

A knowledge product of



COUNTRY ANALYSIS REPORT



Edition 56

f l X @ d y /accountlabpk

June 16th - 30th, 2025

Executive Summary

This report provides a comprehensive overview of Pakistan's socio-political, economic, and environmental landscape as of mid-2025, reflecting the country's ongoing challenges and emerging opportunities in achieving sustainable development. With a population exceeding 241 million, Pakistan grapples with a rapidly growing demographic, characterized by a persistent youth bulge and high fertility rates. Overcrowded urban centers, insufficient healthcare, and unmet family planning needs underscore the urgent need for investment in reproductive health, education, and climate resilience.

Alarmingly, Pakistan ranks second in South Asia for zero-dose children and continues to fall short of global immunization and education targets. Literacy has dropped to 60.65%, and education spending remains below 1% of GDP. Pakistan's political climate remains tense, marked by a deadlock between the ruling coalition and the opposition Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI). Women's political participation remains symbolic despite data proving their legislative efficacy. Experts call for structural reforms, including legal quotas for women in party leadership roles, to move beyond tokenism. Despite digital growth, Pakistan's economy remains cash-reliant in high-value transactions.

The country surpassed its external financing target with \$20 billion in inflows, although most of it was in the form of rollovers. Major developments include a \$350 million agreement with the ADB to promote women's economic inclusion and a debt rescheduling deal with China. However, audit findings reveal over Rs1 trillion in financial irregularities in Punjab alone, pointing to deep-rooted governance issues. Pakistan's vulnerability to climate change is exacerbated by population pressures and deforestation. Islamabad has lost nearly two-thirds of its tree cover, fueling urban heat island effects and environmental degradation. Experts emphasize the importance of native species, social forestry, and urban greening strategies. Pakistan continues to face both domestic and regional security threats.

From the rising TTP presence in Afghanistan to violent tribal clashes and terrorist operations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan, the state is battling militancy on multiple fronts. Meanwhile, diplomatic efforts focus on maintaining regional stability amid the Iran-Israel conflict and ensuring internal security. Pakistan ranked last out of 148 countries in the 2025 Global Gender Gap Report, with declining scores in political representation and economic participation. Despite some literacy gains, the lack of systemic support continues to hinder women's full societal contribution. Pakistan stands at a crossroads, balancing demographic realities, climate urgency, political polarization, and economic fragility. The need for inclusive governance, sustainable policy interventions, and gender-responsive strategies is critical to securing a resilient and equitable future.

Pakistan on World Population Day

Balancing Growth with Sustainability

Each year on World Population Day (July 11), the global community reflects on the urgent issues arising from rapid population growth. For Pakistan, the world's fifth most populous country, this day carries heightened significance. With a population exceeding **241 million** as of 2024, the country faces a complex intersection of challenges ranging from environmental degradation and youth unemployment to health care access and urban sprawl.

Pakistan's population has more than quadrupled since independence in 1947, and despite slowing growth rates, the pressure on public services and natural resources is intensifying. The Total Fertility Rate remains at **3.6 births per woman**, well above the replacement level of 2.1. This strain is evident in overcrowded schools, overburdened hospitals, and inadequate housing, particularly in megacities like Karachi and Lahore.

One of the biggest concerns is the youth bulge: over 60% of Pakistan's population is under 30. While this presents a potential demographic dividend, it also poses risks if the state fails to provide adequate education, employment, and reproductive health services. The lack of investment in family planning, with **only 34% contraceptive prevalence among married women**, hampers efforts to control population growth and improve maternal health.

Moreover, rapid population growth exacerbates climate vulnerability. From water scarcity to food insecurity, the country's environmental resources are being stretched to the limit. According to the **Global Climate Risk Index (Germanwatch, 2021)**, Pakistan ranks among the top 10 countries most affected by climate-related disasters, events made more catastrophic by high population density in vulnerable areas.

On this World Population Day, policymakers must recognize that population is not just a number. It is a determinant of development, equity, and sustainability. By prioritizing women's education, youth empowerment, and accessible family planning services, Pakistan can align its demographic trajectory with the goals of social justice and sustainable development.

Political Updates

Rana Sanaullah Holds Imran Khan Responsible for Deadlock, But PTI Stresses Need for Inclusive Dialogue:

Prime Minister's Adviser on Political and Public Affairs, [Rana Sanaullah](#), has blamed Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf founder Imran Khan for the ongoing political stalemate, claiming his stance is obstructing national dialogue. Speaking after recent budget discussions between government and opposition members, Sanaullah alleged that despite the government's openness to talks, Imran Khan's so-called refusal to cooperate, despite being incarcerated, continues to stall political reconciliation. However, PTI leaders argue that the real barrier to progress is the government's unwillingness to accept legitimate political opposition and its attempts to sideline Imran Khan, who remains the most popular political figure in the country.

PTI representatives, including Asad Qaiser and Junaid Akbar, actively participated in the recent federal budget meetings and voiced strong concerns over the imposition of GST in ex-Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Provincially Administered Tribal Areas (PATA). This issue directly affects marginalized regions. While the government claims to have formed a committee to address the matter, PTI leaders contend that delaying tactics and mixed signals on tax exemptions for key industries are causing widespread uncertainty.



Source: Pakistan Today

Women's Political Participation in Pakistan: From Tokenism to Transformation



Source: The News

Across the Pakistan and the wider Global South, women remain severely underrepresented in politics, not just in parliamentary seats but in the spaces where real power is negotiated. Despite making up nearly half of the population and being the largest voting bloc, women are rarely seen at the forefront of political decision-making within party structures. While reserved seats have placed women in legislative assemblies, these symbolic positions rarely translate into real influence. In Pakistan, political gatekeeping and institutional patriarchy continue to marginalize female voices, limiting their role to the periphery of party politics.

Experts and lawmakers alike argue that genuine reform must begin within political parties themselves. Mandating **33 percent** representation of women in both elected and non-elected roles, along with gender quotas in party membership and office bearers, is essential to transform inclusion from a symbolic gesture into structural change. Without legal enforcement, inclusivity will remain vulnerable to political convenience. As long as women are kept on the sidelines, Pakistan's democracy will remain incomplete, a house standing but far from whole.

Yet data suggests that when women are given space, they deliver. According to the Free and Fair Election Network, although women made up only 17 percent of parliament in 2024 to 2025, they contributed 49 percent of the agenda, including **55 percent** of legislative items in the National Assembly. Female lawmakers also showed higher commitment, attending more sessions and submitting more agenda items than their male counterparts. However, institutional response to their efforts remains weak, with declining rates of agenda adoption and limited follow-through. Furthermore, parties consistently fail to meet even the minimal requirements of the Elections Act 2017, which mandates just five percent of women's nominations for general seats.

Economic Outlook

High Value Transactions in Pakistan Remain Cash Heavy Despite Digital Surge:

Despite Pakistan's growing shift toward digital payments, high-value transactions continue to rely heavily on over-the-counter and cash-based methods, according to the State Bank of Pakistan's latest Payment Systems Quarterly Review. While **89 percent** of retail transactions are now digital, they account for only 29 percent of the total transaction value. In contrast, traditional over-the-counter methods, though just 11 percent by volume, still dominate with a 71 percent share of the 164 trillion rupees total transaction value, highlighting a persistent trust gap in digital channels for large payments.



Source: Tribune

The SBP report points to encouraging growth in mobile banking, branchless wallets, and ecommerce activity, with mobile apps processing 1,686 million transactions worth 27 trillion rupees in the third quarter of FY25. The user base for digital banking also continues to grow, with mobile banking users reaching 22.6 million and e-wallet users increasing to over 68 million. Yet, internet banking and credit card usage remain limited, and Interactive Voice Response (IVR)-based banking has become nearly obsolete, raising concerns about access for digitally excluded populations.

Meanwhile, Raast and RTGS have played a pivotal role in enabling real-time transactions, with Raast handling 371 million transactions worth **8.5 trillion rupees** this quarter. However, adoption of person-to-merchant transactions remains low despite significant merchant onboarding. Experts caution that challenges such as weak credit infrastructure, limited platform interoperability, and geographic disparities must be addressed to ensure meaningful financial inclusion and unlock the full potential of a digital economy in Pakistan.

Pakistan, ADB Sign \$350 Million Agreement to Empower Women Economically:

The Government of Pakistan and the Asian Development Bank have signed a **350 million dollar** financing agreement to promote women's economic empowerment and financial inclusion.

The deal, part of the Women Inclusive Finance Sector Development Programme Subprogram-II, aims to enhance women's access to finance, entrepreneurship opportunities, and sustainable employment. It builds on reforms introduced in the first phase and focuses on improving the policy environment, expanding access to financial services, and creating more inclusive workspaces.



Source: Tribune

The financing includes a 300 million dollar policy-based loan and a **50 million dollar** Financial Intermediary Loan. Officials stated that this initiative reflects the government's commitment to integrating women into the economic mainstream. The programme is expected to help create a more inclusive and resilient economy by equipping women with tools and opportunities to contribute meaningfully. The agreement was signed by Economic Affairs Division Additional Secretary Sabina Qureshi and ADB's Dinesh Raj Shiwakoti, with the State Bank of Pakistan also signing a separate agreement for the intermediary loan.

Audit Reveals Over Rs1 Trillion in Irregularities in Punjab Government Spending:

The Auditor General of Pakistan's latest report for the audit year 2024–25 has revealed alarming financial irregularities totaling over Rs1 trillion in the Punjab government's expenditure accounts for the fiscal year 2023–24. The audit findings cover a wide range of issues, including Rs3.1 billion in fraud and misappropriation, **Rs25.4 billion** in unauthorised payments and overpayments, Rs43 billion in mis-procurement, and nearly Rs988 billion in imprudent retention of public funds in non-interest-bearing accounts. The report also flagged 24 cases of HR-related irregularities amounting to Rs8.2 billion and performance-related deficiencies of Rs3.6 billion. While Rs25.4 billion in recoveries were pointed out, only Rs2.2 billion have been recovered and verified to date.

The report also highlighted major weaknesses in financial management, procurement procedures, asset handling, and internal controls. Among the most concerning cases were the non-reconciliation of **Rs282 billion** in e-pay receipts, Rs352 billion in unrecovered loans from public entities, and Rs44 billion of unreported funds held outside the treasury in commercial bank accounts. The audit urged the Punjab government to investigate fraud cases, recover overpayments, improve internal controls, and reform budget planning and service delivery systems. In response, Punjab's Information Minister Azma Bukhari said the findings would be reviewed through departmental and Public Accounts Committee processes before any action is taken, in line with established legal procedures.

Pakistan Exceeds External Financing Target with \$20bn in Inflows:

Pakistan secured nearly **\$20 billion** in external assistance during the first eleven months of the fiscal year 2024-25, surpassing its annual target of \$19.2 billion. According to the Economic Affairs Division (EAD), only \$6.89 billion of this was in fresh loans and grants, while the remainder consisted of rollovers from key allies including China, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE. These rollovers included \$3 billion each from China and Saudi Arabia and \$2 billion from the UAE, bringing the total support from these countries close to \$12.7 billion. Notably, this figure does not account for the \$2 billion received from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) under the ongoing \$7 billion programme, which is recorded separately by the State Bank of Pakistan.



Source: Dawn

Despite surpassing the total target, fresh inflows dropped by nearly **9%** compared to the same period last year, largely due to delays in the IMF programme that dampened confidence among commercial lenders. Bilateral disbursements also saw a sharp decline, falling 45% year-on-year. However, multilateral institutions like the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank increased their support, disbursing \$1.39 billion and \$1.23 billion, respectively. Pakistan also saw a surge in funds from overseas Pakistanis, who contributed **\$1.77 billion** through Naya Pakistan Certificates. Still, commercial lending remains below expectations, reflecting persistent credit concerns and the country's fragile economic outlook despite these short-term financial lifelines.

Social and Humanitarian Focus

Unvaccinated Children on the Rise in Pakistan as Study Warns of Missed Global Targets:

Targets:

Pakistan now ranks as the second highest country in South Asia after India, with the most children receiving zero vaccine doses, according to a new study published by The Lancet. The study reveals that **419,000 children** in Pakistan fall into the zero-dose category, a concerning figure for a country that remains one of only two globally, alongside Afghanistan, where polio remains endemic. The research, conducted by the Global Burden of Disease Study Vaccine Coverage Collaborators, highlights stagnation in childhood vaccination rates over the past two decades despite earlier progress.



Source: Tribune

The findings come as a major blow to the World Health Organization's Immunisation Agenda 2030, which set out ambitious goals to reduce vaccine inequality and increase coverage. The Lancet report warns that without urgent transformational efforts, these targets are unlikely to be achieved. Among its goals, IA2030 aimed to cut the number of zero-dose children in half and reach 90 percent coverage for key vaccines worldwide. The study emphasizes that disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic have further widened gaps in immunisation, leaving millions of children vulnerable to preventable diseases and death.

UN Highlights Pakistan's Key Role Amid Shrinking Refugee Resettlement Opportunities:



Source: Tribune

The United Nations has projected that **2.5 million refugees** will require resettlement in 2026, with Pakistan listed among the primary host countries facing growing responsibility. According to the UNHCR, this figure marks a slight decline from 2.9 million in 2025, largely due to voluntary returns from Syria. However, major refugee populations still needing relocation include Afghans, Syrians, South Sudanese, Rohingya, and Congolese, many of whom are currently residing in countries like Pakistan, Iran, Turkey, Ethiopia, and Uganda.

Despite these persistent needs, the global resettlement outlook appears bleak. The UNHCR warns that quotas in 2025 are projected to fall to their lowest levels in two decades, even below those recorded during the COVID-19 pandemic. A key factor behind this drop is the United States, historically the largest refugee resettler, which has effectively halted its programme under President Donald Trump's administration. This global shortfall puts additional pressure on host nations like Pakistan, which continues to shoulder the burden of regional displacement amid tightening international resettlement policies.

Pakistan's Education Crisis Deepens Amid Sharp Decline in Investment:

The latest Pakistan Economic Survey (PES) 2024-25 has confirmed a troubling decline in the country's education indicators. Most notably, the national literacy rate has fallen to 60.65 percent from last year's reported 62.8 percent. The gender gap remains stark, with male literacy at 68 percent and female literacy at just 52.8 percent, while the urban-rural divide in literacy is over 22 percent. Provincial disparities further highlight the issue, with Balochistan trailing far behind the rest of the country at 42 percent. These gaps reflect longstanding structural issues in access to education, exacerbated by shrinking public investment and limited political will.

A particularly alarming figure is the current education spending, just 0.8 percent of GDP in 2024-25 so far, far below the international benchmark of 4 percent set by UNESCO. Even if this figure slightly improves once full-year data becomes available, it will still represent the lowest allocation in recent years. Meanwhile, the federal allocation for higher education stands at Rs 65 billion, far short of the Rs 125 billion requested by the Higher Education Commission, leaving a funding gap of over 48 percent. With 25.1 million children currently out of school, and development spending in education reduced to just over 10 percent of total education expenditure, Pakistan's education system is facing a severe capacity and quality crisis.

Experts are calling for urgent reforms, including a significant increase in funding, stronger provincial capacities, and inclusive education strategies that address inequality across gender, geography, and income. Without immediate corrective action, Pakistan risks deepening an already critical education emergency, one that will have long-term consequences for the country's economic development, social cohesion, and global competitiveness.



Source: Tribune

Pakistan Falls to Last Place in Global Gender Gap Report 2025:

Pakistan has ranked lowest out of 148 countries in the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report 2025, with a gender parity score of just [56.7%](#). This is the country's worst ranking since the report began and shows a slight drop from last year. The report measures gender equality across economic participation, education, health, and political empowerment. While there was a small improvement in education due to higher female literacy, this progress was partly because fewer men are enrolling in higher education, which signals deeper problems in access overall.



Source: Dawn

The most concerning decline was in political representation. Although women's presence in parliament rose slightly, the complete absence of women in ministerial roles caused Pakistan's score in this area to drop sharply. The country now joins others like Saudi Arabia and Hungary in having all-male cabinets. Economic opportunities for women remain limited, and income inequality has widened. Globally, the gender gap has closed slightly to [68.8%](#), but at this rate, it could still take more than a century to reach full equality. Saadia Zahidi of the World Economic Forum stressed that gender parity is not just about fairness. It is also essential for economic growth and resilience. Unfortunately, Pakistan continues to miss out on the potential and contributions of half its population.

Environment and Climate Perspectives

Islamabad's Disappearing Tree Cover Fuels Heat Crisis:

As Islamabad endures yet another brutal heatwave, with "feels like" [temperatures touching 50°C](#), the city's shrinking tree cover is worsening an already dire climate crisis. Once planned as a green capital surrounded by forests, Islamabad has lost nearly two-thirds of its original tree cover due to rapid urban development.

Older sectors like F-6 and E-7, where mature native trees such as neem, peepal, and amaltas still line the streets, remain relatively cooler. In contrast, areas like G-6, G-13, and Bhara Kahu have little to no tree cover, turning neighborhoods into urban heat islands where the sun beats down relentlessly and the ground radiates heat back up, making everyday life increasingly unbearable.



Source: APP Digital

Experts warn that simply planting more trees will not solve the problem unless those trees are native, climate-resilient species that provide real shade and cooling. Fast-growing but water-draining trees like eucalyptus (safeda) have proven harmful, offering minimal environmental benefits while worsening water scarcity. The Capital Development Authority's target of planting one million trees in 2025 is a step in the right direction, but environmentalists argue that planting alone is not enough. Trees must be nurtured, protected, and strategically placed to reduce temperatures, restore biodiversity, and improve air quality.

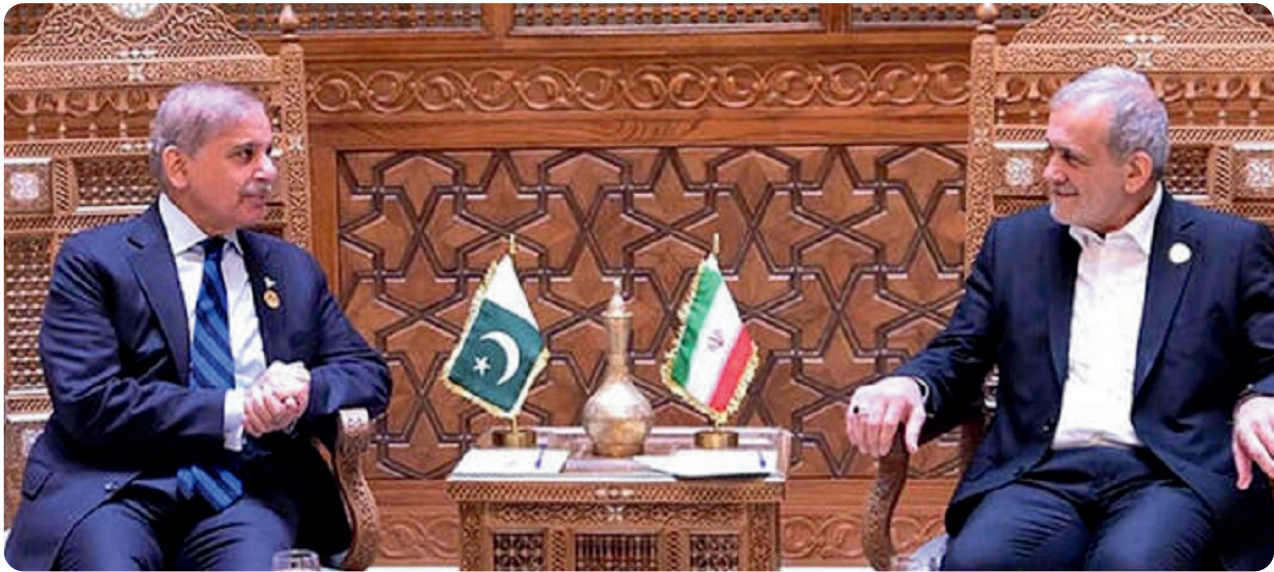
Urban planners and climate experts are calling for bold, long-term strategies like green roofs, vertical gardens, and mandatory tree planting for new developments. Social forestry must become a civic responsibility, not just a seasonal campaign. As climate change accelerates and extreme weather events become the norm, Islamabad's future livability depends on bringing nature back into the city.

Diplomatic Landscape

Pakistan Backs Diplomacy on Iran, Reaffirms Support Amid Regional Ceasefire:

Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif [reaffirmed Pakistan's support for Iran](#) during a phone call with Iranian President Dr Masoud Pezeshkian, following a US-brokered ceasefire between Iran and Israel. The premier praised Tehran's commitment to peace and reiterated Pakistan's consistent support at international forums, including the United Nations and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation. He emphasized the importance of dialogue and diplomacy in maintaining regional stability and called for unity among the Muslim Ummah in light of ongoing tensions.

This diplomatic stance was further reinforced at the [United Nations](#), where Pakistan's permanent representative, Ambassador Asim Iftikhar Ahmad, called for peaceful resolution of the Iran nuclear issue. Speaking at a Security Council session reviewing the implementation of the 2015 Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), Ambassador Asim emphasized the need for sustained dialogue and uninterrupted verification by the International Atomic Energy Agency. He warned against the grave dangers of military escalation and violations of international law, urging all parties to return to diplomacy. Alongside Russia and China, Pakistan has proposed a draft resolution aimed at reviving dialogue and safeguarding the region from further instability.



Source: Tribune

China Agrees to Reschedule \$1.8 Billion Pakistani Debt Amid IMF Pressure:

China has agreed in principle to reschedule [1.8 billion dollars](#) of Pakistan's concessional and preferential buyer credit loans for two years. This development is critical for Islamabad as it tries to meet the International Monetary Fund's external financing requirements. Although the rescheduled amount is only about half of the [3.4 billion dollars](#) Pakistan initially requested, it is expected to provide some relief. The country's foreign exchange reserves recently fell below 10 billion dollars after commercial debt repayments to Beijing, but the amount is expected to bounce back once China completes the refinancing by the end of June.



Source: Tribune

The rescheduling excludes buyer's credit loans, which China has refused to negotiate. China has also proposed converting the rescheduled loans from US dollars to Chinese yuan. This is the second time in two years that the Exim Bank of China has restructured Pakistani debt, highlighting China's key role in supporting Pakistan's economy. With 20 billion dollars in public external debt maturing in the next fiscal year, including nearly 13 billion dollars in bilateral deposits, timely rollovers are essential. Any delay could put the IMF programme at risk and further strain Pakistan's fragile economic position.

Security and Governance

Roadside Bomb Blast in Parachinar Kills Four, Injures Four Others:

At least **four people were killed** and four others injured in a roadside improvised explosive device (IED) blast on Wednesday in the Sharamkhel area of Peshawar, Upper Kurram district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The victims, who were heading toward a nearby hill to collect firewood, were caught in the explosion along with their horses, two of which also died. The deceased were identified as Nawab Ali, Amir Hussain, Hidayat Hussain, and Manzar Ali. The injured, Muhammad Konain, Shafaat Hussain, and Hassan Ghulam, were initially treated at the District Headquarters Hospital in Parachinar and later shifted to Peshawar for advanced medical care.

Violence in the tribal belt has escalated in recent months, with over **100 people** killed in tribal clashes in Kurram last December.



Source: Tribune

Pakistan Warns UN Security Council of Escalating TTP Threat from Afghan Soil:



Source: Tribune

Pakistan has alerted the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) to the growing threat posed by the Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), the largest UN-designated terrorist group operating from Afghanistan. Speaking during a UNSC debate on the Afghan situation, Pakistan's Permanent Representative to the UN, Ambassador Asim Iftikhar Ahmad, said the TTP, with an **estimated 6,000 fighters**, is a direct threat to Pakistan's national security. He emphasized that the group, along with Al-Qaeda and Baloch militant outfits, is using ungoverned Afghan territory to launch cross-border attacks.

Additionally, he highlighted credible evidence of collaboration between the TTP and the Baloch Liberation Army aimed at undermining Pakistan's strategic infrastructure and development projects.

Iran-Israel Conflict Sparks Security Concerns for Pakistan:

Pakistan is navigating a delicate and dangerous diplomatic moment. Despite its own history of tensions with Iran, including a brief [military clash in early 2024](#), Islamabad has strongly condemned Israel's recent strikes on Iranian nuclear facilities and senior officials, calling them violations of sovereignty and blatant provocations. During the 12-day conflict, Pakistan has walked on a tightrope: voicing support for Tehran while trying to avoid being pulled into a wider regional crisis. Fearing spillover effects, Islamabad has sealed five border crossings in Balochistan and repatriated more than [500 nationals from Iran](#), including students and pilgrims.



Source: Al Jazeera

Security experts warn that Pakistan's concerns go beyond diplomacy. Balochistan, the country's largest yet least populated province, shares a long porous border with Iran and is already grappling with separatist insurgencies. Islamabad worries that escalating violence could allow Baloch armed groups to exploit the instability and regroup across the border. At the same time, there are concerns over a potential refugee influx, reminiscent of the Afghan crisis, and unease about growing Israeli aerial dominance in the region. With strategic assets like the Gwadar port and the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor running through Balochistan, Islamabad is cautious about any shift in the regional balance of power. While Pakistani leaders are making quiet diplomatic efforts to de-escalate the conflict, experts believe the country lacks the leverage or appetite to play mediator and is primarily focused on shielding itself from the fallout.

Major Among Two Martyred in South Waziristan Operation Against Indian-Backed Militants:

Two Pakistani soldiers, including Major Syed Moiz Abbas Shah, were martyred during an intelligence-based operation in South Waziristan's Sararogha area, targeting Indian-sponsored militants from the group Fitna al Khwarij. The military's media wing, ISPR, reported that the operation was launched after confirmed intelligence and resulted in the killing of [eleven terrorists](#) and injuries to seven others. Major Moiz, known for his bravery in past counterterrorism efforts, was leading the operation when he and Lance Naik Jibran Ullah embraced martyrdom.

A sanitisation operation is currently underway to clear the area of any remaining threats. The armed forces reiterated their resolve to eliminate terrorism from the country, particularly threats backed by foreign elements. The ISPR emphasized that such sacrifices only strengthen the nation's commitment to rooting out militancy and safeguarding Pakistan's sovereignty.

Reading Recommendations

- From Reports to Reality: Why Pakistan Ranks Last in Global Gender Gap Index ([Click Here](#))
- From Policy to People: Rethinking Governance with Design Thinking ([Click Here](#))
- Floods, Heatwaves, and Hope: Reimagining Agriculture in a Warming Pakistan ([Click Here](#))
- The Fight for Transparent Access to Information in Pakistan ([Click Here](#))
- Life without Autonomy: Understanding Our Culture of Dependency ([Click Here](#))
- Prioritizing Citizens Beyond the Ballot ([Click Here](#))
- Solving the corruption challenge: The key may lie with the citizens. ([Click Here](#))
- Citizens' Inclusion and Accountability is the Key to Improved Governance and Efficient Public Sector Institutions ([Click Here](#))
- Digital Community Policing ([Click Here](#))
- Privatization of Schools in Punjab ([Click Here](#))
- Water Governance Challenges in Pakistan ([Click Here](#))
- Consumer Protection in Pakistan ([Click Here](#))

