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STABILISED BUT STALLED

PAKISTAN'S 2025 DEVELOPMENTAL REALITY

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Executive Summary

This report presents an uncompromising assessment of Pakistan's developmental reality at the close of 2025: macroeconomic stabilisation has been achieved, but it has not translated into broad-based growth, human security, or public confidence. Inflation slowed, the exchange rate steadied, remittances strengthened, and the State Bank cut interest rates significantly. Yet private investment stagnated, unemployment rose, and real incomes continued to lag. Pakistan's investment-to-GDP ratio remains well below regional norms, and its fall on the Human Development Index underscores how macro-calm has not improved social outcomes. Investors and citizens alike recognise the difference between short-term stabilisation and durable certainty, and that gap remains substantial.

The political environment has reinforced this uncertainty. A dominant coalition and fragmented opposition produced a climate of confrontation rather than consensus, culminating in constitutional amendments that expanded military-linked institutional roles and sharpened debate over democratic space. Dialogue remains performative rather than solution-oriented, with trust deficits between political actors, the state, and the public undermining legitimacy. Even necessary reforms, such as the privatisation of Pakistan International Airlines, were overshadowed by controversy over transparency and ownership structures, reinforcing perceptions that economic decision-making is inseparable from political contestation.

Economically, Pakistan continues to face structural weaknesses. Foreign investment declined sharply despite strong stock market performance, exports contracted due to high input costs and energy tariffs, and infrastructure remains poorly maintained, eroding value soon after construction. An inefficient and narrow tax base, governance weaknesses, and policy inconsistency compound fiscal pressures. Technology-driven tax reform will not succeed unless expenditure discipline and institutional accountability improve in parallel.

Externally, Pakistan intensified diplomatic outreach and advanced initiatives such as CPEC-II, labour mobility agreements, and regional engagement. However, missteps in Afghanistan policy, overreliance on tactical positioning in Middle Eastern diplomacy, and implementation challenges at home risk diluting these gains. The state's diplomatic messaging often exceeds its delivery capacity, highlighting the need to align foreign policy ambition with internal reform.

Security trends reveal tactical successes alongside persistent vulnerability. Terrorist fatalities reached record levels, yet civilian and security personnel losses also rose, reflecting the limits of reactive, operation-led approaches without systemic governance reform. Cross-border militancy, regional geopolitical competition, and institutional coordination gaps continue to strain internal stability.

Climate and environmental risks intensified. Lahore and other urban centres experienced hazardous air quality for extended periods, exposing shortcomings in environmental governance, data systems, and service delivery. High-profile climate diplomacy, including Punjab's showcase at COP30, contrasted sharply with deteriorating on-ground conditions, underscoring the gap between stated ambition and operational reality.

Stabilised but Stalled

PAKISTAN'S 2025 DEVELOPMENTAL REALITY

Pakistan closed 2025 with an uneasy calm; the type of stability that looks reassuring in macroeconomic charts but feels brittle in the lived realities of citizens. For the first time in years, inflation finally receded, the exchange rate steadied, and foreign exchange reserves appeared less fragile. Policymakers shifted their vocabulary from crisis management to reform. The IMF extended timely support, remittances grew, the State Bank cut the policy rate almost in half to [10.5 percent](#), and reserves climbed as confidence marginally returned. Yet the defining story of 2025 was not whether Pakistan stabilised; it did, but whether that stability translated into growth, opportunity, and human security. On that front, the year exposed deep [structural cracks](#).

Private investment did not meaningfully respond to the macro-calm. Credit to the private sector rose, but overwhelmingly for working capital rather than expansion. Pakistan's investment-to-GDP ratio stagnated at [13.8 percent](#), almost half the rate of regional peers. Employment figures reinforced the disconnect: unemployment rose to [7.1 percent in 2025](#) from 6.3 percent in 2021, even as inflation cooled. Real wages lagged. Lower inflation helped asset holders, not wage earners. Small businesses remained throttled by high borrowing costs, and the country's human development trajectory deteriorated. Pakistan slipped to 168 out of 193 countries on the Human Development Index with a score of [0.54](#), registering a decline rather than progress.

Business confidence, meanwhile, displayed a puzzling optimism. Gallup surveys showed sentiment improving sharply. Yet Pakistan slid from [7th to 9th place](#) in regional investment priority rankings, according to Overseas Investors Chamber of Commerce and Industry (OICCI). Investors recognise the difference between short-term macroeconomic calm and long-term certainty, and 2025 did little to narrow that gap.

Politics ensured that uncertainty never truly left the room. The year was defined by confrontation rather than consensus. With the ruling coalition commanding a (controversial) two-thirds parliamentary majority, space for dissent visibly shrank. Opposition parties fractured, PTI leaders were convicted on [May 9 riot cases](#), by-elections were held amid boycotts, and legislative dominance enabled the swift passage of the [27th Constitutional Amendment](#) establishing a Chief of Defence Forces role, later assumed by Field Marshal Syed Asim Munir. Protests under new opposition banners fizzled. KP oscillated between upheaval and federal pressure. Throughout it all, Imran Khan, incarcerated but politically central, continued to dominate discourse, illustrating how unresolved political divides remain the gravitational force of Pakistani politics.

Externally, diplomacy intensified. The president travelled abroad five times, the prime minister [28](#), and the foreign minister [43](#), signalling unprecedented outreach. Pakistan inserted itself into Middle East diplomacy, improved ties with Washington, and sought economic partnerships. But diplomatic activity without domestic reform risks becoming image management rather than strategic leverage.

Looking ahead, hope rests in pockets of growth, remittances, IT exports projected beyond [USD 5 billion](#), and potential resilience in agriculture (despite flood damage). But gains remain fragile. Inflation still bites; bank liquidity props up public borrowing rather than productive lending; tax-to-GDP remains critically low and must rise [5-10 percent](#) to ease debt pressure. Stability today remains a leased achievement, not an owned one.

The core truth of 2025 is stark: Pakistan treated stability as the destination rather than the starting line. Stabilisation was necessary, but insufficient. Growth requires private investment, productivity, predictable policy, and competitive taxation. It requires acknowledging that state-owned enterprises drain resources, and that privatisation, as with [PIA](#), is a fiscal necessity. It requires lowering corporate tax burdens decisively, abandoning distortionary super taxes, and building a genuine industrial strategy that goes beyond episodic incentives. But above all, growth requires political trust. Investors calculate risk; citizens measure dignity; human development reflects governance, not merely GDP. Pakistan cannot reform its economy with its politics locked in zero-sum warfare.

So, what must change in 2026?

Pakistan needs a truce with itself. A credible reform pact anchored in policy continuity, irrespective of political cycles, is essential. Tax reform must expand the base rather than punish the formal sector. Credit must be redirected from sovereign borrowing to productive enterprise. Agriculture must move from subsistence to technology-enabled productivity. Human development, education, health, and women's economic inclusion must become economic policy.

2026 is the year to grow with intention. Stability may have bought time, but 2026 must justify it.

Political Updates

December in Pakistan closed with the country navigating a complex political landscape marked by both stalemate and subtle shifts in power. The federal government, led by the PML-N and supported by coalition partners including the PPP, spent much of the month defending its political legitimacy and economic decisions. At the same time, the opposition alliance Tehreek-e-Tahafuz-e-Ain Pakistan (TTAP) sought to assert itself as a guardian of constitutional order, calling for a probe into the [2024 elections](#) and broader political dialogue. These interactions revealed a persistent gap between the state's framing of dialogue as meaningful and the opposition's tactical demands.



Source: Aaj News

Dialogue emerged as the central political theatre of the month. The government repeatedly stressed that talks would only be valid if they were constitutional and precondition-free. Opposition leaders, however, appeared divided on whom to engage, with some pushing for talks with the government, others with the establishment, and a significant faction advocating resistance and protest.

Coalition partners like the PPP emphasised that dialogue could only succeed if trust-building measures were in place. Meanwhile, JUI-F leaders argued that focusing solely on the 2024 elections ignored unresolved [grievances from 2018](#). The month showed that political negotiation in Pakistan continues to be a contest over framing rather than compromise.

Economic decisions became deeply political with the privatisation of Pakistan International Airlines. After decades of state ownership, a majority stake in PIA was sold to a consortium led by Arif Habib for [\\$482 million](#). The deal included the reinvestment of most of the purchase price back into the airline and retained a 25 percent government stake. While the government hailed this as a necessary reform to address [PIA's \\$2.3 billion](#) in long-term liabilities, opposition parties criticised the sale for lacking parliamentary oversight, public consultation, and transparency. The inclusion of the military-linked Fauji Fertilizer Company in the consortium sparked debate over whether the airline had shifted from one state-controlled entity to another, raising questions about institutional influence in Pakistan's economic sector.



Source: Geo News

Across political and economic debates, a deficit of trust emerged as the defining issue. Political parties do not trust each other's intentions, citizens remain sceptical of government decisions, investors worry about policy consistency, and the state is wary of political instability. This lack of trust prevents dialogue from translating into meaningful reform and causes economic initiatives to become politicised. The PIA privatisation, while technically a financial and operational solution, became a symbol of broader uncertainty about who controls Pakistan's strategic assets and whether economic reform can be separated from political calculation.

December revealed that Pakistan remains in a transitional phase. The ruling coalition retains institutional strength but must navigate political caution. The opposition is assertive but fragmented, and the military-economic nexus continues to expand into strategic sectors. Public patience is limited, and systemic reforms are often overshadowed by political suspicion. As the country moves into 2026, the challenge will be whether dialogue, economic restructuring, and governance can rebuild trust across parties and institutions. Without this trust, every policy decision risks deepening controversy, and every reform may be viewed as an extension of political strategy rather than genuine progress.

Economic Outlook

As 2025 comes to a close, Pakistan's economic situation reveals persistent structural weaknesses and a widening disconnect between policy narratives and realities on the ground. Despite claims of rising investor confidence and a strong stock market, data suggest a starkly different picture. Foreign direct investment fell by 26 percent during July to October compared to the same period last year, while portfolio investment experienced a [\\$540 million outflow](#), and overall foreign investment declined by over 80 percent. These figures highlight the inability of current economic policies to inspire confidence among domestic and international investors.



Source: The Nation

The industrial and export sectors remain under significant stress. Pakistan's exports have dropped by [36 to 38 percent](#), with rice and food exports declining most sharply. This contraction reflects high production costs, rising energy tariffs, and an uncompetitive tax regime that erodes industrial productivity and discourages investment.

Structural inefficiencies, including inconsistent energy supply, complex taxation, and inadequate industrial support, further weaken the competitiveness of Pakistani businesses against regional rivals such as India, Bangladesh, and Vietnam. Short-term policy measures and limited incentives have failed to address the long-term challenges faced by exporters and small and medium enterprises that are crucial to employment and economic growth.

Infrastructure, often presented as a pillar of development, has become a source of inefficiency and economic drag. Roads, bridges, water supply systems, and public facilities often deteriorate shortly after completion due to neglect in [maintenance](#). The absence of routine preventive care results in [premature asset failure](#), repeated reconstruction costs, and disruption to economic activity. This pattern reflects a deeper governance issue in which maintenance provisions are formally planned but systematically ignored, undermining both public investment and private confidence.



Source: Dawn News

Fiscal policies also continue to impose heavy burdens on businesses. Artificially high electricity tariffs, dollar management policies that fail to reflect true market dynamics, and inefficient allocation of development funds constrain industrial competitiveness. Smuggling and informal trade further reduce the government's revenue base while complicating enforcement of trade and tax regulations. Together, these factors create a business environment that discourages long-term investment, stifles innovation, and limits Pakistan's ability to respond to global market opportunities.



Source: Arab News

Ultimately, Pakistan's tax challenges are as much about governance as they are about collection. Without addressing structural inefficiencies, reforming [state-owned enterprises](#), and enforcing accountability across federal and provincial administrations, even the most advanced digital tax infrastructure will underperform. [Technology](#) can simplify reporting, enhance compliance, and reduce discretionary enforcement, but it cannot compensate for a government that continues to spend beyond its means and prioritise political patronage over public service. Sustainable fiscal health will require a dual approach: modernising revenue collection while radically reforming expenditure, ensuring that every rupee collected translates into tangible state capacity and public benefit rather than perpetuating waste and inequity.

Looking ahead to 2026, the urgent challenge for policymakers is to restore economic confidence through comprehensive and forward-looking reforms. These should include competitive energy pricing, rationalised taxation, systematic infrastructure maintenance, and genuine engagement with the private sector in policy formulation. Without such structural measures, Pakistan risks continued stagnation, declining exports, currency instability, and a contraction in industrial activity. The choices made in the coming year will determine whether Pakistan can strengthen its economic foundations or remain trapped in a cycle of vulnerability and inefficiency.

Diplomatic Landscape

The year 2025 has exposed both the strengths and vulnerabilities of Pakistan's foreign policy, revealing a landscape of uneven strategic thinking, opportunistic alliances, and unresolved regional challenges. While Islamabad has secured notable gains, including deepened ties with China and a warming of relations with Bangladesh, these achievements coexist with miscalculations in Afghanistan, risks in [Middle East](#) engagements, and an overreliance on tactical victories that may not translate into long-term strategic stability.

The China-Pakistan partnership has remained the cornerstone of Pakistan's foreign policy. The launch of [CPEC-II](#) and the signing of the Action Plan have provided Islamabad with a rare opportunity to pursue industrialisation, green growth, and human capital development. These initiatives signal a forward-looking economic strategy, with particular emphasis on youth skills for emerging sectors such as artificial intelligence, fintech, and climate-smart agriculture. Yet, these promises confront serious domestic constraints. Political instability, inefficient public institutions, and slow implementation of reforms limit the ability to fully exploit these investments. While Pakistan presents a strong diplomatic front, its internal governance deficits risk turning these opportunities into symbolic victories rather than transformative change. Without structural reform, CPEC-II could remain a high-profile initiative on paper, leaving the underlying economic fragility unaddressed.



Source: Business Recorder

In South Asia, Pakistan's diplomacy with [Bangladesh](#) has demonstrated pragmatism, with trade agreements, joint investment forums, and planned direct flights indicating a thaw in relations. Yet these gains remain fragile. Historical grievances, India's continued interference, and domestic political volatility in both capitals mean that these improvements can easily be reversed. Islamabad's engagement reflects strategic awareness but also highlights the limits of South Asian diplomacy, where bilateral improvements require careful attention to multilateral dynamics and historical sensitivities.

On the global stage, Pakistan has maintained a principled stance on contentious issues, including rejecting Israel's recognition of [Somaliland](#) and asserting support for Palestinian sovereignty. These positions reinforce Pakistan's credibility among OIC states and reflect consistency in foreign policy norms. However, while Pakistan projects moral authority internationally, there is an evident gap between diplomatic rhetoric and the capacity to shape outcomes. Without the ability to influence enforcement or mediate effectively, Pakistan's statements risk being symbolic rather than strategically consequential.

Pakistan's potential participation in the [International Stabilisation Force](#) under the Trump Gaza plan presents profound strategic, political, and ethical dilemmas. The ISF's mandate remains ambiguous, with no clear UN supervision and operational dependence on Israel, a state with a history of breaching ceasefires and undermining agreements. Engaging in a mission opposed by Hamas risks direct confrontation with local actors, undermining Pakistan's long-standing stance on Palestinian sovereignty, while also exposing troops to unnecessary danger. Diplomatically, cooperation with Israel could be interpreted as implicit recognition, jeopardising Pakistan's historical foreign policy principles and potentially provoking domestic backlash. Pakistan's decision is not merely about military contribution but about preserving credibility, avoiding entanglement in a poorly defined conflict, and maintaining leverage in regional diplomacy. A cautious stance, prioritising national interest and international legitimacy, appears both prudent and strategically sound.



Source: ANI News

The allocation of over [10,000 jobs](#) to Pakistani workers by Italy reflects a broader shift in Pakistan's labour and foreign policy priorities, combining economic diplomacy with workforce export strategies. Historically, Pakistani labour migration has been concentrated in the Gulf states, but Europe's formal engagement signals recognition of Pakistan's skilled and semi-skilled workforce on a new global stage. The jobs span healthcare, hospitality, agriculture, and technical sectors, offering not only employment but exposure to international standards and practices.

Strategically, this move strengthens bilateral ties with Italy, diversifies Pakistan's remittance sources, and may encourage further European labour partnerships. However, it also highlights domestic challenges, such as unemployment and the need to equip workers with skills that meet international requirements, making careful implementation and training essential to maximise the long-term benefits of this initiative.

The imperative is reform and recalibration. Pakistan must strengthen institutional governance, ensure consistent and professional implementation of agreements, and shift from reactive to strategic diplomacy. Only through aligning domestic reform with strategic foreign engagement can Pakistan transform the tactical gains of 2025 into sustainable long-term security and diplomatic credibility.

Climate Change-Related Updates

In 2025, Pakistan's climate and environmental crises underscored the widening gap between ambition and action. Punjab cities, particularly Lahore, experienced severe air pollution, with Lahore ranking second among the world's most polluted major cities. Official monitoring recorded an [Air Quality Index \(AQI\)](#) of 375 for the city, while hotspots like the University of Engineering and Technology saw readings as high as 565. Other urban centres, including Faisalabad, Rahim Yar Khan, Gujranwala, and Bahawalpur, consistently registered unhealthy levels of air quality. Experts attribute this smog to vehicular emissions, industrial activity, crop residue burning, and stagnant weather conditions that trap pollutants near the ground. The impact on public health is profound, with the persistent haze exacerbating respiratory illnesses and placing vulnerable populations, including children and the elderly, at acute risk.



Source: The Independent

These acute pollution episodes are part of a broader pattern of climate vulnerability. The catastrophic floods of 2022, which affected 33 million people and caused damages exceeding \$30 billion, remain a stark reminder of Pakistan's exposure to extreme weather. In response, the government formulated its first [National Adaptation Plan \(NAP 2023-2030\)](#), outlining strategies for climate resilience across six priority areas. The NAP represents a critical step toward aligning national planning with the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), established under the Paris Agreement.

Yet, the plan's effectiveness is undermined by weak governance, overreliance on foreign datasets, limited engagement with civil society and indigenous communities, and an absence of locally grounded finance strategies. Without stronger institutional foundations, Pakistan's adaptation agenda risks remaining largely symbolic.

Punjab Chief Minister Maryam Nawaz's high-profile participation at the COP30 climate summit in Belém, Brazil, in [November 2025](#) was framed domestically and internationally as a landmark moment for Pakistan's environmental leadership. At the conference, Maryam Nawaz inaugurated the Pakistan Pavilion, delivered keynote addresses, and highlighted a suite of provincial climate initiatives, including "Suthra Punjab," expanded e-mobility, forest conservation, and AI-driven smog monitoring systems. The delegation presented these projects as evidence of Punjab's commitment to global climate goals and sustainable urban development. On the surface, these claims align with global expectations of climate leadership. However, there is a striking disconnect between the rhetoric at COP30 and the environmental governance realities within Punjab and Pakistan more broadly.

Most notably, Lahore and other cities continued to grapple with hazardous air quality levels deep into late 2025. Lahore often registered AQI readings well above safe limits, as mentioned earlier in this article, with figures exceeding 300 at multiple monitoring sites, putting it among the most polluted major cities globally. This persistent smog underscores that the province's environmental measures have not yet delivered consistent improvements in air quality on the ground.



Source: Arab News

Independent analysis of Punjab's air quality monitoring capabilities further exposes gaps in implementation. Reports indicate that while the network of monitoring stations has expanded, Punjab still lacks a scientifically grounded, comprehensive [climate observatory](#) and an up-to-date emissions inventory essential for accurate source attribution and effective policymaking. In practice, this means that many of the environmental problems the provincial government claims to tackle are still being measured with outdated or incomplete data.

The ambitious claims around waste management also require scrutiny. While COP30 presentations suggested an integrated [Suthra Punjab system](#) linking every district and home to waste collection and recycling networks, official reports and independent coverage point to significant implementation challenges, including variability in sanitation service quality across districts and ongoing efforts to address administrative negligence in waste management.

Furthermore, some technological solutions showcased internationally, such as AI-driven smog war rooms and real-time climate observatories, remain in nascent stages or are not yet fully operational. Although a climate observatory has been approved and development begun, as of mid-2025, it was still being planned rather than functioning as a fully operational scientific facility capable of underpinning evidence-based policy decisions.

The broader pattern reflects a familiar dilemma in Pakistan's climate governance: high visibility and grand narratives at international summits are not matched by robust systems on the ground. Pakistan contributes less than one percent to global greenhouse gas emissions, yet it ranks among the most climate-vulnerable countries. Realising climate goals, therefore, demands more than ambitious speeches or flashy project introductions; it requires strong institutional capacity, reliable data, transparent monitoring, and consistent enforcement of environmental laws.

Security and Governance

By the end of 2025, Pakistan faced one of its most challenging security years in over a decade, with trends that reveal both operational gains and persistent structural weaknesses in governance and counterterrorism strategy. According to the [Pakistan Institute for Conflict and Security Studies \(PICSS\)](#), 2025 was the deadliest year for militants in Pakistan, with [2,115 terrorists killed](#). Yet this hard-won outcome came at a high human cost. Six hundred sixty-four security personnel and [580 civilians](#) were also killed, marking the highest civilian toll in a decade and highlighting the continuing vulnerability of non-combatants. The intensity of violence, evident in rising suicide attacks, small-drone incidents, and kidnappings, shows a strategic environment where militant adaptability continues to challenge state authority, particularly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan.

Operational successes such as intelligence-based raids in Bannu, Karak, and Kalat, which eliminated dozens of militants and disrupted hideouts, demonstrate that Pakistan's security forces retain tactical effectiveness. The expansion of anti-smuggling drives in Balochistan, which intercepted contraband and non-custom-paid vehicles worth [over \\$1 million](#), shows an effort to secure the state's economic and territorial integrity. However, these gains expose deeper systemic issues.

Security operations remain reactive rather than pre-emptive and rely on episodic intelligence, often concentrated in traditional hotspots, while other regions remain susceptible to insurgent resurgence. The cross-border dimension, with militants using Afghan territory for attacks and India allegedly sponsoring separatist elements in Balochistan, adds a complex geopolitical layer that Pakistani forces alone cannot resolve.

The human and financial toll of counterterrorism points to governance gaps. High civilian casualties, rising injuries, and the growing frequency of militant operations indicate insufficient protection for vulnerable populations, weak law enforcement infrastructure, and inconsistent coordination between military, police, and intelligence agencies. The reliance on ad hoc intelligence-based operations, while effective in isolated instances, cannot substitute for a comprehensive counterterrorism and governance strategy that combines security, development, and political reconciliation.

Pakistan's strained relations with Afghanistan and accusations of external sponsorship of violence reveal the limits of unilateral security measures. Closing borders and launching military operations may deliver short-term tactical victories but risk long-term strategic isolation and economic disruption, as seen in declining trade with Afghanistan and the potential alienation of regional partners. Similarly, claims of Indian-sponsored terrorism in Balochistan, while politically salient, risk entangling Pakistan in proxy disputes that complicate domestic security efforts and further militarise internal governance challenges.

In sum, Pakistan's security landscape in 2025 reflects a paradox where tactical victories over militant actors coexist with high civilian and security personnel casualties, structural governance weaknesses, and geopolitical vulnerabilities. The year demonstrates that operational effectiveness alone cannot secure long-term stability. Pakistan must complement its counterterrorism measures with institutional reforms, strengthened law enforcement, community engagement, and regional diplomatic initiatives. Without addressing the governance deficits that enable militancy and exploitation of border regions, tactical successes may remain ephemeral, leaving Pakistan exposed to recurring cycles of violence and instability.

Reading Recommendations

- Constitution for All: Rethinking Gender Inclusive Governance in Pakistan ([Click Here](#))
- Rethinking Reforms Process in Balochistan: Innovation and Leadership at BCSA ([Click Here](#))
- Sports as a Tool for Preventing Violent Extremism in Pakistan ([Click Here](#))
- Groundwater Recharge: Reviving the Hidden Lifeline ([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](#))