



PAANK

Peace, Justice & Equal Rights



PAANK CASE REPORT

A FAMILY HUNTED

THE CASE OF ASMA JATTAK

The abduction of Asma Jattak, the killing of her relatives and supporters, and Pakistani state and military support for the perpetrators



Executive summary

The case of Asma Jattak is not a single unresolved abduction. It is an extended pattern of alleged forced-marriage coercion, abduction, threats, killings and reprisals against one woman, her family and those who tried to defend them. PAANK has received information indicating that the family has faced threats since 2014. The central alleged objective has remained the same: to force Asma to marry Zahoor Jamalzai against her will.

On the night of 5–6 February 2025, armed men entered the Jattak family home near Police Lines in Khuzdar, assaulted members of the household and abducted Asma at gunpoint. Her disappearance caused large public protests and blockades of the Quetta–Karachi highway. Police later presented her return as the result of an operation and announced that 14 suspects had been detained. PAANK's information contradicts that account: the pressure generated by the protests reportedly led Zahoor Jamalzai's brother to hand Asma over to police; police did not raid the place where she was being held to secure her release. After her release, Asma said she had been blindfolded, assaulted, deprived of food and water, and forced under threats to record a false statement suggesting that she had left voluntarily.

To end the road blockade following Asma's recovery, government representatives accepted a four-point charter of demands. Its two central promises were the immediate arrest of Zahoor Jamalzai and protection for Asma's family from the perpetrators and their armed group. Neither promise was fulfilled. According to information received by PAANK, Zahoor continued to move openly, remained associated with the protocol of former Chief Minister Nawab Sanaullah Zehri, and continued to threaten the family.

On 4 August 2026, Master Inayat Ullah Jattak, Asma's father and a retired schoolteacher, was shot dead in the Shehzad Town/Shokhro area of Khuzdar. The killing followed renewed threats and came shortly after Asma released a video appeal for protection. PAANK has been informed that Zahoor telephoned Master Inayat Ullah on the night before the murder and again on the morning he was killed. These alleged calls are a critical evidential lead requiring urgent preservation through an independent international evidence mechanism.

PAANK'S ASSESSMENT

PAANK's investigation concludes that the armed group responsible for the campaign against Asma and her family has operated with the support and protection of the Pakistani state and army. Written assurances were not merely left unfulfilled: the principal accused remained protected and able to continue threatening and killing. The danger to Asma and her surviving relatives is now critical and immediate.



Key findings

- The persecution reported by the family dates back to 2014 and centres on attempts to force Asma into a marriage without her free and full consent.
- Asma's fiancé, maternal uncle, father, and two local notables who raised their voices for her have been killed. Family and local sources attribute these killings to Zahoor Jamalzai and his associates.
- The February 2025 abduction was followed by a coerced video intended to recast a violent kidnapping as a voluntary departure, according to Asma's account after her release.
- Although police presented Asma's return as the result of an operation, PAANK's information is that overwhelming public pressure led Zahoor Jamalzai's brother to hand her to police; she was not freed through a police raid.
- The government formally promised the immediate arrest of Zahoor and protection for the family, yet the main accused remained free and the family continued to receive threats.
- The killing of Master Inayat Ullah after a public protection appeal demonstrates the lethal consequences of non-enforcement and the collapse of ordinary protection mechanisms in Khuzdar.
- PAANK's investigation concludes that the armed group receives protection from Nawab Sanaullah Zehri and support from the Pakistani state and army, enabling its members to act openly and evade arrest.
- Photographic evidence supplied to PAANK shows Zahoor Jamalzai armed and standing beside Nawab Zehri and Ameer Hamza Zehri, the son of Nawab Sanaullah Zehri and an adviser to the Chief Minister of Balochistan for Local Government.
- PAANK further concludes that Nawab Sanaullah Zehri's position is sustained by political support from President Asif Ali Zardari and Balochistan Chief Minister Sarfraz Bugti.
- The reported conduct engages Pakistan's duties to protect life, liberty, security, equal protection, freedom from gender-based violence and access to an effective remedy.

1. Scope, sources and terminology

This report is based on information provided to PAANK by sources familiar with the case; the charter of demands received by PAANK; Asma Jattak's public accounts following her recovery and in her August 2026 protection appeal; official and media statements; and contemporaneous reporting. PAANK's investigation has reached a clear institutional finding that the perpetrators operate with Pakistani state and military support and political protection. Where responsibility for a particular killing or other prosecutable act has not been determined by an independent court, the report continues to identify the source of the information and to distinguish PAANK's findings from a judicial verdict.



PAANK's prior documentation. PAANK previously documented the history of persecution, displacement, forced-marriage coercion and Asma's abduction in its February 2025 report, '[Collective Punishment Upon the People of Anjeera: The Case of Asma Baloch](#)'. The present report should be read as an update to and continuation of that earlier investigation.

The expression 'death squad' is used because local residents, affected families and Baloch human-rights organisations use it to describe armed groups act with political or security patronage and with practical immunity from arrest. PAANK asks international organisations and UN mechanisms to examine the structure, command relationships, financing, weapons, official contacts and protection networks of the group implicated in this case.

2. Background: threats and forced-marriage coercion since 2014

According to information received by PAANK, Asma's family has faced threats since 2014. The family says that Zahoor Jamalzai has repeatedly demanded Asma's hand in marriage and that the violence has been used to punish the family for refusing. Forced marriage is not a private disagreement or a tribal matter. Marriage requires the free and full consent of both parties. Threatening or killing relatives to obtain a woman's consent is gender-based violence, coercion and serious criminal conduct.

Earlier PAANK reporting recorded that the family was displaced from its ancestral area of Anjeera in Surab District and lived as internally displaced persons in different parts of Balochistan and Sindh. The threats nevertheless followed them. Asma's fiancé, Abdul Salam, a promising undergraduate civil-engineering student in his second semester at Khuzdar Engineering University, was killed on 12 November 2013. His killing removed the person she intended to marry and deepened the coercive pressure on her.

3. Abduction, coercion and recovery in February 2025

3.1 Abduction from the family home

During the night of 5–6 February 2025, a group of armed men stormed the Jattak residence near Police Lines in Khuzdar. Witness accounts described violence against women, children and other relatives. Asma was taken away at gunpoint. Her family publicly identified Zahoor Jamalzai as a central perpetrator and said the raiding group included approximately 15 to 20 armed men.

The family and community responded by blocking the N-25/Quetta–Karachi highway and demanding Asma's safe return. The protest was not incidental to her recovery: it created the public pressure that forced the authorities to act after the family believed ordinary complaints had failed.

3.2 Coerced recording and Asma's account

While Asma was in captivity, a video was circulated in which she appeared to suggest that she had left voluntarily. In the screenshot reproduced below, PAANK identifies the man seated beside her as Zahoor Jamalzai. After her recovery, Asma rejected the account presented in the recording. She told protesters that she had been blindfolded, choked, forced into a vehicle, held without food or water, and threatened with the killing of her father and brothers unless she complied. She said she was forced to give a false statement about a relationship with her abductors.

The use of a coerced recording served two purposes: it attempted to erase the alleged crime and to shift public blame onto Asma. This is a recognised form of gendered humiliation and victim silencing. Her account required a trauma-informed investigation, safe accommodation, confidential legal support and protection from retaliation. Instead, the main accused remained beyond arrest.



Screenshot from the video recorded while Asma Jattak was in captivity. PAANK identifies the man seated beside her as Zahoor Jamalzai. After her release, Asma said threats against her father and brothers had forced her to make the statement.

3.3 Handover under public pressure and the principal accused remaining at large

Police publicly announced that Asma had been recovered during an operation in Zehri and stated that 14 suspects had been detained. PAANK's investigation finds that this description concealed the decisive circumstances of her return. The sustained road blockade and wider public pressure reportedly compelled Zahoor Jamalzai's brother to hand Asma over to police. Police did not raid the place of captivity and rescue her. The distinction matters: her return resulted from collective public pressure, while the principal accused and the network alleged to have abducted her retained their freedom and capacity to threaten the family.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police for the Kalat Range confirmed at the time that the principal accused remained at large. The authorities therefore knew his identity, knew he had access to an armed

network and knew the family faced an ongoing risk. Their subsequent written promise to arrest him immediately makes the continuing failure to do so still more serious.

3.4 Asma speaks after her release



Asma Jattak speaking publicly after her release from captivity in February 2025. According to information received by PAANK, public pressure led Zahoor Jamalzai's brother to hand her over to police; she was not released through a police raid.

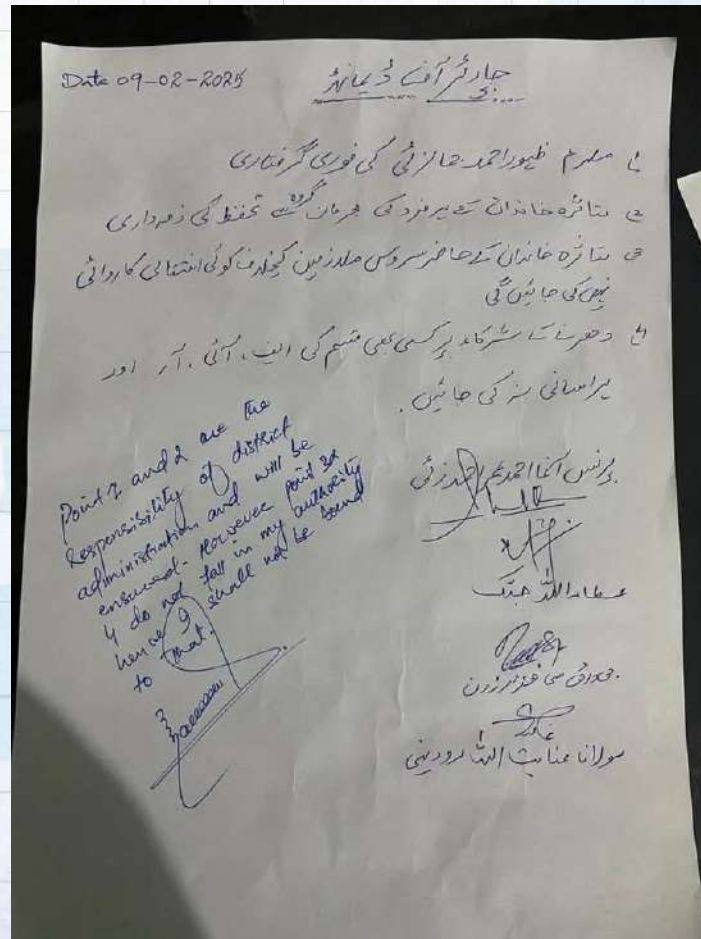
4. The government's written commitments

After Asma was recovered, protesters did not immediately reopen the highway. They demanded that she be safely returned to her family and that concrete safeguards be put in place. A written four-point charter of demands, dated 9 February 2025, recorded the settlement under which the road was reopened. The copy received by PAANK bears signatures including that of Prince Umar Ahmedzai and a district representative. Its handwritten English annotation states that points 1 and 2 are the responsibility of the district administration and 'will be ensured', while describing points 3 and 4 as outside the annotating signatory's authority.

No.	Agreed demand	Outcome reported to PAANK
1	Zahoor Jamalzai will be arrested immediately.	Not fulfilled. He allegedly remained at liberty and continued to appear openly.
2	The victim's family will be protected from the perpetrators and their death squads.	Not fulfilled. Threats continued and Master Inayat Ullah Jattak was killed on 4 August 2026.
3	Family members employed by the government will not be dismissed for participating in protests for Asma's safe release.	Compliance has not been independently established. Any employment retaliation should be documented by international monitors.

4	No FIR will be lodged, and no person will be harassed, for participating in the protests.	Whether protesters have faced investigation, charges, threats or harassment remains to be independently documented.
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4.1 Documentary evidence: signed charter



Copy of the four-point charter of demands dated 9 February 2025. The handwritten English annotation accepts district-administration responsibility for points 1 and 2 and states that they 'will be ensured'; the page also bears the signatures supplied to PAANK, including that of Prince Umar Ahmedzai and a district representative.

The charter was not a political favour. It documented measures the authorities were already legally obliged to take. Failure to implement its first two provisions exposed the family to a foreseeable and continuing danger. The subsequent killings support PAANK's finding that the case involves state protection and political complicity, not merely private criminality or administrative failure.



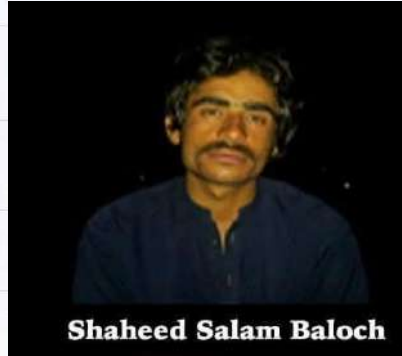
5. Reported killings connected to the case

PAANK has received the following list of people reportedly killed by Zahoor Jamalzai and his associates. Their cases require an international investigation independent of Pakistan's implicated institutions, drawing on the existing FIRs, witness accounts, call-data records, weapons evidence and evidence of official protection.

Person killed	Connection to Asma / the case	Reported significance
Abdul Salam	Asma's fiancé	His killing allegedly removed Asma's chosen partner and formed part of the coercion intended to force her into another marriage.
Ashraf Nichari	Asma's maternal uncle	A close relative reportedly killed amid the continuing campaign against the family.
Master Inayat Ullah Jattak	Asma's father; retired schoolteacher	Killed on 4 August 2026 after repeated threats and shortly after Asma publicly appealed for protection.
Wadera Ghulam Sarwar Mosiani	JUI-F leader and notable of Zehri	Killed near Surab on 2 March 2025 alongside Maulvi Amanullah, after raising his voice for Asma and supporting the demand for justice.
Sardarzada Kamran Jattak	Notable of Zehri	Killed in Khuzdar on 13 June 2025 after speaking out for Asma and challenging the perpetrators' conduct.

A provincial minister stated in the Balochistan Assembly on 5 August 2026 that Asma's fiancé had been killed and that Ghulam Sarwar Musiani, Sardar Kamran Jattak and Maulana Amanullah had also been killed during the dispute and protests, with no arrests made. The Assembly discussion provides an official public record that the alleged pattern extends beyond Asma's immediate household.

5.1 Abdul Salam



Abdul Salam, Asma Jattak's fiancé and a civil-engineering student, killed on 12 November 2013.

Abdul Salam, Asma Jattak's fiancé, was killed on 12 November 2013. He was a promising student at Khuzdar Engineering University, where he was pursuing an undergraduate degree in civil engineering and was in his second semester. His killing shows that the violence surrounding Asma and her family predates their reported forced displacement and continuing threats from 2014. His case forms part of the connected pattern referred for international investigation in this report.

5.2 Ashraf Nichari



Ashraf Nichari, Asma Jattak's maternal uncle, killed in Khuzdar on 16 November 2025.

Ashraf Nichari, Asma Jattak's maternal uncle, was killed in Khuzdar on 16 November 2025. His killing forms part of the reported pattern of violence against Asma's relatives and those connected to her case. His case should be included in the international investigation requested by PAANK, including examination of shared perpetrators, weapons, vehicles, communications and protection networks.

5.3 Wadera Ghulam Sarwar Mosiani



Wadera Ghulam Sarwar Mosiani, a JUI-F leader and notable of Zehri, killed near Surab on 2 March 2025.

Wadera Ghulam Sarwar Mosiani, a JUI-F leader and notable of Zehri, was killed near Surab on 2 March 2025 alongside Maulvi Amanullah. He had raised his voice for Asma and supported demands for her safety and justice. PAANK has been informed that his killing formed part of the same campaign of violence attributed to Zahoor Jamalzai and his associates. PAANK asks the requested international investigation to examine the circumstances of both killings, the victims' involvement in Asma's case, witness testimony, communications data and links to the wider armed network documented in this report.

5.4 Sardarzada Kamran Jattak



Sardarzada Kamran Jattak, a notable of Zehri who raised his voice for Asma, killed in Khuzdar on 13 June 2025.

Sardarzada Kamran Jattak, a notable of Zehri who raised his voice for Asma, was killed in Khuzdar on 13 June 2025. His killing is reported as part of the violence directed at relatives and local figures who supported Asma and challenged the alleged perpetrators. PAANK has been informed that the killing formed part of the same campaign attributed to Zahoor Jamalzai and his associates. PAANK asks the

requested international investigation to examine his death, his involvement in Asma's case, prior threats, witness accounts, communications data and links to the wider armed network documented in this report.

6. Killing of Master Inayat Ullah Jattak



Master Inayat Ullah Jattak, Asma Jattak's father, killed in Khuzdar on 4 August 2026.

On Tuesday, 4 August 2026, armed men shot and killed Master Inayat Ullah Jattak in the Shehzad Town/Shokhro area of Khuzdar. Local reporting described him as a retired schoolteacher and said he was attacked while on his way to a mosque. Police confirmed the killing and announced an investigation into a possible connection with Asma's abduction case.

The timing is central. Shortly before the murder, Asma released a video while holding the Holy Quran and appealed to the Chief Minister, state institutions, political leaders and tribal authorities for protection. She said Zahoor Jamalzai and his group continued to threaten her, had threatened to kill her father and brothers, and could abduct her again. Her appeal demonstrated a specific, personal and imminent risk—not a general fear.

PAANK has also been informed that Zahoor called Master Inayat Ullah on the night before the killing and again on the morning of 4 August. PAANK asks international investigative and monitoring bodies to take urgent steps to secure the relevant call-detail records, cell-site information, handset data, messaging



records and recordings if available. Any delay increases the risk that evidence will be lost, manipulated or concealed.

This killing was the foreseeable outcome against which the family had repeatedly warned. It occurred despite public appeals, previous FIRs, the written charter, the known identity of the principal accused and the authorities' own announcement in February 2025 that he was being sought.

7. State, military and political protection

PAANK's investigation concludes that Zahoor Jamalzai and Rahim Bakhsh Jamalzai operate within an armed group controlled and protected through the network of former Balochistan Chief Minister Nawab Sanaullah Zehri, a senior Pakistan Peoples Party figure. The investigation further concludes that this group functions with the support and patronage of the Pakistani state and army. Zahoor's continued appearance in Nawab Sanaullah Zehri's protocol, despite being wanted in connection with Asma's abduction and other offences, is evidence of protection rather than a simple failure of policing.

The pattern documented in this report shows more than institutional inaction. Named perpetrators have moved openly, appeared within a powerful political figure's security and protocol arrangements, evaded arrest despite FIRs and official commitments, and continued threatening and killing people connected to Asma. PAANK finds that this sustained impunity could not have continued without political and security protection.

PAANK's investigation also finds that Nawab Sanaullah Zehri enjoys political support from President Asif Ali Zardari and Balochistan Chief Minister Sarfraz Bugti. All three are leading figures associated with the Pakistan Peoples Party's federal and provincial power structure. The family's repeated approaches to the Chief Minister, ministers, legislators, politicians and tribal leaders produced no protection, while the accused remained free. PAANK therefore concludes that the impunity documented in this case is sustained at the highest political and security levels.

7.1 Photographic evidence of access and protection



Photograph supplied to PAANK showing Ameer Hamza Zehri at centre holding a rifle and Zahoor Jamalzai, circled, standing armed beside him. The Government of Balochistan lists Ameer Hamza Zehri among the advisers to the Chief Minister, with responsibility for Local Government.

Ameer Hamza Zehri is the son of Nawab Sanaullah Zehri. The official Chief Minister of Balochistan website lists him among the advisers to the Chief Minister and identifies his department as Local Government. PAANK has repeatedly received information that Zahoor formed part of the protocol and security arrangements surrounding Nawab Sanaullah Zehri and his son. According to PAANK's sources, this continued openly after Asma's abduction and the killings connected to her case.

The photograph does not, on its own, determine criminal responsibility for any specific offence. It does, however, materially corroborate PAANK's finding that Zahoor was not in hiding from the political network around the Zehri family. He could appear publicly, armed and beside a serving provincial adviser, despite being accused in Asma's abduction, named in earlier cases and subject to a written commitment requiring his immediate arrest. PAANK assesses that this visible access is evidence of protection, freedom of movement and integration within a powerful security and protocol network.

8. Official response after the murder

On 5 August 2026, government and opposition members in the Balochistan Assembly expressed outrage and walked out over the failure to arrest those accused of Asma's abduction and the killings of her father, uncle and fiancé. The Speaker directed the provincial police chief, the Kalat Range DIG and the



Khuzdar SSP to arrest suspects named in three FIRs within 48 hours and to report progress to the Assembly.

This response confirms that suspects have been named and that earlier criminal cases exist. It also exposes the prolonged enforcement failure. Deadlines announced after another family member has been killed cannot substitute for the protective action that should have followed the February 2025 abduction, the written charter and the repeated threats.

9. Human-rights assessment

9.1 Right to life and the duty to protect

Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights protects the right to life. The duty is not limited to refraining from unlawful killing by state agents. Where authorities know or ought to know of a real and immediate threat from private actors, they must take reasonable protective and investigative measures. In this case, the authorities had repeated direct notice, a named alleged perpetrator, existing FIRs and a written commitment to protect the family.

9.2 Liberty, security and effective remedy

Asma's abduction and detention engage the rights to liberty and security under Article 9 of the ICCPR. The failure to conduct an effective investigation, arrest named suspects and protect victims and witnesses also engages the right to an effective remedy under Article 2(3). An investigation must be prompt, independent, impartial, thorough, transparent and capable of identifying both direct perpetrators and those who ordered, enabled or shielded them.

9.3 Gender-based violence and forced marriage

The alleged demand that Asma marry a man she has refused, backed by threats, abduction and killings, is an extreme form of gender-based violence. Under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Pakistan failed to act with due diligence to prevent, investigate, punish and remedy violence against women, including violence committed by non-state actors. Consent obtained through fear, captivity or violence is not consent.

9.4 Protection of witnesses, relatives and supporters

Balochistan has had a Witness Protection Act since 2016. The law provides for a programme to protect witnesses and related persons in serious criminal proceedings. The reported failure to deploy meaningful protection in a case involving named armed suspects, multiple killings and open threats



reflects a serious breakdown in implementation. The people requiring protection include Asma, her surviving relatives, witnesses, lawyers, journalists and community members who assisted the protests.

9.5 State responsibility and institutional support

On the evidence gathered, PAANK concludes that this is not solely a case of state failure to protect. The perpetrators have operated with state and military support and with political protection connected to Nawab Sanaullah Zehri. Their freedom of movement, association with powerful protocol arrangements, repeated evasion of arrest and ability to continue violence after written government commitments establish a pattern of enabling and shielding. This engages direct state responsibility as well as responsibility for the killings, abduction, threats and denial of an effective remedy.

10. Current risk assessment

RISK LEVEL: CRITICAL

Asma and her surviving family members face an immediate risk of further killing, renewed abduction, forced marriage, intimidation and retaliation. The alleged perpetrators know the family's identity and movements, have reportedly acted over many years, and have not been deterred by public scrutiny, FIRs, government promises or Assembly debate.

PAANK appeals to international organisations and UN mechanisms to pursue urgent protection arrangements for Asma and her surviving family members. Any internationally supported arrangement must be developed with her informed consent, respect her autonomy, allow independent contact with lawyers, trusted relatives, human-rights organisations and the media, and avoid reliance on the state and security structures implicated in the persecution.

11. Recommendations

To international organisations, relevant UN mechanisms and the European Union

1. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, international human-rights organisations and diplomatic missions should establish urgent independent monitoring of Asma's safety and the risks facing her surviving relatives, witnesses and supporters.
2. The UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances should examine Asma's abduction and the wider pattern of state-supported abductions and reprisals affecting her family and community.
3. The UN Special Rapporteurs on violence against women and girls, extrajudicial or summary executions, human-rights defenders, and the independence of judges and lawyers should send a



joint urgent communication, request preventive measures and seek direct confidential contact with Asma and her family.

4. The United Nations should support an independent international investigation or fact-finding process into the five killings, Asma's abduction, the death-squad structure and the political and military chain of support protecting the perpetrators.
5. International organisations should assist the family with secure communications, independent legal representation, trauma-informed medical and psychosocial support, emergency protection and safe relocation if requested by the family.
6. The European External Action Service, European Commission and EU member states should raise this case at the highest level, include it in human-rights dialogues and require measurable protection and accountability benchmarks.
7. The European Commission should include the case, state-backed death squads and the continuing impunity described in this report in its GSP+ monitoring and in the 2027 review of Pakistan's trade preferences.
8. The European Parliament should hold an urgent hearing, seek testimony from PAANK and affected representatives, and consider a resolution addressing Asma's protection, the connected killings and Pakistani state and military support for the perpetrators.
9. International actors should preserve witness testimony and digital, telephone, financial, weapons and vehicle evidence through secure independent mechanisms, because institutions implicated in the case cannot be relied upon to safeguard evidence.
10. No international body should treat the arrest of a low-level individual as sufficient accountability. Scrutiny must reach the political, military and command structures that enabled, protected and benefited the direct perpetrators.

Conclusion

Asma Jattak and her family did everything that victims are routinely told to do. They identified the alleged perpetrators, approached the authorities, protested publicly, accepted written assurances and repeatedly warned that lives were in danger. The authorities knew the threat, promised protection and failed to prevent further bloodshed.

PAANK's investigation concludes that the violence was enabled by Pakistani state and military support and by political protection connected to Nawab Sanaullah Zehri, who enjoys the backing of President Asif Ali Zardari and Chief Minister Sarfraz Bugti. The repeated failure to arrest the accused was not an isolated administrative lapse; it formed part of the protection that allowed the campaign to continue.

PAANK therefore appeals to international organisations, relevant UN working groups and Special Procedures, and the European Union to act urgently. International scrutiny, independent protection and



an investigation beyond the control of the implicated state structures are now essential to protect Asma, preserve evidence and pursue accountability across the political, military and operational chain.

Source notes

1. PAANK, 'Collective Punishment Upon the People of Anjeera: The Case of Asma Baloch', 11 February 2025.
2. Dawn, 'Abducted girl rescued in Zehri, 14 suspects held', 9 February 2025.
3. Aaj English, 'Asma Jattak makes emotional speech to protestors after release', 9 February 2025.
4. The Balochistan Post, 'Abduction of Baloch Woman by State-Backed Death Squad in Khuzdar Sparks Protest and Condemnation', 6 February 2025.
5. Dawn, 'Kidnap victim's father shot dead in Khuzdar', 5 August 2026.
6. Dawn, 'Lawmakers outraged by killing of kidnap victim's father', 6 August 2026.
7. The Express Tribune, 'Assembly condemns Jatak killing, seeks justice', 6 August 2026.
8. The Balochistan Post, 'Asma Jattak's Father Shot Dead in Khuzdar Hours After Protection Appeal', 4 August 2026.
9. Balochistan Provincial Assembly, Balochistan Witness Protection Act 2016.
10. OHCHR, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
11. OHCHR, CEDAW General Recommendation No. 35 on gender-based violence against women.
12. Charter of demands received by PAANK; family and local-source information supplied to PAANK (on file).
13. Photograph of Asma Jattak speaking following her release, supplied to PAANK (on file).
14. Screenshot from the video recorded while Asma Jattak was in captivity, supplied to PAANK (on file).
15. Chief Minister's Office, Government of Balochistan, 'Cabinet Member' — listing Ameer Hamza Zehri among advisers to the Chief Minister for Local Government (accessed 7 August 2026).
16. Photograph showing Ameer Hamza Zehri and Zahoor Jamalzai, supplied to PAANK (on file).