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RESEARCH PAPER

The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations Dealing with Disastrous Floods in Pakistan in the Year 2022

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to explore role of non-governmental organizations to mitigate their effects of floods on Pakistan's economy and the measures taken by these organizations.Pakistan has been facing severe floods over the past few years, causing significant damage to its economy. The floods have had a massive impact on agriculture, infrastructure, and human lives, resulting in long-term economic consequences.In this context, the role of national and international donor agencies is very important. So in this context this study is an attempt to find out the role of these non-governmental organizations in the flood of year 2022.Three non-governmental organizations i.e.Bunyad Foundation, Akhuwat, and Agahi Pakistan, which were active participants in rehabilitation services in the flood-ridden areas of the country during the flood of 2022. The purposive sampling technique was followed, and researchers conducted nine interviews with staff of non-governmental organizations that assisted victims of the floods. Thematic analysis was used for the sake of analysis. The findings throw light on the challenges in initial relief work, the outpouring of aid and difficulties in managing aid related matters and the focus on the sustainable development. The research highlights the challenges in helping victims, the aid effort, and sustainable development in these flood-prone areas of Pakistan.The study further concludes that these organization, specifically in the times of crisis in Pakistan have shown great resilience and have provided people support and aid. There has been gap of collaborations between state institutions and these non-governmental organizations. With improved cooperation of   non-governmental organizations and the state, the people of Pakistan can benefit. So there is need to develop a liaison between the two.

| Keywords: | Agriculture, Flood Victims, Floods, Non-Governmental Organization, Pakistan |

Introduction

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) estimates that the 2022 floods have affected around 33 million people in Pakistan, or one in seven, including roughly 8 million who have been displaced in Pakistan. More than 1,700 people have died as a result of the floods, with children making up one-third of the fatalities. Millions of homes and important infrastructure were destroyed, sinking entire villages and wiping out livelihoods as a result of rain-induced floods, increased glacial melt, and consequent landslides. According to preliminary projections, the floods will directly cause a 3.7–4.0 percentage point rise in the nation's poverty rate, which will result in between 8.4 and 9.1 million more people living in poverty. About half of all districts in the nation, or 94, had been designated as "calamity hits." Balochistan, Sindh, and other provinces accounted for most of the damage (NDMA, 2022).

Pakistan has been facing severe floods over the past few years, causing significant damage to its economy. The floods have had a massive impact on agriculture, infrastructure, and human lives, resulting in long-term economic consequences (Khan, 2011; Atif et al., 2021). In this research, we will discuss the affects of floods on Pakistan's economy and the measures taken to mitigate their effects. In order to meet this challenges both government and non governmental organization pay their role however it is very important to explore the role of the non-governmental organization in the situation of floods and the way these organizations server in public private partnership. In the longer run this will help to further suggest a road map to deal with disasters.

The Impact of Floods on Economy

The floods have damaged infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and buildings, resulting in significant costs to repair and rebuild. According to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), the floods of 2010 caused an estimated loss of $10 billion, with the infrastructure sector alone accounting for $1.1 billion. The funds that would have been used for development initiatives were diverted towards disaster relief efforts, hindering economic growth and development (NDMA, 2022).

The loss of human lives and displacement of people due to floods can have a long-lasting impact on the economy. Floods can cause the destruction of homes and infrastructure, leading to the displacement of people. According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the floods of 2020 displaced 2.5 million people, which is a significant number considering Pakistan's population. Displaced people require immediate assistance, which puts a strain on the government's resources and disrupts economic activities (Hernandez & Roberts, 2020; Badamosi et al., 2023).

The agricultural sector is the backbone of Pakistan's economy, contributing significantly to its GDP and employment. Floods have caused severe damage to crops and livestock, leading to a decline in agricultural productivity. According to the Pakistan Economic Survey 2020–21, the agriculture sector's growth rate was 2.7%, which is below the target growth rate of 2.8%. This slowdown can be attributed to the recent floods that damaged crops and disrupted farming activities (Ahmad & Afzal, 2022; Khayyam, 2020).

Furthermore, the floods can lead to increased inflation due to the loss of crops and livestock, which can lead to food shortages and higher food prices. This can have a direct impact on the poorest communities, who may struggle to afford basic necessities (Ahmad, 2022). The Pakistan Economic Survey 2020–21 shows that the food inflation rate was 12.4%, which is a significant increase from the previous year's rate of 9.1%. The high inflation rate can be attributed to the recent floods that caused a decline in agricultural productivity (Government of Pakistan, 2021).

To mitigate the impact of floods on Pakistan's economy, the government has taken several measures. The National Disaster Management Plan outlines a comprehensive framework for disaster management, including preparedness, response, and recovery. The plan includes early warning systems, emergency response measures, and rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. In addition, the government has launched various initiatives to improve flood management, such as the Flood Emergency Reconstruction and Resilience Project (FERRP). FERRP aims to strengthen flood management infrastructure and promote disaster-resilient communities. The project includes activities such as the construction of flood protection structures, the establishment of early warning systems, and the implementation of community-based disaster risk reduction programs (Pearson, 2019).

Furthermore, the government has launched several initiatives to promote agricultural productivity and food security. For instance, the Prime Minister's Agriculture Emergency Program aims to increase crop productivity, improve irrigation, and promote

modern farming practices. The program includes activities such as the provision of subsidized seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides, as well as the establishment of model farms and agriculture research centers (Kamal et al., 2022; Afridi & Shrestha, 2022). These initiatives are essential for reducing the vulnerability of Pakistan's economy to floods and ensuring sustained economic growth and development. However, the role of non-governmental organizations cannot be ignored.

Role of Non-Governmental Organizations

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have played a vital role in providing relief to flood-affected people in Pakistan. Pakistan has been facing severe floods for the last few years, which have caused loss of life, damage to infrastructure, and displacement of millions of people. In such a scenario, the role of NGOs becomes crucial, as they are better equipped to respond quickly and efficiently to provide aid and relief to the affected population (Amin et al., 2023; Ghani, & Ghani, 2020).

In the past, NGOs have been involved in providing relief to flood-affected people in several ways. First, they provide immediate aid in the form of food, water, and shelter. This is particularly important in the early stages of the disaster when the affected population is most vulnerable. NGOs have been working in close collaboration with the government to ensure that relief efforts are well-coordinated and that aid is distributed to those who need it the most (Ahmad & Ma, 2020; Vedie, 2019).

Second, NGOs have been involved in providing long-term support to the affected population. This includes providing medical assistance, education, and livelihood support. NGOs have set up medical camps in flood-affected areas to provide medical assistance to those who have been injured or are suffering from water-borne diseases. They have also provided education support to children who have been displaced from their homes and have no access to schools. This helps ensure that children do not miss out on their education and are able to continue their studies despite the disaster (Ahmad & Afzal, 2021; Shah et al., 2022).

Third, NGOs have been involved in rebuilding infrastructure and restoring livelihoods. This includes repairing damaged roads, bridges, and buildings, and providing agricultural and vocational training to the affected population. This is particularly important as it helps people get back on their feet and rebuild their lives after the disaster (Saeed Khan, 2019; Muzamil et al., 2021).

NGOs have also played a critical role in advocating for the rights of the affected population. They have worked with the government to ensure that the needs of the affected population are taken into consideration in the disaster response and recovery efforts. They have also worked to ensure that the affected population is not discriminated against and that their rights are protected. The role of NGOs in providing relief to flood-affected people in Pakistan cannot be overstated. Their contributions have been significant and have helped to alleviate the suffering of millions of people. In this context, this study sheds light on the damage caused by recent floods and has investigated the role of non-government organizations in relief activities.

Material and Methods

This is a qualitative study based on the philosophical foundations of the interpretive school of thought. The key informant interviews were conducted with the representatives of leading non-governmental organizations in Pakistan: Bunyad Foundation, Akhuwat, and Agahi Pakistan, which were active participants in rehabilitation services in the flood-ridden areas of the country during the flood of 2022. All three NGOs generally provide social services to the marginalized segments of society and microfinance as well. The purposeful

sampling technique was followed, and three key informant interviews were conducted with each organization. Overall, nine interviews were conducted during November and December 2022, when the rehabilitation phase started.

Geographical area of the Study

The main services these NGOs provided were microloans, health, education, and vocational training. The study area of research was District Rajunpur, Muzaffarghar, and Dera Ghazi Khan (all the NGOs mentioned in the study have their infrastructure already set up in the area). Floods affected a population of 673,970, most of them in Rajanpur and DG Khan, and affected an area of over 1.3 million acres, including a crop area measuring 744,998 acres (Lodhi, 2022).

Data Analysis

Interviews were recorded with prior authorization from the research participants. The consistency and validity of the interview guide were checked through pilot testing before the meetings. Throughout the research, inductive themes were revealed. The analytical induction and constant comparison of codes during recording, interpretation, and translation helped in creating sub-themes and classifications (Strauss & Corbin, 1998). The interview transcripts were translated into English from Urdu. In the subsequent stage, information was sorted into inductive codes. Every one of the subjects and sub-themes had an implicit structure, which additionally assisted the researchers in staying away from reiteration and duplication (Namey et al., 2008; Braun & Clarke, 2006; Temple & Young, 2004).

Results and Discussion

After conducting key informative interviews with the representatives of three top non-governmental organizations, the following three themes emerged in the study that revealed the role, strategies, and challenges of the organizations while they worked and faced the biggest disaster in the history of Pakistan.

Challenges in Initial Relief Work

The majority of the respondents discussed the relief work as well as the horrific experiences they had faced while indulging in flood activities. The respondents at first did not understand the impact and losses of the flood. One of them stated,

Our organization had to use horses and donkeys from one particular point because of damages to roads and we tried to reach to areas that needed help with available logistics. People were under two to three feet of water from days. Our first reaction was to save lives first.

Another stated,

More than any government agencies, it was these non-government organization which had better idea of geographical features social and cultural patterns of effected areas as these organization work here on regular basis. There was a chaos where to begin by government agencies, it was these NGOs that even helped in mapping.

The respondents admitted that very slowly and gradually they realized the real picture of disaster. The real struggle started when people were without housing and without basic needs. A woman representative who was part of rescue team and was representing her NGO added,

Women, young girls and children were in real bad shape. There were no toilets. Women and girls reported of sleeping under open skies but they were consuming very less food and water in order not to feel need of going to washrooms. It took days for us to install tents and portable washrooms for them.

One of the respondents reported,

We truly appreciate our female staff who accompanied us for the sake of helping young girls and women. The purdah system and women and girls in special needs could only be taken care in best way by female workers. Our female workers slept in open for days and remained with the women and girls in need.

The research participants reported that initially the focus was food and basic need of victims. Later some needs assessment was done by some professional organizations to know the requirements of people with one of the respondents stating,

I entered in a village where people were standing in water for the past two days and were almost without any food. It was a big challenge at least not to leave people starving. Everything was under water. The armed forces helped in bringing dry food stuff. Our NGO representatives were the ones who with the helped of local community used to cook for hundreds twice a day. Dry food was not a great help. People had lost even utensils. They did not know how to cook or where to cook?

Another stated,

The dry food items after two weeks of flood was the second step. The general public helped a lot once the images gradually came out on media of the disaster and funded our organizations. This would have not been possible without support of Pakistan army

Pregnant women were prone to sickness and old and young were vulnerable to diseases due to loss of shelter and staying in the open. The research participants reported children without milk, and one stated,

Just in first week of disaster, there was a great outbreak of malaria and water borne diseases. Reaching to effected areas was a challenge. There were few medical camps that were dealing with thousands. Our NGO set up medical camps where ever we found a place, be it mosques, school or on roads, in tents etc. We were running short of even basic medicines.

Another reported,

I could see animal and human drinking from same place and living in same condition. Our organization emphasized a lot on providing tents. That was a very basic need to give them temporary roof and we started doing that.

One added,

We were receiving reports of snake bites and deaths due to that. Our NGO in no time gathered information and informed the local authorities about situation. But hardly we could see government apart from food and shelter could do much in initial stages. We somehow arranged the medicines required in case of snake biting at our own

The Outpouring of Aid and Difficulties in Managing Aid Related Matters

All the respondents admitted that in a very short span of time, the donor's agencies of the NGOs and general public starting helping the flood victims directly or through these

NGOs. The interviewees stated that media teams of these NGOs made great efforts to gather funds of items needed by flood victims. One said,

We could see general public trust on these organization was much high than the appeal of government. The political crisis in Pakistan has truly shattered people trust and sentiments.

As per the research participants, the relief work was full of challenges. The respondents identified many challenges that further deteriorated the situation in flood areas. The political and economic unrest in Pakistan was a big obstacle in relief activities and state machinery was handicapped. There were excessive dry food items bags probably at one point of time. There was a greater challenge of aid going everyone. One added,

There was area that had easy access and people got more than what was needed. But there were areas hardly any help was going. We, at our own end started need based assessment. The overall government machinery that already existed in those areas looked like a failure even in knowing, mapping or having information of the affected areas.

 One respondent explained,

Due to political unrest, the administrative machinery especially in the rural areas has been extremely dysfunctional already. There was no mapping of areas that needed help even in normal days. How could we expect that mapping and hitting the right target in disaster? The state certainly provided help to victims and immediately spent resources in effected areas but poor administration and lack of planning was the obstacle.

Another stated,

Transfer of government official has become norms in political and economic instability. No government official take responsibility of role particularly they need to play in socio-economic development of country.

The interviewees were of the view that armed forces were there and were equipped to deal with the situation. An issue though was lack of information and planning. Relief could not reach victims at the right time and right place. The respondents reported of incidents of stealing due to presence of robbers and criminals in the area.

Once while distributing tents in an area, our representatives were attacked and there was a group which looted our truck that was full of tents. Later we had to keep guns with us to protect ourselves. The state machinery had collapsed and could not provide us security

One said,

As political and economic condition of Pakistan has further deteriorated social conditions and values deteriorated at the same pace. It is very sad to share how different mafias became active and sold tents and dry food items more than the normal price. The prices of tents sky rocketed in very few days. The state could easily take action at least against that.

The Focus on The Sustainable Development

The respondents of non-governmental organizations described the long terms plans of development in the affected area. After taking out people from standing water and giving them food and medical aid, there had been serious challenges. The temporary living arrangements like tents could never help in upcoming harsh weather. So, the findings of the

study revealed the emphasis of these non-governmental organizations on providing permanent shelter to flood victims. One leading organization Akhuwat is the only NGO in Pakistan that has been spending resources now on building houses of victims. Its representative added,

We are spending more than 20 million in building houses. We are also giving interest fee loans to build houses and get agricultural instruments to start their working in agriculture field.

Another representative of the organization said,

We have used 28 building that were abandoned in areas. We are emphasizing on schooling of children and also teaching kitchen gardening and stitching skill to women in the evening.

In terms of continuing the education process for children particularly, representative of another NGO said,

Mobile schools in flood hit areas is the need of hour. Our organization has hired `10 vehicles and our representatives will focus on primary education particularly to engage students.

He continued,

Our main focus is to revive girl's schools. We see focus on revival of boy's schools first after circumstances are back to normal. But we are determined not to miss girls and let them making excuse of floods as excuse that girls miss schools. We have   built temporary learning centers in order to continue the process of education for our young children. We make sure girls join too as parents feel more secure in schools with proper shelter instead of mobile van schools due to Purdah system."

The study findings highlighted that more than 60 percent of the rural population of Pakistan are directly or indirectly associated with agriculture, and the floods of 2022 damaged the agriculture lands and livestock of people. These extraordinary floods not only endangered human lives at national level but also affected a record damage to livestock, agriculture, forests, and wildlife, while the obliteration of general infrastructure was immense. These floods resulted in total crop loss in most of the areas. The participants of the study reported that these NGOs have mainly focused on the revival of the agricultural land and activities related to that

A representative added,

Our farmer is not literate. He does not know the actual scientific findings to know the real damage to his agricultural lands particularly. Our organization has stated surveys while hiring agricultural specialists to know of damage and tell farmers where and how to begin for next crop season. We shall continue these surveys for next few months.

Another stated,

More than 60 people of rural population depend upon agriculture and livestock for their livelihood. We have seen people crying over loss of their livestock just like people mourn on the death of their family members. Of course, their economic dependability is very much on the livestock assets they have. We are providing loans and donating livestock to people to be at their own as soon as possible.

Other respondents added,

The fertilizer companies are happily collaborating and cooperating with us in providing necessary equipment's and seeds on cheap prices. This will help farmers to be at their own very soon.

The respondents discussed special efforts that were needed for women and young girls particularly. The most vulnerable population in the entire flood story were these young girls and women. Pakistan is a patriarchal society in rural areas and restricts women's mobility. Purdah (veil) is observed by women. The respondents stated that women were exposed to threats of violence while going to open toilets. Women struggled in caring for their menstrual cycles. The vulnerability of pregnant women and infants was at a peak. The representative of one organization added,

There was no focus whether these girls wanted sanitary pads. Our organization not only from the beginning but in later stages are working on firm grounds on menstrual hygiene. May be thanks to these floods, the parents allow to have these girls listened to menstrual hygiene.

Another leading organization with the assistance of female doctors helped examining pregnant women. They reported gathering data and providing maximum help to these women.

The current study emphasized and asked questions particularly on most effected segment of the women population in flood hit areas and that is pregnant women. There was reported waterborne diseases, incidents of snake bites, skin related diseases due to flood water other new and existing diseases and disturbing surge in deadly cholera. As per WHO (2022), flood effected areas are "on the verge of a public health disaster". In such conditions, it is likely that the sensitivity of the public health emergency situation would not be able to prioritize the needs of the pregnant women.

A respondent revealed,

Maternal health is already one of the key neglected areas in Pakistan as country secures 5th positions in maternal mortalities already. My three-week working in flood hit area made me encountered thousands of pregnant women in bad shape and very much in need of health care. I sent a report to my organization and immediate steps specifically were taken. We initially provided medical camps and made sure provision of basic medicine for pregnant women were planned and started providing in the research area.

One of its representatives said,

We have helped women who are having last trimester of pregnant enrolled to nearby district hospitals which have not been affected in floods. We have even enrolled pregnant women in tertiary hospital and our organization is taking care of it. The mobile hospitals for these pregnant women is a complete feature now of our flood relief activities.

Discussion

The intensities of disasters occurring in different parts of the world are increasing with the environmental degradation the world is facing. The disasters later are usually followed by the massive emergency relief operations (Paul & Paul, 2019). The developing countries of the world are the most impacted regions when we talk of climate change of natural disasters (Toya, & Skidmore, 2007). Pakistan has been affected badly due to political, social and economic turmoil in the past years and is at very high risk of climate change. History confirms that Pakistan is more exposed as a country to natural disasters. (Swathi, 2015). The Natural Disaster Management Authority Pakistan (NDMA) reports the country suffers a major loss of about 800 million dollars every year mainly due to floods. The country

is exposed to these calamities in the hand of climate change (Yaqub, et al., 2015). Floods are a frequent phenomenon in Pakistan, primarily caused by heavy rains and precipitations during monsoon season. The northern provinces of Pakistan have always reported being affected by floods (Akhtar, 2013). However, from 2003 to 2022 the southern provinces have also reported tales of disasters and leaving the densely populated areas of southern Punjab, Baluchistan and Sindh in extremely vulnerable positions (Nandita et al., 2023). More than 33 million people have been directly affected (15 percent of the population) in these floods whereas 1 million houses have been damaged. There is no end to disaster that has been witnessed in livestock and agriculture sector as a greater majority of Pakistani people rely on their livelihood on these sectors. (Qamar et al., 2023). The rural areas of provinces of Sindh and Punjab have been destroyed which already have minimal socio-economic progress.

Public health has been a great concern in the floods which has affected five million people including children and pregnant women (Nandita et al., 2023). Almost 900 health facilities have been damaged from the 2022 floods, leaving millions of people without access to healthcare and medical treatment (Sarkar, 2022). Besides, Pakistan has been facing unprecedented economic inflation and the ineffective allocation of resources, having to take out hefty loans from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The government had stated it lacks the necessary funds for the rescue, recovery, and rehabilitation of the affected population (Ali, 2022). Pakistan's poor socio-economic indicators, education disparities in health, poor governance and weak model of democracy are the reasons that institutions even established for disaster management lack fund and resources and do not perform for the people at the times of crisis. The government of Pakistan spending on planning and development to funds allocation in crisis management has been very limited (Sardar et al., 2016).

The situation leads to the role of non-governmental organizations in Pakistan, which in times of crisis serve the country, while standing shoulder to shoulder with state of Pakistan (Saeed, et., 2019). The large numbers of NGOs (non-governmental organizations) have increased. The United Nations throughout the world specifically channels large amount of funds through non-governmental organizations. (Ahmad, 2011).

Pakistan, after the devastated floods has received international aid, and the state has also tried to allocate resources to provide relief. The real and pivotal role was played by the non-governmental organization. The study has revealed the important role of NGOs in not only providing the relief to people effected from floods but working on the sustainable development in the area. The government institutions, as reported by the respondents in the interviews were ineffective in providing effective relief to the persons affected by the floods.

The initial relief activities and saving lives of people were the major tasks confronted by the NGO respondents. Despite the efforts of the Pakistan Army, the situation was chaotic. There was lack of knowledge on which area needed help the most. The NGOs knew the ground realties, and they reached the people using donkeys and horses with food and necessary items and saving thousands of lives.

The study reported women, children and older people being the most vulnerable section of the population in the times of crisis. Female representatives of these NGOs were able to help young girls and women who due to social cultural patterns and the veil system were the most vulnerable (Lodhi, The Express Tribune, 2022). The study reported that NGOs set up special medical camps where they addressed outbreak of malaria, cholera, and other water borne diseases. It was these non-governmental organizations that installed portable washrooms which were extremely important for women and young girls and provided sanitary napkins to women. Menstrual hygiene is a taboo in these rural areas, and

NGO doctors were able to talk to young girls and women about menstrual hygiene while distributing sanitary pads.

One of the significant challenges the representatives of these organizations faced was the matter of maternal health. It was estimated that 1,280,000 pregnant women needed special assistance in flood hit areas (Mirza, 2022). Efforts were made to gather data on the pregnant women. The special medical camps with volunteer gynecologists and obstetrician have been arranged on regular basis. In addition to that, these organizations helped women registered in tertiary headquarters hospital for further medical assistance.

The flood disaster brought out the generosity of the people in Pakistan. There was outpouring of donations, and the people relied and trusted on non-government organization for their donations. People having trust in non-governmental organizations is noticed in many studies when it comes to donations (Sayarifard et al., 2022; Makkah & Lodhi, 2008). The study reported extreme mismanagement in utilization of funds and donations. The delivery of aid totally collapsed when incidents of looting the donation and dry food items were reported. The respondents reported excessive assistance going to areas that already had received help, and there were thousands of flood victims who still had nothing. Due to the failure of local government administrative bodies there were bureaucratic challenges to assistance to victims. This resulted leaving the undeveloped regions of the country with many issues (Ahmed & Abbas, 2022). Eventually such effect could be seen when there was lack of planning and policies for floods. The respondents even shared their disappointment on the state being a failure in controlling prices of tents and other necessary item that were black marketed in those days and added troubles for NGOs who were in the field to help people and buying the required assistance.

The sustainable development was the one needed most by the flood victims of the floods of 2022.The study finding revealed that more than any government institute, it was the NGOs that followed the principle of need-based assessment and laid out plans for people which could help them to be at their own in future. As per the study finding, the people had lost their houses and livestock. More than 60 percent of the rural population of Pakistan are directly or indirectly associated with agriculture, and the floods of 2022 damaged the agriculture lands and livestock of people. The respondents of the study reported that these NGOs, along with other helping activities, relied on the revival of the agricultural land.

There have not been adequate assessments of the real damage caused by the floods. The NGOs utilized agricultural scientists for needs assessments. The camps were set up in villages after few two months of floods. The pivotal step taken by NGOs was taking fertilizer companies on board to provide cheap seeds to farmers to begin with their next seasonal crop preparation. The scheme of loans for farmers for agricultural activities and livestock was also initiated. Another leading organization also started low cost housing projects. Beside that kitchen gardening, mobile vans school, temporary learning centers and vacation training activities are the pivotal steps taken by these non-government organizations in order to lessen the troubles of flood victims and bring back normalcy in the lives of victims.

Conclusion

In the classification of social welfare proposed by the constitution of Pakistan, the state is designed to give people relief regardless of any circumstances. Pakistan with less resources strives hard to meet the needs of its citizen. The NGOs can augment social welfare services, specifically in crisis situation. The public funding for Pakistan's social welfare services in recent times in particular has been hard hit by the socioeconomic and political crisis. The poverty, injustice and inequities now exist in the country, along with the weak ability of the state to respond to new challenge like global environmental changes and disasters in Pakistan. The study has concluded that the shortcomings of the state with less resources can be attenuated by non-governmental organizations. The NGOs have played a

commendable role in floods of 2022 by putting their maximum effort to provide relief to the vulnerable groups effected by the disaster. The study further concludes that these organization, specifically in the times of crisis in Pakistan have shown great resilience and have provided people support and aid. The research finds non-governmental organizations focusing on sustainable development which is much needed in Pakistan after the flood. There has been gap of collaborations between state institutions and these non-governmental organizations. With improved cooperation of non-governmental organizations and the state, the people of Pakistan can benefit.

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