

GENERAL ELECTION 2018

Update-III

May 01 – May 15, 2018



1. BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN) initiated its assessment of the political environment and the implementation of election-related laws, rules and regulations in January 2018, as part of its multi-phase observation of the General Elections 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 attempt to provide objective, impartial and evidence-based information about the quality of electoral and political processes to the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP), political parties, the media, civil society organizations and citizens.

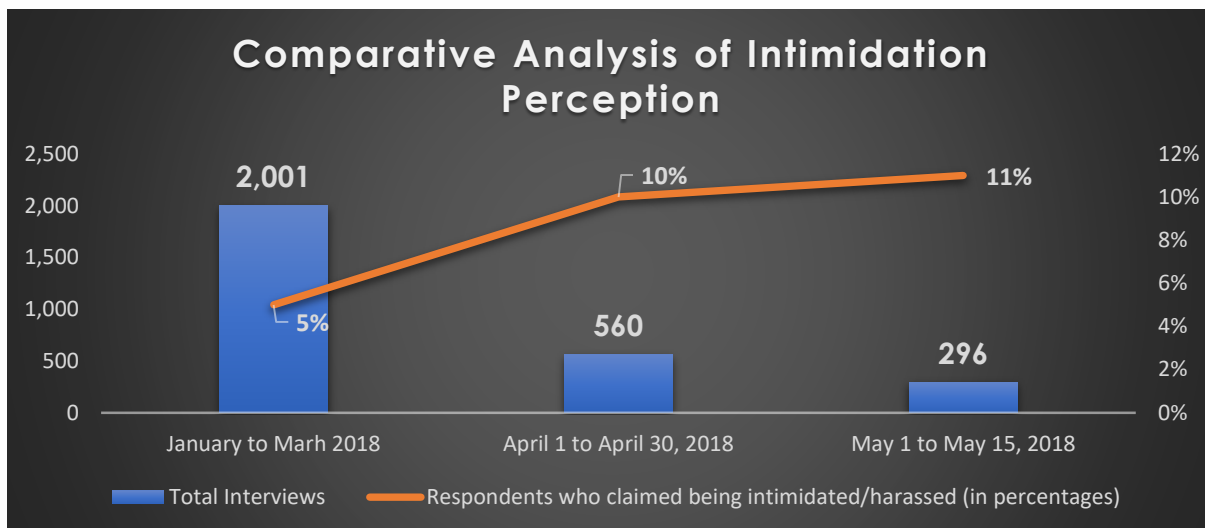
The General Elections 2018 Update-III is based on the information gathered systematically in 130 districts of the country by as many trained and non-

partisan District Coordinators (DCs) during the first fortnight of May 2018 through 296 interviews with representatives of 32 political parties and groups on general political environment. Moreover, DCs also conducted 87 interviews with representatives of 14 political parties on the delimitation process. In addition to documenting district-level political alignments and realignments prior to the GE 2018, the Update also includes the findings of observation of 400 political gatherings across the country.

In addition, the General Elections 2018 Update-III comprises data gathered through systematic monitoring of 86 editions of 25 local, regional and national newspapers (14 Urdu, 10 English and one Sindhi newspaper) in order to report the incidents of political and electoral violence, as well as to document the politically-motivated advertisements in the press.

2. LARGELY FREE ENVIRONMENT FOR CAMPAIGNING

The interviews with district political party representatives reveal that the majority (88% or 260) of them were able to campaign in an environment free of intimidation and threats. However, the percentage of respondents satisfied with the political environment dropped from 94% to 88% in one month since the General Elections 2018 Update-I. Refer to the following figure for the month-wise trend of the political parties' representatives' responses.



Around 11% out of 296 respondents claimed that they were intimidated or harassed in their respective districts. Of the alleged intimidation tactics used, the majority said the police were registering fake cases, reopening old cases 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. Such intimidation factors were reported from nine districts of Sindh, followed by six districts of Punjab and five districts of Balochistan. Following table-1 shows the region-wise distribution of the responses of political parties' representatives being intimidated or harassed:

TABLE 1 REGION-WISE ANALYSIS OF THE RESPONSES OF POLITICAL PARTIES' REPRESENTATIVES BEING INTIMIDATED OR HARASSED

| Region | District | Name of Political Parties |
|--------|------------|--|
| Punjab | Chakwal | One Representative of Awami National Party |
| | Faisalabad | One Representative of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf |
| | Gujranwala | One Representative of Pakistan Muslim League (N) |
| | Gujrat | One Representative of Tehreek Labbaik Pakistan |
| | Kasur | One Representative of Pakistan Muslim League (N) |
| | Lodhran | One Representative of Pakistan People's Party (Shaheed Bhutto) |
| Sindh | Hyderabad | One Representative of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf |
| | Jamshoro | Two Representatives of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf, One Representative of Pakistan Muslim League (N), |

| Region | District | Name of Political Parties |
|--------------------|--|--|
| | | One Representative of a Political Party (Not Listed with the ECP) |
| | Karachi East | Muttahida Qaumi Movement Pakistan |
| | Karachi South | One Representative of Mohajir Qaumi Movement Pakistan, One Representative of Pak Sarzameen Party, One Representative of Pakistan Muslim League (N) and One Representative of Pakistan Sunni Tehreek |
| | Karachi West | One Representative of Muttahida Qaumi Movement Pakistan |
| | Khairpur | Two Representatives of Pakistan Muslim League (F) and Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians |
| | Korangi | One Representative of Mohajir Qaumi Movement Pakistan |
| | Larkana | One Representative of Awami Warkers Party, One Representative of Jamiat Ulama-e-Islam (F) and One Representative of Pakistan Muslim League (F) |
| | Naushero Feroze | One Representative of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf |
| Balochistan | Chagai | One Representative of Balochistan National Party |
| | Jhal Magsi | One Representative of Balochistan National Party, One Representative of Jamiat Ulama-e-Islam (F), One Representative of National Party, One Representative of Pakistan Muslim League (N), One Representative of Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians and One Representative of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf |
| | Killa Saifullah | One Representative of Pashtoonkhwa Milli Awami Party |
| | Kohlu | One Representative of National Party |
| | Loralai | One Representative of Pashtoonkhwa Milli Awami Party |
| Overall | 34 Representatives of political parties in 20 districts claimed that their party leaders or workers were being intimidated or harassed. | |



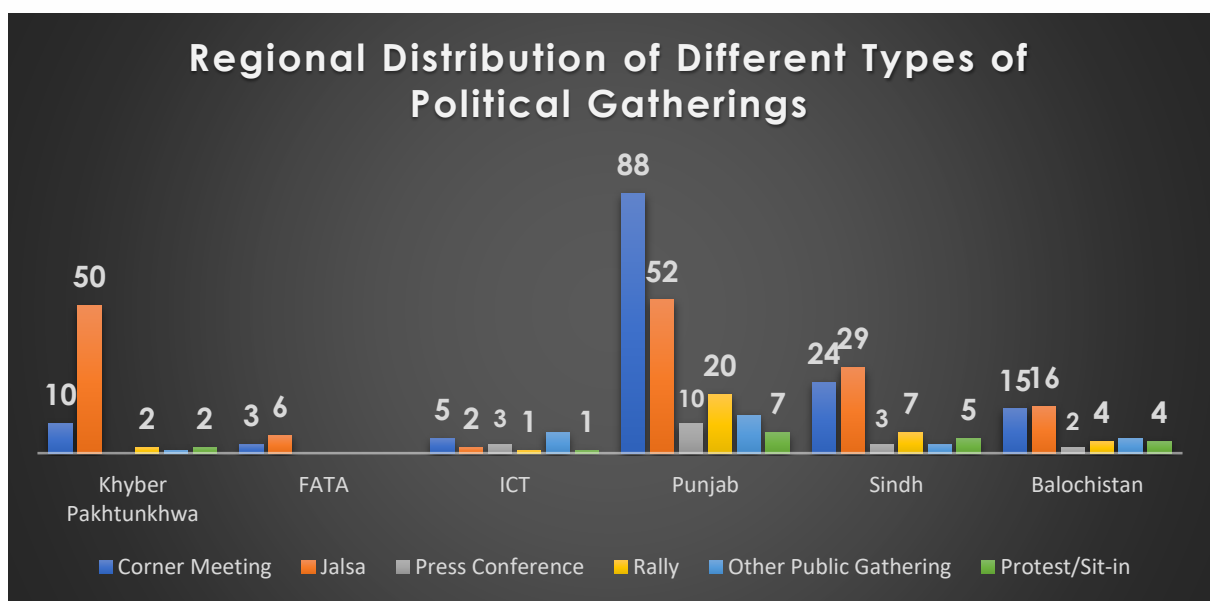
3. COMPETITIVE ELECTION CAMPAIGN

From May 01-15, 2018, FAFEN observed a total of 400 public gatherings¹ of 24 political parties, independent political leaders and groups that are not registered with the ECP. Nearly one-half of the observed gatherings were held in Punjab (190), followed by Sindh (71), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (65), Balochistan (46), Islamabad Capital Territory (19) and FATA (9).

Major political parties, including the Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N), the Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians (PPPP) and the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) held the majority of these public gatherings, indicating a competitive election campaign environment. Moreover, political parties also held joint gatherings in two instances. Punjab seem to be the main area of competition for all of these major political parties. The PTI and the PPPP jointly held a protest in Punjab; while the Pashtoonkhwa Milli Awami Party (PMAP) and the Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam-Fazl (JUI-F) jointly arranged a gathering in Balochistan.

3.1 Types of Political Gathering

With the elections fast approaching, political parties are organizing different types of events to spread their message across their voters. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, large scale jalsas remained the parties' preferred way of reaching out to the voters; while the parties in Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh used both corner meetings and jalsas. Additionally, the parties also arranged protests, press conferences, workers conventions and sit-ins to propagate their political messages. The following figure-1 illustrates the regional distribution of different types of political gatherings observed by FAFEN during the reporting period:



¹ Refer to Annexure-1 for province-wise, political parties' wise distribution of political gatherings.

3.2 Objective/s of Political Gatherings

The majority of the political gatherings (72% or 286) were organized to mobilize voters ahead of the General Elections 2018, while 5% or 22 were held to protest against political governments or state institutions, including judiciary and military. In the run up to the General Elections 2018, political leaders and activists were also seen shifting their political affiliations. As many as 29 political gatherings (7%) observed during the reporting period were arranged in connection with the announcements of shifting political loyalties.

Other objectives of political gatherings included demands for new provinces or electoral constituencies, announcement or inauguration of development schemes, condolence references for deceased political figures, and announcement of new political parties. The following table-2 presents the regional distribution of the objectives of the political gatherings observed during the reporting period:

TABLE 2 REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE OBJECTIVES OF THE POLITICAL GATHERINGS

| Reason for Political Gathering | Khyber Pakhtunkhwa | FATA | ICT | Punjab | Sindh | Balochistan | Overall |
|--|--------------------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| Voter Mobilization/Worker Meeting/Social Media Convention | 36 | 6 | 18 | 148 | 46 | 32 | 286 |
| Protest Against Governments/ State Institutions | 2 | | 1 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 22 |
| Announcements of Switching Political Parties | 20 | 2 | | 1 | 4 | 2 | 29 |
| Election Campaign | 3 | | | 14 | 3 | 2 | 22 |
| Preparatory Meetings for Jalsa | | | | 4 | 5 | | 9 |
| Gatherings Demanding Changes in Electoral/ Administrative Boundaries | | 1 | | 3 | | 5 | 9 |
| Announcement/Inauguration of Development Schemes | 1 | | | 6 | | 1 | 8 |
| Announcement of New Political Party | 2 | | | | | | 2 |
| Miscellaneous | 1 | | | 5 | 4 | 3 | 13 |
| Overall | 65 | 9 | 19 | 190 | 71 | 46 | 400 |

4. INCIDENTS OF ELECTORAL VIOLENCE

FAFEN's media monitoring data reveal a total of 28 incidents of electoral violence during the reporting period. During this time period, there has been a surge in the number of incidents of electoral violence in comparison to the April. A total of 13 of these incidents were reported from Sindh, eight from Punjab, four from Balochistan, two from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and one from FATA. The riots in Karachi that started because of the death of a minor girl after rape resulted in deaths and injuries to several people, as well as clash between PTI and PPP workers. Federal Interior Minister Ahsan Iqbal escaped an assassination attempt during a corner meeting in his constituency in Narowal during the reporting period. The table-3 shows a province-wise distribution of the methods/tactics adopted for electoral violence.

TABLE 3 METHODS/TACTICS ADOPTED FOR ELECTORAL VIOLENCE

| Method/Tactic of Violence | Khyber Pakhtunkhwa | FATA | Punjab | Sindh | Balochistan | Overall |
|--|--------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| Arbitrary Detention | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Arson | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Threat/Intimidation | 1 | | | | | 2 |
| Blunt Objects | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Blunt Objects/Stones/Bricks/Physical Assault | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Threat/Intimidation | | | | | | |
| Damage/Destruction of Property | | | | | | |
| Don't Know | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Firing | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 3 |
| Gun/Fire arm | | | | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Guns/bricks/Stones/Arson | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Hand Grenade | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Physical Assault | | | 4 | 2 | | 6 |
| Sharp Objects | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Slapping/Grabbing | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| Threat/Intimidation | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Threat/Intimidation | | | | | | |
| Damage/Destruction of Property | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Overall | 2 | 1 | 8 | 13 | 4 | 28 |



4.1 Number of Mortalities, Injuries, Abduction and Harassed/Intimidated

FAFEN's District Coordinators reported 28 incidents of political and electoral violence by observing the local level newspapers. There were eight deaths as a result of these electoral violence incidents. Of these, six occurred in Sindh, and one each in FATA and Balochistan. A total of 64 injuries were reported from different parts of Pakistan during the reporting period. Of these, 28 were reported from Sindh, 24 from Punjab and 12 from Balochistan. The incidents of harassment were also reported across the country during the reporting period. Of these, 195 were reported from Punjab, 51 from Sindh 19 from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and five from Balochistan. The following table-4 presents the details of these incidents:

TABLE 4 INCIDENTS OF POLITICAL AND ELECTORAL VIOLENCE

| Region | Total Number of Mortalities | Total Number of Injuries |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Khyber Pakhtunkhwa | 0 | 0 |
| FATA | 1 | 0 |
| Punjab | 0 | 24 |
| Sindh | 6 | 28 |
| Balochistan | 1 | 12 |
| Overall | 8 | 64 |





5.

LEVEL OF SATISFACTION OF POLITICAL PARTIES WITH VOTER REGISTRATION PROCESS

FAFEN's District Coordinators asked political party representatives about the ECP's adherence to the law in the voter registration process. Of the 296 party representatives interviewed during the reporting period, the majority (82% or 241) expressed satisfaction with the ECP's voter registration efforts, while 45 (15%) expressed dissatisfaction². The remaining 10 respondents (3%) showed indifference to the voter registration efforts. The ECP has finalized the electoral rolls with a total of 105,955,407 voters³. It is important to mention that these interviews with political parties were conducted after the culmination of the voter registration efforts on April 30th, 2018.

Dissatisfied party representatives expressed doubts about the ECP's efficiency to handle complaints and viewed that no proper mechanism was in place to register and give feedback on complaints. The following table-5 presents region-wise details of the political parties' feedback on the ECP's efforts to facilitate voters:

TABLE 5

REGION-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES BY REPRESENTATIVES OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND GROUPS REGARDING THEIR SATISFACTION WITH THE VOTER REGISTRATION PROCESS

| Region | Satisfied with ECP's Efforts for Voter Registration | Dissatisfied with ECP's Efforts for Voter Registration | Indifferent | Overall |
|--------------------|---|--|-------------|------------|
| Khyber Pakhtunkhwa | 27 | 3 | 1 | 31 |
| FATA | 11 | 3 | 1 | 15 |
| ICT | 4 | | 1 | 5 |
| Punjab | 62 | 6 | 3 | 71 |
| Sindh | 54 | 15 | | 69 |
| Balochistan | 83 | 18 | 4 | 105 |
| Overall | 241 | 45 | 10 | 296 |

5.1 Finalization of Electoral Rolls

The ECP finalized the Final Electoral Rolls (FER) on May 5th, 2018 which has an increase of over 19 million new voters in comparison to the 2013 FER. As many as 11,374,989 new voters have been added in Punjab, followed by 3,415,127 in Sindh, 3,050,146,

² See Annexure-2 for the region-wise distribution of those political parties dissatisfied with the voter registration efforts.

³ For a provincial breakdown of the Final Electoral Rolls, please access: <https://www.ecp.gov.pk/frmGenericPage.aspx?PageID=3047>

961,513 in Balochistan, 766,619 in FATA and 136,115 in the ICT. Similarly, a total of 10,610,299 new male voters and 9,094,210 women have been added to the FER. Refer to table-6 for a region-wise, gender-wise distribution of new voters on the FER in comparison to 2013 GE:

TABLE 6

REGION-WISE, GENDER-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF NEW VOTERS ON THE FER IN COMPARISON TO GE-2013

| Region | Male | Female | Total |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Khyber Pakhtunkhwa | 1,695,561 | 1,354,585 | 3,050,146 |
| FATA | 361,360 | 405,259 | 766,619 |
| ICT | 69,790 | 66,325 | 136,115 |
| Punjab | 5,953,383 | 5,421,606 | 11,374,989 |
| Sindh | 1,958,469 | 1,456,658 | 3,415,127 |
| Balochistan | 571,736 | 389,777 | 961,513 |
| Total | 10,610,299 | 9,094,210 | 19,704,509 |





6.

LEVEL OF POLITICAL PARTIES' SATISFACTION WITH NIC REGISTRATION PROCESS

FAFEN's District Coordinators also asked political party representatives about the National Database and Registration Authority's (NADRA's) support in registration of National Identity Cards (NICs). When asked about NADRA's cooperation regarding the requisitioning of Mobile Registration Vans (MRVs) for facilitating NIC registration in their areas, 126 of the 296 (43%) political party representatives stated that NADRA did not facilitate them in acquiring MRVs in their areas. A majority of these representatives belonged to Balochistan. The following table-4 shows a regional breakdown of opinions regarding NADRA's support to political parties in the voter registration process:

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

| Region | NADRA is not Providing MRVs | NADRA is Providing MRVs | Never Asked for the MRV | Overall |
|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Punjab | 11 | 14 | 6 | 31 |
| Balochistan | 12 | 2 | 1 | 15 |
| Sindh | 13 | 37 | 21 | 71 |
| KP | 25 | 37 | 7 | 69 |
| FATA | 64 | 39 | 2 | 105 |
| ICT | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Overall | 126 | 131 | 39 | 296 |





7.

LEVEL OF SATISFACTION OF POLITICAL PARTIES WITH DELIMITATION PROCESS

FAFEN observers used a phased-approach to conduct their observation of the delimitation process. During the first phase, FAFEN interviewed 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 87 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. It is important to mention that the data regarding the acceptance and rejection of the representations filled by the ECP is not available on their website.

More than two-third of the respondents (61 or 70 %) were not satisfied with the process of delimitation proposals and complained that area distribution was unfair and 10% variance was neglected in most of the cases. They viewed that the ECP disregarded the legal principles during the demarcation of electoral constituencies. Following table-7 illustrates the political parties and their responses to the level of satisfaction with the finalized delimitation of constituencies:

TABLE 7 POLITICAL PARTIES AND THEIR LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH THE RECENT DELIMITATION

| Political Parties | Satisfied | Unsatisfied | Indifferent | Overall |
|---|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| Awami National Party | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Balochistan National Party | 2 | 9 | 1 | 12 |
| Balochistan National Party (Awami) | | 2 | | 2 |
| Jamaat-e-Islami | 1 | 4 | | 5 |
| Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (Fazl) | 5 | 7 | 1 | 13 |
| Muttahida Qaumi Movement | | 1 | | 1 |
| National Party | 1 | 8 | | 9 |
| Pak Sarzameen Party | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz) | 4 | 4 | | 8 |
| Pakistan Muslim League | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians | 2 | 12 | | 14 |
| Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf | 4 | 7 | | 11 |
| Pashtoonkhwa Milli Awami Party | | 3 | | 3 |
| Sindh United Party | 1 | | | 1 |
| Grand Total | 22 | 61 | 4 | 87 |



8. POLITICAL ALIGNMENTS AND ALLIANCES AT DISTRICT LEVEL

FAFEN observers reported a total of 66 political realignments or shifting of political loyalties in 34 districts across the country during the first half of May 2018. The majority of these incidents of political-switching and alignments (36) were reported from Punjab, followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (13), Sindh (10), Balochistan (4) and FATA (3). These realignments emerged in the form of individual political leaders switching political parties, politically influential groups realigning their political loyalties or formation of alliances between different political parties. These reports have been summarized under the following heads:

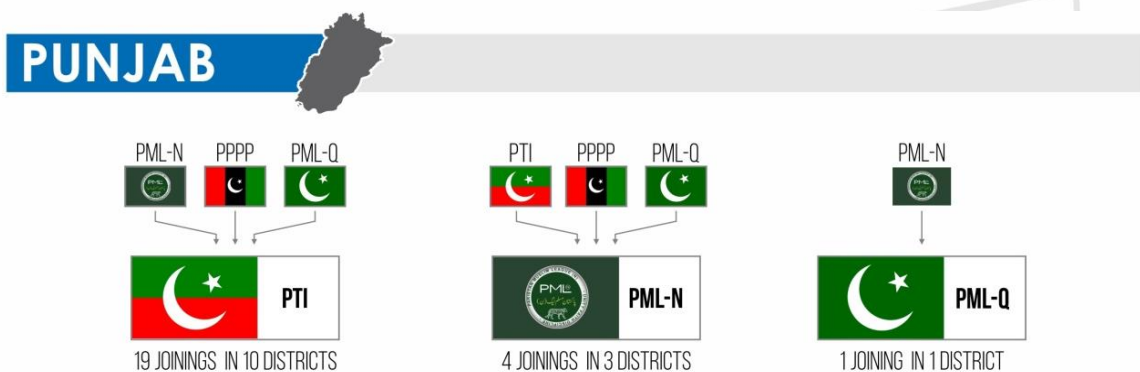
8.1 Party-Switching by Political Figures

The data received from FAFEN observers and collected through media monitoring reveals that 45 incidents of party-switching took place across the country during the reporting period. A province-wise analysis of shifts in political affiliations shows that the PTI gained the most in Punjab during the first fortnight of May. In 20 instances of party-switching, political leaders from the PML-N, the PPPP and the PML announced joining the PTI. These party-switching took place in Lahore, Rahim Yar Khan, Narowal, Pakpattan, Gujrat, Gujranwala, Khanewal, Kasur and Rawalpindi. On the other hand, the ruling PML-N received political leaders from the PTI, the PML and the PPPP in four places. Similarly, a PML-N leader joined the PML; while an independent politician joined the TLP.

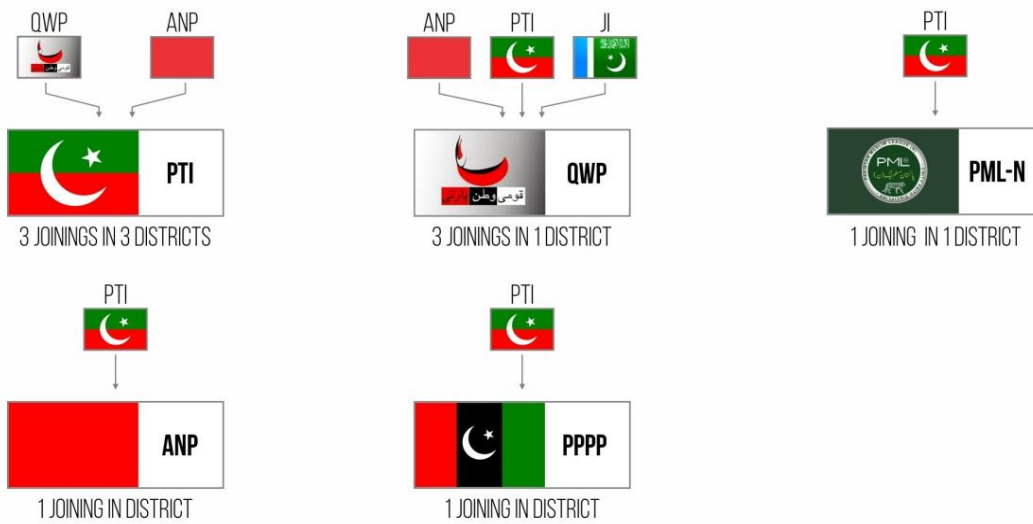
In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, political leaders switching their parties landed in the PTI, the PML-N, the Awami National Party (ANP) and the Qaumi Watan Party (QWP). The ruling PTI won over loyalties of political leaders formerly associated with the ANP and the QWP in Buner, Swabi and Peshawar; while the party lost its supporters to the PML-N, the ANP, the PPPP and the QWP in Abbottabad, Torghar and Peshawar.

The PTI also benefitted from shifting loyalties in Sindh, where leaders belonging to the PPPP, the PML-N and the Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM) announced their support for the party in Kashmore, Ghotki, Jacobabad and Larkana; while a National Peoples Party (NPP) leader joined the PPPP in Naushero Feroze. In Balochistan, four PML-N leaders quit their party to join the newly-founded Balochistan Awami Party (BAP); while in FATA, an independent parliamentarian and a PML-N leader joined the PPPP. The following figure-1 shows the region-wise party-switching during the reporting period:

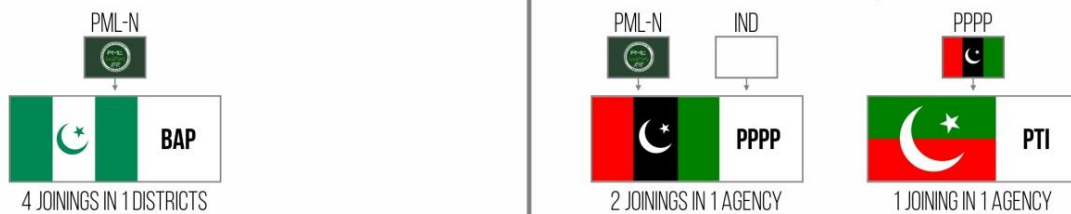
FIGURE 2 REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF OBSERVED PARTY-SWITCHING



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BALUCHISTAN FATA



8.2 Shifting of Political Factions between Political Parties

This section presents an analysis of district-level shifting of politically influential factions such as trade unions, political and professional organizations, clans, tribes, etc. In Punjab, local social and political activists in various UCs announced their support for potential PTI candidates in their areas while a group of trade union leaders also joined the PTI in Lahore. Meanwhile, a group of Arain *biradri* in Matta area of Kasur shifted its support from the PML-N to the TLP.

In Sindh, Rahuja and Bhund *biradris* in Dadu and Rajper, Mangeja and Rind *biradris* in Naushero Feroze announced their support for the PTI; while Sindhi and Brohi tribes of Jacobabad announced to field a joint candidate against the PPPP.









In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, locals of Junba village in Torghar and Toor Manga village in Lower Dir joined the ANP; while members of Taiker, Shikhan, Bagra Khail and Chagharzai tribes of Buner aligned with the Jamaat-e-Islami (JI). Moreover, Social Welfare Group Asota Sharif in Swabi and locals of a village near Kalam in Swat pledged their support to PTI candidates in the upcoming general elections. In FATA, Sepoy tribe of Lower Orakzai Agency announced support for the PTI.

The following figure-3 shows the region-wise shifting of political factions during the reporting period:

FIGURE 3 DISTRICT-WISE ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL ALLIANCES

PUNJAB



-  Local social and political workers of UC Qasim Bela announce support for PTI in Multan.
-  Members of Gujjar and Christian biradris of UC 95 Tajpur Sandela announce support for PTI leader Khalid Javed Warraich.
-  Local political workers of PML-N in UC 70 Jahangirabad Multan join PTI.
-  Local influentials of Maral, Oodh, Khan and Rana biradris announce support for PTI in UC 61 Multan.
-  Awais Arain biradri of Matta area in Kasur quits PML-N to join TLP.
-  Local influentials of Syed family in UC Muzaffarabad Multan announce support for PTI candidate.
-  Barar biradri of UC 93 Lutfabad Multan announces support for PTI in NA-154.
-  Local trade organizations' leaders join PTI.





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-  Local influentials of Toor Manga Dara Seer village in Lower Dir announce support for ANP.
-  Local political leaders of Junba village announce support for ANP.
-  Local leaders of Taiker, Shikhan, Bagra Khail and Chagharzai tribes of Buner join JI.
-  Social Welfare Group Asota Sharif Swabi announces support for PTI.
-  Locals of Yasin village in Buner announce to support JI in coming elections.
-  A village comprising 120 households near Kalam region of Swat announces support for PTI candidate Sharafat Ali.

SINDH



-  Bhund tribe of Bhaloo Bhund village in district Dadu announces support for PTI.
-  Locals of Long Khan Rahuja village in Khairpur Nathan Shah Taluka of district Dadu announce support for PTI.
-  Members of Rajper, Mangeja and Rind biradris announce support for PTI in Naushero Feroze.
-  Sindhi and Brohi tribes quit PPPP and announce to field joint candidates for coming elections in Jaccobabad constituencies.

FATA



-  Sepoy tribe of Lower Orakzai Agency announces support for PTI leader Malak Jawad Hassan.

8.3 Formation of Alliances between Political Parties

This section presents the formation of district-level alliances between different political parties/groups. In Punjab, district Chapters of the JI, the JUI-F and the TLP forged an alliance against the PML-N in Sahiwal. Meanwhile, Janubi Punjab Suba Mahaz represented by political leaders belonging to South Punjab announced its support for the PTI.



9.

MEDIA MONITORING: INAUGURATION OF DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES AND POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENTS IN MAY 2018

During the first fortnight of May, the outgoing federal and three provincial governments issued 93 advertisements to 12 national and regional dailies. The Punjab government released 74 advertisements to the press while 17 advertisements were released by the Sindh government, and one each by the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government and the federal government. Punjab government ads appeared in ten newspapers; 33 in Nawa-i-Waqt, 13 in Dawn, 12 in Express, eight in Daily Times and remaining eight in The News, Ummat, Mashriq, Daily Pakistan, Pakistan Today and Jang. Sindh government's advertisements were more evenly spread among seven newspapers with four ads to each Dawn, Nawa-i-Waqt and Express Tribune, two ads to Express and one ad each to Daily Times, The News and Business Recorder. Both federal and KP governments released one ad to Express Tribune and Ummat, respectively. Nearly 75% or 71 of these ads were of the size 27cm × four columns (quarter of a standard Pakistani newspaper page 57.5 cm × eight columns). Of the remaining 23, eight were half page ads (27cm × eight columns), six were of the size 10cm × eight columns and as many of the size 15 cm × eight columns while one was of the size of 18cm × six columns. Through these advertisements, the respective governments shared their agendas and programs in different sectors, including agriculture, health, education and power, as well as loans and voter mobilization.

The Punjab government released 13 advertisements in the health sector related to facilities and projects in Vehari, Nankana Sahib, Chakwal, Jhelum and Okara. One of the advertisements pertained to free loans to graduate doctors, specialists and nurses. The Sindh government released 11 advertisements in the health sector related to the cardiac facilities at Shaheed Benazirabad and Khairpur.

The Punjab government released 23 advertisements to urge the public to save electricity, while it also highlighted different projects in the agriculture sector such as crop insurance scheme, loans to farmers, and establishment of Punjab agriculture, food and drug testing labs. The federal government advertised about advance salary of up to PKR 2 million, while the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government advertised its slogan of 'Access of Education from dream to reality'.

TABLE 6 REGION- AND SECTOR-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF ADVERTISEMENTS TO PRESS

| Type of Advertisement | Khyber Pakhtunkhwa | Punjab | Sindh | Federal | Total |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|-------|---------|-------|
| Advance Salary | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Agriculture | | 15 | | | 15 |
| Education | 1 | 4 | | | 5 |
| Health Related | | 12 | 12 | | 24 |
| General Loan | | 7 | | | 7 |
| Performance | | | 5 | | 5 |



| Type of Advertisement | Khyber Pakhtunkhwa | Punjab | Sindh | Federal | Total |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Public Facility | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Electricity Conservation | | 23 | | | 23 |
| Taxation | | 2 | | | 2 |
| Voter Mobilization | | 8 | | | 8 |
| Youth Employment | | 2 | | | 2 |
| Overall | 1 | 74 | 17 | 1 | 93 |





ANNEXURES



ANNEXURE-1

OBSERVATION OF POLITICAL GATHERINGS

| Political Parties | Khyber Pakhtun Khwa | FATA | ICT | Punjab | Sindh | Balochistan | Overall |
|---|---------------------|------|-----|--------|-------|-------------|---------|
| All Pakistan Minority Movement | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Awami Muslim League Pakistan | | | | 2 | | | 2 |
| Awami National Party | 17 | 1 | | | 3 | 5 | 26 |
| Balochistan National Party | | | | | | 4 | 4 |
| Balochistan National Party (Awami) | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Jamaat-e-Islami Pakistan | 7 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 15 |
| Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (Fazl) | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 12 |
| Muttahida Qaumi Movement | | | | | 5 | | 5 |
| Pak Sarzameen Party | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Pakistan Awami Raj | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Pakistan Awami Tehreek | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Pakistan Muslim League | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 9 |
| Pakistan Muslim League (Functional) | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz) | 4 | | 8 | 63 | 5 | 7 | 87 |
| Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians | 5 | 3 | 3 | 30 | 32 | 7 | 80 |
| Pakistan Sunni Tehreek | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf | 21 | 2 | 3 | 53 | 7 | 1 | 87 |
| Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (Nazriati) | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaniat | | | | 1 | | | 1 |



| Political Parties | Khyber Pakhtunkhwa | FATA | ICT | Punjab | Sindh | Balochistan | Overall |
|---|--------------------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| Pashtoonkhwa Milli Awami Party | | | | | | 5 | 5 |
| Peoples Muslim League Pakistan | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Qaumi Watan Party | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Sindh United Party | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Tehreek Labbaik Pakistan | | | | 5 | 1 | | 6 |
| Joint Events of Political Parties | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 |
| Independent Political Leaders | 3 | 2 | 1 | 11 | | 1 | 18 |
| Other Political Parties (not registered with the ECP) | 4 | | 1 | 13 | 7 | 3 | 28 |
| Overall | 65 | 9 | 19 | 190 | 71 | 46 | 400 |



ANNEXURE-2

List of Political Parties Dissatisfied with ECP's Voter Registration Efforts

| Political Parties | Balochistan | FATA | Khyber Pakhtunkhwa | Punjab | Sindh | Overall |
|---|-------------|----------|--------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Awami National Party | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Awami Workers Party | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Balochistan National Party | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Jamaat-e-Islami Pakistan | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 |
| Jamiat Ulama-e-Islam (F) | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 7 |
| Mohajir Qaumi Movement Pakistan | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| National Party | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Other Political Parties (Not Listed with the ECP) | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Pakistan Awami Tehreek | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Pakistan Muslim League | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Pakistan Muslim League (N) | 2 | | 1 | | 2 | 5 |
| Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Pakistan Sunni Tehreek | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf | 4 | 1 | | 1 | 5 | 11 |
| Pashtoonkhwa Milli Awami Party | 3 | | | | | 3 |
| Peoples Muslim League Pakistan | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Sindh United Party | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Tehreek Labbaik Pakistan | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Overall | 18 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 15 | 45 |