>

#### 4.1 Display Period of Preliminary Electoral Rolls to Finalize Voters Lists

FAFEN conducted observation of ECP's 474 display centres established across Pakistan for updating electoral rolls. Nearly 35% or 167 centres were observed in Punjab, 22% or 105 in Balochistan, 20% or 97 in Sindh, 17% or 81 in KP, four percent or 20 in FATA and one percent or four in ICT. FAFEN observers spent an entire day at these display centres and observed the process of correction, deletion and transfer of vote. During the observation, FAFEN observers also conducted interviews of citizens coming to these centres for facilitation by election officials as well as the display-centres' in-charge. FAFEN interviewed a total of 2,230 citizens at these 474 display centres across Pakistan. Following figure-2 shows FAFEN observation of the display period:

- Concerned electoral areas were missing at nine display centres. Four out of 16 display centres in FATA did not have the concerned areas' electoral rolls
- 17 display centres had the electoral rolls but they were not displayed for citizens to view
- 29 display centres did not have Forms 15, 16 and 17 which are used for inclusion of name in the electoral roll of an area, object to the inclusion of a name in an electoral roll or correct the particulars of voters, respectively
- 221 display centers were observed taking undue break(s) during their official duty hours, while at least 20 display centers' in-charge were making people wait unnecessarily
- As many as seven display center in-charge personnel were observed inquiring the voters about their political or religious affiliations during the voters' visit to display centers
- At two places, display centers in-charge personnel were witnessed giving preferential treatment to voters of a specific party over others
- 159 display centers' in-charge personnel said they had not been trained by the ECP prior to assuming their duties at display centers
- 47 in-charge personnel reported difficulties in managing the work at display centers. Their problems related to the lack of staff's training, lack of awareness among citizens, shortage of necessary forms at display centers and logistical problems, including lack of basic facilities at display centers' buildings

FAFEN interviewed 2,230 citizens, including 423 women visiting display centers for correction, transfer or deletion of votes. As many as 117 (5%) respondents reported a distance longer than five kilometers between display centres and their homes. Nearly six percent, or 136 respondents, claimed to have faced difficulties in reaching display centres. More than half of them (78) said they had trouble reaching display centres because they were located at long distances from their residences. Additionally, 27 people had trouble locating display centres due to absence of adequate guiding signs while 21 respondents cited lack of transport facilities. Other reasons limiting citizens' access to display centres included cultural constraints.

The majority (71% or 1,589) of the interviewed citizens visited display centers to submit application for vote changes, including addition of the name on electoral rolls for first

time, transfer of vote or deletion of a name from the electoral rolls. As many as 14 respondents stated that the personnel in charge at display centres did not facilitate them in locating their names on electoral rolls despite their request. Moreover, 12 respondents claimed that the display center in-charge did not take their thumb impressions or signatures after filling the application forms on their behalf. Around 561 respondents said the display center in-charge refused to accept their forms while 19 voters alleged having received demands for bribes by the personnel in-charge for various services provided at the centers. Furthermore, voters reported facing shortage of forms, late opening or early closure of display centres and absence of electoral rolls as major difficulties faced at display centres.

## 1. LEVEL OF SATISFACTION OF POLITICAL PARTIES WITH NIC REGISTRATION PROCESS

FAFEN's District Coordinators also asked political parties about the National Database and Registration Authority's (NADRA) support in registration of National Identity Cards (NIC). When asked about NADRA's cooperation for requisitioning Mobile Registration Vans (MRVs) for facilitating NIC registration in their areas, a total of 267 (48%) of the 559 interviewed party representatives said that they faced difficulties in acquiring MRVs. Nearly 86% respondents in FATA, 56% in KP, 52% in Balochistan, 47% in Punjab, 38% in Sindh and 29% in ICT said NADRA did not provide them MRVs despite requests.<sup>3</sup>

Conversely, a total of 219 representatives mentioned that NADRA provided MRVs on request. Table-4 shows a regional breakdown of opinions regarding NADRA's support to political parties in voter registration efforts:

**TABLE 4** REGION-WISE OPINION OF PARTY REPRESENTATIVES ABOUT PROVISION OF MRVS BY NADRA

Region	NADRA is providing MRVs	NADRA is not providing MRVs	Never asked for MRV	Overall
Punjab	73	77	15	165
Balochistan	65	74	4	143
Sindh	48	52	38	138
KP	31	56	13	100
FATA		6	1	7
ICT	2	2	3	7
<b>Overall</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>560</b>

## 2. LEVEL OF SATISFACTION OF POLITICAL PARTIES WITH DELIMITATION PROCESS

<sup>3</sup> See Annexure-3 for a province-wise analysis list of political parties complaining about unavailability of MRVs during month of April 2018.

More than half of the respondents, 186 or 63 % were not satisfied with the process of delimitation proposals and submitted representations to ECP for revisions, while the remaining 108 expressed satisfaction with the redistricting of constituencies. In total, the ECP received 1,312 representations on the preliminary delimitation of constituencies in 111 of the 130 districts/FATA agencies in the country. The Commission heard and disposed 90% of the received representations during April.

FAFEN observers used a phased-approach to conduct their observation of the delimitation process. During the first phase, FAFEN interviewed a total of 573 party representatives to assess their level of satisfaction regarding proposals, while during the second phase FAFEN interviewed party representatives after the disposal of the representations made with the ECP. This section contains analysis of 294 interviews conducted with political parties after completion of the hearing process, asking them questions about the process of filing representations and their feedback on support extended by various stakeholders.

### 5.1 Party-Wise Objections Filed against Preliminary Proposals

The 294 political parties' representatives interviewed<sup>4</sup> told FAFEN observers that they or their party colleagues had filed representations against preliminary delimitation proposals of 88 National Assembly (NA) and 98 Provincial Assembly (PA) constituencies.

As many as two representatives – one each of ANP and PPPP – said they were barred from filing representation against preliminary delimitation proposals due to non-cooperative attitude of relevant departments. The party-wise analysis of the representations filed by the political parties is illustrated in the following table:

**TABLE 5 ASSEMBLY-WISE REPRESENTATION FILED BY POLITICAL PARTIES' REPRESENTATIVES**

Political Parties	National Assembly	Provincial Assembly	Overall
Pakistan Muslim League (N)	27	25	52
Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf	23	23	46
Pakistan People's Party Parliamentarians	14	15	29
Pakistan Muslim League	6	4	10
Pakistan Muslim League (F)	5	3	8
Jamiat Ulama-e-Islam (F)	2	5	7
Jamaat-e-Islami Pakistan	3	3	6
Muttahida Qaumi Movement Pakistan	1	5	6
Awami National Party	1	3	4
Qaumi Watan Party		3	3

<sup>4</sup> See Annexure-4 for the list of political parties interviewed during April, 2018

Political Parties	National Assembly	Provincial Assembly	Overall
Sindh United Party	1	2	3
Awami Muslim League Pakistan	2		2
Independent Candidate	2		2
Pakistan People's Party (Shaheed Bhutto)		2	2
Tehreek Labbaik Pakistan		2	2
Jammat e Islami		1	1
National Peoples Party	1		1
Pakistan National Muslim League		1	1
Sindh Taraqi Passand Party (STP)		1	1
<b>Overall</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>186</b>

### 3. POLITICAL ALIGNMENTS AND ALLIANCES AT DISTRICT LEVEL

FAFEN observers reported 99 political realignments or shifting of political loyalties during April 2018. Nearly half (49) of these alignments and alliances were reported from Punjab followed by KP (25), Sindh (18), Balochistan (four) and FATA (two), while one nation-wide alliance of political parties was reported. These realignments emerged in the form of individual political leaders switching political parties, politically influential groups realigning their political loyalties or alliance's formation among various political parties. It is important to mention that there may be more political alliances or political movements between parties/groups in provinces than the instances reported by FAFEN's District Coordinators.

#### 7.1 Party-Switching by Political Figures

A province-wise analysis of shifts in political affiliations shows that the ANP gained the most in KP during April. In 10 instances of party-switching, political leaders from JUI-F, PPPP, PTI and JI announced joining the ANP. Moreover, three political groups or leaders each joined PTI, PPPP and JUI-F in the province. JI benefited from two such instances while a political leader announced joining QWP.

In Punjab, PTI benefitted the most from party-switching with 25 political groups or leaders, mostly belonging to the PML-N, joining PTI. Two political leaders joined the PML-N, four joined the PPPP, and one joined JUP-N. Furthermore, the PML-N's sitting lawmakers from Southern Punjab deserted the party to form their own faction demanding a separate province.

In Sindh, PPPP, PTI and PSP were favourite destinations of political leaders switching their parties. In five instances of party-switching, political leaders from PTI, PML-N and NPP joined PPPP. Similarly, four instances of PML-N and PPPP leaders joining PTI were



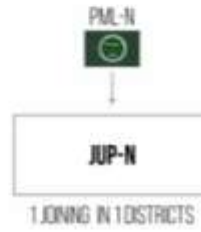
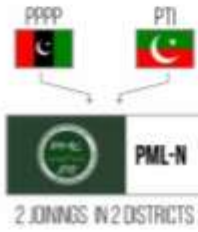
reported in the province. Moreover, three instances of MQM-P leaders turning to PSP, two instances of PPPP leaders joining PML-F and one instance of PPPP leader joining NPP were also reported.

In Balochistan, a PML leader announced joining newly-formed BAP while another leader of the party turned to PTI. In FATA, an independent candidate joined PTI while a PML-N leader turned to PPPP. Following figure-3 illustrates the regional distribution of observed party-switching:

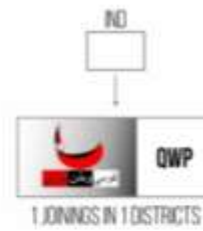
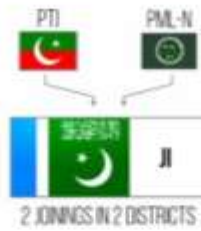
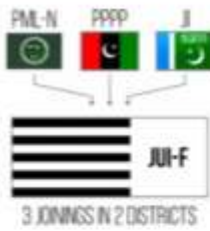
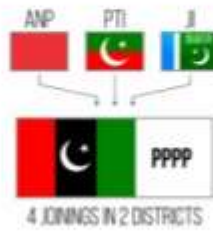
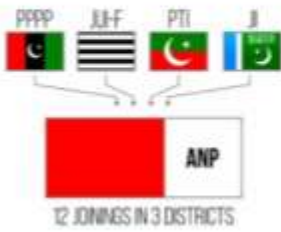
**FIGURE 3** REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF OBSERVED PARTY-SWITCHING



## PUNJAB



## KP



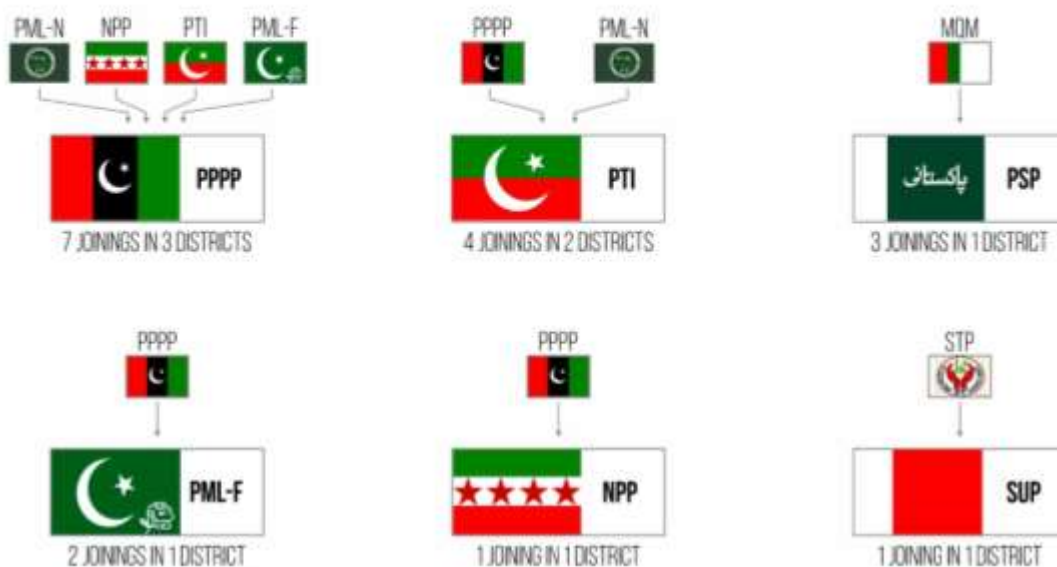
## BALUCHISTAN



## FATA



## SINDH







### 7.2 Alliances among Political Parties

The section presents district-level alliances formed between various political parties/groups. PML and PML-F leaders announced forming a nation-wide electoral alliance and contest upcoming GE-2018 under one symbol. Following figure-4 shows the region-wise political parties' alliances forged during April 2018:




**FIGURE 4** DISTRICT-WISE ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL ALLIANCES

## PUNJAB

- Dogar Beradri forms alliance with PML-N in Sheikhpura
- A group of 25 UC Chairmen and Vice Chairmen announces support for independent candidate Tariq Mehmood Bajwa in Nankana Sahib
- Syed Beradri forges alliance with PTI in Pakpattan
- A group of 13 UC Chairmen form an alliance in Faisalabad without announcing their support to any candidate yet
- Chishti clan announces support for PTI leader Diwan Azmat Saeed Chishti in Pakpattan
- Farkh Mumtaz Maneka Group announces support for PTI leader Rao Naseem Hasim Khan in Pakpattan
- Sardar group forms alliance against PML-N in Chakwal
- Rath, Hotiyana, Bodla and Chishti clans announce support for PTI in Pakpattan
- Bukhari Group formed alliance with Dogar Group in Muzaffargarh

-  Local influential Sardar Shah Muhammad and his supporters announce joining PTI in Chakwal
-  Malik Allah Ditta Awan group announces support for MPA Malik Asif Bha in Khushab
-  People Student Federation announces support for Javed Warraich group in Rahim Yar Khan
-  Local influentials in Union Council 93 announce support for PTI in Multan



## KP

-  Local influentials left Alhaj Qalandar Khan Lodhi (PTI) group and announce support for Mr. Sajjad Akbar (PTI Nazriati Group) in Abbottabad
-  Marwat Ittehad group forges an alliance with PTI in Lakki Marwat
-  Local influentials of Kandiyala Valley announce to field independent candidate for PK-25 in Upper Kohistan

## BALUCHISTAN

-  Jamali Panel (F) and Khosa Panel announce support for Jamali Panel (Z) in Jaffarabad

## SINDH

-  Qureshi Beradri announces support for MQM-H in Korangi
-  Ujjan Braderi forms alliance against PPP and PML-F in Khairpur

### 7.3 Realigning of Ethnic, Tribal and Professional Groups (Syasi Dharry)

Besides cross party-switching by political figures and alliances among political parties, several ethnic, tribal and professional groups were also observed shifting their political support.

In KP, Marwat Ittehad group led by Saifullah clan of Lakki Marwat announced support for PTI while several clans of Upper Kohistan formed a coalition to decide their own candidate for upcoming election. Similarly, a group of local influential in Abbottabad announced support for PTI (Nazriyati) group.

In Punjab, Syed, Chishti, Maneka, Hotiyana, Rath and Bodla clans of Pakpattan announced their support for local political leaders affiliated with PTI. Similarly, Sardar Shah Muhammad group in Chakwal and local influentials of Multan's UC-93 also shifted their support to PTI candidates in these districts. On the other hand, PML-N won support of a faction of Dogar clan in Sheikhupura district while in its adjoining district Nankana Sahib, a group of local government representatives formed a coalition with an independent candidate. Local government representatives also formed an alliance in Faisalabad but did not get clear-cut support so far.

Meanwhile in Sindh, Qureshi *biradri* of Korangi shifted their support to MQM-H and Ujjan *biradri* of Khairpur formed an alliance with PML-F. Moreover, Jamali Panel (Z) of Jaffarabad district earned support of Jamali Panel (F) and Khosa clan of the district.

#### 4. MEDIA MONITORING: INAUGURATION OF DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES AND POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENTS IN APRIL 2018

During the month of April, the outgoing federal and two provincial governments issued 43 advertisements to nine national dailies. Punjab, Sindh and Federal governments each released 34, six and three advertisements, respectively, to the press. Through these advertisements, the government floated their programs in various sectors including health, education, agriculture, planning and employment.

Similarly, media reported inauguration of a total of 13 district-level development schemes in the national and regional dailies, including eight schemes located in Punjab, three in KP, and one each in Sindh and ICT. In Punjab, health, agriculture, infrastructure and water supply projects were inaugurated or announced. All of these projects were located in Northern Punjab mostly in Rawalpindi Division. These projects included free distribution of livestock among citizens in Chakwal and Gujrat, water-supply scheme for a number of Rawalpindi Union Councils, inauguration of a Sports City in Narowal, renovation of a road in Chakwal, uplifting of Benazir Hospital in Rawalpindi and opening of HIV/AIDS Center in Sargodha. In KP, three schemes, including development of a landfill site in Peshawar, dedicated bus service for women and children in Abbottabad and renovation of a park in Kohat were announced. In ICT, Prime Minister inaugurated a Diabetes Center in Phulgran area of ICT while in Sindh, Provincial Minister for Transport launched a fleet of 10 buses for Karachi.

A total of 495 political advertisements of political parties and groups appeared in various districts-level newspapers. These political advertisements were concerning new development schemes, job advertisements, expression of gratitude to certain political party leaders and provision of basic services including health camps, recreational centres, etc.



**ANNEXURE-1: OBSERVATION OF POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT**
**List of Political Parties Interviewed**

Name of Political Party	Balochistan	FATA	ICT	KP	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Pakistan Muslim League (N)	20	1		12	28	18	79
Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf	11	3	1	15	28	21	79
Jamaat-e-Islami Pakistan	1	1	1	18	27	11	59
Jamiat Ulama-e-Islam (F)	28		3	14	8	6	59
Pakistan People's Party Parliamentarians	16	2	1	14	27	27	87
Pakistan Muslim League	5			1	15	1	22
National Party	22						22
Tehreek Labbaik Pakistan	1			2	18		21
Awami National Party	5			16			21
Balochistan National Party	20						20
Pakistan Muslim League (F)						12	12
Muttahida Qaumi Movement Pakistan					2	9	11
Sindh Taraqi Passand Party (STP)						9	9
Pashtoonkhwa Milli Awami Party	7						7
Qaumi Watan Party				7			7
Sindh United Party						6	6
Balochistan National Party (Awami)	5						5
Pak Sarzameen Party						5	5
Awami Warkers Party					3	1	4
Pakistan Sunni Tehreek					1	2	3
Tabdeeli Pasand Party						2	2
Pakistan National Muslim League					2		2
Mohajir Qaumi Movement Pakistan						2	2

Name of Political Party	Balochistan	FATA	ICT	KP	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Pakistan People's Party (Shaheed Bhutto)	1					1	2
Qomi Awami Tehreek						1	1
National Peoples Party						1	1
Nizam-e-Mustafa Party					1		1
Pakistan Awami Raj					1		1
Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaniyat						1	1
All Pakistan Muslim League			1				1
Pakistan Muslim League(Z)					1		1
Peoples Muslim League Pakistan						1	1
Bahawalpur National Awami Party					1		1
Other Political Parties & Independents	1	0	0	1	2	1	5



**ANNEXURE-2: OBSERVATION OF POLITICAL GATHERINGS**
**Political Party-wise Number of Political Gatherings**

Political Parties	KP	FA TA	ICT	Punj ab	Sindh	Balo chist an	Over all
All Pakistan Muslim League				1			1
Awami National Party	29	2				4	35
Awami Raj Party				1			1
Balochistan National Party - (Mengal)						2	2
Balochistan National Party Awami						2	2
Independent	3			10			13
Jamaat-e-Islami Pakistan	7	5		11	5	1	29
Jamiat Ulama-e-Islam (F)	24	1		4	5	13	47
Jamiat Ulama-e-Islam (S)	1						1
Jamiat Ulama-e-Pakistan (Noorani)				1			1
Jumiat Ulma-e-Islam (Nazryati)						1	1
Muttahida Qaumi Movement Pakistan					2		2
National Peoples Party					1		1
Pak Sarzameen Party					2		2
Pakistan Awami Raj				3			3
Pakistan Awami Tehreek				2			2
Pakistan Muslim League	1					1	2
Pakistan Muslim League (F)					7		7
Pakistan Muslim League (N)	11			74	5	1	91
Pakistan People's Party Parliamentarians	7	2	1	42	53	7	112
Pakistan Sunni Tehreek				2	1		3
Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf	32	4	1	79	24	9	149
Pashtoonkhwa Milli Awami Party						5	5
Peoples Muslim League				1	1	1	3
Qaumi Watan Party	9						9



Political Parties	KP	FA TA	ICT	Punj ab	Sindh	Balo chist an	Over all
Sindh United Party					1		1
Sunni Tehreek					1		1
Tabdeeli Pasand Party					2		2
Tehreek Labbaik Pakistan				11		2	13
Other Political Parties (Not Listed with the ECP)	2			7	5	4	18
<b>Overall</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>559</b>



**ANNEXURE-3: OBSERVATION OF POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT**

**List of Political Parties Complaining About Unavailability of MRVs**

Political Parties	Balochistan	FATA	Islamabad	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Punjab	Sindh	Overall
Awami National Party	1			6			7
Awami Warkers Party					3		3
Balochistan National Party	11						11
Balochistan National Party (Awami)	2						2
Jamaat-e-Islami Pakistan		1		11	13	8	33
Jamiat Ulama-e-Islam (F)	14		1	9	4	4	32
Mohajir Qaumi Movement Pakistan						1	1
Muttahida Qaumi Movement Pakistan					1	2	3
National Party	12						12
National Peoples Party						1	1
Nizam-e-Mustafa Party					1		1
Other Political Parties (Not Listed with the ECP)	1			1		3	5
Pak Sarzameen Party						2	2
Pakistan Muslim League	3				10	1	14
Pakistan Muslim League (F)						6	6
Pakistan Muslim League (N)	9	1		7	3	8	28
Pakistan National Muslim League					2		2
Pakistan Peoples Party	9	1	1	5	7	3	26
Pakistan Peoples Party (Shaheed Bhutto)	1					1	2
Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians	3			3	7	1	14
Pakistan Sunni Tehreek					1	1	2
Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf	6	3		10	14	8	41
Pashtoonkhwa Milli Awami Party	1						1

Qaumi Watan Party				2			2
Sindh United Party						2	2
Tehreek Labbaik Pakistan	1			2	11		14
<b>Overall</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>267</b>



**ANNEXURE-4: OBSERVATION OF DELIMITATION PROCESS**
**Political Parties' Feedback Regarding Adherence to Delimitation Principles by ECP**

Political Parties	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Indifferent	Overall
Pakistan Muslim League (N)	11	19		30
Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf	10	18		28
Jamaat-e-Islami Pakistan	8	9	3	20
Jamiat Ulama-e-Islam (F)	6	10	1	17
Pakistan People's Party Parliamentarians	12	13	2	27
National Party	3	7		10
Balochistan National Party	2	4		6
Pakistan Muslim League (F)	2	4		6
Awami National Party	2	3		5
Tehreek Labbaik Pakistan		2	3	5
Balochistan National Party (Awami)	2	2		4
Pakistan Muslim League	2	2		4
Muttahida Qaumi Movement Pakistan		2	1	3
Other Political Parties (Not Listed with the ECP)	1	1	1	3
Pak Sarzameen Party		3		3
Pashtoonkhwa Milli Awami Party	2	1		3
Qaumi Watan Party		3		3
Awami Warkers Party	1	1		2
Balochistan National Party		2		2
All Pakistan Muslim League			1	1
Jamhoori Wattan Party		1		1
Mohajir Qaumi Movement Pakistan		1		1
Pakistan Muslim League (Q)			1	1
Pakistan Muslim League (Sher-e-Bangal)	1			1
Pakistan National Muslim League		1		1
Pakistan People's Party (Shaheed Bhutto)	1			1
Pakistan Sunni Tehreek		1		1
Sindh United Party	1			1

Political Parties	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Indifferent	Overall
Tabdeeli Pasand Party	1			1
<b>Overall</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>191</b>

