



AGRICULTURE

GROWTH

Agriculture

0.56% ▲



Crops

6.82% ▼



Livestock

4.72% ▲



Forestry

3.03% ▲



Fishing

1.42% ▲



INPUTS

**Agriculture
Credit**

15% ▲



**Fertilizer
Off-Take**

3.4
(Million Tonne)



**Certified Seeds
Availability**

714.6
(Million Tonne)





AGRICULTURE

Pakistan's agriculture sector continues to play a pivotal role in economic resilience and rural livelihood, contributing 23.5 percent to GDP and employing over 37 percent of the labour force. Despite climatic challenges during the current year, the agriculture sector has shown resilience, especially through sustained growth in livestock. In FY 2025, the sector recorded growth of 0.56 percent, primarily led by a 4.72 percent rise in livestock, despite diverse challenges. Other major contributing sub-sectors include fisheries and forestry, which grew by 1.42 percent and 3.03 percent, respectively. As a result of weather-related adverse challenges, the crop sub-sector witnessed negative growth (-6.82 percent). Similarly, important crops' growth plummeted to -13.49 percent from 17.09 percent last year. However, better performance in other crops, with a growth of 4.78 percent, partially offset the decline in important crops, which highlighting the potential for diversification within the crop sector. Cotton ginning also faced significant challenges during FY 2025, resulting in a decline of 19.03 percent.

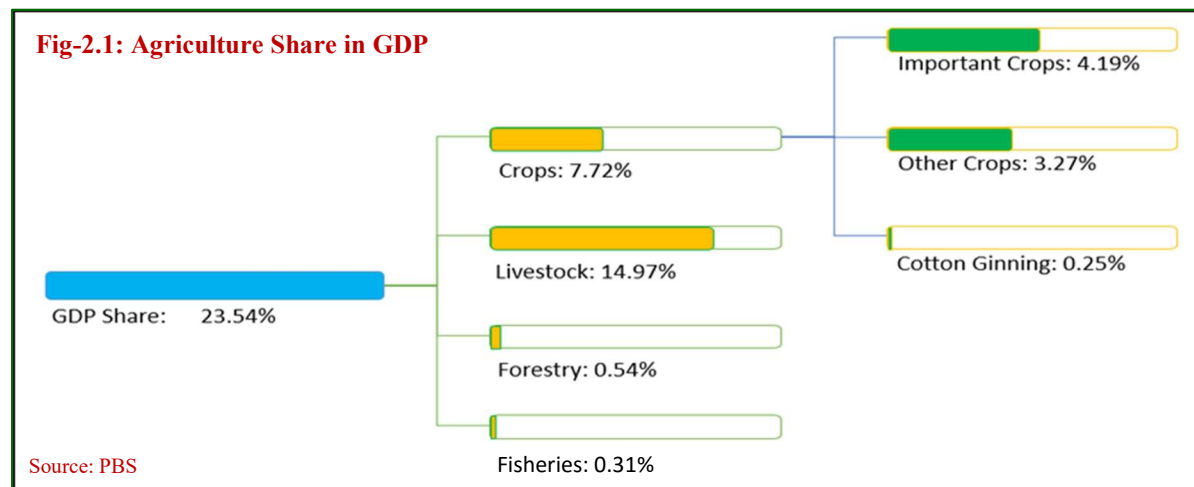
Overall, the agriculture sector in FY 2025 showed a combination of resilience and challenges across its sub-sectors. The growth trend emphasizes the sector's enduring importance, while also highlighting the urgent need for modernization, climate adaptation, knowledge enhancement, and productivity improvements to sustain its contribution to economic growth and social well-being.

The government continues to emphasize agriculture modernization through mechanization, improved water management, promotion of certified seeds and fertilizer availability. Additional initiatives, such as

solarization of tubewells and expansion of credit facilities, have also been taken to boost agricultural productivity. Targeted investments under the Special Investment Facilitation Council (SIFC) reaffirm agriculture's strategic importance in economic planning. However, recurring climatic anomalies, rising input costs, a limited agriculture knowledge base and structural inefficiencies remain key risks, highlighting the urgent need for climate-adaptive practices, policy continuity, and new targeted interventions to ensure food security, sustainable rural development and agricultural self-reliance.

2.1 Agriculture Performance 2024-25

During FY 2025, consistent with the historical trend, Pakistan's agriculture sector recorded a growth of 0.56 percent. Although it is below the historical average but notable given the challenging climatic conditions. The sector's growth was largely supported by 4.72 percent growth in livestock, 1.42 percent expansion in the Fisheries and 3.03 percent growth in forestry. The crop sub-sector, which historically remained the principal growth driver, faced headwinds during FY 2025. It registered a contraction of 6.82 percent, largely due to the decline in important crops by 13.49 percent and in cotton ginning by 19.03 percent. Other crops, however, registered a positive growth of 4.78 percent, which highlights potential for diversification. In the previous year, crop growth had been exceptionally strong at 10.85 percent. This was followed by a decline of 1.17 percent during FY 2023, illustrating the cyclical nature of the sector and its inherent capacity to rebound when conditions are favourable.

Fig-2.1: Agriculture Share in GDP**Table 2.1: Agriculture Growth (Base = 2015-16)**

Sector	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (R)	2024-25 (P)	%
Agriculture	3.91	3.52	4.21	2.24	6.40	0.56	
1.Crops	6.32	5.83	8.22	-1.17	10.85	-6.82	
i) Important Crops	5.24	5.82	5.50	0.45	17.09	-13.49	
ii) Other Crops	9.21	7.95	11.90	-1.39	0.07	4.78	
iii) Cotton Ginning	-4.06	-13.08	9.22	-22.84	47.23	-19.03	
2.Livestock	2.80	2.38	2.25	3.70	4.38	4.72	
3.Forestry	3.36	3.35	0.70	17.40	-0.89	3.03	
4.Fisheries	0.63	0.73	0.35	0.60	0.79	1.42	

R: Revised, P: Provisional

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Regarding water availability, the Kharif 2024 season, water availability was 60.5 million acre-feet (MAF), lower than average system usage and Kharif 2023. For Rabi 2024-25, water

availability remained at 29.4 MAF (Table 2.2). The Rabi season observed reduced rainfall, while the Kharif season saw above-average rainfall (Table 2.13).

Table 2.2: Surface Water Availability

Million Acre Feet

Period	Kharif (Apr-Sep) 2024	Rabi (Oct-Mar) 2024-25	Total	% increase/decrease over the average system usage (103.5 MAF)
Average system usage	67.1	36.4	103.5	-
2015-16	65.5	32.9	98.4	-4.9
2016-17	71.4	29.7	101.1	-2.3
2017-18	70.0	24.2	94.2	-9.0
2018-19	59.6	24.8	84.4	-18.5
2019-20	65.2	29.2	94.4	-8.8
2020-21	65.1	31.2	96.3	-7.0
2021-22	65.1	27.4	92.5	-10.6
2022-23	43.3	29.4	72.7	-29.8
2023-24	61.9	30.6	92.5	-10.6
2024-25	60.5	29.4	89.9	-13.1

Source: Indus River System Authority

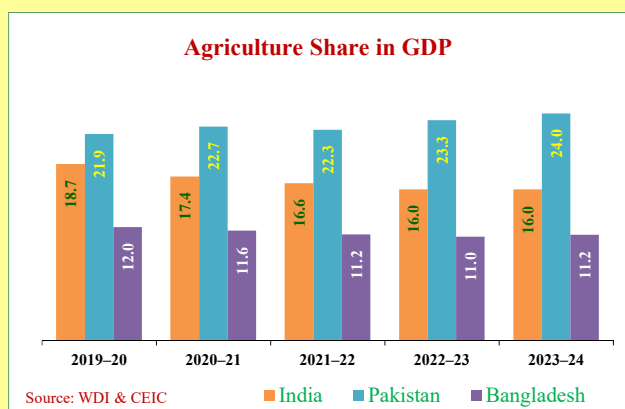
Box-I: Regional Agricultural Comparison

Agriculture in South Asia is shaped by a shared agro-climatic context, but countries vary in crop priorities due to policy choices, market demands and natural resource endowments. A comparison of agriculture contribution in total GDP of Pakistan, India and Bangladesh reveals interesting insights..

Pakistan's agriculture share in GDP increased from 21.9% in 2019–20 to 24.03% in 2023–24, reflecting the sector's growing importance in the economy. This trend highlights agriculture's resilience and its role in supporting economic growth. Moving forward, balanced growth across agriculture, industry, and services will be key to building a more diverse and sustainable economy.

India's agriculture share in GDP has shown volatility in last five years. It has fallen to 16.0 percent in 2023-24 from 18.7 percent in 2019-20. Consistent decline in agriculture share indicates that other sectors have expanded speedily as compare to the agriculture sector. Growth in the industrial and services sector may widen rural-urban disparities if agricultural productivity and per capita income are not improved.

Bangladesh has seen a gradual decline in agriculture's GDP share, from 12.0 percent in 2019-20 to 11.2 percent in 2023-24. This trend highlights successful structural transformation, with the economy increasingly driven by the industrial, particularly textile and service sectors. Though agriculture remains important for employment and food security, its reduced share suggests greater productivity and urbanization-led growth. Declining share indicates positive structural change, but requires policy focus on rural livelihoods to avoid marginalization of smallholder farmers and food insecurity.



2.1-a Crop Position

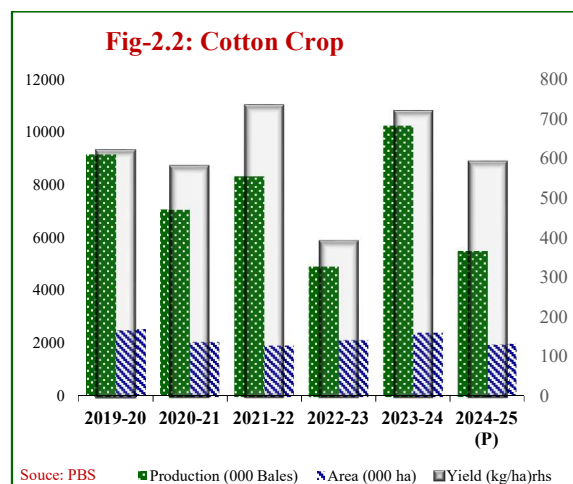
In FY 2025, important crops accounted for 17.82 percent of the value added in the agriculture sector and contributed 4.19 percent to the national GDP. Meanwhile, other crops contributed 13.88 percent to agricultural value addition and 3.27 percent to GDP.

2.1-a(i) Important Crops

Cotton

In FY 2025, Pakistan's cotton sector could not maintain its performance due to above-average rainfall during monsoon, late sowing, and reduced sowing area. The area under cotton cultivation declined to 2.04 million hectares from 2.4 million hectares in the previous year, depicting a contraction of 15.7 percent. Furthermore, production volumes dropped by 30.7 percent from 10.22 million bales to 7.08 million bales, depicting a reversal after recovery seen in the previous year. The yield per hectare also decreased from 717 kg/ha to 590 kg/ha,

depicting the consequences of climate change and delay in sowing (Fig-2.1).

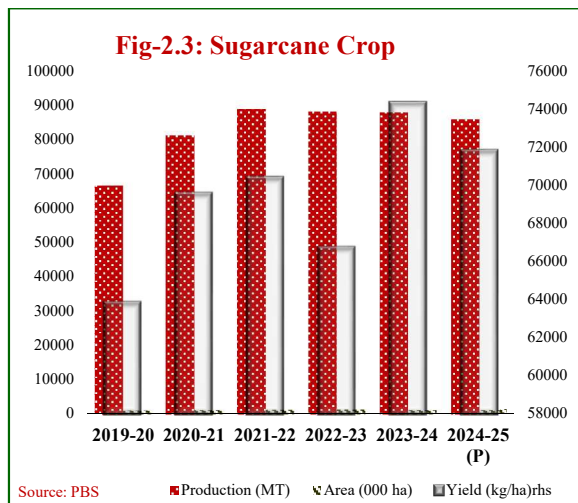


The dip contrasts with the growth recorded in FY 2024. The volatile performance of the crop highlights the agriculture sector's vulnerability to temperature fluctuations, varying rainfall, policy shifts and input availability. This emphasizes the need for sustained investment in

high-yield seed technology, climate adaptation, and improvement in farmers' relevant knowledge.

Sugarcane

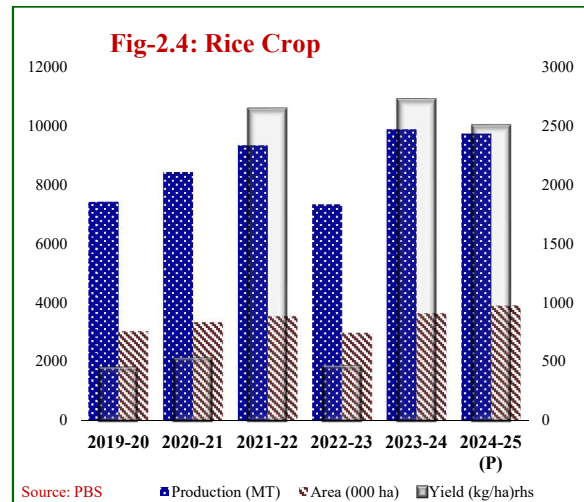
In FY 2025, sugarcane cultivation in Pakistan covered 1.19 million hectares of land, depicting a 1.1 percent increase from previous year. Despite the slight expansion in the area, sugarcane production registered a modest decline of 3.88 percent, falling to 84.24 million tonnes, primarily due to reduced rainfall and high temperature. Sugarcane's yield remained 71,764 kg/ha, above the long-term average, though it was slightly below the previous year's peak of 74,269 kg/ha. This reflects ongoing improvements in agronomic practices, and use of high-yielding varieties (Fig-2.2).



Rice

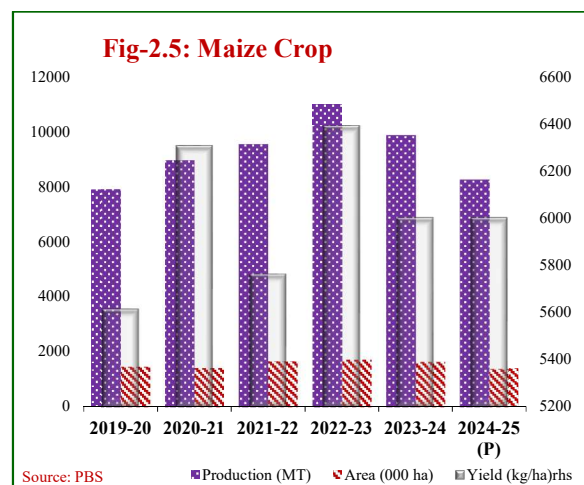
Rice continued a strong performance as a key contributor to Pakistan's agriculture sector in FY 2025. Area under rice cultivation expanded to 3.90 million hectares, reflecting a growth of 7.2 percent. Despite an increase in cultivated area, production volume experienced a marginal decline of 1.38 percent, falling to 9.72 million tonnes. This reflects sustained high output relative to historical average. The reduction in the yield (from 2,713 kg/ha to 2,494 kg/ha) indicates some pressure on productivity, potentially linked to localized weather, water availability, and input constraints. The strong performance over the past two years can be attributed to a consistent increase in cultivated

area, buoyed by favourable weather patterns, international demand, and high domestic rice prices. The outlook for rice remains positive, contingent on continued exports and the competitiveness of Pakistani rice in global markets.



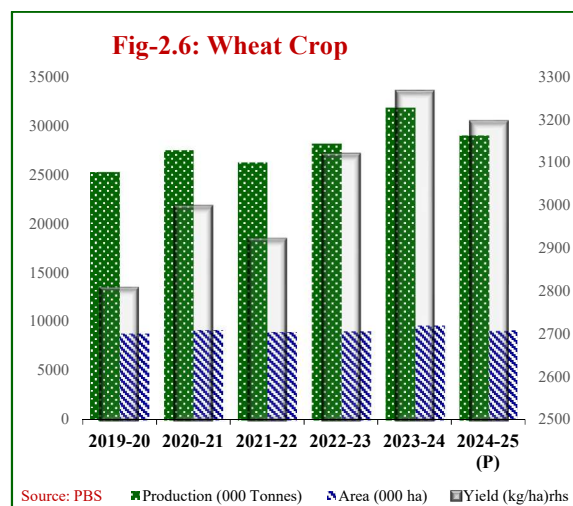
Maize

In FY 2025, maize cultivation in Pakistan is estimated at 1.44 million hectares. Production of maize is estimated at 8.24 million tonnes, marking a decline of 15.4 percent from the previous year's 9.74 million tonnes. The decrease was primarily due to reduced sowing area. Despite these fluctuations, maize continues to hold a stable position in the agriculture sector. However, the crop remains sensitive to shifts in input costs, market incentives, and climatic variability, necessitating targeted interventions to ensure long-term sustainability and growth.



Wheat

During FY 2025, wheat yield in Pakistan maintained its performance, continuing the impressive gains during the previous year. Wheat yield is estimated at 3,193 kg/ha, slightly below the previous year's peak of 3,264 kg/ha but above the past five-years average of 3,021 kg/ha. This fluctuation in productivity reflects a significant impact of climatic variability, especially the extended dry spell after the sowing season, which challenged crop development across key wheat-producing regions. Consequently, total estimated wheat output is 28.98 million tonnes, marking an 8.9 percent decline from the record-high harvest of 31.81 million tonnes in FY 2024. The decline in production was also contributed to reduction of 6.5 percent in the cultivated area, which decreased to 9.10 million hectares and high temperature in the sowing season. Despite these short-lived setbacks, wheat remains central to Pakistan's food security and rural livelihood. The performance during FY 2025 performance highlights the need for advancing climate-resilient farming, optimizing water usage through advanced techniques and reinforcing adaptive policy frameworks to support sustainable productivity and farmers' resilience.



2.1-a(ii) Other Crops

The area and production of selected other crops of Kharif and Rabi show mixed trends. During FY 2025, Bajra and Gram production declined by 14.3 percent and 16.3 percent, respectively. With a marginal decline in the sown area, a decreased production indicates yield reduction. Similarly, Jowar and Moong experienced production declines of 2.6 percent and 14.4 percent, mainly due to reductions in cultivated area. However, Mash, Onion and Potato witnessed increase of 4.7 percent, 15.9 percent and 11.5 percent, respectively.

Table 2.3: Area and Production of Other Kharif and Rabi Crops Area: 000 Hectares; Production: 000 Tonnes

Crops	2023-24		2024-25 (P)		% Change in production
	Area	Production	Area	Production	
Bajra	238	294	229	252	-14.4
Jowar	47	39	46	38	-2.5
Gram	797	209	710	175	-16.6
Barley	40	44	36	39	-12.1
Rapeseed & Mustard	362	389	427	470	17.9
Tobacco	55	186	55	186	0.0
Masoor	6	5	6	5	-0.5
Moong	201	153	185	131	-14.4
Mash	7	6	8	6	4.7
Potato	339	8434	386	9400	11.5
Onion	143	2304	167	2670	15.9
Chillies	56	218	55	191	-12.1

P: Provisional

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Box-II: Regional Crop Yield Comparison

Agricultural productivity varies significantly across South Asian countries due to differences in agronomic practices, irrigation coverage, seed quality, and policy focus. Comparing the yields of key crops (wheat, rice, cotton, and sugarcane) between Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh reveals important insights into the relative efficiency and areas for improvement in the agricultural system.

Wheat yield is highest in India, averaging around 3615 kg/ha, followed closely by Bangladesh 3550 kg/ha. Pakistan trails slightly with an average yield of 3240 kg/ha. This indicates that India's focus on wheat production, combined with widespread use of improved seed varieties and better extension services. Pakistan also shows commendable performance, though further gains could be achieved through enhanced mechanization and precision irrigation. Rice productivity is led by Bangladesh, with an impressive yield of 4720 kg/ha, ahead of India (4300 kg/ha) and Pakistan (2713 kg/ha). The higher yields in Bangladesh reflect intensive cultivation systems, conducive climate, effective dissemination of high-yielding varieties, and a strong public research-extension linkage. On the other hand, India and Pakistan still face challenges related to water use efficiency and post-harvest losses in rice production.

In the case of cotton, Bangladesh again shows the highest yield at 734 kg/ha, followed by Pakistan (717 kg/ha) and India (436 kg/ha). Despite cultivating on a smaller scale, Bangladesh's superior yield points to efficient crop management practices and possibly better pest and disease control. Meanwhile, India and Pakistan, major cotton producers, continue to grapple with pest outbreaks, input quality issues, and inconsistent agronomic support. Sugarcane yields are highest in India, with a remarkable 84,000 kg/ha, significantly outperforming Pakistan (74,269 kg/ha) and Bangladesh (48,000 kg/ha). India's higher yield can be attributed to well-established support systems, use of early maturing varieties, and relatively better farm infrastructure. In contrast, the lower yields in Pakistan and Bangladesh highlight the need for modernization in cultivation techniques, improved input use, and better water management.

Crop Yield Comparison

Crop (kg/ha)	Pakistan	India	Bangladesh
Wheat	3,264	3,615	3550
Rice	2,713	4,300	4,720
Cotton	717	436	734
Sugarcane	74,269	84,000	48,000

Source: PBS & U.S. Department of Agriculture

Oilseeds

In FY 2025, the total availability of edible oil in Pakistan is projected at 3.07 million tonnes, ensuring a stable supply for domestic consumption. This includes 2.58 million tonnes of imports valued Rs.764.90 billion (US\$ 2.75 billion), of which 0.148 million tonnes was extracted from imported oilseeds. This highlights the growing role of value-added processing. Encouragingly, local production of

edible oil is estimated to reach 0.486 million tonnes (Table 2.4), showing modest growth driven by an expansion in oilseed cultivation and yield improvements in certain oilseed crops. However, the data highlights Pakistan's continued reliance on imports, with over 79 percent of edible oil demand met by foreign sources. This emphasizes the need for investment in domestic oilseed development to reduce import dependency and improve food security.

Table 2.4: Area and Production of Major Oilseed Crops

000 Tonnes

Crops	2023-24			2024-25 (P)		
	Area (000 Acres)	Production		Area (000 Acres)	Production	
		Seed	Oil		Seed	Oil
Cottonseed	5,849	2,142	257	4,955	1,905	229
Rapeseed & Mustard	897	389	148	1,055	470	178
Sunflower	156	99	37	150	97	39
Canola	111	64	24	170	100	40
Total	7,013.4	2,693.3	466	6,330	2,571	486

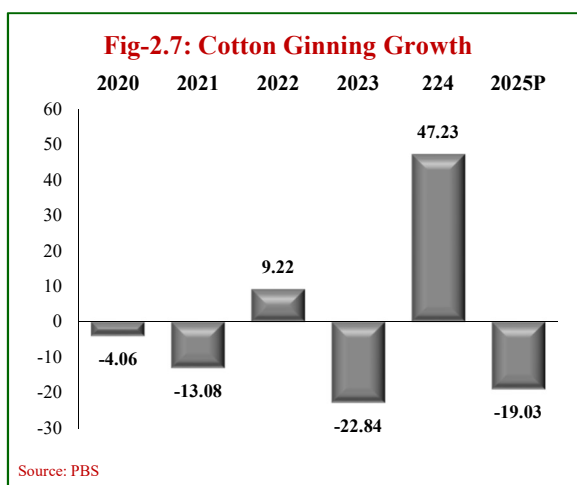
P: Provisional

Source: Pakistan Oilseed Department (POD), Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

2.1-a(iii) Cotton Ginning

The cotton ginning sector has shown volatility and cyclical patterns over the last six years. In FY 2025, the sector witnessed a contraction of 19.03 percent over exceptional growth of 47.23 percent the previous year. This decline reflects underlying structural challenges, adverse weather conditions and pest outbreaks.

In FY 2020, the sector contracted by 4.06 percent, followed by a sharp decline of 13.08 percent in FY 2021. These consecutive negative growth rates reflect the adverse weather conditions, and the impacts of COVID-19, which severely affected agriculture-based industries. However, a turnaround occurred in FY 2022, with a strong 9.22 percent growth, due to a recovery in cotton output and normalization of economic activities after COVID-19.



The sector contracted again by -22.84 percent in FY 2023, marking one of the largest declines in recent years. This reduction was driven by flooding in major cotton intensive regions and a decreased area under cotton cultivation. This cyclical fluctuation has persisted in subsequent years.

Overall, cotton ginning industry exhibits a cyclical pattern, closely tied to raw cotton availability and broader macroeconomic conditions. Ensuring sustained growth in the sub-sector requires the implementation of robust and consistent policy measures.

2.1-b Livestock and Poultry

2.1-b(i) Livestock

Livestock remains the most dynamic and resilient sub-sector of Pakistan's agriculture, integrated into rural livelihood. Engaging over 8 million rural households, it contributes significantly (approximately 30-40 percent) to their incomes. In FY 2025, livestock continues to dominate Pakistan's agricultural landscape. The sector contributed 63.6 percent to agriculture's value addition and 14.97 percent to the country's GDP at constant market prices. This reaffirms its status as the primary driver of agricultural growth. The gross value addition of the livestock sector increased by 4.72 percent over the previous year. Additionally, the livestock sector has its positive contribution to the external sector. It accounts for approximately 2.9 percent of total exports, through the trade of meat, live animals, and animal-based products.

During FY 2025, herd sizes grew moderately across major species. Cattle and buffalo populations reached 59.7 million and 47.7 million, respectively. This was mainly driven by rising demand for milk and meat, improved veterinary services, and better market access. Goat and sheep populations are also rose, as these small ruminants are well-suited to smallholder farmers and areas with limited water availability.

During the FY 2025, Pakistan's gross milk production remained 72.34 million tonnes, reflecting a 3.2 percent annual increase, driven by higher yields and increased livestock population. Buffalo milk remains the dominant contributor at 43.13 million tonnes, followed by cow milk at 27.08 million tonnes. Growth is supported by improved animal health services, better feeding practices, and expansion in commercial dairy operations. Of the total milk output, 58.3 million tonnes are estimated for human consumption, marking a 3.2 percent rise from the previous year. This increase aligns with population growth and rising urban demand for dairy products. In the meat segment, total production remained 5.97 million tonnes, registering a growth of 2.7 percent over the last year. The increase was primarily attributed to

poultry meat, which showed the strongest growth (9.4 percent), reaching 2.58 million tonnes, due to intensified production practices and rising consumer preference. Beef and mutton outputs are measured at 2.55 million

tonnes and 0.84 million tonnes, respectively, reflecting steady but slower growth rates.

The national herd population of livestock for the last three years is given in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5: Estimated Livestock Population				million numbers
Species	2022-23 ¹	2023-24 ¹	2024-25 ¹	
Cattle	55.4	57.5	59.7	
Buffalo	45.0	46.3	47.7	
Sheep	32.3	32.7	33.1	
Goat	84.7	87.0	89.4	
Camels	1.1	1.2	1.2	
Horses	0.4	0.4	0.4	
Asses	5.8	5.9	6.0	
Mules	0.2	0.2	0.2	

¹: Estimated figure based on inter-census growth rate of Livestock Census 1996 & 2006

Source: Ministry of National Food Security & Research

The milk and meat production data for the last three years are given in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6: Estimated Milk and Meat Production				000 Tonnes
Species	2022-23 ¹	2023-24 ¹	2024-25 ¹	
Milk (Gross Production)	67,873	70,071	72,343	
Cow	25,151	26,099	27,083	
Buffalo	40,678	41,887	43,132	
Sheep ²	42	42	43	
Goat	1,046	1,074	1,103	
Camel ²	956	956	981	
Milk (Human Consumption)³	54,707	56,474	58,300	
Cow	20,121	20,880	21,667	
Buffalo	32,542	33,509	34,505	
Sheep	42	42	43	
Goat	1,046	1,074	1,103	
Camel	956	968	981	
Meat⁴	5,504	5,809	5,967	
Beef	2,544	2,630	2,548	
Mutton	799	817	835	
Poultry meat	2,160	2,362	2,583	

1: The milk and meat production figures for the indicated years are calculated by applying milk production parameters to the projected population of respective years based on the inter-census growth rate of Livestock Census 1996 & 2006.

2: The figures for the milk production for the indicated years are calculated after adding milk production from camel and sheep to the statistics reported in the Livestock Census 2006.

3: Milk for human consumption is derived by subtracting 20 percent of wastage (15 percent from faulty transportation and lack of chilling facilities and 5 percent from suckling calf nourishment) from the gross milk production of cows and buffalo.

4: The figures for meat production are for red meat and do not include edible offal.

Source: Ministry of National Food Security & Research

The estimated production of other livestock products for the last three years is given in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7: Estimated Livestock Products Production				
Products	Units	2022-23 ¹	2023-24 ¹	2024-25 ¹
Eggs	million Nos.	23,819	25,212	26,696
Hides	000 Nos.	19,398	20,051	20,727
Cattle	000 Nos.	9,868	10,240	10,626
Buffalo	000 Nos.	9,414	9,694	9,982
Camels	000 Nos.	117	118	120
Skins	000 Nos.	63,697	65,181	66,703
Sheep Skin	000 Nos.	12,231	12,376	12,523

Table 2.7: Estimated Livestock Products Production

Products	Units	2022-23 ¹	2023-24 ¹	2024-25 ¹
Goat Skin	000 Nos.	32,645	33,530	34,439
Fancy Skin	000 Nos.	18,821	19,275	19,741
Lamb Skin	000 Nos.	3,633	3,676	3,719
Kid Skin	000 Nos.	15,188	15,599	16,022
Wool	000 Tonnes	49.0	49.6	50.2
Hair	000 Tonnes	31.8	32.7	33.6
Edible Offal's	000 Tonnes	462	475	489
Blood	000 Tonnes	78.3	80.4	82.5
Casings	000 Nos.	64,351	65,851	67,388
Guts	000 Nos.	20,651	21,344	22,061
Horns & Hooves	000 Tonnes	69.0	71.1	73.2
Bones	000 Tonnes	1,031.4	1,063.0	1,095.5
Fats	000 Tonnes	326.1	335.8	345.8
Dung	000 Tonnes	1,493	1,540	1,587
Urine	000 Tonnes	450	464	477
Head & Trotters	000 Tonnes	294.9	303.2	311.9
Ducks, Drakes & Ducklings	million Nos.	0.34	0.32	0.31

1: The figures for livestock products for the indicated years were calculated by applying production parameters to the projected population of respective years.

Source: Ministry of National Food Security & Research

Box-III: The 7th Agricultural Census - 2024-25

The Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) has led agricultural data collection nationwide since 1960, conducting 24 censuses on agriculture, livestock, machinery, and Mouza-level information, alongside targeted surveys on milk, poultry, and livestock. Aligned with global best practices and the UN's WCA 2020 guidelines, PBS is now implementing the 7th Integrated Agricultural Census (2024-25), unifying previously separate censuses on agricultural, livestock, and machinery into a comprehensive framework. The 9th Mouza Census (2020) served as a foundational step for this transition.

PBS has adopted digital tools to modernize its data collection, utilizing tablets, GIS-based monitoring dashboards, and custom software. A two-tier training program prepared 350 Master Trainers who trained 7,868 field staff using interactive digital tools. The census is a collaborative national effort, involving federal and provincial governments, academia, and local institutions. Fieldwork has been completed in 24 districts and continues in 136 others, with the final report expected by June 2025 to support informed agricultural policy and rural development.

2.1-b (ii) Poultry

The poultry sector remains one of the most vibrant and rapidly evolving components of Pakistan's livestock industry. Employing over 1.5 million people nationwide, it contributes significantly to both rural livelihoods and national food security. In FY 2025, the sector's gross value added is estimated at Rs 923.5 billion, reflecting its dynamic role in the agricultural economy. With an average annual growth rate of 8.1 percent over the past decade, Pakistan has emerged as the 11th largest poultry producer globally, demonstrating its strong potential for continued expansion and modernization. The poultry industry currently

accounts for around 43.3 percent of Pakistan's total meat production, signifying its vital role in meeting the country's protein needs. However, the sector also faces persistent challenges, including frequent disease outbreaks, volatile market conditions, and rising feed and production costs, threatening profitability and sustainability. Addressing these structural bottlenecks through enhanced biosecurity, improved supply chain integration, and supportive policies is essential for ensuring the sector's long-term resilience and growth.

Analysis of the poultry sector reveals steady growth across both domestic and commercial poultry categories during FY 2025. The total poultry bird population is projected to reach 2.26

billion, driven primarily by commercial broiler expansion, estimated at 2.06 billion birds. Similarly, day-old chick production is expected to rise by 9.8 percent to 2.19 billion, indicating robust forward integration in the breeding and hatchery segments. Poultry meat production is forecast to grow to 2.58 million tonnes, an increase of 9.4 percent. Egg production is also expected to reach 26.7 billion, up from 25.2 billion last year, reflecting improvements in

layer performance and flock management. While rural poultry shows modest gains, commercial production remains the main growth driver, highlighting the sector's increasing commercialization. These upward trends not only reinforce poultry's critical role in Pakistan's food supply chain but also highlight the need for continued investment in feed quality and value chain efficiencies to sustain this momentum.

Table 2.8: Estimated Domestic/Rural & Commercial Poultry

Type	Units	2022-23 ¹	2023-24 ¹	2024-25 ¹
Domestic Poultry	million Nos.	94.04	95.50	96.98
Cocks	million Nos.	13.55	13.92	14.30
Hens	million Nos.	46.34	47.17	48.02
Chicken	million Nos.	34.15	34.41	34.66
Eggs ²	million Nos.	4634	4717	4802
Meat	000 Tonnes	132.36	135.01	137.72
Duck, Drake & Duckling	million Nos.	0.34	0.32	0.31
Eggs ²	million Nos.	15.12	14.49	13.89
Meat	000 Tonnes	0.46	0.44	0.42
Commercial Poultry	million Nos.	1632.06	1792.46	1968.71
Layers	million Nos.	73.28	78.41	83.90
Broilers	million Nos.	1,703.36	1,873.69	2,061.06
Breeding Stock	million Nos.	15.81	16.61	17.44
Day Old Chicks	million Nos.	1,779.16	1,957.07	2,152.78
Eggs ²	million Nos.	19,170	20,480	21,880
Meat	000 Tonnes	2027.57	2226.54	2445.14
Total Poultry				
Day Old Chicks	million Nos.	1,813	1,991	2,187
Poultry Birds	million Nos.	1,887	2,065	2,260
Eggs	million Nos.	23,819	25,212	26,696
Poultry Meat	000 Tonnes	2,160	2,362	2,583

1: The figures for the indicated years are statistically calculated using the statistics for 2005-06.

2: The figures for Eggs (Farming) and Eggs (Desi) are calculated using the poultry parameters for egg production.

Source: Ministry of National Food Security & Research

Livestock Sector Projects

Pakistan is implementing multiple high-impact projects to strengthen animal health systems, control diseases, and combat antimicrobial resistance (AMR). Key initiatives include the Fleming Fund-supported AMR surveillance enhancement, the National PPR Eradication Programme, collaboration with WOAHA for disease reporting and veterinary reforms, FAO-led ECTAD for transboundary disease preparedness, and the ACT project promoting Codex AMR standards in food production.

i. Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Initiatives - Fleming Fund Country Grant (Phase II)

Building on Phase I, the UK government has allocated £6 million for Phase II (2024-25) to strengthen AMR surveillance, laboratory capacity, and data-driven policymaking. Under the coordination of the MoNFSR's AMR-CU, the project includes launching the National AMR Surveillance Strategy in Aquaculture, conducting technical training workshops, and fostering public engagement through AMR Awareness Week. MoUs with private

stakeholders and forming a Technical Working Group further enhance data sharing and evidence-based decision-making.

ii. National Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) Eradication Programme (Phase I)

Launched in 2020-21 with a budget of Rs 1.79 billion, this project targets eradicating the highly contagious PPR disease in sheep and goats by 2030, aligning with international commitments. Led by the National Veterinary Laboratory, the program has procured and distributed 19.85 million vaccine doses and trained veterinary personnel nationwide. Preventive vaccination campaigns began in May 2022, supported by awareness drives and emergency vaccine reserves at the provincial level.

iii. WOAHP Collaboration on Animal Health and Trade

As a WOAHP member, Pakistan actively reports disease data via the WAHIS platform to support global trade transparency. WOAHP has allocated US\$ 30,000 for AMU workshops and veterinary education seminars. Additionally, WOAHP-supported experts have contributed to drafting the Pakistan Animal Health, Welfare, and Veterinary Public Health Act, aligning national policies with global standards. Programmes like PVS evaluations and lab training further strengthen Pakistan's veterinary infrastructure.

iv. Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD) Project

Implemented by FAO Pakistan with a US\$ 1 million budget (2023-2027) and supported by USAID, the ECTAD project aims to enhance Pakistan's preparedness for zoonotic and transboundary animal diseases. A comprehensive review of the national surveillance system was completed and endorsed by MoNFSR. The initiative is part of FAO's One Health approach and contributes to regional and global efforts to mitigate high-impact animal diseases.

v. ACT Project: Implementing Codex AMR Texts

The Action to Support Implementation of Codex AMR Texts (ACT) project, led by FAO Pakistan

and funded by Korea with a US\$ 10 million budget, supports six countries, including Pakistan (2021-2026). It focuses on foodborne AMR prevention by improving surveillance, risk management, and monitoring of antimicrobial use in food production. The project promotes Codex Alimentarius standards and builds national capacity to mitigate AMR risks in the food chain.

vi. National Programme for Animal Disease Surveillance, FMD Control, and Track & Traceability

The project is a planned initiative approved in principle by the CDWP to control Foot and Mouth Disease, enhance disease surveillance, and implement a livestock traceability system. With a proposed budget of Rs 7,300 million, the program will utilize ICT tools and collaborate closely with provincial extension departments, guided by defined KPIs and formal agreements to ensure effective implementation.

Livestock Sector Policy Measures

The government is actively working to expand export markets for livestock and animal-origin products by facilitating the registration of slaughterhouses and exporters with global regulatory bodies (e.g., GACC for China) and engaging with key partners like Saudi Arabia, UAE, Iran, and Uzbekistan. Technical dossiers are also being developed for potential markets such as Russia, Malaysia, and Vietnam to meet specific import requirements.

Efforts are underway to harmonize trade regulations by aligning sanitary protocols and strengthening veterinary certification agreements with countries like Canada, Brazil, and Russia. For EU markets, the government is sustaining the annual residue monitoring plan and expanding the number of exporters registered under the EU's TRACES NT system for items such as animal casings and hoofs. Integration of export certifications with the Pakistan Single Window is in progress to facilitate private sector trade, alongside measures to support private sector compliance with global standards.

Future plans emphasize inter-provincial coordination, private sector collaboration for

value addition, and diversification of livestock products. Disease control remains a priority through the implementation of the National Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme and provincial efforts to manage trade-sensitive animal diseases. The policy also aims to boost exports in the Global Halal Food Market, develop a National Livestock Breeding Policy, National Poultry Policy, and an Export Policy for Livestock Products. Strategic initiatives like breed improvement under the Agriculture Transformation Plan and the establishment of a Task Force on Livestock are expected to drive sectoral growth and enhance rural livelihoods.

2.1-c Forestry

Pakistan's forest cover spans approximately 4.12 million hectares, accounting for 4.68 percent of the country's land area. Among forest types, Dry Temperate Forests constitute the largest share at 32 percent, followed by Scrub Forests (25 percent), Chir Pine (16 percent), and Moist Temperate Forests (14 percent). Mangroves, riverine systems, and thorn forests together make up around 10 percent, while irrigated plantations and sub-alpine forests comprise the remaining 5 percent.

The country continues to face an average annual deforestation rate of 11,000 hectares. This challenge is intensified by a combination of factors including climatic stresses, rural poverty, heavy reliance on natural resources, changing land-use patterns, and population-driven demand for timber and fuel wood. These pressures, coupled with limited forest coverage, have rendered Pakistan highly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change.

2.1-d Fisheries

The fisheries sector plays a pivotal role in Pakistan's economy and food security, providing an alternative source of protein and reducing the nation's dependence on traditional meats like beef, mutton, and poultry. This sector contributes 1.31 percent in the agriculture sector while its contribution to GDP is meager 0.31 percent. The sector significantly supports employment, enhances food security, and promotes sustainable resource management. In

FY 2025 (July-March), total fish production reached 798.48 million metric tonnes (mmt), comprising 590.48 mmt from marine fisheries and 280 mmt from inland waters. Compared to the same period last year, fish production increased by 36 percent, driven largely by 55.3 percent increase in marine fisheries.

Pakistan's export of fish and fisheries products has seen consistent growth, reflecting rising global demand for seafood. The primary export items include fresh and frozen fish, shrimp, shellfish, and processed products such as fillets, canned fish, and fishmeal. Major export destinations include the Middle East, European Union, United States, and Southeast Asia, with China, Thailand, the UAE, Japan, and Malaysia being the top buyers. In the first three quarters of FY 2025, Pakistan exported a total of 152.6 million metric tonnes of fish and fisheries products, earning approximately US\$ 318.9 million in export revenue.

**Table 2.9: Exports of fish and fisheries products
FY 2025 (July-March)**

Countries	Quantity (000 MT)	Value (US\$ million)
EU	1.30	5.3
Non-EU	151.30	313.6
Total	152.6	318.9

Source: Marine Fisheries Department

2.2 Agriculture Inputs

Agriculture inputs include fertilizer, water, quality seeds, and agricultural credit. These are essential for improved productivity and better food security. In FY 2025, total fertilizer offtake stood at 3.4 million tonnes, showing a 14.1 percent year-on-year decline, mainly due to high prices and subdued crop prices. Water availability remained a critical factor, with Kharif 2024 receiving 60.5 MAF and Rabi 2024-25 receiving 29.4 MAF, lower than long-term averages. Certified seed availability met only 35.6 percent of the national requirement, with a total of 0.742 mmt available against a 2.09 mmt requirement. Agricultural credit disbursement reached Rs 1,880 billion during July-March FY 2025, marking a 15 percent increase over the same period last year.

2.2-a Fertilizer

Fertilizer, alongside quality seeds and irrigation water, remains a vital input in enhancing crop productivity across Pakistan. Usage patterns show a near-even distribution, with 51 percent applied during the Rabi season and 49 percent during Kharif, coinciding with the cultivation of major crops such as wheat, cotton, rice, maize, and sugarcane. During the FY 2025 (July-March), fertilizer nutrient offtake declined by 14.1 percent year-on-year to 3.4 million tonnes, reflecting broader economic challenges. The offtake of nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers fell by 14.3 percent and 14.1 percent, respectively, while potash showed a marginal increase of 0.8 percent. The primary factor contributing to reduced demand was the economic slowdown, particularly subdued market prices for wheat, which discouraged input use among farmers. In terms of supply dynamics, domestic fertilizer production registered a slight drop of 0.9 percent, while imports declined sharply by 20.8 percent over the same period, resulting in an overall 3.7 percent reduction in total availability. This tightening supply scenario reflects both lower demand and constrained import activity.

Fertilizer prices showed a mixed trend. While DAP prices remained largely stable, prices of other major products increased significantly, particularly Urea (up 12%) and CAN (up 20.3 percent). The surge in Urea prices was primarily

driven by a revision in gas tariffs for Sui network-based plants from February 2024 and pricing adjustments to bridge the disparity between imported Urea (Rs 7,532 per 50 kg bag) and domestically produced Urea (Rs 3,600 per bag).

During Rabi 2024-25, total Urea availability stood at 3.94 million tonnes, of which 3.1 million tonnes were consumed, leaving a stock of 824,000 tonnes for the upcoming Kharif season. DAP availability totaled 1.02 million tonnes, supported by a blend of domestic production (393 thousand tonnes), imports (247 thousand tonnes), and opening stocks (384 thousand tonnes). Consumption reached 843 thousand tonnes, resulting in closing stocks of 186k tonnes.

Kharif 2025 began with a Urea inventory of 824k tonnes and is expected to have total availability of 4.2 million tonnes, including 3.38 million tonnes of domestic production. Projected offtake stands at 3.26 million tonnes, ensuring a comfortable closing stock of 0.95 million tonnes.

Contrarily, DAP availability is estimated at 687 thousand tonnes, compared with the projected demand of 788 thousand tonnes, signaling a shortfall of 201 thousand tonnes. This gap includes a planned buffer stock of 0.1 million tonnes, while the deficit will be addressed through private sector imports.

Table 2.10: Fertilizer Supply Demand Situation

000 Tonnes

Description	Rabi (Oct-Mar) 2024-25 (Actual)		Kharif (Apr-Sep) 2025 (Estimated)	
	Urea	DAP	Urea	DAP
Opening stock	622	384	824	186
Imported supplies	0	247	0	59
Domestic Production*	3,317	393	3,381	442
Total Availability	3,939	1,024	4,205	687
Offtake/Demand@	3,103	843	3,259	788
Write on/off	-12	5	0	0
Closing stock	824	186	946	-101

* Domestic production is based on data provided by the fertilizer industry with the assumption that two SNGPL-based plants will remain operational during Kharif 2025.

@ Urea offtake for Kharif 2025 is based on the four-year average (2020-2023) plus a 1 percent increase, while DAP offtake is based on the last 5-year average.

Source: National Fertilizer Development Centre

2.2-b Seeds

Seed is a fundamental input for achieving higher agricultural productivity. High-quality seeds contribute to a successful harvest, enhance climate resilience, improve yields, and strengthen global recognition, ultimately boosting agricultural profitability.

Table 2.11 highlights the gap between total seed requirement (2.09 million MT) and available certified seed (742,776 Mt), with only about 35.6

percent of the national seed demand being met. The private sector contributes the majority share (83.22 percent) of seed availability, followed by public sources (7.53 percent) and imports (9.25 percent). The data depicts the critical role of the private sector and the need to enhance certified seed production to address the shortfall and ensure agricultural productivity.

The area, seed requirement, and seed availability during FY 2025 (July-December) are given in Table 2.11.

Table 2.11 Area, Seed Requirement and Seed Availability 2025-26

Crop	Area (000 Ha)	Total seed requirement (MT)	Seed Availability (M.T)			
			Public	Private	Imported	Total
Wheat *	9,262	1,143,857	52,292.97	517,468.29	0.00	569,761.26
Cotton*	3,118	61,612	311.74	20,559.84	0.00	20,871.58
Paddy*	3,062	59,801	2,109.00	36,176.00	6327.91	44,612.91
Maize*	1,512	37,346	1978.8	3,491.84	12178.14	17,648.78
Pulses	1,121	40,352	817.42	1,409.60	0.00	2,227.02
Mung	215		36.70%	63.30%	0.00%	5.52%
Oilseeds	830	1,660	177.04	4,687.91	930.75	5,795.70
Vegetables	236	7,080	5.0721	2,953.286	2094.03	5,052.39
Fodders	2,038	61,140	844.87	19,002.65	19356.37	39,203.89
Potato	268	670,250	0.00	0.00	9383.69	9,383.69
Total	21,447	2,083,098	58,537	605,749	50271	714,557.22
			8.19%	84.77%	7.04%	

*Rabi 2024-25, *Kharif 2025-26, (Provisional based on Procurement availability)

Source: Federal Seed Certification & Registration Department, M/o NFS&R

Achievements of the Seed Sector FY 2025

The following table presents a comprehensive overview of key activities undertaken in the seed

sector, including company registrations, renewals, inspections, testing, and certification efforts during the period.

Table 2.12: Seed Sector Achievements in 2024-25

S. No.	Activity	Details
1	Registration as Local Seed Producers	77 companies recommended by SBRC and approved by Ministry; required to sign performance contracts and submit performance bonds under Rule 4 (8) (a) & (b) for 5-year registration.
2	Registration as Seed Importers	46 companies recommended and approved; required to fulfil same rules as above for 5-year registration.
3	Registration as Seed Exporters	9 companies registered for 5 years upon fulfilment of terms and conditions.
4	Renewal of Registration (Local Producers & Importers)	137 companies granted 5-year renewal under Rule 4 (14) (b) & (e); 2 companies conditionally renewed for 1 year.
5	Registration of Seed Processing Units	23 seed processing units registered by SBRC.
6	Permission to Produce Basic Seed	Fourteen companies approved post-verification; 2 conditionally approved; 2 suspended; 5 withheld due to Seed Act violations pending court decisions.
7	Reinstatement of Cancelled Local Seed Producers	Registration of 7 companies reinstated based on verified progress reports.

Table 2.12: Seed Sector Achievements in 2024-25

S. No.	Activity	Details
8	Field Crop Inspection	195,974.78 acres of crops inspected (cotton, paddy, maize, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables, fodders) by public & private seed agencies.
9	Seed Sampling & Testing	776,906.61 MT of local seed tested for purity, germination, and health.
10	Seed Quality Monitoring in Markets	268 cases filed in courts (Jul-Dec 2024) against seed dealers selling substandard seeds under the Seed Act enforcement.
11	Testing of Imported Seed Consignments	26,114.4 MT (worth Rs 21,009.9 million) of imported seeds tested under Truth in Labelling Rules, 1991 at Lahore and Karachi ports.
12	DUS Examination	131 candidate lines received; 27 DUS reports issued; 11 trial site visits conducted (crops: oilseeds, vegetables, pulses, fruits, maize, wheat, cotton, etc.).
13	Seed Health Lab, Islamabad	350 samples tested using ISTA, FAO & FSC&RD protocols; 30 ISTA certificates issued.
14	Fruit Plant Certification Scheme	10 new horticultural nurseries were registered, and 9 nurseries were renewed.

2.2-c Farm Machinery

Mechanization is an important element in accelerating growth in the agriculture sector. The main constraint in increasing agriculture productivity also includes the non-availability of tractors and other farm machinery.

In FY 2025, the following steps were taken to promote the agriculture sector productivity:

- ▶ Agricultural machinery imports increased by 40.5 percent from US\$ 61.1 million to US\$ 85.7 million during July-March FY 2025.
- ▶ The Punjab government has launched a program to provide modern agricultural machinery rental services to farmers, amounting Rs 40 billion for this purpose.

- ▶ The harvesting period is shortening due to climate change, and timely harvesting is critical if farmers grow three crops annually. To support this, all duties and taxes on combine harvesters have been exempted to encourage their use. It is proposed to continue this exemption.
- ▶ To increase rice production, seed, Rice Planters, and Dryers are also exempted from duties and taxes.

The domestic tractor industry has played a pivotal role in fulfilling farmers' tractor requirements. There are 714,447 operational tractors in the country. During July-March FY 2025, total tractor production remained 23,814 (a decline of 34.6 percent) compared to 36,385 production of the previous year.

Table 2.13: Prices, Production, and Sales of Locally Manufactured Tractors FY 2025 (July-Mar)

Tractors Model-(HP)	Tractor Price (Rs)	Production (Units/ Nos.)	Sales (Units/ Nos.)
Al-Ghazi Tractors Limited			
NH 480-S (55HP)	2,369,400	1,919	1,976
NH 480-PP (55HP)	2,461,800	1,450	1,453
NH Ghazi (55HP)	2,739,000	1997	2,552
NH Ghazi SE (55HP)	2,739,000	150	106
NH 640 (55HP)	3,553,000	654	820
NH 850(with Lifto Matic) (55HP)	3,849,300	252	250
NH 850(W/O Lifto Matic) (55HP)	3,667,000	175	146
Total		6,597	7,303
M/s Millat Tractors Limited			
MF-235 (50HP)	2,274,300	68	37
MF-240 (50HP)	2,423,640	5,734	5,649
MF-260 (60HP)	2,807,820	2,031	1,938
MF-260 Delux (60HP)	3,055,200	563	572
MF-360 (60HP)	2,964,000	135	137

Table 2.13: Prices, Production, and Sales of Locally Manufactured Tractors FY 2025 (July-Mar)			
Tractors Model-(HP)	Tractor Price (Rs)	Production (Units/ Nos.)	Sales (Units/ Nos.)
MF-360 4WD (60HP)	4,149,600	16	15
MF-375 (75)	3,692,460	199	221
MF-375 SE (75HP)	3,573,900	48	1
MF-375 4WD (75HP)	4,963,560	34	41
MF-385 (85HP)	3,830,400	4,975	4,889
MF-385 Delux (85HP)	4,202,040	611	573
MF-385 4WD (85HP)	5,055,900	260	302
MF-385 4WD Delux (85HP)	5,386,500	134	107
Total		14,808	14,518
Grand Total		23,814	21,821

Source: Tractor Manufacturers, Federal Water Management Cell

2.2-d Irrigation

Notable fluctuations in rainfall patterns across Pakistan have been observed during 2024-25. Monsoon rainfall (July-September 2024) was significantly above average at 212.1 mm, reflecting a 50.6 percent excess over the long run average. In contrast, post-monsoon (Oct-Dec

2024) and winter rainfall (January-March 2025) experienced substantial deficits of 44.9 percent and 39.9 percent, respectively. These imbalances suggest potential implications for water availability, crop planning, and reservoir levels, particularly during the Rabi season when winter rainfall is crucial for wheat and other key crops.

Table 2.14: Pakistan's Rainfall* Recorded During FY 2025			
	Monsoon Rainfall (Jul-Sep) 2024	Post Monsoon Rainfall (Oct-Dec) 2024	Winter Rainfall (Jan-Mar) 2025
Normal**	140.9	26.4	125.96
Actual	212.1	14.6	75.7
Shortage (-)/excess (+)	+71.2	-11.8	-50.26
% Shortage (-)/excess (+)	+50.6	-44.9	-39.9

*: Area Weighted

** : Normal/Long Period Average of 1961-2010

Source: Pakistan Meteorological Department

Canal head withdrawals during Kharif 2024 declined by 2.0 percent to 60.48 MAF, down from 61.85 MAF in Kharif 2023. While it

declined by around 4 percent to 29.43 MAF in Rabi 2024-25 compared to 30.59 during Rabi 2023-24

Table 2.15: Canal Head Withdrawals (Below Rim Stations)						
	Million Acre Feet					
Province	Kharif (Apr-Sep) 2023	Kharif (Apr-Sep) 2024	% Change in Kharif 2024 Over 2023	Rabi (Oct-Mar) 2023-24	Rabi (Oct-Mar) 2024-25	% Change in Rabi 2024-25 Over 2023-24
Punjab	31.42	31.77	1	16.61	15.56	-6
Sindh	28.00	26.16	-7	12.41	12.15	-2
Balochistan	1.57	1.59	2	0.94	1.04	11
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	0.86	0.95	10	0.63	.067	5
Total	61.85	60.48	-2	30.59	29.43	-4

Source: Indus River System Authority

Water is a critical natural resource for Pakistan, especially given its population of over 240 million. Meeting the growing demand for water, ensuring its availability, effective management

and sustainability pose significant challenge for the government. Water is important to agriculture, industry, and domestic consumption. Its scarcity poses serious risks to

economic growth and social well-being across the country, especially to the people living in the least developed areas of the country, where water is in short supply and land is ridden with waterlogging and salinity.

The River Indus is Pakistan's main source of surface water. It flows from the northern part through the country's length towards the southern part. Several tributaries, including the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, and Sutlej rivers feed the Indus Basin. These rivers provide about 90 percent of the country's water supply for agricultural and other domestic use.

The surface irrigation system, recognized as the world's largest contiguous irrigated network, features three storage reservoirs with a live storage capacity of 13 MAF, along with 19 barrages, 12 inter-river link canals, 02 syphons, and 44 canal commands. The extensive network of main canals and distributaries spans 64,000 kilometers, complemented by an additional 1,621,000 kilometers of watercourses.

Groundwater is a vital water source, especially in areas with limited or seasonal surface water. Pakistan has an extensive network of wells and tube wells, especially in the arid regions of Sindh, Balochistan, and Punjab. Groundwater in Sindh is meagre as most aquifers are brackish. Groundwater extraction is crucial for irrigation in many parts of the country, though it is being used at unsustainable rates. Groundwater contributes 50 MAF of water (NWP-2018).

Rainfall patterns vary significantly across Pakistan. The monsoon season typically brings heavy rainfall, especially to the eastern and northern regions. However, rainfall is highly erratic and often does not align with the demand cycles for water, leading to periods of drought and floods.

Pakistan is one of the most water-stressed countries in the world, with an average per capita annual water availability of less than 1,000 cubic meters. The country is transitioning from water-stressed to water-scarce status driven by population growth, industrial expansion,

inefficient irrigation, unsustainable groundwater use, inadequate storage, low water productivity, and poor management efficiency.

The government needs to invest in modernizing irrigation systems, such as adopting drip irrigation, which uses water more efficiently. Additionally, improving the maintenance and management of canal systems is crucial. Public awareness campaigns on water conservation and the efficient use of water in both agriculture and domestic sectors can help mitigate water scarcity.

Building new dams and reservoirs, such as Diamer Basha Dam, is critical for improving water storage capacity. These projects will help store water during the monsoon season and release during periods of drought.

Main targets for 12 years, i.e., 2018-2030, under the National Water Policy (2018) are:

- ▶ 33 percent reduction (i.e., 15.24 MAF) in the 46 MAF river flows lost in conveyance through watercourses lining,
- ▶ Live storage capacity enhancement of 10 MAF.
- ▶ 30 percent increase in water use efficiency through modern irrigation techniques. By increasing 30 percent water use efficiency, irrigation efficiency will be increased from 39 percent to 50.7 percent, resulting in an increase in future agriculture production and food security.
- ▶ Refurbishment of irrigation infrastructure, Real-time monitoring of water distribution for transparent water accounting, and development of a unified authentic database for reliable water resources assessment.

During FY 2025, an amount of Rs 142.59 billion (12.96 percent of total PSDP) was allocated for 59 water sector development projects/studies, including Rs 35.1 billion for Mohmand Dam, Rs 15.125 billion for Diamer Basha Dam, Rs 4.5 billion for Diamer Basha Land Acquisition, and Rs 5 billion for Nai Gaj Dam. The water sector budget allocation for FY 2025 is projected to be utilized by the end of June 2025.

Water Sector Projects

During FY 2025, Pakistan made substantial progress on critical water sector projects aimed at improving water storage, irrigation efficiency, and hydropower generation. Mega initiatives such as the Diamer-Basha and Mohmand dams remained under active construction and are

expected to address national water and energy shortages significantly. Restoration and development efforts in flood-affected and arid regions, particularly through projects like the Kachhi Canal and Sindh Flood Emergency Rehabilitation Project, underscore the government's commitment to water resilience and agricultural productivity.

Table 2.16: Water Sector Projects

Project / Initiative	Description / Progress	Impact / Purpose
Diamer-Basha Dam	Construction in progress	Will add 6.4 MAF storage and 4,500 MW to the grid: critical for water and energy security
Prime Minister Agriculture Emergency Programme	A range of agriculture machinery/structures will be provided including Ponds, solar pumps, Laser levellers, etc.	To increase the command area in Pakistan.
Mohmand Dam	Construction underway	Will store 0.676 MAF and generate 800 MW; supports irrigation and flood mitigation.
Kachhi Canal (Phase-I Restoration)	Post-flood restoration completed; 500 cusecs water supply restored	Supports irrigation recovery in flood-affected areas
Kachhi Canal (Remaining Works)	Works progressing to bring 30,000 acres CCA under irrigation; completion expected by June 2025	Expands irrigation coverage in Balochistan
Sindh Flood Emergency Rehabilitation (Irrigation Component)	Approved by ECNEC on 30.12.2024	Rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure post-floods
Integrated Dev. of Chitral, Swat, and Kabul River Basin	Feasibility study workshop held on 15.08.2024	Strategic planning for integrated water resource management
Mangi Dam & Kachhi Plains Flood Management (Revised PC-Is)	PC-Is reviewed by CDWP; returned with recommendations for revision	Aimed at improving water security in Balochistan
Balochistan Water Sector Projects	Consultations held per PM directives to address approval delays	Resolve bottlenecks for project implementation
Neelum Jhelum Hydropower Project	Multiple meetings held to resolve head race tunnel issues to restore 969 MW generation capacity	Restoration of critical hydropower infrastructure

2.2-e Agricultural Credit

Agricultural financing in Pakistan has shown strong momentum in FY2025, supported by a forward-looking shift in policy by the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP). By empowering financial institutions to develop their own agricultural credit expansion plans, instead of working under

fixed indicative targets, the SBP has successfully fostered greater institutional ownership and innovation in rural financing. Consequently, agricultural credit disbursement is planned to reach Rs 2,572 billion in FY 2025, reflecting a 16 percent growth over FY 2024's disbursement of Rs 2,216 billion.

During July-March FY 2025, agricultural credit disbursement has continued its upward trajectory, reflecting the growing commitment of financial institutions toward the sector. The total credit disbursed reached Rs 1,880.4 billion, marking a 15 percent increase from Rs 1,635.2 billion in the same period of FY2024. The overall achievement stands at 73.1 percent of the annual target of Rs 2,572.3 billion, slightly higher than the 72.7 percent achieved in the corresponding period last year, indicating a steady pace in credit delivery and stronger financial outreach.

The most notable performance came from the five large commercial banks, which collectively disbursed Rs 1,063.6 billion, a robust 22.2 percent increase over the previous year. They also improved their target achievement rate from 75.9 percent to 79.7 percent, underscoring their central role in mainstream agricultural lending. Islamic banks followed closely with an impressive 31.9 percent year-on-year increase, disbursing Rs 163.7 billion and surpassing 80 percent of their annual target. This demonstrates rising demand for Sharia-compliant financial

products in the agriculture sector.

Encouragingly, Punjab Provincial Cooperative Bank Ltd. (PPCBL) also recorded a significant 19.5 percent growth, reaching Rs 7.9 billion in disbursement and achieving a much-improved 74.4 percent of its annual target, up from just 44 percent a year earlier. This performance reflects strengthened operational efficiency and outreach in the cooperative sector.

However, some institutions faced challenges. ZTBL, despite being a key specialized agricultural lender, posted a 12.9 percent decline in disbursements, falling from Rs 59.4 billion to Rs 51.8 billion. Microfinance Banks (MFBs) showed a steady progress, with an 11.1 percent growth in disbursement, reaching Rs 177.9 billion and raising their achievement rate to 72.5 percent.

In contrast, MFIs and Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) saw a 20.2 percent decline in disbursement volumes, from Rs 25.3 billion to Rs 20.1 billion, although they still maintained a respectable 64 percent target achievement rate.

Table 2.17: Supply of Agriculture Credit by Institutions

Banks	Target FY 2024	FY 2024 (Jul-Mar)		Target FY 2025	FY 2025 (Jul-Mar)		% Change over the Period
		Disbursed	Achieved (%)		Disbursed	Achieved (%)	
5 Big CBs	1,147.00	870.533	75.9	1,335.00	1063.623	79.7	22.2
ZTBL	115	59.432	51.7	90	51.786	57.5	-12.9
PPCBL	15	6.601	44.0	10.6	7.891	74.4	19.5
DPBs (13)	488.2	389.12	79.7	655.8	395.4	60.3	1.6
IBs (6)	167	124.145	74.3	204.1	163.725	80.2	31.9
MFBs (11)	280.6	160.132	57.1	245.3	177.879	72.5	11.1
MFIs/RSPs (10)	37.2	25.251	67.9	31.5	20.148	64.0	-20.2
Total	2,250.00	1,635.21	72.7	2,572.30	1,880.42	73.1	15.0

CBs: Commercial Banks, **ZTBL:** Zarai Taraqati Bank Limited, **PPCBL:** Punjab Provincial Cooperative Bank Ltd, **DPBs:** Domestic Private Banks, **IBs:** Islamic Banks, **MFBs:** Microfinance Banks, **MFIs/RSPs:** Microfinance Institutions/Rural Support Programmes

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

During July-December 2024, agricultural credit distribution reflected a balanced focus between farm and non-farm activities, with total disbursements reaching Rs 1,266.7 billion. The farm sector received Rs 708.4 billion (55.9 percent), while the non-farm sector accounted for Rs 558.3 billion (44.1 percent). Within the farm sector, the disbursement pattern by landholding size presents an encouraging trend: subsistence-level farms received Rs 272.3

billion, marking a 14.4 percent increase year-on-year, a strong indicator of continued financial support for smallholders. In contrast, economic-size farms saw a slight contraction, with disbursements declining by 5.8 percent to Rs 81.7 billion. Meanwhile, above-economic-size farms benefited from a robust expansion, receiving Rs 354.4 billion, a significant 26.6 percent increase over the same period last year. On the non-farm side, credit support remained

strong across scales; small-scale enterprises received Rs 153.1 billion, reflecting a 16.3 percent rise, while large-scale enterprises secured Rs 405.2 billion, up 9.6 percent,

reinforcing the sector's vital role in employment and rural economic diversification.

Comparative details of sector-wise credit disbursements are presented in Table 2.18.

Table 2.18: Credit Disbursement to Farm & Non-Farm Sectors

Rs billion

Sector (Land Holding/Farm size)	FY 2024 (Jul-Dec)		FY 2025 (Jul-Dec)		% Growth over the Period
	Disbursement	% Share in Total	Disbursement	% Share in Total	
A Farm Sector	604.7	54.7	708.4	55.9	17.2%
1 Subsistence Holding	238.0	21.5	272.3	21.5	14.4%
2 Economic Holding	86.7	7.8	81.7	6.4	-5.8%
3 Above Eco. Holding	279.9	25.3	354.4	28.0	26.6%
B Non-Farm Sector	501.2	45.3	558.3	44.1	11.4%
1 Small Farms	131.7	11.9	153.1	12.1	16.3%
2 Large Farms	369.5	33.4	405.2	32.0	9.6%
Total (A+B)	1,105.8	100.0	1,266.7	100.0	14.5%

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

Farm sector production loans and non-farm sector working capital loans witnessed growth of 14.8 percent and 9.9 percent, respectively. Compared to the last year, the development

loans for the farm sector and fixed investment loans for the non-farm sector witnessed higher growth of 38.5 percent and 30.9 percent, respectively.

Table 2.19: Credit Disbursements by Sector and Purpose

Rs billion

Sector & Purpose	FY 2024 (Jul-Dec)		FY 2025 (Jul-Dec)		% Growth over the Period
	Disbursement	% Share in Total	Disbursement	% Share in Total	
A Farm Sector	604.7	54.7	708.4	55.9	17.2
1 Production Loans	543.6	49.2	623.8	49.2	14.8
2 Development Loans	61.1	5.5	84.6	6.7	38.5
B Non-Farm Sector	501.2	45.3	558.3	44.1	11.4
1 Working Capital	465.8	42.1	512.0	40.4	9.9
2 Fixed Investment	35.4	3.2	46.3	3.7	30.9
Total (A+B)	1,105.8	100.0	1,266.7	100.0	14.5

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

SBP's Initiatives for Promotion of Agriculture Financing

The SBP, in collaboration with federal and provincial authorities, has introduced a range of initiatives to expand agricultural credit access. Under the Prime Minister's Youth Business and Agriculture Loan Scheme, 20 banks were allocated Rs 32.5 billion for agriculture finance in FY 2025, of which Rs 22.46 billion had been disbursed by end-December. Since February 2022, Electronic Warehouse Receipt Financing

has enabled 20 banks to lend Rs 1.8 billion against 637 receipts, backed by capacity-building for over 120 bank staff. Progress on digital land records—most advanced in Punjab—has further facilitated access to finance, with 30 banks processing 39,453 fards and 10,273 charge registrations during H1 FY 2025, laying the groundwork for broader collateral-free lending across the country. Additionally, the mandatory Crop Loan Insurance Scheme (CLIS) and Livestock

Insurance Scheme for Borrowers (LISB), with premiums fully covered by the federal government, received reimbursements of Rs 200 million each in FY 2024. So far in FY 2025, Rs 180 million has been reimbursed under CLIS and Rs 280 million under LISB.

Concluding Remarks

Overall, the sector demonstrated resilience amid multiple challenges, maintaining its contribution to income generation, employment and the supply of raw materials to various industries. As farmers prepare for the upcoming Kharif season, early indicators point to improved input availability and more favorable production prospects compared to last year. Stable prices in both domestic and international markets, along with increased crop profitability, are expected to

boost the sown area. The government interventions, including targeted incentives and expanded agricultural credit, will play a key role in easing financial constraints and promoting productivity-driven cultivation. Nonetheless, longstanding challenges persist, including limited access to certified seeds, rising fertilizer costs, constrained mechanization, and gaps in credit access and market linkages. To address these challenges, the government is pursuing a multi-pronged approach focused on improving irrigation efficiency, advancing seed sector reforms, scaling up digital agriculture initiatives, and strengthening R&D and extension services. These measures are essential not only for short-term stability but also for fostering a resilient, self-sustaining agriculture sector capable of driving inclusive economic growth and rural transformation.

TABLE 2.1 A

PRODUCTION INDEX OF IMPORTANT CROPS

Fiscal Year	Food crops			Cash crop	Fiber crop
	Wheat	Maize	Rice	Sugarcane	Cotton
Base Year 2005-06					
2005-06	100	100	100	100	100
2006-07	109.5	99.3	98.0	122.6	98.7
2007-08	98.5	115.9	100.3	143.1	89.5
2008-09	113.0	115.5	125.3	112.0	90.8
2009-10	109.6	104.9	124.1	110.5	99.2
2010-11	118.5	119.2	87.0	123.8	88.0
2011-12	110.3	139.5	111.1	130.7	104.4
2012-13	113.8	135.7	99.8	142.7	100.1
2013-14	122.1	159.0	122.6	151.0	98.1
2014-15	117.9	158.7	126.2	140.7	107.2
Base Year 2015-16					
2015-16	100	100	100	100	100
2016-17	104.1	116.4	100.7	115.3	107.6
2017-18	97.8	112.0	109.5	127.3	120.5
2018-19	95.0	129.5	105.9	102.6	99.4
2019-20	98.5	149.1	109.0	101.4	92.2
2020-21	107.1	169.6	123.8	123.7	71.3
2021-22	102.2	180.7	137.1	135.4	84.0
2022-23	109.9	208.4	107.7	134.4	49.5
2023-24	124.1	186.8	145.1	133.8	103.1
2024-25 P	113.1	-	143.0	130.8	71.4

P: Provisional

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 2.1 B

BASIC DATA ON AGRICULTURE

Fiscal Year	Cropped Area (million hectares)	Improved Seed distribution (000 Tonnes)	Water ^ Availability (MAF)	Fertilizer Offtake (000 N/T)	Credit Disbursed (Rs million)	Tubewells Public & Private (Number in 000)
2010-11	22.72	331.02	137.16	3,933	263,022	1,103.40
2011-12	22.50	346.38	135.86	3,861	293,850	997.7
2012-13	22.56	327.08	137.51	3,621	336,247	1,220.40
2013-14	23.16	359.18	137.51	4,089	391,353	1,317.30
2014-15	23.26	481.30	138.59	4,316	515,875	1,332.90
2015-16	24.04	431.79	133.00	3,699	598,287	1,357.00
2016-17	23.01	554.95	132.70	5,040	704,488	1,382.20
2017-18	23.45	604.58	133.40	4,763	972,606	1,391.30
2018-19	23.45	554.13	127.40	4,614	1,173,990	1,251.40
2019-20	24.10	550.77	130.00	4,549	1,214,684	1,514.94
2020-21	23.83	616.76	131.50	5,008	1,365,870	1,285.77
2021-22	24.00	778.22	131.02	*	1,418,906	1,562.56
2022-23	24.00	655.89	114.10	*	1,775,956	1,552.92
2023-24	24.59	642.50	-	3,961	1,635,215	-
2024-25 P	-	714.60	-	3,404	1,880,420	-

- : Not available

(Contd.)

TABLE 2.1 B (Continued)

BASIC DATA ON AGRICULTURE

Fiscal Year	Production of Tractors (Nos)	Production of meat (000 Tonnes)	Milk (000 Tonnes)	Fish Production (000 Tonnes)	Total Forest Production (000 cu.mtr.)
2010-11	71,550	3,094	37,475	699.9	352
2011-12	48,120	3,232	38,617	724.8	354
2012-13	48,871	3,379	39,855	728.8	354
2013-14	36,685	3,531	41,133	735.0	-
2014-15	49,328	3,696	42,454	765.0	-
2015-16	38,151	3,873	43,818	788.0	-
2016-17	60,128	4,061	45,227	797.0	-
2017-18	71,894	4,262	46,682	807.0	-
2018-19	49,902	4,478	48,185	799.0	-
2019-20	32,451	4,708	49,737	804.0	-
2020-21	50,751	4,954	51,340	810.0	-
2021-22	58,880	5,220	52,996	812.0	-
2022-23	31,651	5,503	54,707	831.0	-
2023-24	36,385	5,809	56,474	720.9	-
2024-25 P	23,814	5,967	72,343	798.5	-

P : Provisional (Jul-Mar)

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

- : Not available

Ministry of National Food Security and Research

^: At farm gate

Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives

*: Water at farm gate has been calculated on estimation basis

TABLE 2.2
LAND UTILIZATION

Fiscal Year	Total Area	Reported Area	Forest Area	Not Avail-able for Cultivation	Culturable Waste	Cultivated Area			Area Sown more than once	Total Cropped Area
						Current Fallow	Net Area Sown	Total Area Cultivated		
						6	7	8	9	10
2010-11	79.61	57.64	4.26	23.37	7.98	6.38	15.65	22.03	7.07	22.72
2011-12	79.61	57.73	4.26	23.25	8.19	7.05	14.98	22.03	7.52	22.50
2012-13	79.61	57.78	4.26	23.06	8.21	7.04	15.22	22.26	7.34	22.56
2013-14	79.61	57.99	4.55	25.56	8.27	6.68	15.40	22.06	7.76	23.16
2014-15	79.61	57.99	4.54	25.54	8.30	6.66	15.46	23.24	7.82	23.26
2015-16	79.61	58.11	3.99	25.56	8.27	7.10	15.62	22.74	7.90	24.04
2016-17	79.61	58.00	4.47	25.54	8.37	9.51	15.59	22.11	7.46	23.01
2017-18	79.61	58.02	4.47	25.60	8.29	9.40	15.74	22.15	7.75	23.45
2018-19	79.61	57.90	4.47	23.00	8.29	9.40	15.74	22.15	7.75	23.45
2019-20	79.61	57.90	3.90	23.10	8.20	10.10	15.74	22.80	8.40	24.10
2020-21	79.61	57.90	3.90	23.40	8.10	6.80	15.60	22.50	8.20	23.83
2021-22	79.61	57.88	3.88	23.23	8.23	6.84	15.70	22.54	8.30	24.00
2022-23	79.61	57.88	3.88	23.23	8.23	6.84	15.70	22.54	8.30	24.00
2023-24	79.61	58.26	4.50	23.06	8.21	6.36	16.16	22.52	8.43	24.59

P: Provisional

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Ministry of National Food Security and Research

Note:

1. Total Area Reported is the total physical area of the villages/deh, tehsils or districts, etc.
2. Forest Area is the area of any land classed or administered as forest under any legal enactment dealing with forests. Any cultivated area which may exist within such forest is shown under heading "cultivated area".
3. Area Not Available for Cultivation is that uncultivated area of the farm which is under farm home-steads, farm roads and other connected purposes and not available for cultivation.
4. Culturable Waste is that uncultivated farm area which is fit for cultivation but was not cropped during the year under reference nor in the year before that.
5. Cultivated Area is that area which was sown at least during the year under reference or during the previous year.
Cultivated Area = Net Area Sown + Current Fallow.
6. Current Fallow (ploughed but uncropped) is that area which is vacant during the year under reference but was sown at least once during the previous year.
7. Net Area Sown is that area which is sown at least once during (Kharif & Rabi) the year under reference.
8. Area Sown more than once is the difference between the total cropped area and the net area sown.
9. Total Cropped Area means the aggregate area of crops raised in a farm during the year under reference including the area under fruit trees.

TABLE 2.3

AREA UNDER IMPORTANT CROPS

Fiscal Year	Wheat	Rice	Bajra	Jowar	Maize	Barley	Total Food Grains	Gram	Sugar- cane	Rapeseed and Mustard	Sesa- mum	Cotton	Tobacco
2010-11	8,901	2,365	548	229	974	77	13,094	1,054	988	212	78	2,689	51
2011-12	8,650	2,571	458	214	1,087	72	13,052	1,008	1,058	201	76	2,835	46
2012-13	8,660	2,309	461	198	1,060	73	12,761	992	1,129	224	71	2,879	50
2013-14	9,199	2,789	475	198	1,168	71	13,900	950	1,173	220	82	2,806	49
2014-15	9,204	2,891	462	195	1,142	68	13,962	943	1,141	214	83	2,961	54
2015-16	9,224	2,739	486	274	1,191	66	13,980	940	1,131	201	79	2,902	53
2016-17	8,972	2,724	469	256	1,348	61	13,830	971	1,218	190	80	2,489	47
2017-18	8,797	2,901	489	255	1,251	58	13,751	977	1,342	199	83	2,700	46
2018-19	8,678	2,810	456	241	1,374	57	13,616	943	1,102	237	83	2,373	45
2019-20	8,805	3,034	522	199	1,404	49	14,013	944	1,040	353	139	2,517	51
2020-21	9,168	3,335	350	126	1,418	42	14,439	883	1,165	224	170	2,079	55
2021-22	8,977	3,537	227	77	1,653	38	14,509	862	1,260	276	200	1,937	44
2022-23	9,033	2,976	241	59	1,719	41	14,069	843	1,319	539	260	2,144	46
2023-24	9,734	3,637	238	47	1,641	44	15,341	794	1,180	362	400	2,424	56
2024-25 P	9,099	3,899	229	46	1,437	36	14,746	710	1,193	427	739	2,043	56

P: Provisional

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Note: 1 ha = 2.47 acres

TABLE 2.4

PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT CROPS

000 Tonnes														
Fiscal Year	Wheat	Rice	Bajra	Jowar	Maize	Barley	Total Food Grains	Gram	Sugar-cane	Rape-seed and Mustard	Sesamum	Cotton		Tobacco
												(000 tonnes)	(000 Bales)	
2010-11	25,214	4,823	346	141	3,707	71	34,302	496	55,309	188	31	1,949	11,460	103
2011-12	23,473	6,160	304	137	4,338	66	34,478	284	58,397	164	30	2,310	13,595	98
2012-13	24,211	5,536	311	123	4,220	67	34,468	751	63,750	205	29	2,214	13,031	108
2013-14	25,979	6,798	301	119	4,944	67	38,208	399	67,460	203	32	2,170	12,769	130
2014-15	25,086	7,003	294	115	4,937	63	37,498	379	62,826	196	33	2,372	13,960	120
2015-16	25,633	6,801	300	161	5,271	61	38,227	286	65,482	185	32	1,688	9,917	116
2016-17	26,674	6,849	305	148	6,134	58	40,168	330	75,482	181	34	1,815	10,671	100
2017-18	25,076	7,450	339	153	5,902	55	38,975	323	83,333	225	35	2,032	11,946	107
2018-19	24,349	7,202	350	149	6,826	55	38,931	447	67,174	302	36	1,677	9,861	104
2019-20	25,248	7,414	384	120	7,883	48	41,097	498	66,380	488	64	1,556	9,148	133
2020-21	27,464	8,420	266	96	8,940	42	45,228	234	81,009	296	102	1,202	7,064	168
2021-22	26,209	9,323	226	64	9,525	38	45,385	316	88,651	402	128	1,417	8,329	134
2022-23	28,161	7,322	256	49	10,985	44	46,817	244	87,981	673	152	835	4,910	152
2023-24	31,438	9,869	294	39	9,739	44	51,423	230	87,638	389	301	1,739	10,223	186
2024-25 P	28,980	9,723	252	38	8,239	39	47,271	175	84,235	470	436	3,615	7,084	186

P: Provisional

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 2.5**YIELD PER HECTARE OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS**

Fiscal Year	Kg/Hectare					
	Wheat	Rice	Sugarcane	Maize	Gram	Cotton
2010-11	2,833	2,039	55,981	3,806	471	725
2011-12	2,714	2,396	55,196	3,991	282	815
2012-13	2,796	2,398	56,466	3,981	757	769
2013-14	2,824	2,437	57,511	4,233	420	774
2014-15	2,726	2,422	55,062	4,323	402	802
2015-16	2,779	2,483	57,897	4,426	304	582
2016-17	2,973	2,514	61,972	4,550	340	729
2017-18	2,851	2,568	62,096	4,718	331	753
2018-19	2,806	2,563	60,956	4,968	474	707
2019-20	2,868	2,444	63,841	5,614	528	618
2020-21	2,996	2,525	69,534	6,305	265	578
2021-22	2,920	2,635	70,341	5,764	367	731
2022-23	3,117	2,460	66,711	6,389	289	390
2023-24	3,268	2,714	74,252	5,933	262	717
2024-25 P	3,185	2,494	70,604	5,733	246	590

P: Provisional

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 2.6

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF FRUIT

Fiscal Year	Production of Important Fruit								000 Tonnes	
									Export	
	Citrus	Mango	Apple	Banana	Apricot	Almonds	Grapes	Guava	Quantity	Value (Mln. Rs)
2010-11	1,982	1,889	526	139	190	22	64	547	669	25,017
2011-12	2,147	1,700	599	97	189	21	64	495	737	32,068
2012-13	2,002	1,680	556	116	179	22	64	500	718	38,085
2013-14	2,168	1,659	606	119	178	22	66	496	784	45,196
2014-15	2,395	1,717	617	118	171	22	66	488	682	44,375
2015-16	2,344	1,636	620	135	173	22	66	523	677	44,607
2016-17	2,180	1,784	670	137	166	21	66	548	646	39,878
2017-18	2,351	1,734	565	135	142	21	67	586	697	43,842
2018-19	2,469	1,723	544	136	108	20	68	548	756	56,272
2019-20	2,369	1,639	604	151	94	20	82	706	798	67,769
2020-21	2,621	1,714	672	142	124	21	89	963	975	76,846
2021-22	2,372	1,845	732	216	159	19	108	938	622	84,385
2022-23	2,230	1,787	791	292	204	18	70	807	629	68,762
2023-24	2,230	2,091	844	311	187	17	196	555	782	75,465
2024-25 P	2,304	2,649	844	317	187	17	201	539	498	70,363

P: Provisional (Jul-Mar)

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

- : Not available

TABLE 2.7
CROP WISE COMPOSITION OF OUTPUT OF IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL CROPS
(AT CONSTANT BASIC PRICES)

Fiscal Year/ Crops	Base Year 2015-16								% Share
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
									P
<u>Important Crops</u>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>Food Crops</u>	65.07	61.56	66.21	68.43	70.65	68.09	72.82	69.08	71.01
Wheat	44.97	41.41	43.09	43.63	44.14	40.85	44.88	43.39	44.75
Maize	10.47	9.87	12.24	13.76	14.5	14.93	17.62	13.81	12.94
Rice	9.63	10.28	10.88	11.04	12.01	12.31	10.32	11.88	13.32
<u>Cash Crop</u>	17.13	18.92	16.47	15.92	18.08	19.12	19.46	16.90	18.16
Sugarcane	17.13	18.92	16.47	15.92	18.08	19.12	19.46	16.90	18.16
<u>Fibre Crop</u>	17.79	19.53	17.32	15.66	11.26	12.79	7.73	14.02	10.83
Cotton	17.79	19.53	17.32	15.66	11.26	12.79	7.73	14.02	10.83

P: Provisional

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 2.8

CREDIT DISBURSED BY AGENCIES

								Rs Million
Fiscal Year	ZTBL	DPBs	PPCBL	Commercial Banks	MFBs	Islamic Banks*	MFIs/RSPs**	Total
2010-11	65,361	50,187	7,162	140,312	-	-	-	263,022
2011-12	66,068	60,876	8,520	146,271	12,115	-	-	293,850
2012-13	67,068	69,271	8,304	172,833	18,770	-	-	336,247
2013-14	77,920	84,813	8,809	195,488	22,796	1,527	-	391,353
2014-15	95,827	108,708	10,486	262,912	32,951	4,991	-	515,875
2015-16	90,977	123,097	10,335	311,401	53,938	8,540	-	598,287
2016-17	92,451	139,061	10,880	342,068	87,772	12,326	19,930	704,488
2017-18	83,187	184,863	10,724	523,930	124,756	16,392	28,754	972,606
2018-19	71,478	211,942	9,677	653,531	153,998	39,379	33,984	1,173,990
2019-20	62,286	224,970	8,825	708,245	139,298	42,143	28,917	1,214,684
2020-21	78,500	274,525	8,205	801,472	132,070	47,815	23,281	1,365,870
2021-22	69,216	298,719	7,516	764,338	186,344	66,579	26,195	1,418,906
2022-23	75,424	366,741	8,513	978,192	216,380	101,276	29,430	1,775,956
2023-24	59,432	389,121	6,601	870,533	160,133	124,146	25,252	1,635,218
2024-25 P	51,786	395,400	7,891	1,063,623	177,879	163,725	20,148	1,880,420

P: Provisional (Jul-Mar) - : Not available

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

ZTBL: Zarai Taraqiati Bank Limited

DPBs: 13 Domestic Private Banks

PPCBL: Punjab Provincial Corporative Bank Limited

Commercial Banks: Include ABL, HBL, MCB, NBP & UBL

MFBs: 11 Microfinance Banks

*: 6 Islamic Banks

**: 10 Microfinance Institutions / Rural Support Programmes

Note: Faysal Bank converted into full fledged Islamic Bank in February 2023. Therefore, data of Faysal Bank has been shifted from DPBs category to Islamic Bank category

TABLE 2.9

FERTILIZER OFFTAKE AND IMPORTS OF FERTILIZERS & PESTICIDES

	000 N/Tonnes						
Fiscal Year	Fertilizer Offtake				Import of Fertilizers	Import of Insecticides	
	Nitrogen	Phosphorus	Potash	Total		Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Mln Rs.)
2010-11	3,134	767	32	3,933	645	36,183	13,178
2011-12	3,207	633	21	3,861	1,177	32,152	12,255
2012-13	2,853	747	21	3,621	735	17,882	8,507
2013-14	3,185	881	24	4,089	1,148	23,546	12,572
2014-15	3,309	975	33	4,316	984	23,157	14,058
2015-16	2,672	1,007	20	3,699	901	17,386	15,974
2016-17	3,730	1,269	41	5,040	961	18,088	16,680
2017-18	3,435	1,279	50	4,763	1,191	26,480	19,162
2018-19	3,408	1,153	53	4,614	1,093	29,117	25,909
2019-20	3,415	1,084	50	4,549	890	32,089	29,572
2020-21	3,711	1,228	69	5,008	884	37,441	30,083
2021-22	3,838	1,092	71	5,001	684	34,316	36,266
2022-23	3,604	734	29	4,366	479	38,551	51,036
2023-24	3,087	835	39	3,961	524	26,384	41,000
2024-25 P	2,647	718	39	3,404	415	20,885	29,886

P: Provisional (Jul-Mar)

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

National Fertilizer Development Centre

TABLE 2.10**AVERAGE RETAIL SALE PRICES OF FERTILIZERS**

Rs per bag of 50 Kgs							
Fiscal Year	Urea	CAN	AS	NP	SSP(G)	DAP	SOP
2010-11	1,035	843	1,124	2,108	896	3,236	2,807
2011-12	1,719	1,392	-	2,691	1,260	4,054	3,797
2012-13	1,799	1,443	-	2,524	1,172	3,902	3,945
2013-14	1,827	1,566	-	2,513	1,050	3,640	4,233
2014-15	1,883	1,606	-	2,584	1,012	3,677	4,904
2015-16	1,860	1,564	-	2,339	973	3,343	5,131
2016-17	1,378	1,198	-	1,869	886	2,596	4,100
2017-18	1,386	1,241	-	2,175	890	2,882	3,659
2018-19	1,745	1,571	-	2,829	1,002	3,518	3,945
2019-20	1,850	1,700	-	2,695	1,068	3,558	4,299
2020-21	1,698	1,547	-	3,144	1,249	4,432	4,462
2021-22	1,913	1,686	-	5,371	1,968	8,227	7,727
2022-23	2,649	2,461	-	6,293	2,698	10,924	13,589
2023-24	4,046	3,511	-	7,217	2,751	12,047	12,170
2024-25 P	4,533	4,224	-	7,585	2,895	11,898	12,489

P: Provisional (Jul-Mar)**-: Not available****Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics****CAN: Calcium Ammonium Nitrate****National Fertilizer Development Centre****AS: Ammonium Sulphate****DAP: Diammonium Phosphate****NP: Nitrophosphate****SOP: Sulphate of Potash****SSP: Single Super Phosphate**

TABLE 2.11**AREA IRRIGATED BY DIFFERENT SOURCES**

Fiscal Year	Canals	Wells	Canal Wells	Tubewells	Million Hectares		Total
					Canal Tubewells	Others	
2010-11	6.00	0.36	0.25	3.92	7.60	0.72	19.16
2011-12	5.59	0.35	0.19	4.03	7.86	0.72	18.99
2012-13	5.22	0.30	0.19	3.81	7.86	0.19	18.68
2013-14	5.55	0.38	0.27	3.71	8.15	0.17	19.28
2014-15	5.55	0.38	0.27	3.71	8.15	0.17	19.28
2015-16	5.59	0.35	0.30	4.48	8.19	0.26	19.33
2016-17	5.56	0.10	0.30	3.57	7.89	0.21	18.91
2017-18	6.04	0.43	0.28	3.57	8.19	0.21	18.72
2018-19	5.67	0.27	0.28	3.75	8.23	0.16	18.36
2019-20	6.03	0.26	0.25	4.04	8.51	0.25	19.34
2020-21	5.67	0.28	0.24	3.98	8.75	0.23	19.15
2021-22	5.87	0.28	0.24	3.98	8.75	0.23	19.35
2022-23	5.90	0.25	0.23	4.15	8.71	0.20	19.49
2023-24 P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

P: Provisional

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

- : Not available

Ministry of National Food Security & Research

TABLE 2.12

PROCUREMENT/SUPPORT PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Fiscal Year	Wheat	Sugarcane* (at factory gate)			Rs per 40 Kg
		Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Punjab	Sindh	Seed Cotton (Phutti)
2010-11	950	125	125	125	-
2011-12	1,050	150	150	154	-
2012-13	1,200	170	170	172	-
2013-14	1,200	170	170	172	-
2014-15	1,300	180	180	182	3,000
2015-16	1,300	180	180	172	3,000
2016-17	1,300	180	180	182	-
2017-18	1,300	180	180	182	-
2018-19	1,300	180	180	182	-
2019-20	1,400	190	190	192	-
2020-21	1,800	200	200	202	-
2021-22	2,200	225	225	250	5,000
2022-23	3,900 #	300	300	302	-
2023-24	3,900 #	400	400	425	8,500

Source: Ministry of National Food Security & Research

* : Sugarcane prices are notified by the respective Provincial Governments

: A Support Price for Wheat for Sindh was announced @ Rs 4000 / 40 Kg

TABLE 2.13**PROCUREMENT, RELEASES AND STOCKS OF WHEAT**

000 Tonnes			
Fiscal	Wheat (May-April)		
Year	Procurement	Releases	Stocks
2010-11	6,150.0	6,404.0	3,186.0
2011-12	5,792.0	5,820.0	3,506.0
2012-13	7,910.0	6,363.0	1,681.0
2013-14	5,948.0	6,149.0	7,566.0
2014-15	6,139.0	3,380.0	6,447.0
2015-16	5,806.0	4,468.1	6,284.0
2016-17	6,516.0	-	4,531.0
2017-18	5,942.0	-	9,858.0
2018-19	4,034.0	-	3,777.0
2019-20	6,596.0	1,846.3	602.2
2020-21	5,810.5	3,894.0	8,144.1
2021-22	6,614.0	7,130.0	2,030.7
2022-23	3,144.1	8,841.0	4,641.5
2023-24 *	5,899.5	3,519.2	4,362.0

- : Not available

Source: Ministry of National Food Security & Research

* : As on 15-04-2024

TABLE 2.14**LIVESTOCK POPULATION**

Million Numbers									
Fiscal Year	Buffalo	Cattle	Goat	Sheep	Poultry	Camels	Asses	Horses	Mules
2010-11	31.7	35.6	61.5	28.1	663.0	1.0	4.7	0.4	0.2
2011-12	32.7	36.9	63.1	28.4	721.0	1.0	4.8	0.4	0.2
2012-13	33.7	38.3	64.9	28.8	785.0	1.0	4.9	0.4	0.2
2013-14	34.6	39.7	66.6	29.1	855.0	1.0	4.9	0.4	0.2
2014-15	35.6	41.2	68.4	29.4	932.0	1.0	5.0	0.4	0.2
2015-16	36.6	42.8	70.3	29.8	1,016.0	1.0	5.1	0.4	0.2
2016-17	37.7	44.4	72.2	30.1	1,108.0	1.1	5.2	0.4	0.2
2017-18	38.8	46.1	74.1	30.5	1,210.0	1.1	5.3	0.4	0.2
2018-19	40.0	47.8	76.1	30.9	1,321.0	1.1	5.4	0.4	0.2
2019-20	41.2	49.6	78.2	31.2	1,443.0	1.1	5.5	0.4	0.2
2020-21	42.4	51.5	80.3	31.6	1,578.0	1.1	5.6	0.4	0.2
2021-22	43.7	53.4	82.5	31.9	1,725.0	1.1	5.7	0.4	0.2
2022-23	45.0	55.5	84.7	32.3	1,887.0	1.1	5.8	0.4	0.2
2023-24	46.3	57.5	87.0	32.7	2,065.0	1.2	5.9	0.4	0.2
2024-25	47.7	59.7	89.4	33.1	2,260.0	1.2	6.0	0.0	0.2

Source: Ministry of National Food Security & Research

Note: Estimated figures based on inter census growth rate of Livestock Census 1996 & 2006

TABLE 2.15

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Fiscal Year	Milk*	Beef	Mutton	Poultry Meat	Wool	Hair	Bones	Fats	Blood	000 Tonnes		
										Eggs (Mln.Nos.)	Hides (Mln.Nos.)	Skins (Mln.Nos.)
2010-11	37,475	1,711	616	767	42.5	23.2	735.1	234.8	58.3	12,857	13.5	48.5
2011-12	38,617	1,769	629	834	43.0	23.8	757.5	241.7	59.8	13,114	13.9	49.6
2012-13	39,855	1,829	643	907	43.6	24.4	780.5	248.8	61.3	13,813	14.4	50.7
2013-14	41,133	1,887	657	987	44.1	25.1	802.9	255.8	62.8	14,556	14.9	51.9
2014-15	42,454	1,951	671	1,074	44.6	25.8	827.2	263.3	64.4	15,346	15.4	53.1
2015-16	43,818	2,017	686	1,170	45.1	26.5	852.3	271.0	66.1	16,188	15.9	54.3
2016-17	45,227	2,085	701	1,276	45.7	27.2	878.2	279.0	67.8	17,083	16.4	55.5
2017-18	46,682	2,155	717	1,391	46.2	27.9	904.9	287.3	69.5	18,037	17.0	56.8
2018-19	48,185	2,227	732	1,518	46.8	28.6	932.5	295.8	71.3	19,052	17.5	58.1
2019-20	49,737	2,303	748	1,657	47.3	29.4	961.0	304.5	73.1	20,133	18.1	59.5
2020-21	51,340	2,380	765	1,809	47.9	30.2	990.3	313.6	75.0	21,285	18.8	60.8
2021-22	52,996	2,461	782	1,977	48.4	31.0	1020.7	322.9	77.0	22,512	19.4	62.3
2022-23	54,707	2,544	799	2,160	49.0	31.8	1052.0	332.5	79.0	23,819	20.0	63.7
2023-24	56,474	2,630	817	2,362	49.6	32.7	1084.3	342.5	81.0	25,212	20.7	65.2
2024-25	72,343	2,548	835	2,583	50.2	33.6	1095.5	345.8	82.5	26,696	20.8	66.7

*: Human Consumption

Source: Ministry of National Food Security & Research

Note: From 2006-07 onward figures estimates are based on Inter census growth rate of Livestock Census 1996 & 2006