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WORLD HEALTH DAY 2026

The Adverse Health Impacts of War

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Executive Summary

This Country Analysis Report highlights the interconnected global, national, and regional challenges shaping public health, governance, economic stability, and social resilience, using World Health Day 2026 as a central lens. It underscores that war is not only a geopolitical issue but a profound and enduring public health crisis with immediate, long-term, and intergenerational consequences.

Armed conflict continues to dismantle health systems, particularly in regions such as the Middle East. The destruction of healthcare infrastructure, water systems, and sanitation networks has led to rising communicable diseases and reduced access to essential care. Mental health impacts are severe, with high prevalence of trauma-related conditions that persist across generations. Environmental contamination from warfare further contributes to chronic illnesses, birth defects, and long-term ecological damage. Mass displacement intensifies these risks by exposing vulnerable populations to overcrowding, poor sanitation, and disrupted immunisation systems, threatening global health progress.

These global challenges intersect with Pakistan's internal dynamics. Politically, increasing polarisation, institutional mistrust, and tensions between federal and provincial actors are shaping governance outcomes. Economic decision-making is under scrutiny, particularly in the context of rising fuel prices, trade imbalances, and concerns over transparency. The debate surrounding the European Union's GSP+ trade scheme reflects how domestic political developments are increasingly tied to international economic risks, especially in relation to human rights compliance and export stability.

Economically, Pakistan faces a fragile recovery marked by short-term stabilisation efforts and deep structural weaknesses. Declining foreign investment, rising external debt obligations, and a widening current account deficit highlight persistent vulnerabilities. While the government is attempting to boost exports and manage inflation through subsidies, these measures often come at the cost of long-term development spending. Structural inefficiencies in agriculture, energy, and taxation continue to constrain sustainable growth. The energy crisis in particular poses immediate risks, with rising costs, potential power shortages, and increased reliance on expensive fuel sources.

Diplomatically, Pakistan is navigating a complex regional environment. Its role as a potential intermediary in tensions involving major global and regional powers reflects an attempt to enhance strategic relevance. At the same time, this positioning is constrained by internal security challenges and border tensions, particularly with Afghanistan. Economic diplomacy efforts aimed at sustaining trade flows also carry risks related to financial compliance and transparency. Socially, the impact of economic and energy pressures is increasingly visible. Potential school closures due to energy shortages risk exacerbating already high levels of educational inequality, particularly for vulnerable and rural populations. Rising poverty, estimated to be significantly higher than official figures, reflects declining living standards driven by inflation and economic instability. Agricultural stress, driven by rising input costs and climate pressures, threatens food security and rural livelihoods. Legal and structural gaps, including issues related to child protection and access to education, further deepen social vulnerabilities.

Environmental challenges compound these pressures. Pakistan's ranking as the most polluted country highlights severe air quality issues, with significant health implications. Persistent pollution reflects gaps in governance, weak enforcement of environmental regulations, and reliance on inefficient energy and agricultural practices. Without comprehensive policy action, these environmental risks are likely to translate into long-term public health and economic costs.

Overall, the analysis points to a convergence of crises where conflict, economic fragility, governance challenges, and environmental degradation reinforce one another. Addressing these issues requires a shift from reactive policymaking to long-term, integrated strategies focused on resilience, institutional credibility, and sustainable development.



World Health Day 2026

THE ADVERSE HEALTH IMPACTS OF WAR

World Health Day provides an important moment to reflect on one of the most persistent yet often under-examined determinants of global health: war. While conflicts are typically analyzed through geopolitical or economic lenses, their public health consequences, both immediate and intergenerational, are profound, systemic, and enduring. The ongoing conflicts across the Middle East, including Gaza, Israel, and broader regional tensions involving global powers, highlight how modern warfare is not only reshaping political borders but also fundamentally undermining human health at scale.

A Collapsing Public Health Architecture

Urban warfare, prolonged sieges, and the targeting or incidental destruction of civilian infrastructure increasingly characterize contemporary conflicts. According to recent estimates from international humanitarian agencies, over **70% of casualties** in modern conflicts are civilians. In Gaza, for instance, repeated disruptions to healthcare systems have resulted in hospital capacity **falling below 50%** during peak conflict periods. The destruction of water and sanitation systems has led to sharp rises in communicable diseases such as cholera, acute respiratory infections, and diarrheal illnesses, particularly among children.

Mental health impacts are equally alarming. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that one in five individuals in conflict zones experiences a mental health condition, ranging from depression and anxiety to post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). In conflict-affected regions of Syria and Yemen, studies have found PTSD prevalence rates exceeding **30% among children**. These conditions are not transient; without sustained intervention, they evolve into long-term psychosocial disabilities that impair education, productivity, and social cohesion.

Intergenerational and Environmental Fallout

The long-term health consequences of war extend far beyond immediate casualties. Exposure to toxic remnants of war, including heavy metals, unexploded ordnance, and chemical residues, has been linked to increased rates of cancer, congenital anomalies, and reproductive health disorders. For example, studies conducted in post-conflict Iraq have reported elevated rates of **childhood leukaemia** and birth defects in areas heavily exposed to munitions.

Additionally, conflict accelerates environmental degradation. The destruction of infrastructure releases pollutants into the air, water, and soil, compounding chronic health risks. In the context of the Middle East, where water scarcity is already acute, damage to water systems risks triggering long-term public health crises linked to malnutrition and waterborne diseases.

The displacement crisis further amplifies future risks. As of 2025, over **110 million people** globally are forcibly displaced, many due to conflict. Refugee populations often face overcrowded living conditions, limited access to healthcare, and disrupted vaccination programs, conditions ripe for outbreaks of infectious diseases such as measles and polio. The erosion of routine immunization coverage in fragile settings could reverse decades of global health progress.

Lessons from History: The Enduring Legacy of War on Health

Historical evidence reinforces the long shadow of conflict on health systems. Following World War II, Europe experienced widespread **malnutrition, tuberculosis outbreaks, and long-term psychological trauma** among both civilians and veterans. The atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki resulted in immediate mass casualties, but also led to decades-long increases in cancer rates, particularly leukemia, among survivors.

Similarly, the Vietnam War left a legacy of health challenges linked to chemical exposure (e.g., Agent Orange), with intergenerational impacts still documented today. These precedents underscore that the health consequences of war are not confined to the battlefield or a single generation; they are embedded in the biological and social fabric of affected populations.

A Convergence of Global Threats

What distinguishes today's conflicts is their intersection with other global risks, climate change, pandemics, and fragile health systems. The COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated how quickly health systems can become overwhelmed; in conflict settings, this vulnerability is exponentially higher. The risk is not localized. Infectious disease outbreaks, antimicrobial resistance, and forced migration have transnational implications, making war a global public health concern rather than a regional one.

Moreover, the increasing involvement of major powers raises the specter of escalation, including the potential (however remote) use of unconventional weapons. Even limited use of such weapons would have catastrophic health consequences far exceeding those of conventional warfare.

What Can Be Done?

At an individual and community level, resilience must be strengthened through preparedness and awareness. This includes maintaining basic emergency supplies, ensuring access to reliable health information, and supporting mental health through community networks. Public health messaging should prioritize hygiene, vaccination continuity, and psychological first aid in crisis contexts.

At a systemic level, governments and international organizations must prioritize the protection of healthcare infrastructure under international humanitarian law. Investments in resilient health systems, capable of operating under crisis conditions, are critical. This includes mobile health units, decentralized care models, and digital health solutions that can function amid disruptions.

Finally, there is a need for sustained global advocacy to treat war not only as a political failure but as a public health emergency. Integrating health impact assessments into conflict analysis and policymaking can help shift the discourse toward prevention and mitigation.

War is among the most destructive forces shaping global health today, with consequences that extend far beyond immediate fatalities. From the collapse of healthcare systems to intergenerational disease burdens, its impacts are both deep and enduring. As the world marks World Health Day, there is an urgent need to recognize that protecting health requires not only medical interventions but also sustained efforts toward peace, accountability, and resilient systems. Without this shift, the true cost of war will continue to be measured not only in lives lost, but in lives diminished across generations.



Political Updates

Pakistan's political landscape is once again marked by deepening polarization, institutional mistrust, and growing concerns over governance transparency. The recent allegations by Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Chief Minister Sohail Afridi that the federal government cancelled a [National Finance Commission \(NFC\)](#) meeting without an explanation point to widen fissures between the centre and provinces. At a time when fiscal federalism is critical to macroeconomic stability, such developments reinforce perceptions that key decisions are being centralised and taken without meaningful stakeholder consultation. Afridi's remarks further reflect the continued marginalisation narrative advanced by the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI), particularly in the context of its founder, Imran Khan, remaining incarcerated and politically sidelined.

This political friction is unfolding against a fragile economic backdrop. Criticism of rising fuel prices and a widening trade deficit underscores public anxieties about economic management. The disconnect between global oil price trends and domestic fuel costs, as highlighted by [provincial leadership](#), feeds into broader concerns about governance credibility and policy coherence. Simultaneously, issues such as declining agricultural growth and youth outmigration reflect structural economic stress, which, if unaddressed, could further erode public trust in state institutions. Political contestation, therefore, is no longer limited to power struggles but is increasingly tied to competing narratives around economic stewardship and public accountability.



Source: Pro Pakistani

More consequential, however, is the intensifying debate around Pakistan's continued access to the [European Union's GSP+ trade scheme](#), which has become entangled in domestic political contestation. The intervention by Imran Khan's son at the UN, raising concerns over human rights and governance, has triggered strong reactions from the government, with Defence Minister Khawaja Asif criticising what he framed as efforts that could jeopardise Pakistan's preferential trade status. The GSP+ arrangement is not merely symbolic; it underpins a significant share of Pakistan's exports, particularly in the textile sector, by granting duty-free access to EU markets in exchange for compliance with 27 international conventions on human rights, labour standards, environmental protection, and governance.

What makes this episode particularly significant is the convergence of political legitimacy and economic vulnerability. While Khan's family has clarified support for retaining GSP+ alongside calls for improved compliance, the episode highlights how domestic political disputes are increasingly internationalised, potentially exposing Pakistan to external scrutiny at a sensitive economic juncture. Any perception of backsliding on human rights commitments could trigger formal reviews within the EU, risking suspension or stricter conditionalities, outcomes that would have immediate implications for export competitiveness, foreign exchange earnings, and industrial employment. In this sense, the GSP+ debate reflects a broader structural challenge: Pakistan's economic resilience remains closely tied to its governance and human rights trajectory, making political stability and institutional credibility not just domestic imperatives but critical determinants of external economic security.

Economic Updates

Pakistan's economic outlook reflects a complex mix of short-term stabilisation efforts and deep-rooted structural vulnerabilities. On the policy front, the government under Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif is seeking to capitalise on disruptions in Gulf supply chains to boost exports. The recent push to fast-track food exports to Gulf countries, alongside efforts to improve port efficiency and logistics, reflects a reactive response. Measures such as reducing port transport costs, expanding air and sea routes, and approving [40 food export items](#) may help capture immediate opportunities, but they do little to address underlying constraints in production, supply chains, and competitiveness. As such, the approach appears driven more by urgent foreign exchange needs than by sustained economic planning.

These pressures are becoming increasingly visible across key macroeconomic indicators. [Foreign direct investment \(FDI\)](#) has declined by over 33 per cent in FY26, underscoring weakening investor confidence and Pakistan's continued reliance on a narrow set of partners, particularly China. Simultaneously, the external financing outlook remains strained, with over \$1 billion in Eurobond repayments due and a [heavy oil import bill](#) expected to widen the current account deficit. While remittances have so far provided a cushion, their sustainability is uncertain, particularly if Gulf economies, currently facing geopolitical instability, slow down. This creates a fragile external sector dynamic where short-term liquidity management masks deeper vulnerabilities.

At the same time, Pakistan's trade and [production structure](#) continues to exhibit significant imbalances. Despite efforts to promote exports, food imports have surged by over [18 per cent](#), while exports of raw food items have sharply declined. This paradox highlights a structural inefficiency: a country with strong agricultural potential is increasingly relying on imports to meet domestic demand. Analysts attribute this to weak production capacity, declining agricultural productivity, and policy inconsistencies that have undermined both industrial and farming sectors. As highlighted in recent economic analysis, Pakistan's deteriorating production base is at the core of its broader economic challenges, limiting export competitiveness while driving import dependence.



Source: Pakistan Today

The fiscal crisis extends beyond revenue constraints to systemic inefficiencies in public spending. Loss-making state-owned enterprises, persistent energy sector circular debt, and poorly targeted subsidies continue to drain public resources. This imbalance, between limited revenue mobilisation and unchecked expenditure, has created a cycle of recurring fiscal stress, where reforms remain partial and short-lived.

In contrast to these challenges, multilateral partners are signalling cautious optimism. The [Asian Development Bank's new Country Partnership Strategy \(2026-2030\)](#) outlines a pathway centred on private sector-led growth, climate resilience, and social inclusion. The emphasis on improving governance, strengthening infrastructure, and enhancing human capital reflects recognition that Pakistan's recovery requires structural transformation rather than incremental adjustments. However, translating this vision into tangible outcomes will depend heavily on domestic policy coherence and institutional capacity.

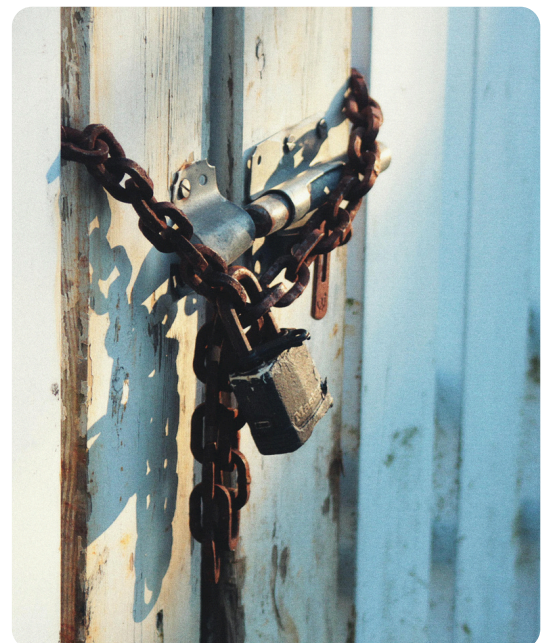
The escalation of tensions in the Middle East has already transmitted into the economy through [rising global oil prices](#), pushing Pakistan's import bill upward and intensifying inflationary risks. While the government has attempted to cushion consumers through large-scale fuel subsidies, reportedly keeping petrol at around Rs322 per litre despite significantly higher international parity prices, this approach has come at a considerable fiscal cost, including the reallocation of [Rs125 billion](#) toward price stabilisation.



Source: The News Pakistan

Macroeconomic stabilisation remains fragile and heavily contingent on continued engagement with the International Monetary Fund. The recent staff-level agreement for a [\\$1.2 billion](#) tranche underscores both progress and persistent structural weaknesses, especially in revenue mobilisation and fiscal governance. The imposition of prior actions, including the collection of Rs322 billion from tax litigation, reflects concerns regarding the Federal Board of Revenue's performance and institutional capacity. While official projections remain cautiously optimistic, anticipating inflation within target ranges and growth around 4 per cent, the IMF has warned that volatile energy prices and tighter global financial conditions could undermine these assumptions. The insistence on maintaining strict fiscal targets, alongside exchange rate flexibility and potential monetary tightening, indicates limited policy space for countercyclical interventions.

Simultaneously, the energy sector has emerged as the most immediate pressure point. Declining availability of LNG and imported coal, coupled with rising fuel costs, is expected to increase power generation costs significantly, with furnace oil becoming a fallback option despite its higher cost. This shift is likely to translate into higher electricity tariffs and potential load-shedding, with estimates suggesting fuel cost adjustments of Rs10 to Rs12 per unit and daily power outages during peak summer months. Government responses, including [smart lockdowns](#), hybrid work models, and conservation measures, indicate a shift toward demand-side management rather than structural reform. However, these are largely short-term administrative controls that may dampen economic activity without addressing underlying inefficiencies in the energy mix and governance.



Source: Pexels

Critically, Pakistan's economic trajectory reflects a recurring pattern of reactive policymaking under crisis conditions. The decision to finance fuel subsidies through cuts in the Public Sector Development Programme, amounting to approximately **Rs100 billion**, highlights a trade-off that undermines long-term growth by sacrificing infrastructure and development spending for short-term price stability. Similarly, the push to expand exports without parallel domestic stabilisation mechanisms risks redistributing economic gains away from consumers. Taken together, these developments suggest that while Pakistan may navigate immediate external shocks through administrative and fiscal adjustments, the absence of deeper structural reforms, particularly in taxation, energy governance, and market regulation, continues to constrain sustainable and inclusive economic recovery.

Diplomatic Landscape

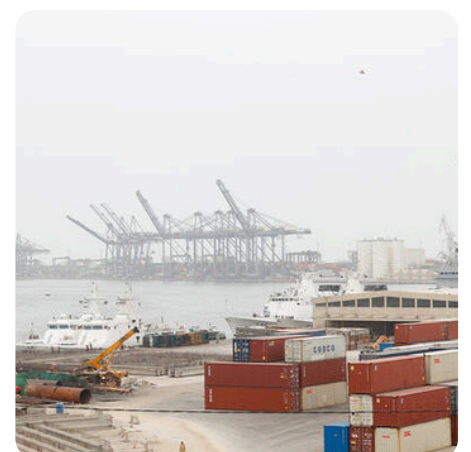
Pakistan's diplomatic landscape has become increasingly active and complex, shaped by overlapping regional crises and shifting geopolitical alignments. The ongoing US-Israel conflict with Iran has created a narrow but significant diplomatic opening, with Islamabad emerging as a potential intermediary. This is not incidental; Pakistan's unique position, maintaining working relationships with both Washington and Tehran, has made it one of the few countries capable of facilitating indirect engagement. Recent reports of backchannel communications, coupled with signals that Pakistan may host talks, indicate a deliberate effort by the state to reposition itself as a relevant diplomatic actor at a time when traditional channels between the US and Iran remain constrained.



Source: MoFA

This **quiet** mediation reflects Pakistan's attempt to leverage its longstanding relationships with both actors to enhance its geopolitical relevance. Parallel to these efforts, Islamabad has also hosted high-level consultations with regional powers, including **Türkiye, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt**, focusing on stabilising maritime trade routes and exploring mechanisms to reopen the Strait of Hormuz, a critical global energy chokepoint.

At the same time, Pakistan is pursuing pragmatic economic diplomacy to sustain trade flows amid regional disruptions. The temporary **easing of banking requirements** for exports to Iran and Central Asia, including the waiver of letters of credit and bank guarantees, signals a shift toward facilitating informal and land-based trade corridors. This move is intended to reduce transaction costs, enhance regional connectivity, and capitalise on emerging export opportunities despite financial and regulatory constraints. However, such measures also carry risks related to financial transparency, foreign exchange repatriation, and compliance with international financial norms, particularly given Pakistan's ongoing engagement with multilateral lenders.



Source: Arab News

This emerging role is also closely tied to Pakistan's strategic alignment with Gulf states, particularly Saudi Arabia. Analysts note that any meaningful mediation effort is unlikely to proceed without tacit Saudi backing, reflecting the depth of military, economic, and political ties between Islamabad and Riyadh. At the same time, Pakistan's geographic proximity to Iran and its historical engagement with Tehran provide it with a level of access that many Arab states lack. This dual positioning, within both Gulf and broader regional frameworks, has enhanced Pakistan's utility as a conduit for communication in a highly polarised environment.

However, Pakistan's diplomatic assertiveness abroad contrasts with growing instability along its western border. [Escalating tensions with Afghanistan](#), including cross-border strikes and drone incidents, underscore the fragility of regional security. The resurgence of hostilities and mutual accusations between Islamabad and the Afghan Taliban complicate Pakistan's broader diplomatic posture, as it simultaneously seeks to project itself as a stabilising force while managing immediate security threats at home. This duality reflects a broader challenge: Pakistan's external ambitions are increasingly constrained by internal and regional security dynamics.



Source: Dawn News

Pakistan's current diplomatic trajectory reflects a mix of strategic opportunity and structural constraint. While its engagement in US-Iran mediation efforts signals a willingness to play a more proactive international role, the sustainability of this position will depend on its ability to maintain credibility with multiple stakeholders simultaneously. Balancing relations with the United States, Iran, and Gulf partners, while managing border tensions and domestic pressures, will be critical. In this context, Pakistan's diplomacy appears less like a coherent long-term strategy and more like a pragmatic response to a rapidly evolving regional order.

Social and Humanitarian Updates

The intersection of economic stress, energy shortages, and structural inequalities increasingly shapes Pakistan's social and humanitarian landscape. The ongoing energy crisis in the country, which may lead to extended school closures in Punjab until April, highlights how macroeconomic pressures are directly translating into social disruptions. While authorities frame the move as a necessary step to conserve fuel and electricity, it reflects the severity of underlying resource constraints. Such measures disproportionately affect vulnerable populations, particularly students who lack access to alternative learning mechanisms, raising concerns about long-term human capital losses and widening educational disparities.



Source: The News

Already fragile education indicators reinforce these concerns. Nearly **28 per cent** of children aged 5-16 remain out of school, with girls and rural populations facing the most acute barriers. The potential extension of school closures risks exacerbating these inequalities, as students from low-income households and under-resourced schools are less likely to transition to digital learning. This creates a compounding effect, where short-term crisis responses deepen existing structural divides in access to education, retention, and learning outcomes, particularly at higher levels where dropout rates are already high.



Source: Dawn News

At the same time, pressures within the agricultural sector are intensifying, with significant implications for livelihoods and food security. Rising input costs, particularly **fuel and fertilisers**, combined with climate-related stresses, are eroding farm viability and pushing smallholders toward economic vulnerability. As highlighted in recent analysis, Pakistan's agriculture sector is operating under sustained strain, with increasing production costs and **declining competitiveness** threatening both rural incomes and national food systems. These dynamics are further aggravated by global supply disruptions, particularly in fertiliser markets, which could translate into reduced crop yields and higher food prices domestically.

A recent analysis by the Social Policy and Development Centre (SPDC) estimates national poverty at **43.5 per cent**, significantly higher than the official figure of 28.9 per cent, highlighting serious methodological gaps in how poverty is measured. The report underscores that urban populations are experiencing a sharper rise in poverty, driven by inflation, rising living costs, and economic instability. Approximately **27 million** additional people have fallen below the poverty line over the past six years, while inequality indicators suggest increasing concentration of wealth among higher-income groups. These findings point to a broad-based erosion of living standards, particularly in urban centres where cost pressures are most acute.



Source: News Intervention

At the same time, **structural deficits** in basic service delivery continue to reinforce long-term vulnerabilities. The education sector remains a critical concern, particularly in the merged tribal districts, where access to schooling, especially for girls, has deteriorated further. Large numbers of schools remain non-functional due to damage, lack of teachers, and inadequate infrastructure, with some estimates indicating **hundreds of thousands of out-of-school children**. Gender disparities remain pronounced, with barriers such as insecurity, the absence of female teachers, and a lack of safe facilities disproportionately affecting girls' access to education. These gaps highlight the persistence of regional inequalities and the limited progress in post-merger integration efforts.

In parallel, recent judicial developments have raised concerns regarding child protection and legal safeguards. The Federal Constitutional Court has ruled that child marriages, while punishable, are **not legally void**, effectively allowing such unions to remain valid despite criminal liability. This interpretation reflects enduring legal ambiguities and raises significant human rights concerns, particularly in a context where socio-economic pressures and weak enforcement mechanisms already contribute to **early marriages**. Taken together, these trends suggest that Pakistan's humanitarian challenges are becoming more complex and multidimensional, combining economic distress, service delivery failures, and legal inconsistencies that disproportionately affect vulnerable populations.

Together, these developments point to a broader humanitarian challenge: economic shocks are increasingly cascading into social sectors, affecting education, livelihoods, and food security simultaneously. While short-term coping measures, such as school closures or market restrictions, may provide temporary relief, they risk entrenching inequalities if not paired with targeted social protection and structural reforms. The current trajectory suggests that without sustained investment in resilience across education systems, rural economies, and social safety nets, Pakistan's most vulnerable populations will continue to bear the brunt of overlapping crises.

Environmental Updates

Pakistan's climate outlook has taken a troubling turn, with the country ranked as the most polluted in the world in 2025, according to data from IQAir. The report highlights that levels of PM2.5, fine particulate matter capable of penetrating deep into the lungs, were recorded at up to **13 times higher** than the safe limits set by the World Health Organization. This places Pakistan at the centre of a worsening global air quality crisis, where 130 out of 143 monitored countries failed to meet recommended standards, underscoring the scale and universality of the challenge.



Source: Reuters

Beyond immediate health risks, the findings reflect deeper governance and climate resilience challenges. Air pollution is closely linked to energy inefficiencies, transport systems, and agricultural practices such as crop burning. The persistence of high pollution levels suggests that mitigation efforts remain fragmented and insufficiently enforced. Compounding the issue is the weakening of global monitoring systems, such as the shutdown of certain international air quality tracking programmes, which has reduced data availability for several high-risk countries, potentially obscuring the true scale of the crisis. For Pakistan, the challenge remains acute and persistent. Without sustained policy action targeting emissions control, clean energy transition, and urban planning, the country risks entrenching a public health emergency with long-term social and economic consequences.

Reading Recommendations

- Mental Health Access for Women: Cultural Stigma and Systemic Barriers ([Click Here](#))
- Concrete Over Canopy: The Unmaking of Islamabad's Green Capital Dream ([Click Here](#))
- Menstrual Health Management: Policy Gaps, Access to Hygiene Products and Cultural Taboos ([Click Here](#))
- Climate Change and Food Security in Pakistan: A Crisis on Our Plate ([Click Here](#))
- Environmental Health Risks: Gendered impacts of air pollution, water contamination, and climate change on women ([Click Here](#))
- Imagination as the Blueprint of Reality ([Click Here](#))
- 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](#))