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PAKISTAN'S FLOOD GOVERNANCE CRISIS

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Executive Summary

Pakistan is confronting multiple overlapping crises that expose structural weaknesses in governance, the economy, and security. The floods of 2025 in Punjab highlight the recurring failure to move from emergency relief to long-term resilience. Despite international pledges after the 2022 floods, weak financing systems, outdated infrastructure, and poor planning have left communities trapped in cycles of displacement and loss. Climate change, encroachments on riverbeds, and weak institutions have made these disasters predictable yet unavoidable.

Politically, democratic institutions remain under strain but continue to show resilience through civil society and youth-led initiatives. While polarization, judicial uncertainty, and restrictions on participation persist, grassroots organizations are keeping democratic accountability alive. The International Day of Democracy event in Islamabad will provide a platform for regional collaboration and an opportunity to amplify marginalized voices.

Security incidents in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa illustrate both the state's operational capacity and its vulnerabilities. Militant attacks in Bannu, Hangu, and Dir show a dangerous shift toward targeting families of law enforcement and fortified posts. These incidents reveal intelligence gaps and underline the need to match military operations with long-term governance and development in neglected regions.

Economically, Pakistan has seen some stabilization. Inflation has fallen, remittances remain steady, and GDP growth is projected to improve gradually. At the same time, manufacturing contraction, reliance on sovereign debt, and fiscal imbalances expose fragility. International support, such as the ADB's \$800 million program, offers relief but cannot replace structural reforms such as broadening the tax base and strengthening industrial competitiveness.

Diplomatically, Pakistan is engaging regional and global partners to manage both crises and opportunities. Relations with China, Bangladesh, Iran, and Afghanistan have focused on connectivity, trade, and security cooperation. A temporary tariff reprieve from the United States offers an opening for exporters but requires domestic reforms to be fully realized.

Humanitarian and social challenges continue to mount. Flood displacement, dengue outbreaks, and the resurgence of polio highlight the weaknesses of public health systems. The mobile data shutdown in Balochistan reflects a governance approach that prioritizes control over trust, worsening marginalization without improving security.

Pakistan's Flood Governance Crisis

Punjab is reeling under one of its worst flood emergencies in a decade as torrential rains, coupled with water releases from India, have pushed the [Ravi, Sutlej, and Chenab](#) rivers to perilous levels. Entire districts from Narowal to Muzaffargarh are under siege, with embankments deliberately breached in Mandi Bahauddin and Ali Pur Chatha to prevent catastrophic dam failures. Over [210,000 people have been displaced](#), farmlands have been washed away, and critical sites such as the Kartarpur Gurdwara have been inundated. The army, Rangers, and Rescue 1122 have been mobilised, yet the death toll continues to rise, reviving memories of the 2010 super floods that submerged one-fifth of Pakistan's land. What makes the devastation more tragic is not just the scale of destruction but the predictability of it. Finance Minister Muhammad Aurangzeb admitted this week that Pakistan has failed to develop investable flood-related projects to access the [\\$11 billion pledged at the Geneva](#) conference after the 2022 floods. Despite the staggering \$30 billion in damages just three years ago, institutions have repeated their paralysis, offering early warnings and rescue operations but no durable systems to reduce vulnerabilities. The Punjab Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) is evacuating residents today, but it is the absence of long-term adaptation that ensures it will be evacuating the same communities again in the next flood season.

The government's inability to convert pledges into projects reveals a structural problem in Pakistan's disaster governance. International partners like the World Bank and ADB pledged billions, but disbursements have been a fraction of commitments due to the lack of credible financing mechanisms. Instead of directing funds toward climate adaptation, such as resilient infrastructure, modern irrigation systems, or community-based preparedness, the state continues to prioritize short-term relief. Aurangzeb's warning that climate change and population growth are Pakistan's two existential threats stands in sharp contrast to the absence of institutional reform. With pension liabilities ballooning to Rs33 trillion and state-owned enterprises bleeding trillions more, fiscal constraints are real, but they have also become a convenient excuse for inaction.

If anything, the current floods highlight the widening gap between crisis response and resilience-building. Punjab's embankments will be rebuilt, relief camps will be set up, and donor appeals will resurface, but the structural vulnerabilities, such as encroachments on riverbeds, outdated barrages, weak local governance, and politicized disaster funds, remain untouched. Unless Pakistan overcomes its inability to translate climate pledges into projects, each monsoon will bring not just surging rivers but the same spectacle of preventable tragedy. The floods of 2025 are not just a natural disaster; they are an indictment of a state that keeps reacting to emergencies but refuses to prepare for them.



Climate Change Related Updates

Relentless monsoon rains and swelling rivers have intensified flooding across Pakistan, claiming at least **788 lives nationwide** since late June, according to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has borne the brunt with over 400 fatalities, as flash floods and windstorms destroyed homes, crippled power networks, and displaced thousands. Punjab too remains on high alert, with inflows from India swelling the Sutlej and Chenab rivers, threatening further inundation across low-lying districts. Rescue teams have evacuated tens of thousands, but widespread damage to crops, livestock, and infrastructure points to a deepening humanitarian crisis.

In Gilgit-Baltistan, a glacial lake outburst flood (GLOF) in Ghizer displaced over **3,000 people** earlier this week, reigniting concerns about climate-linked disasters in fragile mountain ecosystems. While early warnings helped avert casualties, locals criticised the failure of high-cost early warning systems, arguing for community-based solutions such as satellite phones. The government has mobilised relief camps and announced rewards for shepherds who alerted residents, saving hundreds of lives. Yet, blocked roads, water shortages, and fears of more GLOFs due to fresh rains have left communities anxious and vulnerable.



Source: Tribune

Amid the devastation, scientists have pushed back against speculation that the catastrophic August 15 floods in Buner and Swat were caused by a **cloudburst**. Former Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) officials clarified that the disaster was triggered by the rare convergence of two weather systems, not a sudden burst of rain. Experts warned that misusing terms like “cloudburst” fuels panic and undermines effective disaster planning. Instead, they pointed to climate change, deforestation, and unregulated construction in riverbeds as the real aggravating factors behind worsening flood intensity across northern Pakistan. The overlapping crises underscore how climate change, poor land management, and governance gaps are converging into a cycle of recurring disasters. With Tarbela and Mangla reservoirs nearing capacity, more rain forecast, and glacial risks rising, Pakistan faces a prolonged emergency that highlights both its vulnerability and lack of preparedness. Experts are calling for stronger climate modeling, reforestation, and community-centered early warning systems to build resilience. As one meteorologist noted, understanding the true drivers of these disasters is not just a scientific exercise; it is essential for saving lives and shaping future policy.

Democracy Day in Pakistan

A MOMENT FOR REFLECTION AND RENEWAL

Every year on 15 September, the world marks the International Day of Democracy, a reminder that democracy is not merely a system of governance but a continuous process that depends on active participation, accountability, and the inclusion of all voices. For Pakistan, this day carries special weight. At a time when global and regional challenges such as shrinking civic spaces, disinformation, and political polarization threaten democratic values, Pakistan's citizens, especially its youth, continue to strive for meaningful participation and accountability. Democracy in Pakistan has endured difficult times, often challenged by authoritarian tendencies, weakened institutions, and limited opportunities for citizens to engage in shaping decisions that affect their lives. Yet, there is also a parallel story of resilience. Grassroots initiatives, civil society organizations, independent media, and youth-led movements are keeping the democratic spirit alive by demanding transparency, justice, and representation. Democracy is not complete until the voices of women, minorities, and marginalized communities are amplified and included, and this remains a crucial test for Pakistan moving forward.

This year, the International Day of Democracy is an opportunity to reflect on the ways technology and civic energy are reshaping participation. Online platforms have opened new spaces for dialogue, but they have also exposed societies to misinformation and restrictions on free expression. The balance between digital freedoms and responsible governance is one of the defining challenges of our time, not just for Pakistan but for all of South Asia.

In this spirit, Accountability Lab Pakistan will host a major regional event on the 15th of September 2025 as part of the South Asia celebration of Democracy Day. Organized in collaboration with partners across Nepal, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka, the hybrid event will bring together over 100 democracy champions, youth innovators, civil society leaders, government actors, and media practitioners. Through interactive formats like Social Mirror Dialogues, the Youth DemocraTech Lab, and Storytelling Cafés, participants will explore the state of democracy in South Asia, share grassroots innovations, and co-create solutions. The outcome will be a South Asia IDD Action Charter, capturing collective commitments and policy recommendations for strengthening democratic resilience in the region. For Pakistan, this gathering offers both a chance to showcase its democratic innovators and to learn from regional peers. More importantly, it reaffirms that democracy thrives when citizens actively shape it, when accountability is demanded, diversity is respected, and hope is translated into collective action.

Political Updates

Balochistan's government has once again extended [Section 144 for 15 days](#), prohibiting pillion riding, masks while riding, and public gatherings of more than five people. The measure, in place until August 31, reflects continuing concerns over the province's fragile security environment. While authorities justify the restrictions as necessary for maintaining law and order, prolonged enforcement has sparked public frustration over limits on mobility and social life. This cycle of repeated extensions highlights a deeper governance dilemma: security-first policies risk alienating citizens if not paired with visible efforts to address the root causes of unrest.

In Islamabad, the Supreme Court granted bail to former Prime Minister Imran Khan in [eight cases](#) tied to the May 9, 2023, riots. While the decision was hailed by PTI supporters as a victory, Khan remains imprisoned in the £190 million graft case, and dozens of other trials loom. The court's reasoning, that bail on conspiracy charges is typically granted unless strong evidence is presented, reflects a broader trend of judicial caution against overreach in politically charged cases. Yet, the ruling stops far short of acquittal, leaving the political and legal uncertainty surrounding Khan unresolved. This legal limbo continues to shape PTI's strategy and the broader opposition narrative.

Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) [lawmakers have resigned](#) from several National Assembly standing committees on the instructions of party founder Imran Khan. Senior members Junaid Akbar and Sheikh Waqas Akram left the Public Accounts Committee (PAC), while Faisal Amin and Ali Asghar stepped down from committees on economic affairs, food security, cabinet secretariat, privatisation, and planning. PTI leaders confirmed that the party will vacate all committee positions, despite chairing eight of the 29 committees, marking a coordinated withdrawal from parliamentary oversight.

Yet this institutional retreat coincides with mounting internal divisions over Khan's broader boycott strategy. PTI's political committee recently voted [12 to 9](#) in favor of contesting the upcoming by-elections, defying Khan's call to abstain. Leaders fear that avoiding the polls could erode the party's fragile majority in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and hand Punjab to rivals, while the decision to field candidates under the Sunni Ittehad Council (SIC) banner highlights lingering complications around PTI's electoral symbol. The resignations from committees, coupled with the by-election rift and the controversy over Salman Akram Raja's exit as secretary general, show how PTI is torn between loyalty to Khan's confrontational approach and the pragmatic need to protect its political foothold.

Meanwhile, in Sindh, government employees launched province-wide strikes against proposed pension reforms under the [Sindh Civil Servants \(Amendment\) Act, 2024](#). The protests, led by teachers, clerks, and revenue staff, condemned cuts to pensions and allowances as unfair, especially amid high inflation. By contrast, critics note that parliamentarians continue to receive enhanced perks, fueling perceptions of inequality in resource allocation. If sustained, the strikes could paralyze administrative functions and add pressure on a provincial government already navigating economic strain and public dissatisfaction.



Source: DAWN

In Punjab, Chief Minister Maryam Nawaz's [five-day visit to Japan](#) has stirred controversy over costs, entourage composition, and political optics. Critics, particularly PTI, frame the trip as extravagant given Punjab's recent Rs405 billion borrowing in just 38 days, while supporters argue it marked a historic milestone in provincial diplomacy. Beyond the partisan noise, the episode raises valid concerns about transparency in official delegations and the thin line between statecraft and political image-building. At a time of economic crisis, foreign trips by political leaders will increasingly be judged not by symbolism but by measurable benefits delivered back home.

Diplomatic Landscape

At a time when Pakistan is navigating regional uncertainty and seeking stronger partnerships, the arrival of [Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi](#) in Islamabad for a three-day visit reflects the growing importance of Pakistan–China ties. The Sixth Foreign Ministers' Strategic Dialogue will allow both sides to reaffirm cooperation in politics, economics, and security, while the trilateral talks with Afghanistan show a shared interest in extending CPEC to boost trade and connectivity.

For Pakistan, the visit is significant as it comes just before Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif's meeting with President Xi at the SCO summit, where securing economic and security commitments will be a priority. The focus on counterterrorism, drug control, and development shows that China's role in the region is broadening, and Pakistan sees this as an opportunity to strengthen its stability and connect more closely with regional markets. August unfolded with Pakistan's diplomacy closely tied to internal vulnerabilities, particularly the devastating



Source: Tribune

floods that highlighted how water governance, food security, and disaster management intersect with external relations. With the Sutlej and Tawi releases swelling into [southern Punjab and Bahawalnagar](#) bearing the brunt, NDMA has reported nearly 800 deaths this monsoon. Cotton, paddy, maize, and fodder losses illustrate the economic toll, while weak relief provision has fueled public discontent. This backdrop reinforced the strategic imperative for cross-border flood protocols, investments in embankments and early warning systems, and diplomatic engagement that pairs crisis management with economic resilience.

Against this domestic stress, Islamabad sought to [recalibrate ties with Dhaka](#). Foreign Minister Ishaq Dar's visit, his first in thirteen years, produced six agreements covering visa-free travel for officials, training, media, trade, and cultural exchange, alongside the launch of a Pakistan–Bangladesh Knowledge Corridor with 500 scholarships. Dhaka nonetheless raised unresolved 1971 issues while Dar reiterated that these were historically settled.

The visit shows Pakistan's effort to balance sensitive history with practical cooperation in education, trade, and people-to-people contacts. A parallel defence channel also opened as a ten-member [Bangladeshi Army team](#) inspected Pakistan's defence production facilities, exploring UAV and missile technology. With Dhaka diversifying its defence supply lines toward Turkey, China, the US, and Pakistan, Islamabad sees an opening for trust-building through technical collaboration that avoids geopolitical polarization.

This regional engagement also extended to Afghanistan, where the Sixth Trilateral Foreign Ministers Dialogue in Kabul brought Dar together with Wang Yi and Amir Khan Muttaqi. The dialogue reaffirmed commitments to counterterrorism, trade, transit, and a potential extension of [CPEC into Afghanistan](#).

Yet Pakistan underlined that security cooperation lags behind, pressing Kabul for verifiable action against the TTP and BLA Majeed Brigade. While Afghanistan reiterated assurances that its soil would not be used for attacks, the credibility of the trilateral format now hinges on measurable steps that secure freight corridors and make connectivity economically viable.



Source: Pixabay

Energy and commodities provided lower-friction entry points for diplomacy. Petroleum Minister Ali Pervaiz Malik's meeting with Bangladesh's envoy explored coal, limestone, and petroleum partnerships to ease industrial demand and deepen regional energy security.

In Tehran, Rana Tanveer Hussain's visit produced a plan to lift agri trade to 3 billion dollars in two years, anchored in Pakistani rice and meat exports and Iranian dairy, fruits, and nuts. The framework includes joint research on food security and progress toward a Free Trade Agreement. Its success depends on reliable border payments and logistics, but strategically it builds a rules-based channel that can outlast political turbulence.

Outside the region, Pakistan secured a modest but important reprieve in its trade ties with the United States. Washington reduced punitive tariffs from [29 percent to 19 percent](#) on Pakistani goods, while simultaneously imposing new duties on India, temporarily giving Pakistan a 31 percent price advantage in the US market. The Commerce Ministry is pushing for domestic measures such as refunds, tariff rationalization, energy price corrections, and faster shipping to help exporters convert this opening into real orders before competitors adapt. The tariff episode illustrates a recurring theme: external diplomatic wins hold limited value unless matched by internal fixes in finance, power, and logistics. Pakistan's foreign policy in August thus reflected a convergence of crisis response, regional recalibration, and trade opportunism, all driven by the urgency of stabilizing food security, livelihoods, and economic growth.

Economic Updates

Pakistan's economy is showing mixed signals as recent data highlights both resilience and persistent vulnerabilities. According to the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, [micro and small enterprises](#) dominate the economic landscape, with 95 percent of businesses employing fewer than 10 workers. The Economic Census 2023 revealed that household-based economic activities, such as animal farming, tailoring, and small-scale poultry, remain critical for income diversification and women's empowerment, especially in rural areas. The integration of the economic census with the country's first-ever digital population census saved significant costs and created a consolidated database to guide future socio-economic planning. Policymakers view this as a key step toward strengthening Pakistan's informal economy and building a stronger foundation for small and medium enterprise development.

In terms of fiscal sustainability, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has approved an [\\$800 million programme](#) to support Pakistan's reforms aimed at enhancing public financial management and reducing debt. The package includes a \$300 million policy-based loan and a \$500 million guarantee to mobilise up to \$1 billion from commercial banks. This initiative builds on earlier reforms targeting tax policy, administration, and expenditure management.

The ADB emphasised that the programme is designed to strengthen fiscal resilience and create fiscal space for development spending, though it warned that Pakistan's narrow tax base remains a key structural challenge. Growth prospects, however, appear cautiously optimistic. Fitch Ratings projects Pakistan's real GDP growth to accelerate from 2.5 percent in 2024 to [3.5 percent by 2027](#), supported by lower inflation, reduced interest rates, and a stabilised external position. Inflation has eased sharply from 38 percent in mid-2023 to just over 4 percent in July 2025, while the State Bank's rate cuts have created conditions for stronger private credit growth. Fitch noted that banks are well-positioned to benefit from this stabilisation, with improved asset quality and profitability, though structural weaknesses and heavy reliance on sovereign debt still pose risks.

Yet, challenges remain evident in the real economy. Large-Scale Manufacturing contracted by [0.74 percent in FY25](#), missing its growth target despite a rebound in sectors like automobiles and textiles. Steel and food production dragged overall output, underlining weaknesses in industrial competitiveness. Externally, Pakistan posted a [\\$254 million current account deficit](#) in July 2025, reversing the surplus of the previous month and raising questions about the sustainability of the country's first annual surplus in 14 years. Economists warn that future stability will depend heavily on resilient remittance inflows, stronger exports, and controlled import demand, making it clear that while Pakistan's macroeconomic indicators show progress, the path to durable recovery remains fragile.



Source: Breconder

Security and Governance

The past month has once again exposed the fragile balance between security and governance in Pakistan. Two incidents in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the operation in Upper Dir and the militant assault on a Frontier Corps fort in Hangu, both illustrate both the resilience of state institutions and the enduring vulnerabilities that militants continue to exploit. The [Bannu attack](#), where militants killed a Counter-Terrorism Department constable, abducted his nephews, and torched his home, reveals a dangerous escalation in militant tactics by directly targeting the families of law enforcement personnel.

This shift from attacking checkpoints to striking private residences not only exposes serious gaps in local security but also seeks to instill fear and weaken morale within the police force. While routine search operations follow such incidents, the recurrence of violence in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa shows that reactive measures are insufficient; what is needed is proactive intelligence coordination and a coherent political strategy to counter militancy that is exploiting both institutional weaknesses and ongoing political distractions.

In Upper Dir, security forces launched a multi-agency operation involving police, CTD, elite units, and even local volunteers. Over two days, they killed at least seven militants. Yet the clashes also left eight policemen wounded and [two civilians dead](#). The terrain of Dobando, Barikot, and Salam Kot provided militants with cover and escape routes, turning the area into a prolonged battleground. The state has demonstrated operational agility, but the loss of civilian lives is a stark reminder that counterterrorism cannot be measured in body counts alone. Protecting communities is as critical as eliminating militants.

In Hangu, [militants attacked an FC fort in Torawari](#), killing three personnel and injuring nearly two dozen others. Security forces fought back and killed at least five attackers, but the raid revealed militant audacity and sophistication.

That insurgents could mount a nighttime assault on a fortified post and even recover the bodies of their fallen comrades shows their ability to regroup and adapt. For the FC, the attack was both a tactical challenge and a morale test, raising urgent questions about fortification, intelligence, and rapid reinforcement of vulnerable outposts. Together, these events highlight a broader truth: Pakistan is not only fighting an enemy but also battling geography, underdevelopment, and governance deficits. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's rugged terrain complicates security operations, while years of neglect in border districts have left communities dependent on security forces for both safety and stability. Militants thrive in these spaces, exploiting grievances and state absence to carve out influence.

There are, however, encouraging signs. The [Dir operation](#) reflected rare institutional coordination across multiple agencies and local communities. If sustained, such collaboration could form the basis of a more resilient security model. But coordination must be matched with investment: drone surveillance, stronger local intelligence networks, and improved infrastructure for isolated posts. Ultimately, governance and security are inseparable.

Without better education, healthcare, and economic opportunities in border areas, militancy will continue to find space to survive. Without post-operation support for displaced and traumatized families, resentment will linger. And without reforms in policing and administration, militants will keep exploiting cracks in the state. Pakistan must move beyond reactive counterterrorism and pursue a dual strategy: maintaining military pressure on militants while closing governance gaps that allow extremism to thrive. Only then can resilience on the battlefield translate into lasting stability.



Source: Tribune

Social and Humanitarian Updates

Pakistan is facing mounting public health and environmental challenges, highlighting systemic vulnerabilities in disaster preparedness and disease control. Floods along the Sutlej and Ravi rivers prompted the relocation of nearly [150,000 residents](#) across Punjab, with the highest numbers in Bahawalnagar and Kasur. Villages across Pakpattan, Vehari, Bahawalpur, and Okara were also affected, with over 45,000 people directly impacted. Authorities preemptively moved more than 17,000 livestock to prevent economic loss, while relief teams established multiple relief camps, including medical and veterinary facilities. Repeated flooding and the erosion of farmlands highlight the continuing vulnerability of agricultural communities to monsoon-driven disasters and the need for resilient infrastructure planning. Public health crises further compounded the humanitarian situation. [Dengue cases](#) surged in Rawalpindi and Murree, prompting intensified larvicide spraying, inspections of over a million sites, and recruitment of additional sanitary staff.

However, the persistence of positive larvae detections and penalties on households reflects deeper structural challenges in urban sanitation and public compliance. Simultaneously, Karachi reported a [high number of dog bite cases](#) and rabies deaths. The city faces an urgent need for a comprehensive stray dog control programme and consistent access to anti-rabies vaccines, as delayed treatment and poor awareness continue to result in preventable fatalities. These overlapping health crises illustrate how urban centers remain highly vulnerable to zoonotic and vector-borne diseases, particularly when governance, awareness, and infrastructure fail to match rapid population growth and environmental risks.

Polio eradication efforts also faced setbacks, with [new cases confirmed](#) in previously unaffected areas, raising national concern. Despite nationwide vaccination campaigns reaching millions of children under five, continued virus circulation in high-risk areas emphasizes the fragility of Pakistan's public health system in remote regions. Attacks on vaccination teams in certain provinces have further hindered immunization coverage, demonstrating the intersection of security risks with health service delivery. The intertwining of environmental, health, and socio-political crises in Pakistan underscores the need for multi-layered humanitarian strategies that combine emergency relief, disease prevention, and advocacy for vulnerable populations.

Medical graduates from Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu and Kashmir (IIOJK) face a stark paradox: despite years of rigorous study and earning their MBBS degrees from registered Pakistani colleges, they remain [unable to practice medicine in India](#) due to indefinite delays in security clearance. This limbo has left over 250 young professionals frustrated, their careers stalled, and their personal lives disrupted, with some facing social ostracism and familial pressures. Beyond the individual impact, these barriers reflect a broader systemic oppression, where discriminatory policies, property confiscations, and restrictions on movement suppress the rights and aspirations of the IIOJK population. The situation highlights the human cost of political control over education and professional mobility.

Since August 8, Balochistan has faced a province-wide mobile data shutdown, cutting off around [8.5 million users](#) from their primary means of connectivity under vague "security" claims. Far from enhancing safety, the blackout has disrupted journalism, stalled healthcare access, undermined women's mobility, and inflicted financial losses on small businesses, while evidence shows that areas without the internet still experience violence. By silencing civic voices, deepening economic and social precarity, the measure reflects a governance approach that prioritizes control over trust. More targeted, time-bound security interventions could address risks without pushing an already marginalized province further into isolation.

Reading Recommendations

- The Backyard Solution to Food Insecurity ([Click Here](#))
- Selling Misinformation ([Click Here](#))
- Data-Driven Cities: Lessons from World for Pakistan ([Click Here](#))
- The FY 2025–26 Budget and Its Impact on Pakistan’s IT & ITeS Sector ([Click Here](#))
- Planting for Survival: Pakistan’s Path Out of the Heat ([Click Here](#))
- Transparency Through Open Data: Key to Reforming Governance in Pakistan ([Click Here](#))
- 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](#))

