

# Agriculture

In spite of structural shift towards industrialization, agriculture sector is still the largest sector of the economy with deep impact on socio-economic set up. It is the source of the livelihood of almost 44.7 percent of the total employed labour force in the country. With the present contribution to GDP at 21.8 percent, agriculture sector is the mainstay of the rural economy around which socio-economic privileges and deprivations revolve. Thus given for its stretched distinct forward and backward linkages particularly with the industrial sector, a large impact on balance of payments and highest share in employment, agriculture sector has assumed an added significance in backdrop of global food crunch and food security. No strategy of economic reforms can be realized without sustained and broad based agricultural development which is critical for raising living standards, alleviating poverty assuring food security, generating buoyant market for expansion of industry and services, and making substantial contribution to the national economic growth.

Agriculture has grown at an average rate of 4.1 percent per annum since 2002-03 with variations, from 6.5 percent to 1.1 percent. The fluctuation in agriculture has largely stemmed from a fluctuation in major crops which in turn is the result of the behaviour of mother nature, pest attacks on crops. The trends in agriculture growth since 2002-03 are reported in table 2.1

The performance of agriculture sector has been stronger than expected during 2008-09 as against the target of 3.5 percent and last year's performance of 1.1 percent, overall agriculture this year is estimated to grow by 4.7 percent on account of bumper wheat, rice and maize crops estimated as 23.42, 6.9 and 4.0 million tons respectively.

Hence major crops accounting for 33.4 percent of agricultural value added registered stellar growth of 7.7 percent as against negative 6.4 percent last year. Minor crops contributing 12.0 percent to overall agriculture grew by 3.6 percent as against 10.9 percent last year. The performance of livestock – the single largest contributor to overall agriculture (51.8 percent) grew by 3.7 percent in 2008-09 as against 4.2 percent last year. The fishery performed positively at 2.3 percent; though the previous years growth stood at 9.2 percent. Forestry has been experiencing negative growth since 2003-04 and this year too has posted negative growth of 15.7 percent in a row.

**Table 2.1: Agriculture Growth (Percent)**

Year	Agriculture	Major Crops	Minor Crops
2002-03	4.1	6.8	1.9
2003-04	2.4	1.7	3.9
2004-05	6.5	17.7	1.5
2005-06	6.3	-3.9	0.4
2006-07	4.1	7.7	-1.0
2007-08	1.1	-6.4	10.9
2008-09 (P)	4.7	7.7	3.6

*P= Provisional*

*Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics*

Pakistan's agricultural output is closely linked with the supply of irrigation water. As shown in Table 2.2, against the normal surface water availability at canal heads of 103.5 million-acre feet (MAF), the overall (both for Kharif and Rabi) water availability has been less in the range of 2.5 percent (2005-06) to 20.6 percent (2004-05). Relatively speaking, Rabi season faced more shortage of water than Kharif during these years.

Period	Kharif	Rabi	Total	%age incr/decr. Over the Avg.
Average system usage	67.1	36.4	103.5	-
2002-03	62.8	25.0	87.8	- 15.2
2003-04	65.9	31.5	97.4	- 5.9
2004-05	59.1	23.1	82.2	- 20.6
2005-06	70.8	30.1	100.9	- 2.5
2006-07	63.1	31.2	94.3	- 8.9
2007-08	70.8	27.9	98.7	- 4.6
2008-09 (P)	66.9	24.9	91.8	-11.3

*Source: IRSA*

During the current fiscal year (2008-09), the availability of water for Kharif 2008 (for the crops such as rice, sugarcane and cotton) has been 0.3 percent less than the normal supplies and 5.5 percent less than last year's Kharif (see Table 2.2). The water availability during Rabi season (for major crop such as wheat), is, however, estimated at 24.9 MAF, which is 31.6 percent less than the normal availability, and 10.7 percent less than last year's Rabi.

### I. Crop Situation

There are two principal crop seasons in Pakistan, namely the "Kharif", the sowing season of which begins in April-June and harvesting during October-December; and the "Rabi", which begins

in October-December and ends in April-May. Rice, sugarcane, cotton, maize, mong, mash, bajra and jowar are "Kharif" crops while wheat, gram, lentil (masoor), tobacco, rapeseed, barley and mustard are "Rabi" crops. Major crops, such as, wheat, rice, cotton and sugarcane account for 89.1 percent of the value added in the major crops. The value added in major crops accounts for 33.4 percent of the value added in overall agriculture. Thus, the four major crops (wheat, rice, cotton, and sugarcane), on average, contribute 29.8 percent to the value added in overall agriculture and 6.5 percent to GDP. The minor crops account for 12.0 percent of the value added in overall agriculture. Livestock contributes 51.8 percent to agricultural value added – much more than the combined contribution of major and minor crops (45.4%).

Year	Cotton (000 bales)	Sugarcane	Rice	Maize	Wheat
2003-04	10048	53419	4848	1897	19500
	(-1.6)	(2.6)	(8.3)	(9.2)	(1.6)
2004-05	14265	47244	5025	2797	21612
	(42.0)	(-11.6)	(3.6)	(47.4)	(10.8)
2005-06	13019	44666	5547	3110	21277
	(-8.7)	(-5.5)	(10.4)	(11.2)	(-1.6)
2006-07	12856	54742	5438	3088	23295
	(-1.2)	(22.6)	(-2.0)	(-0.7)	(9.5)
2007-08	11655	63920	5563	3605	20959
	(-9.3)	(16.8)	(2.3)	(16.7)	(-10.0)
2008-09 (P)	11819	50045	6952	4036	23421
	(1.4)	(-21.7)	(24.9)	(11.9)	(11.7)

*P=Provisional (July-March)* *Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture*

## a) Major Crops:

### i) Cotton:

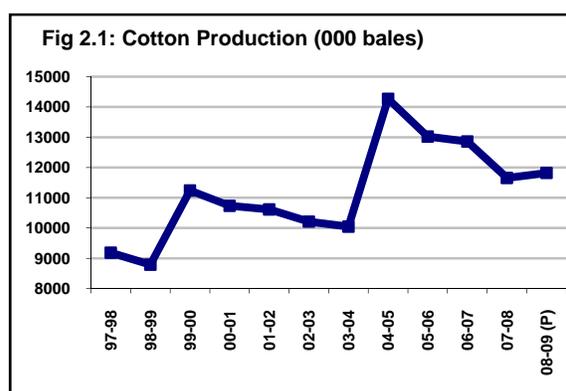
Cotton is the important non-food cash crop and a significant source of foreign exchange earnings. Cotton accounts for 7.3 percent of the value added in agriculture and about 1.6 percent to GDP. The crop was sown on the area of 2820 thousand hectares, 7.7 percent less than last year (3054 thousand hectares). The production is estimated at 11.8 million bales for 2008-09, higher by 1.1 percent over the last year's production of 11.7 million bales. However, the cotton production was 14.5 percent less than the target of 14.11 million bales mainly due to the shortage of irrigation water, less use of DAP to cotton crop, attack of Cotton Leaf Curl Virus (CLCV), mealy bug and white fly on the crop and last picking of cotton was affected due to higher prices of wheat announced by the Government.

### Bt. Cotton

Cotton Leaf Curl virus (CLCV) has been the major problem in achieving the higher cotton production. In order to improve per hectare yield of cotton crop, Ministry of Food & Agriculture (MINFA) has been working on a two pronged strategy i.e., developing the technology through indigenous

capabilities as well as inviting the Multi-National Companies to bring in the latest cotton production and protection technologies for enhancing cotton production in the country. In this respect, letter of intent (LOI) and memorandum of understanding has been signed with Monsanto company for introduction of latest technology (bollgard -II) in the country to maximize cotton production. National Biosafety Committee (NBC) of Ministry of Environment has also authorized biosafety clearance to eight cotton varieties with bollard-I trait.

Area, production and yield of cotton for the last five years are given in Table 2.4 and Fig. 2.1.



**Table 2.4: Area, Production and Yield of Cotton**

Year	Area		Production		Yield	
	(000 Hectare)	% Change	(000 Bales)	% Change	(Kgs/Hec)	% Change
2004-05	3193	6.8	14265	42.0	760	32.9
2005-06	3103	-3.0	13019	-8.7	714	-10.3
2006-07	3075	-0.9	12856	-1.2	711	-0.4
2007-08	3054	-0.6	11655	-9.4	649	-8.7
2008-09(P)	2820	-7.7	11819	1.1	713	9.9

*P=Provisional (July-March)* *Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Federal Bureau of Statistics.*

### World Cotton Situation

World cotton production is projected to decline by about 10 percent in 2008-09, to 108.8 million bales (480 lbs each), mainly due to decline in world cotton area caused by increased competition from alternative crops. Significant portions of cotton area were diverted to grains and oilseed production due to more attractive prices than cotton. The world yield is also estimated slightly down mainly

due to unfavorable weather. The world yield is projected down to 763 kilograms per hectare from the record of 788 kilograms per hectare reached in 2007-08. The decline in world cotton area is registered for the second consecutive season.

The projected decrease in world production in 2008-09 is also driven by an expected fall of production in the United States to 13.0 million bales from 19.2 million bales of last year.

Production is also expected to decline significantly in Turkey, China, India, Brazil and Egypt. The cumulative share of China, India and Pakistan in world cotton production is expected to increase from 59 percent in 20007-08 to 62 percent in 2008-09.

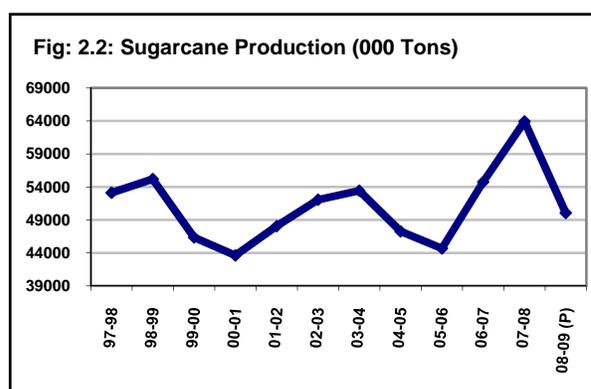
World cotton trade is expected to drop by 21 percent in 2008-09 to 30.2 million bales. This would be the smallest volume of cotton traded internationally since 2001/02. Cotton imports are affected by lower demand from consuming countries and lower production in exporting countries. Only 28 percent of the world 2008-09 crop will be exported this season, compared to a five-Year average of 33 percent. China the largest cotton consumer and importer, is expected to import 6.8 million bales this season, 41% less than in 2007/08. India and Uzbekistan are expected to ship around 40% less cotton this season. The fall in industrial consumption is due mainly to a drop in end-use consumption of products caused by a slow-down in world economic growth, as well as a loss of competitiveness of cotton prices compared to polyester prices, and tightening credit conditions for textile mills. The decline in cotton prices in the first half of the season has triggered government support to producers in largest producing countries. In particular, the government of China bought 1.8 million tons of cotton. In India, government agencies bought around 1.2 million tons of the 2008-09 crop.

Despite governments attempts to support cotton prices in some countries in 2008/09, world cotton area is projected to decline in 2009/10. World cotton area is forecast down by 3% to 30.0 million hectares in 2009/10. Assuming an average yield slightly higher than in 2008/09, world cotton production is expected to decrease by 1% to 107.4

million bales. Production is expected to decline in China and the United States, but to increase in India and slightly up in Pakistan.

## ii) Sugarcane:

Sugarcane is an important cash crop of Pakistan. It is mainly grown for sugar and sugar - related production. It is an important source of income and employment for the farming community of the country. It also forms essential item for industries like sugar, chipboard, and paper. Its share in value added of agriculture and GDP are 3.4 percent and 0.7 percent, respectively. For 2008-09, sugarcane has been sown in the area of 1029 thousand hectares, 17.1 percent lower than last year. Sugarcane production for the year 2008-09 is estimated at 50.0 million tons, against 63.9 million tons last year. This indicates significant decline of 21.7 percent over the production of last year. The main reasons of lower production are shortage of irrigation water, shifting of area to rice crop less use of DAP and non-payments of dues to farmers by the sugar mills on time for the last year's crop. The area, production and yield per hectare for the last five years are given in Table 2.5 (see also Fig. 2.2)



**Table 2.5: Area, Production and Yield of Sugarcane**

Year	Area		Production		Yield	
	(000 Hectare)	% Change	(000 Tons)	% Change	(Kgs/Hec.)	% Change
2004-05	966	-11.8	47244	-11.6	48906	-3.8
2005-06	907	-6.1	44666	-5.5	49246	0.7
2006-07	1029	13.5	54742	22.6	53199	8.0
2007-08	1241	20.6	63920	16.8	51507	-3.2
2008-09 (P)	1029	-17.1	50045	-21.7	48634	-5.6

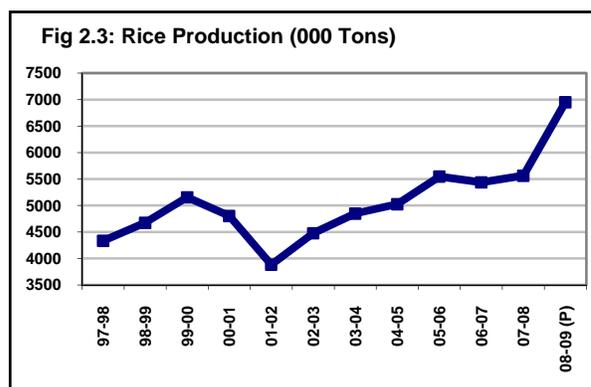
*P: Provisional. (July-March)*

*Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Federal Bureau of Statistics.*

**iii) Rice:**

Rice is an important food cash crop. Rice is also one of the main export items of the country. It accounts for 5.9 percent of value added in agriculture and 1.3 percent in GDP. Pakistan grows enough high quality rice to meet both domestic demand and for exports. Area sown for rice is estimated at 2963 thousand hectares, 17.8 percent higher than last year. The size of the crop is estimated at 6952 thousand tons 24.9 percent higher than last year. Higher production of rice crop is primarily based on over achievements of area targets in Punjab and Sindh. In Punjab, area surpassed the target by 12.1 percent and as a result production overshoot the target by 14.7 percent. Sindh production surpassed the target by 22.2 percent solely on accounts of area, which surpassed the target by 23.2 percent. In Punjab

sugarcane area was shifted to rice crop, as the growers were discouraged from the non-payment of their dues timely by the sugar mills. The area, production and yield of rice for the last five years are given in Table 2.6 and Fig 2.3.

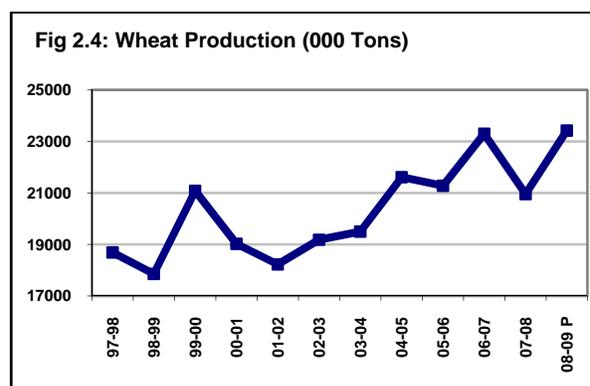
**Table 2.6: Area, Production and Yield of Rice**

Year	Area		Production		Yield	
	(000 Hectare)	% Change	(000 Tons)	% Change	(Kgs/Hec.)	% Change
2004-05	2519	2.3	5025	3.6	1995	1.2
2005-06	2621	4.0	5547	10.4	2116	6.1
2006-07	2581	-1.5	5438	-2.0	2107	-0.4
2007-08	2515	-2.5	5563	2.3	2211	4.9
2008-09(P)	2963	17.8	6952	24.9	2346	6.1

*P: Provisional. (July-March)**Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Federal Bureau of Statistics.***iv) Wheat:**

Wheat is the main staple food item of the country's population and largest grain crop of the country. It contributes 13.1 percent to the value added in agriculture and 2.8 percent to GDP. Area and production target of wheat for the year 2008-09 has been set at 8610 thousand hectares and 25 million tons, respectively. Wheat was cultivated on an area of 9062 thousand hectares, showing an increase of 5.9 percent over last year's area of 8550 thousand hectares. The size of wheat crop is provisionally estimated at 23.4 million tons, 11.7 percent more than last year crop. The main reasons for higher production are: attractive wheat support price of Rs. 950 per 40 kg, before the sowing of crop i.e. 29<sup>th</sup> September 2008, significant increases in area under crop, timely rains during December, January and March and other supportive measures like setting a higher wheat procurement target by the

public sector and extending fertilizer subsidy to the tune of Rs.32 billion. Government capped the DAP fertilizer price at Rs.3050 per bag by providing a subsidy of Rs.2200 per bag. The Area, Production and Yield per hectare of wheat for the last five years are given in Fig 2.4 and Table 2.7.



Year	Area		Production		Yield	
	(000 hectares)	% Change	(000 tons)	% Change	(Kgs/Hec.)	% Changes
2004-05	8358	1.7	21612	10.8	2568	8.1
2005-06	8448	1.1	21277	-1.6	2519	-1.9
2006-07	8578	1.0	23295	9.5	2716	7.8
2007-08	8550	-0.3	20959	-10.0	2451	-9.8
2008-09(P)	9062	5.9	23421	11.7	2585	5.5

*P = Provisional(July-March)* *Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Federal Bureau of Statistics*

#### v) Other Major Crops

The production of gram, maize and tobacco have increased by 60 percent, 11.9 percent and 4.6 percent respectively. Gram is the largest Rabi pulses crop in Pakistan. For the years 2008-09, gram production target was fixed at 652 thousand tons. Due to timely ample rains, the gram

production surpassed the target and stood at 760 thousand tons. This indicates an impressive growth of 60 percent over the last year production of 475 thousand tons. The production of rape seed and mustard, barley, bajra and jawar decreased by 16.7, 4.6, 3.0 and 2.9 percent respectively. The area and production of major crops are given in Table 2.8.

Crops	2007-08		2008-09 (P)		% Change In production
	Area (000 hectares)	Production (000 tons)	Area (000 hectares)	Production (000 tons)	
<b>KHARIF</b>					
Maize	1052	3605	1118	4036	11.9
Bajra	531	305	470	296	-3.0
Jawar	281	170	263	165	-2.9
<b>RABI</b>					
Gram	1107	475	1094	760	60.0
Barley	91	87	86	83	-4.6
Rapeseed & Mustard	224	176	209	147	-16.7
Tobacco	51	108	52	113	4.6

*P=Provisional (July-March),* *Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture; Federal Bureau of Statistics.*

#### b) Minor Crops

##### i) Oilseeds

The major oilseed crops include cottonseed, rapeseed/mustard, sunflower and canola etc. The edible oil available in the country from all sources was 3.066 million tons during 2007-08. Local production of edible oil stood at 833 thousand tons during 2007-08, which is 27.2% of the total availability in the country. While the remaining

72.8% was made available through imports.

During 2008-09 (July-March), 1.29 million tons edible oil which amounted to Rs.84 billions have been imported. The local production during 2008-09 (Jul-March) stood at 0.778 million tons. Total availability from all sources is estimated at 2.068 million tons during 2008-09. The area and production of oilseed crops during 2007-08 and 2008-09 is given in Table-2.9.

**Table 2.9: Area and Production of Major Oilseed Crops**

Crops	2007-08			2008-09 (P)		
	Area	Production		Area	Production	
	(000 Acres)	Seed (000 Tons)	Oil (000 Tons)	(000 Acres)	Seed (000 Tons)	Oil (000 Tons)
Cottonseed	7,547	3,568	428	7,027	3,088	371
Rapeseed/ Mustard	576	172	58	682	204	69
Sunflower	1130	683	264	1250	755	287
Canola	402	208	83	260	134	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,655</b>	<b>4,631</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>9,219</b>	<b>4,181</b>	<b>778</b>

*P: Provisional**Source: Pakistan Oilseed Development Board***ii) Other Minor Crops:**

The production of chillies, masoor and potatoes increased by 60.7 %, 44.5% and 0.2% respectively. The chilly crop is mainly concentrated in Sindh where timely rain proved very beneficial for the chillies crop. The production of mung, mash and

onion decreased by 11.4%, 20.8% and 4.6% respectively. The decreased in these crop is mainly due to reduction of area under such crops as the area of mung, mash and onion decreased by 6%, 3.1% and 13.1% respectively. The area and production of minor crops are given in Table 2.10.

**Table-2.10 : Area and Production of Minor Crops**

Crops	2007-08		2008-09 (P)		%Change In Production
	Area (000 hectares)	Production (000 tons)	Area (000 hectares)	Production (000 tons)	
Masoor	30.4	14.6	29.2	21.1	44.5
Mung	245.9	177.7	231.1	157.4	-11.9
Mash	32.5	17.3	31.5	13.7	-20.8
Potato	154.3	2539.0	149.1	2542.7	0.2
Onion	153.1	2015.2	133.1	1922.9	-4.6
Chillies	64.2	116.1	52.9	186.6	60.7

*P=Provisional (July-March)**Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture.  
Federal Bureau of Statistics***Mandatory Crop Loan Insurance Scheme**

Agriculture development is declared a priority area by the government for economic growth, food security and poverty alleviation. The farming sector is prone to natural hazards, so majority of the farmers have to bear losses in cases of natural calamities. Non-availability of crop insurance is also one of the major impediments in bank's extension of credit to farming community. The introduction of crop insurance was a long outstanding issue, as many schemes were developed in the past by the Government and insurance sector, however, none of them could be materialized. Therefore, to safeguard the interest of majority of farmers in such situations, the Prime Minister during his address to the National Assembly on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2008 announced

introduction of Crop Insurance Scheme. Accordingly, the Cabinet decided that Crop Insurance Scheme for farmers should be introduced under Ministry of Finance.

The Ministry of Finance (MoF) had consultations with the representative of SBP, insurance companies, banks and other stakeholders to work out a concrete plan in this connection. The Report of SBP's Task Force on Crop Loan Insurance Framework was also reviewed. The Task Force comprising the representatives of leading insurance companies, banks, farming community, Security & Exchange Commission of Pakistan and Ministry of Food and Agriculture was constituted to develop a commercially viable and sustainable Crop Loan Insurance Scheme (CLIS) that can be adopted by

the market players. It had adopted a strategy to review the lessons of international best practices, data series compiled by SBP, calamity announcements, crop wise and district wise loan disbursement, size wise production loans, data on write-offs & Non-performing loans (NPLs) and other seasonal analysis. Based on various deliberations, a market based Crop Loan Insurance Scheme was finalized by the SBP Task Force.

The MoF reviewed the SBP's Task Force CLIS and after thorough consultations with Ministry of

Commerce, NICL, ZTBL and other stakeholders, proposed mandatory CLIS and after its successful implementation, National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS) will be launched on optional basis especially for small farmers. The Cabinet Committee in its meeting held on 5<sup>th</sup> August 2008 approved the proposal and decided to launch mandatory Crop Loan Insurance Scheme for five major crops viz. wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane and maize from Rabi Crop 2008-09. The government would bear the cost of premium on account of subsistence farmers up to maximum 2% per crop.

**Box Item – 1**

Salient features of the Crop Loan Insurance Scheme are as under:-

- ▶ All banks including Microfinance banks involved in agricultural lending and all insurance companies dealing in general insurance interested to participate in scheme.
- ▶ All borrowers receiving production loans from banks/MFBs.
- ▶ All production loans disbursed for major crops by the banks are compulsorily insured.
- ▶ The name of the farmer and his crop must be entered in the land revenue record. The scheme will also be applied to tenants, lessees etc.
- ▶ Major Field crops i-e. Wheat, rice, sugarcane, maize and cotton.
- ▶ The insurance cover would be for the period from sowing till harvesting.
- ▶ Indemnity would be payable on the happening of:
  - ▶ a) Natural calamities like excessive rains, hail storm, frost, flood and drought
  - ▶ b) Crop related disease like viral and bacterial attacks, or any other damage caused to the crop like locust attack, etc.
- ▶ Sum insured will be based on the per acre borrowing limits prescribed by the banks subject to a maximum amount agreed between the banks and insurance company.
- ▶ The amount of claim is restricted up to 300% of the total premium received by the insurance company during the year or repayment period of the production loan.
- ▶ Maximum 2% of the loan amount per crop per season inclusive of standard levies.
- ▶ The bank will collect the premium from Economic & Above Economic holding farmers on behalf of the insurance companies upfront while in case of subsistence farmers and tenant/lessees where total cultivation should not exceed subsistence land level in the respective province, the bank will pay insurance premium which will be reimbursed bi-annually by Government of Pakistan. For this purpose insurance companies will open a collection account with the bank which will deposit all premiums so collected.
- ▶ A valid claim (as mutually agreed between the bank and the insurance company) under the scope of cover will be payable subject to the following:
  - ▶ a) Insured crop is situated in an area declared as calamity affected by the respective provincial government.
  - ▶ b) Damage to the crop was due to any of the insured peril.
- ▶ Claims shall be payable to the insurers for credit to the insured borrowers loan account
- ▶ Banks shall make all the necessary arrangements to facilitate the insurance companies by providing them all the relevant data.

All the banks have implemented the scheme. Further, to encourage the Microfinance Banks in increasing flow of credit to small and marginalized farmers, the mandatory CLIS has been extended to the Microfinance Banks from Kharif Season 2009. The scheme will mitigate the risk of losses to borrowers and banks in case of calamities and will also save million of rupees of the national exchequer paid to ZTBL in the shape of write-offs/waivers of agricultural loans of calamity affected farmers.

## II. Farm Inputs

### i) Fertilizer:

In this modern agricultural era, fertilizer is basic important input to boost yield. Contribution of balanced fertilization towards increased yield is from 30 to 60 percent in different crop production regions of the country. One kg of fertilizer nutrient produces about 8 kg of cereals (wheat, maize and rice), 2.5 kg of cotton and 114 kg of stripped sugarcane. All of our soils are deficient in nitrogen (N), 80-90 percent are deficient in phosphorus (P) and 30 percent in potassium (K). Wide spread deficiency of micronutrients are also appearing in different areas. Soil fertility is continuously depleting due to mining of the essential plant nutrients from the soils under intensive cultivation.

Mineral fertilizers have played a significant role in overcoming the problem of nutrient deficiency. However, main constraint in exploiting the full potential of the soils has remained the imbalanced use of fertilizers especially in terms of application of large amount of N in relation to P. The Government has taken several significant steps to boost agricultural production over the last five years. Realizing the importance of balanced nutrition, a landmark decision taken in September 2006 from urea fertilizer to phosphoric and potassic fertilizers as well. As a result, the prices of 50 kg bag of these fertilizers were reduced by 470 to Rs 2200 per bag of DAP.

The domestic production of fertilizers during the first nine months (July - March 2008-09) of the current fiscal year was up by 3.6 percent as compared with corresponding period last year. On the other hand, the import of fertilizer decreased by 51 percent, the total availability of fertilizer also decreased by 11.9 percent during the same period last year. Hence total off-take of fertilizer was lower by 6.5 percent (Table 2.11). Off-take pattern of nutrients also changed. Nitrogen off-take decreased by 3.3 percent while that of phosphate by 21 percent. Main reasons for reduction in off-take of fertilizers was high price of DAP and delayed import of urea.

Year	Domestic Production	% Change	Import	% Change	Total	% Change	Off-take	% Change
2003-04	2539	9.7	764	-0.3	3303	7.2	3222	6.7
2004-05	2718	7.1	785	2.7	3503	6.1	3694	14.6
2005-06	2832	4.2	1268	61.5	4100	17.0	3804	3.0
2006-07	2747	-3.0	796	-37.2	3543	-13.6	3672	-3.5
2007-08	2822	2.7	876	10.1	3698	4.4	3581	-2.5
2007-08 (Jul-Mar)	2076	-	818	-	2894	-	2878	-
2008-09 (Jul-Mar) P	2150	3.6	401	-51.0	2551	-11.9	2691	-6.5

**P : Provisional**

*Source: National Fertilizer Development Centre*

### ii) Improved Seed:

Quality seed is the most desirable input of improving yield. Seed is an important component in agriculture productivity system. Seed has the unique position among various agricultural inputs because the effectiveness of all other inputs mainly depends on the potential of seeds. Seed is a high

technology product and is an innovation most readily adapted. Improving access to good quality seed is a critical requirement for sustainable agricultural growth and food security. Effective use of improved seed can result in higher agricultural production and increase net incomes of farming families, which has a positive impact on

rural poverty. Hence, availability of quality seed of improved varieties is essential to achieve the production target.

During July-March 2008-09, about 296.91 thousand tones of improved seed of various kharif/rabi/spring/winter season crops was distributed. The procurement and distribution of seeds of various Kharif crops (cotton, paddy, maize, mungbean etc) is under progress.

The Federal Seed Certification and Registration Department (FSC&RD) is engaged in providing seed certification coverage to public and private sector seed companies of Pakistan alongwith seed quality control services through its 31 seed testing laboratories and monitoring of seed quality in the market as well. The activities/achievements of the department during 2008-09 are briefly given as under:

- ▶ Under ‘Establishment of Seed Testing Laboratories and Rehabilitation of Existing Laboratories’ project fifteen seed testing laboratories were established and Establishment four Laboratories of Seed Certification System for Vegetable Seed Production in Northern Areas and AJK have successfully started functioning to provide seed certification services to public and private seed sector.
- ▶ During the year 2008-09, fourteen new seed companies were registered raising the total number of registered seed companies to 682 in the country including four public sector seed companies and five multinationals.
- ▶ Twenty one crop varieties were approved (wheat-8, cotton-1, maize-2, pulses-4, fodder-3, and vegetable-3) and fifty-five crop varieties were evaluated for registration.
- ▶ During the period under report, a total of 566.8 thousand acres of different crops offered by the various seed agencies were inspected for certification purposes.
- ▶ A total quantity of 296.9 thousand mt. seeds of various crops were sampled and tested for purity, germination and seed health purposes.
- ▶ Pre and Post Control Trials of all pre-basic, basic seed lots and 20% of certified seed lots were carried out in the field to determine the quality of seed distributed by various seed agencies.
- ▶ Under the provision of seed act enforcement, 360 cases were filed in the different Courts of Law against the seed dealers found selling substandard seeds.
- ▶ Imported seed of various crop/hybrid at the tune of 11.7 thousand M. tons with a total value of Rs.2149 million was tested under Labeling Seed Standard during the year so far at the port of entries i.e. Lahore and Karachi.
- ▶ Almost 1290 seed samples of various crops/vegetables and fruits were tested at the Central Seed Health Laboratory, Islamabad for detection of fungal and viral diseases using latest diagnosis techniques and protocols.
- ▶ Twelve short terms on job training courses on Seed Health Testing, Vegetable Production, Field Inspection and Seed Testing, were also arranged for seed Certification Officers, private nurseries and staff of Provincial Agri. Extension Department.
- ▶ Federal Seed Certification & Registration Department (FSC & RD) with the collaboration of MINFA and all stakeholders prepared the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for evaluation, release and registration of candidate biotech crop varieties in Pakistan. SOPs are in finalization stage for approval and implementation.
- ▶ Various Seed Development Projects are being run during 2008-09 while two projects namely “Establishment of National Variety Data Bank” and “Up-gradation of Seed Testing Laboratories to meet WTO Requirements” have been successfully completed.

**iii) Mechanization:**

Food security and agriculture surpluses for export at competitive prices require efficient development and utilization of agricultural resources. Costs of production of various crops are relatively not competitive due to low productivity attributed mainly to inefficient farming practices. Farm operations being time specific, demand precision to optimize the efficiencies of agricultural input for higher productivity. The future changes of free market economy and faster globalization have further necessitated modernization of agricultural machinery through transfer of latest, efficient and cost effective technologies to the farming community. Efficient use of scarce agriculture resources and accelerated agricultural mechanization are, therefore, vital to meet the challenges of future scenario that need a comprehensive strategic loaning for future.

Accelerated farm mechanization is an important ingredient of the strategy to accelerate growth rate in the agriculture sector. In consideration of role of

precision in farm operations, Federal Water Management Cell (FWMC) is encouraging the use of farm machinery for which credit facilities are being provided by the commercial banks. Presently, available farm power is inadequate. The number of additional tractors required stands at 200,000. In order to achieve this target Federal Government allowed import of new and used tractors in CBU (Completely Built Units) at Zero tariffs. Further, to promote use of efficient and quality machinery & equipment etc, the Federal Government also allowed import of agricultural machinery at zero tariffs not being manufactured locally. Other measures of include use of laser land levelers, ridge and broad bed farming are being encouraged in the country through provision of incentives to the farmers. Presently, two projects are in progress: National Project to Stimulate the Adaptation of permanent raised Beds in Maize – Wheat Farming System in Pakistan and Land and Water Resources Development Project. Prices of locally manufactured tractors are given in table 2.12

<b>Tractor Model</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>
MF-240 (50-H.P)	419,000	469,000
MF-260 (60 H.P)	509,000	559,000
MF-375 S (78 H.P)	629,000	725,000
MF-385 (85 H.P)	769,000	849,000
MF-385 (4wd)-85 HP	1,140,000	1,220,000
NH-FIAT-480 (55-H.P)	367,000-419,000	449,000
NH-FIAT-GHAZI(65 HP)	399,000-459,000	489,000
NH-FIAT-640 (75-H.P)	510,000-550,000	610,000
NH-FIAT-640-S (85)	520,000-599,000	649,000
NH 55-56 (55-HP)	430,000-490,000	530,000
NH 60-56 (65-HP)	460,000-520,000	559,000
UNIVERSAL U-640 (65 HP)	545,000	569,000
UNIVERSAL U-530 (53-HP)	439,000	439,000

*Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture*

**iv) Plant Protection**

Plant protection is very important agriculture input as it effectively contributes in achieving higher production. In this regard, the Department of Plant Protection (DPP) provides facilities such as Locust survey and control, plant quarantine service, Aerial Pest Control and Pesticide Registration and Testing.

1. DPP is conducting desert Locust Survey of Balochistan w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2009. It is carrying out joint Pak-Iran border survey also by a combined survey team of both countries under auspicious of FAO w.e.f 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2009.
2. Heavy infestation of grasshoppers in an area of 100 hectares in Nushki was controlled by the department during July

2008. The department carried out regular field crop survey and aerial spray operation on date palms against Dubas bug in Panjgur on an area of 13,000 acres during October, 2008.

3. The department remained in regular coordination with the Provincial Agriculture Extension Department, Baluchistan. A program of aerial spray on an area of 151,000 acres on orchards as well as on date palm is under process.
4. Efforts are underway by the department in order to get the new Pesticide Act passed. This act will help in improving quality control inspection and monitoring in the

field with the help of the provincial governments. Environmental safeguards will also be improved with the collaboration of Ministry of Environment at manufacturing and formulation stages.

#### v) Irrigation

Efficient irrigation system is a pre-requisite for higher agricultural production since it helps increase the crop intensity. Despite the existence of good irrigation canal network in the Pakistan, it still suffers from wastage of a large amount of water in the irrigation process. Position of rainfall during monsoon and winter season is detailed below:-

	Monsoon Rainfall (Jul-Sep) 2008	Winter Rainfall (Jan-Mar) 2009
Normal	137.5mm	70.5mm
Actual	140.6mm	77.8mm
Shortage (-)/excess (+)	+3.1mm	+7.3mm
% Shortage (-)/excess (+)	+2.3%	+10.3%

*Source: Pakistan Meteorological Department*

During the monsoon season (July-September, 2008) the normal rainfall is 137.5 mm while the actual rainfall received stood at 140.6 mm, indicating an increase of 2.3 percent. Likewise, during the winter (January to March 2009), the

actual rainfall received was 77.8 mm while the normal rainfall during this period has been 70.5 mm, indicating an increase of 10.3 percent over the normal rainfall.

Provinces	Kharif (Apr-Sep) 2007	Kharif (Apr-Sep) 2008	% Change in Kharif 2008 over 2007	Rabi (Oct-Mar) 2007-08	Rabi (Oct-Mar) 2008-09	% Change in Rabi 2008-09 Over 2007-08
Punjab	37.66	34.23	-9	15.25	13.28	-13
Sindh	30.29	29.51	-3	11.21	10.30	-8
Baluchistan	1.75	2.13	21	0.78	0.61	-22
NWFP	1.08	1.06	-2	0.70	0.74	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.78</b>	<b>66.93</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>27.93</b>	<b>24.94</b>	<b>-11</b>

*Source: Indus River System Authority.*

The canal head withdrawals in Kharif 2008 (April-September) have decreased by 5 percent and stood at 66.93 Million Acre Feet (MAF), as compared to 70.78 MAF during the same period last year. During the Rabi season 2008-09 (October-March), the canal head withdrawals decreased by 11 percent, as it remained at 24.94 MAF compared to 27.93 MAF during the same period last year. Province-wise details are given in Table 2.14.

The Government has clearly indicated its priority through its nine (9) point development agenda. The agenda seeks agriculture growth, uplift of agro-economy and proper interventions. The water being critical input to agriculture has been provided financial resources amounting to Rs.31.00 billion (during 2008-09) despite the international economic and financial recession and transition economy in Pakistan.

The focus of investments in the water sector was in:

- a) Augumentation of water resources
- b) Conservation measures and
- c) Protection of infrastructure

The strategy was inline with the Medium Term Development framework (MTDF) Programme 2005-2010 and also provide bench mark for moving forward in the next five year programme through construction of dams, lining of canals, efficient water use through high efficiency equipments. Whereas activities related to protection of existing assets through rehabilitation of irrigation network, development of drainage infrastructure for protection against waterlogging & salinity and river training works for flood control continued.

The flagship programmes have been as under:-

- ▶ Implementation of 3 mega canals projects namely; Kachhi canal in Balochistan, Raineer canal in Sindh and Greater Thal canal in Punjab for Irrigating 2.864 million acres.
- ▶ Substantial completion of Mangla Dam Raising Project for additional storage of

2.9 MAF and additional power of 120 MW.

- ▶ Completion of Sabakzai dam.
- ▶ Substantial completion of Satpara Dam in Northern Areas for irrigation of 15,536 acres and 15.8 MW power generation.
- ▶ Implementation of Gomal Zam Dam Project in Tribal/NWFP area despite of law & order situation.
- ▶ Integrated implementation of National Program for improvement of Water Courses in Pakistan. During the current year about 5,000 water courses will be improved.
- ▶ Implementation of “Water Conservation through High Efficiency Irrigation System (drip and sprinkler) in Pakistan Project” to upgrade irrigation in 291,000 acres.
- ▶ In drainage sector implementation of RBOD-I, II & III Projects to protect and reclaim 4.90 million acres of irrigated land.

Major water sector projects under implementation are given in Table 2.15

**Table 2.15: Major Water Sector Projects under Implementation**

Projects	Location	Cost (US\$M) (Approx)	Total App.cost (Rs. M)	Live Storage (MAF)	Area Under Irrigation (Acres)	Completion Date
Gomal Zam Dam	NWFP	162	12,829	1.14	163,086	Oct. 2010
Greater Thal Canal *	Punjab	381	30,467	-	1534,000	Phase-I, completed
Raineer Canal *	Sindh	236	18,862	-	412,000	June.2009 Phase-I
Kachhi Canal *	Balochistan	390	31,204	-	713,000	June 2010 Phase-I
Raising of Mangla Dam (30 ft)	AJ&K	792	62,553	2.90	All over Pakistan	June, 2009
Satpara Dam Multi- purpose	Skardu	55	4,397	0.05	15,536	Sept, 2009
Kurram Tangi Dam	NWFP	216	17,205	0.83	362,380	Preliminary work in progress. Works on main dam not yet started
RIGHT BANK OUT FALL DRAIN						
• RBOD-I	Sindh	182	14,707			Dec 2010
• RBOD-II	Sindh	358	29,014			June 2010
• RBOD-III	Balochistan	81	6,535			June 2010

Source: Water Resources Section, Planning & Development Division

\* Date of completion for all three canals is for Phase-I, whereas cost is reflected for total project

**vi) Agricultural Credit:**

Agriculture Credit plays a pivotal role in agricultural development of a country. Credit requirements of the farming sector have been increasing over the years mainly due to the rise in the use of seed, fertilizer, pesticides as well as for purchase of agricultural machinery etc. In order to cope with the increasing demand for agricultural credit, institutional credit to farmers is being provided through Zarai Taraqiati Bank Limited (ZTBL), Commercial Banks, Punjab Provincial Cooperative Bank Ltd (PPCBL) and Domestic Private Banks. The Government has allocated Rs 250 billion for agriculture credit disbursements for the year 2008-09 which is 25 percent higher than the allocation of the preceding year i.e. Rs 200 billion. Out of the total credit target of Rs 250 billion, Rs 119.5 billion were allocated to commercial banks, Rs 72.0 billion to ZTBL, Rs 6 billion to Punjab Provincial Cooperative Bank Ltd., and Rs 52.5 billion to Domestic Private Commercial Banks. The agricultural loans extended to the farming community during July-March, 2008-09 are discussed below:

**a) Production and Development Loans**

Agricultural loans amounting to Rs. 151.9 billion were disbursed during (July-March, 2008-09) as against Rs.138.6 billion during the corresponding period last year, thereby registering an increase of 9.6 percent. The share of ZTBL in supply of total agricultural credit by institutions increased and was

29.9 percent during (July-March, 2008-09) However, the share of Commercial Banks has surpassed the share of ZTBL; it was 48.9 percent of the total agricultural credit disbursed during July-March 2008-09. While the share of PPCBL has also decreased as it stood at 2.3 percent in supply of total agricultural credit by institutions. The share of domestic private bank has decreased; as it was 18.9 percent of the total agricultural credit disbursed during July-March, 2008-09. Supply of agricultural credit by various institutions since 2004-05 to 2008-09 (July-March) is given in Table 2.16.

**b) Zarkhaiz Scheme (One Window Operation)**

ZTBL continued its expeditious delivery of credit to farmers with special reference to subsistence and small farmers through One Window Operations. This programme has established its importance by witnessing tremendous strength in timely channeling of production loans to small farmers, which contributed significantly towards increasing farm production. The programme is conducted by the Bank in coordination with the officials of Provincial Revenue Department and Pakistan Post Office once a week on Monday for Rabi crops during the period from October to January and for Kharif crops from April to September each year. Under “One Window Operation” loans are processed on the spot and sanctioned through the branches within three days.

Year	ZTBL	Commercial Banks	PPCBL	Domestic Private Banks	Total	
					Rs. Million	%Change
2004-05	37408.84	51309.78	7607.47	12406.82	108732.91	48.0
2005-06	47594.14	67967.40	5889.49	16023.38	137474.40	26.4
2006-07	56473.05	80393.18	7988.06	23976.16	168830.45	22.8
2007-08	66938.99	94749.29	5931.45	43940.92	211560.66	25.3
2007-08 (Jul-Mar)	39561.17	65124.83	3935.16	29975.57	138596.73	-34.7
2008-09 (Jul-Mar)	45399.87	74364.60	3538.89	28557.24	151860.60	9.6

**Source: State Bank of Pakistan.**

**c) Sada Bahar Scheme/Revolving Finance Scheme:**

For providing timely input loans for crops and working capital for dairy, poultry and fisheries, the Bank has launched Sada Bahar Scheme . Assessment for inputs requirements for the whole year is made at the time of first application. The amount so assessed is treated as Revolving Limit. For repeat loan, fresh investigation/appraisal is not necessary. The Managers are authorized to sanction such loan within their loan sanctioning powers and renew the same even if previously it was sanctioned by the higher authority. During July–March 2008-09, an amount of Rs 37 billion was disbursed inclusive of Rs 8.94 billion disbursed under One Window Operations.

**d) Crop Maximization Project:**

Ministry of Food, Agriculture (MINFA) launched an integrated development programme entitled “Crop Maximization Project (CMP)” in 15 districts of the country. The project aimed at providing inputs for crops through Revolving Fund for the financial assistance of the farmers in the project area. Under an agreement, the MINFA will provide funds to the tune of Rs 299.89 million to ZTBL for onward lending to the project farmers to meet the input requirements for various crops and ZTBL will revolve these funds up till 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014. During July 2008, the bank provided an amount of Rs 160.11 million to the farmers. Progressive loans disbursed amounted to Rs 655.35 million at the end of the year 2008. An amount of Rs.529.43 million has been recovered since inception of the project.

**Green Revolution Schemes**

**a) Promotion of Mechanized Farming for agriculture productivity in AJ & Kashmir Area**

In order to achieve the aim of providing farm machinery and implements to encourage the mechanized farming for the enhancement of agriculture productivity as compared to traditional tillage, system a Memorandum of Understanding between Zarai Taraqati Bank Ltd. and Department of Agriculture AJ&K was signed during April, 2008 under title of Green Tractor Scheme. The project shall be implemented in entire area of

Azad Jammu & Kashmir through the network of Zari Taraqati Bank Ltd. and Department of Agriculture, AJ&K. This facility will be widely advertised among farming community through media as well as its extension staff. Printed application forms free of cost will be provided to ZTBL branches and field offices of Department of Agriculture for their onward supply to intending borrowers. It will also collect applications from farmers, evaluate/ scrutinize/ prepare economics of the schemes, register them and recommended to ZTBL concerned branches for financing.

**b) Green Tractors Scheme 2008-09**

In order to promote farm mechanization, Government of Punjab has decided to launch “Green Tractors Scheme 2008-09” for the farmers of the Punjab Province. Government of Punjab has allocated funds of Rs.2 billion for provisions of subsidy @ Rs.200,000/- per unit for 10,000 tractors. Provincial Government has devised a fool proof system to select the eligible farmers through balloting for granting said subsidy to purchase tractors on cash or against credit by any Bank inclusive of ZTBL. Agricultural/Revenue Departments of Province have already collected the applications from eligible farmers, evaluated /scrutinized the same and arranged the balloting to provide amount of subsidy @ Rs.200,000/- directly to the concerned tractors manufacturers of each successful farmers on receipt of booking of tractor.

**III. Forestry**

Forestry plays a pivotal role in our economy. Forestry is also essential to improve the quality of life of citizens through sustainable development maintaining sustained supply of wood and wood products. Pakistan is a land of great diversity, which has yielded a variety of vegetation, however, only 5.3 percent of total land area is under forest ranking it under Low Forest Cover Countries. Forests include State-owned forests, communal forests and privately owned forests. Pakistan has declared the year 2009 as “National year of Environment” to bring a visible improvement in the quality of air, water, land, and ecosystem through mitigating the effects of environmental degradation visible on biological

diversity, agriculture productivity, water availability, food security and human health.

In this regard, a series of activities have been planned for engaging all stakeholders for their participation in the improvement of the environment. Under Spring Tree Plantation Campaign, 2009, all the government departments, private organizations, defense organizations and NGOs will be involved in planting activities. In this campaign targets include planting 20 million saplings in Punjab, eight million in Sindh, 17 million in NWFP, one million in Balochistan, 10 million in AJK, three million in Northern Areas and eight million in FATA. In addition to this, IUCN would plant 500,000 saplings, Defense Ministry would plant 100,000 saplings, National Highway Authority has a target of 500,000 while 417,000 saplings would be planted under the Rachana Doab Project. Government of Pakistan is also reviving mass afforestation programme in collaboration with the private sector. During the National year of Environment 2009, Forests wing of M/o Environment has devised a strategy for setting a world record by planting 11 million saplings in a single day.

During the year 2008-09 forests have contributed 83 thousand cubic meters of timber and 205 thousand cubic meters of firewood as compared to 94 thousand cubic meters timber and 267 thousand cubic meters firewood in 2007-08. In order to enhance tree cover in the country, tree planting campaigns are held each year. During the tree planting campaign, all the Government Departments, Private Organizations, Defence Organizations and NGOs are involved in planting activities. During spring and monsoon season year 2008, 111.43 million saplings (spring 73.31 million and monsoon 38.12 million) were planted.

#### IV. Livestock and Poultry

##### A. Livestock

Livestock plays an important role in the economy of the country. Livestock sector contributed approximately 51.8 percent of the agriculture value added and 11.3 percent to national GDP during 2008-09. Gross value addition of livestock at current cost factor has increased from Rs. 1052

billion (2007-08) to Rs. 1287 billion (2008-09) showing an increase of 22.3 %. The value of livestock is 6.1% more than the combined value of major and minor crops. Government gives high priority to its development and is focused on private sector led development of livestock. Underpinning the importance of livestock, the government has placed livestock on national development agenda. It has formulated “Livestock Development Policy” and “Poultry Development Policy”. Both policies are aimed at private sector led development of livestock with Government providing enabling environment. The policies would provide a frame work for accelerated development of livestock.

To spearhead the development efforts through private sector, fully autonomous private sector-led, “Livestock and Dairy Development Board” and “Pakistan Dairy Development Company” have been established. These companies are serving as platform for investment in livestock sector. Apart from provincial Government programs, the federal government has substantially increased public-sector investment in livestock sector and has initiated mega projects to the tune of Rs. 7.1 billion for strengthening livestock services for improved disease diagnosis & control; milk and meat production; breed improvement; animal husbandry and management practices in the country. The livestock population for the last three years is given below:

**Table 2.17: Livestock Population (Million No.)**

Species	2006-07 <sup>1</sup>	2007-08 <sup>1</sup>	2008-09 <sup>1</sup>
Cattle	30.7	31.8	33.0
Buffalo	28.2	29.0	29.9
Sheep	26.8	27.1	27.4
Goat	55.2	56.7	58.3
Camels	0.9	1.0	1.0
Horses	0.3	0.3	0.4
Asses	4.3	4.4	4.5
Mules	0.2	0.2	0.2

<sup>1</sup>: Estimated Figure based on inter census growth rate of Livestock Census 1996 & 2006

The major products of livestock are milk and meat, given below. the production of which for last three years is

**Table 2.18: Milk and Meat Production**

Species	Units	2006-07 <sup>1</sup>	2007-08 <sup>1</sup>	2008-09 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Milk (Gross Production)</b>	000 tons	40,872	42,191	43,562
Cow	"	13,913	14,437	14,982
Buffalo	"	25,465	26,231	27,028
Sheep <sup>2</sup>	"	35	35	36
Goat	"	682	700	719
Camel <sup>2</sup>	"	777	787	798
<b>Milk (Human Consumption)<sup>3</sup></b>	000 tons	32,996	34,064	35,160
Cow	"	11,130	11,550	11,985
Buffalo	"	20,372	20,991	21,622
Sheep	"	35	35	36
Goat	"	682	700	719
Camel	"	777	787	798
<b>Meat<sup>4</sup></b>	000 tons	2,618	2,727	2,515
Beef	"	1,498	1,549	1,601
Mutton	"	566	578	590
Poultry meat	"	554	601	652

*Source: Ministry of Livestock and Dairy Development*

**Note:**

1. The figures for milk and meat production for the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are calculated by applying production parameters to the projected population of 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 based on the inter census growth rate of livestock census 1996-2006.
2. The figures for the Milk production for the year 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are calculated after adding the production of milk from camel and sheep to the figures reported in the livestock census 2006.
3. Milk for human consumption is derived by subtracting 20% (15% wastage in transportation and 5% in calving) of the gross milk production of cows and Buffalo.
4. The figures for meat production are of red meat and do not include the edible offals.

The MTFD target (2013) for milk and meat are 8% & 5% (low road) and 10%, 8.5% (High road) respectively. Keeping in view the current growth trend of livestock, Government focused programs on milk and meat and private sector initiatives to

contribute in development of livestock sector indicate that the sector will achieve MTFD (low road) targets and may go even beyond targets. The production of other livestock products for the last three years is given below:

**Table 2.19: Livestock Products Production**

Species	Units	2006-07 <sup>1</sup>	2007-08 <sup>2</sup>	2008-09 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Eggs</b>	Million No's	10,197	10,711	11,258
<b>Hides</b>	000 No's	11,800	12,199	12,612
Cattle	"	5,813	6,032	6,260
Buffalo	"	5,892	6,070	6,255
Camels	"	95	96	97
<b>Skins</b>	000 No's	44,325	45,325	45,325
Sheep skin	"	10,131	10,251	10,373
Goat skin	"	21,283	21,860	22,452
<u>Fancy skin</u>	"	<u>12,910</u>	<u>13,215</u>	13,526
Lamb skin	"	3,009	3,045	3,081
Kid skin	"	9,901	10,170	10,445
<b>Wool</b>	000 tons	40.57	41.05	41.54
<b>Hair</b>	"	20.85	21.41	21.99
Edible Offal's	"	308	317	325
Blood	"	52.74	54.07	55.43

**Table 2.19: Livestock Products Production**

Species	Units	2006-07 <sup>1</sup>	2007-08 <sup>2</sup>	2008-09 <sup>2</sup>
Guts	000 No's	44,777	45,788	46,824
Casings	"	12,565	12,988	13,426
Horns & Hooves	000 tons	44.05	45.35	46.68
Bones	"	652.36	672.08	692.43
Fats	"	209.14	215.25	221.56
Dung	"	921	949	978
Urine	"	285	293	302
Head & Trotters	"	191.63	196.98	202.50
Ducks, Drakes & Ducklings	"	0.67	0.64	0.61

*Source: Ministry of Livestock and Dairy Development*

**Note:**

1. The figures for livestock products for the year 2005-06 were calculated using the livestock population reported in livestock census 2006 and by applying production parameters.
2. The figures for livestock product for the years 2006-07 and 2007-08 were calculated by applying production parameters to the projected population of 2006-07 and 2007-08

**B. Poultry**

Poultry sector is one of the vibrant segments of agriculture industry of Pakistan. This sector generates employment (direct/indirect) and income for about 1.5 million people. Its contribution in agriculture growth is 4.81% and in Livestock growth 9.84%. Poultry meat contributes 19% of the total meat production in the country. The

current investment in Poultry Industry is about Rs. 200.00 billion. Poultry sector has shown a robust growth at the rate of 8-10 percent annually which reflects its inherent potential.

The Production of commercial and rural poultry and product for last three years is given in the Table 2.20.

**Table 2.20: Domestic/Rural & Commercial Poultry**

Type	Units	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
<b>Domestic Poultry</b>	<b>Million No's</b>	<b>74.02</b>	<b>75.11</b>	<b>76.22</b>
Cocks	"	8.84	9.08	9.32
Hens	"	34.84	35.47	36.11
Chicken	"	30.34	30.57	30.79
Eggs	"	3484	3547	3611
Meat	000 Tons	96.54	98.45	100.41
<b>Duck, Drake &amp; Ducking</b>	<b>Million No's</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.61</b>
Eggs	"	29.85	28.61	27.42
Meat	000 Tons	0.91	0.87	0.83
<b>Commercial Poultry</b>				
Layers	Million No's	24.82	26.56	28.42
Broilers	"	370.70	407.77	448.55
Breeding Stock	"	7.25	7.61	7.99
Day old chicks	"	387.20	425.92	468.51
Eggs	"	6682	7136	7620
Meat	000 Tons	456.95	501.30	550.00
<b>Total Poultry</b>				
Day old chicks	Million No's	418	456	499
Poultry Birds	"	477	518	562
Eggs	"	10197	10711	11258
Poultry Meat	000 Tons	554	601	651

**Notes:**

*Source: Ministry of Livestock and Dairy Development*

1. The figures for the year 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are statistically calculated using the figures of 2005-06.
2. The figures for Eggs (Farming) and Eggs (Desi) are calculated using the poultry parameters for egg production.

Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Livestock has initiated a mega project titled “**National Program for the Control and Prevention of Avian influenza**” at a total cost Rs. 1180.142 million. The project is of three years duration and will be implemented through out Pakistan including AJK, FATA and FANA. The proposed project objectives include Improve and scale up avian influenza surveillance, reporting and diagnostic at federal and provincial district levels, strengthening disease control, outbreak containment and eradication of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), Compensation to farmers, Increase awareness among the framers, consumers, veterinarians and other stake holders regarding AI, vaccine development, improving veterinary services to enforce national animal disease control measures. MLDD is monitoring the Bird flu situation in the country. Pakistan is monitoring bird flu free status since September 2008. This position has been notified to International Animal Health Organization (IAHO).

### **C. Incentives to Promote Investment in Livestock**

1. Allowing import of high yielding animals, semen and embryos for crossbreeding, expansion / improvement and modernization of laboratory facilities to diagnose and treat livestock diseases; introduction of mobile animal health service to provide diagnostic services at the door steps of farmers, duty free import of veterinary dairy and livestock machinery/equipment, not manufactured in the country.
2. Government has allowed import of Incubators, Brooders, Evaporation cooling pads, cooling system, Grain storage silos for poultry, poultry equipments, milk and meat processing machinery/equipment (not manufactured locally), at zero percent custom duty. Private sector has imported milk and meat processing ,machinery /equipment.
3. In order to reduce input costs in poultry production, poultry vaccines, feed additives, coccidiostats, Growth promoters premixes, Vitamin premixes, Fish feed,

Zinc sulphate, Copper sulphate used in poultry feed has been zero-rated. Sales tax exemption has been allowed to un-cooked poultry meat; processed milk, yogurt, cheese flavored milk, and butter cream. In addition, poultry, vaccines, feed additives and coccidiostats used in poultry feed manufacturing have been allowed at zero percent custom duty.

### **D. Mega Development Projects**

Following development projects funded under federal PSDP are in operation :-

#### **Strengthening of Livestock Services in Pakistan**

This Project is of Seven years duration (2003-2010) and proposed at a total cost of Rs.1992.66 million. The project is aimed to eradicate rudder pest disease from the country, to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of delivery of livestock services, improvement of disease diagnosis, monitoring and reporting system, Vaccine production particularly against newly emerging and trans-boundary Animal Disease and capacity building of veterinary staff.

#### **Livestock Production and Development for Meat Production**

This Project is of five years duration (2005-2010) and has total allocation of Rs.1520 million. It is assisting in the establishment of 2590 fattening farms (1040 beef and 1550 mutton), 08 Slaughter houses and 20 butcheries in Private Sector.

#### **Milk Collection Processing and Dairy Production and Development Program**

This project is of five years duration (2005-2010) and proposed at a total cost of Rs.1588 million. More than 10,000 rural subsistence dairy farmers are likely to enter into the milk marketing chain due to project interventions. 15000 to 20000 additional breeding animals of better genetic potential for milk production will become available in the project area

#### **Prime Minister’s Special Initiative for Livestock**

This project is of 05 years duration (2005-2010) and initiated at total cost of Rs.1992 million It is

aimed at enhancing the livestock productivity through the provision of livestock production and extension services at farmer's doorsteps, targeting 13 million rural poor in 1963 union councils in 80 districts of the country. Its activities will assist in the production of additional milk and meat to the tune of 12 million liters and 0.2 million tons per annum respectively, after the completion of the project.

#### **Improving reproductive efficiency of cattle and buffaloes in smallholder's production system**

This project is of five years during (2007-2012) and has total cost Rs.495.15 million. The project aimed at establishment of Embryo Transfer Technology Center, Semen Production and Processing Centre, Strengthening of Provincial Semen Production Units and Support of semen Production in private sector. The center will produce 5000 embryo per year for farm use and for supplying to others.

#### **Construction of Animal Quarantine Facilities**

The Construction of Animal Quarantine Facilities project is of five years duration (2006-2011) with a total cost of Rs.336 million. The project is aimed at improving quarantine facilities and establishing new entry/exit points to facilitate trade of animal and animal products at various places including Northern Areas, Wahga Border Lahore and Khokrapar.

#### **National Program for the Control & Prevention of Avian Influenza**

This project is for three years duration (2007-2010) and proposed at a total cost of Rs.1180.142 million. The project is aimed at Development AI Surveillance & Reporting System & Handling AI outbreaks strengthening diagnostic & vaccine quality control.

### **V. Fisheries**

Fisheries as a sub-sector plays a significant role in the national economy and towards the food security of the country, as it reduce the existing pressure on demand for mutton, beef and poultry. It is considered as one of the most important economic activity along the coastline of Sindh and

Balochistan. It has been estimated that about 400,000 fishermen and their families are directly dependent upon the fisheries for their livelihood whereas about 600,000 are involved in the ancillary industry. Government of Pakistan is taking a number of steps to improve fisheries sector which include inter alia strengthening of extension services, introduction of new fishing methodologies, increased production through aquaculture, development of value added products, enhancement of per capita consumption of fish, up gradation of socio-economic conditions of the fishermen's community.

Marine Fisheries Department is executing following development projects:

1. The project "Stock assessment survey programme is aimed at chartering a suitable vessel for conducting stock assessment resource surveys in the coastal and offshore waters of Pakistan. The project is also aimed at strengthen Marine Fisheries Department (MFD) by capacity building to conduct resource survey and stock assessment on regular basis and to develop management strategy for the fish exploitation and utilization.
2. Other projects i.e. "Accreditation of quality control laboratories of Marine Fishers Department and Establishment of an Integrated National Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (NAPHIS)" (MFD component), are also being implemented to provide improved quality control services to the seafood export industry. These two projects are designed to get the laboratories of the Marine Fisheries Department accredited with international bodies and meet the requirements of ISO 17025. It also aimed to improve the human resources capabilities of the department by inducting trained manpower and also to provide training to existing staff and officers. The project will also enable to meet the requirements of the importing countries especially Europe Union countries.
3. In addition hatchery complex which was established under the auspices of a development project entitled "Establishment of

hatchery complex for production of seeds of fish and shrimps” in 2001 is being rehabilitated and renovated from funds provided by Fisheries Development Board. The renovation work will be completed by August, 2009.

During the period July-March 2008-09 the total marine and inland fish production was estimated 490,000 M. tons out which 167,000 M. tons was

marine production and the remaining catch come from inland water. Whereas the Production for the 2007-08 was estimated to be 455,000 M. tons in which 253,000 M. tons were for marine and the remaining was produced by inland fishery sector. Pakistan’s major seafood buyers are China, UAE, Thailand, Korea, Malaysia, Indonesia, Hong Kong, Middle East, Sri Lanka, etc.

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TABLE 2.1 (A)

## INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Fiscal Year	1980-81 Base				1999-2000 Base			
	All major crops	Food crops	Fibre crops	Other crops	All major crops	Food crops	Fibre crops	Other crops
1991-92	143.7	122.5	305.9	120.5	-	-	-	-
1992-93	141.0	124.0	216.0	118.0	-	-	-	-
1993-94	155.0	123.6	191.8	137.5	-	-	-	-
1994-95	165.4	133.1	207.5	146.0	-	-	-	-
1995-96	163.3	137.0	252.8	140.1	-	-	-	-
1996-97	155.3	136.5	223.6	130.3	-	-	-	-
1997-98	186.2	150.2	219.1	164.5	-	-	-	-
1998-99	189.8	147.6	209.7	170.9	-	-	-	-
1999-00	178.4	167.7	268.2	143.7	100	100	100	100
2000-01	165.9	152.8	256.0	135.1	93	91	96	94
2001-02	172.1	142.9	253.2	148.7	97	85	94	104
2002-03	185.4	153.9	243.6	160.9	104	92	91	112
2003-04	190.7	159.6	239.7	165.1	107	95	89	115
2004-05	-	-	-	-	104	106	127	102
2005-06	-	-	-	-	101	107	116	96
2006-07	-	-	-	-	117	115	114	118
2007-08	-	-	-	-	126	108	104	138
2008-09 P	-	-	-	-	114	123	105	108

P: Jul-Mar

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 2.1 (B)

## BASIC DATA ON AGRICULTURE

Fiscal Year	Crop-ped Area (million hectares)	Improved seed dis-tribution (000 Tonnes)	Water* Availa-bility (MAF)	Fertilizer off-take (000 N/T)	Credit disbursed (Rs million)
1990-91	21.82	83.27	119.62	1892.90	14,915.29
1991-92	21.72	65.93	122.05	1,884.00	14,479.31
1992-93	22.44	63.93	125.12	2,147.61	16,198.11
1993-94	21.87	63.27	128.01	2,146.50	15,674.05
1994-95	22.14	76.87	129.65	2,183.06	22,373.27
1995-96	22.59	145.10	130.85	2,515.05	19,187.31
1996-97	22.73	137.67	132.05	2,413.01	19,547.67
1997-98	23.04	130.50	122.15	2,646.00	33,392.30
1998-99	23.07	167.38	133.78	2,583.00	42,852.00
1999-00	22.74	194.30	133.28	2,833.50	39,687.60
2000-01	22.04	193.80	134.77	2,966.03	44,790.40
2001-02	22.12	191.57	134.63	2,929.00	52,446.30
2002-03	21.85	172.07	134.48	3,020.00	58,915.27
2003-04	22.94	178.77	134.78	3,222.00	73,445.86
2004-05	22.78	218.12	135.68	3,694.04	108,732.91
2005-06	23.13	226.07	137.78	3,804.19	137,474.31
2006-07	23.56	218.60	137.80	3,672.00	168,830.45
2007-08	23.68	264.67	142.44	3,581.00	211,560.66
2008-09 P	23.68	296.91	142.86	2,691.00	151,860.60

.. not available

(Contd.)

P : Provisional, Jul-Mar

\* : At farm gate

TABLE 2.1 (C)

## BASIC DATA ON AGRICULTURE

Fiscal Year	Number of Tubewells (a)	Production of Tractors (Nos)	Production of meat (000 Tonnes)	Milk (Human Consumption) (000 Tonnes)	Fish Production (000 Tonnes)	Total Forest Production (000 cu.mtr.)
1990-91	339,840	13,841	1,581	15,481	483.0	1,072
1991-92	355,840	10,077	1,685	16,280	518.7	491
1992-93	374,099	16,628	1,872	17,120	553.1	691
1993-94	389,493	15,129	2,000	18,006	621.7	703
1994-95	463,463	17,063	2,114	18,966	558.1	684
1995-96	485,050	16,218	1,841	22,970	541.9	720
1996-97	489,601	10,121	1,908	23,580	555.5	557
1997-98	531,699	14,242	1,841	24,215	589.7	490
1998-99	531,692	26,885	1,906	24,876	597.0	383
1999-00	541,839	35,038	1,957	25,566	654.5	670
2000-01	545,569	32,553	2,015	26,284	629.0	736
2001-02	680,473	24,311	2,072	27,031	654.5	726
2002-03	762,902	27,101	2,132	27,811	562.0	823
2003-04	941,752	36,059	2,188	28,624	567.0	819
2004-05	954,842	42,035	2,271	29,438	574.0	576
2005-06	957,916	44,095	2,515	31,970	599.0	499
2006-07	895,744	54,431	2,618	32,996	578.0	325
2007-08	895,511	53,598	2,727	34,064	455.0	361
2008-09 P	929,153 E	42,220	2,515	35,160	490.0	288
..	not available		Source:	1. Federal Bureau of Statistics.		
P:	Provisional (July-March)			2. Ministry of Food and Agriculture		
(a)	Public and private tubewells.					
E	Estimated					

TABLE 2.2

## LAND UTILIZATION

(Million hectares)

Fiscal Year	Total Area	Reported Area	Forest Area	Not Avail- able for Cultivation	Cultivated Area				Area Sown more than once	Total Cropped Area (8+10)
					Culturable Waste	Current Fallow	Net Area Sown	Total Area Cultivated (7+8)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1990-91	79.61	57.61	3.46	24.34	8.85	4.85	16.11	20.96	5.71	21.82
1991-92	79.61	57.87	3.47	24.48	8.86	4.87	16.19	21.06	5.53	21.72
1992-93	79.61	58.06	3.48	24.35	8.83	4.95	16.45	21.40	5.99	22.44
1993-94	79.61	58.13	3.45	24.43	8.74	5.29	16.22	21.51	5.65	21.87
1994-95	79.61	58.50	3.60	24.44	8.91	5.42	16.13	21.55	6.01	22.14
1995-96	79.61	58.51	3.61	24.35	8.87	5.18	16.49	21.68	6.10	22.59
1996-97	79.61	59.23	3.58	24.61	9.06	5.48	16.50	21.98	6.23	22.73
1997-98	79.61	59.32	3.60	24.61	9.15	5.48	16.48	21.96	6.56	23.04
1998-99	79.61	59.27	3.60	24.52	9.23	5.35	16.58	21.93	6.28	22.86
1999-00	79.61	59.28	3.78	24.45	9.09	5.67	16.29	21.96	6.45	22.74
2000-01	79.61	59.44	3.77	24.37	9.17	6.73	15.40	22.13	6.64	22.04
2001-02	79.61	59.33	3.80	24.31	8.95	6.60	15.67	22.27	6.45	22.12
2002-03	79.61	59.45	4.04	24.25	8.95	6.61	15.60	22.21	6.25	21.85
2003-04	79.61	59.46	4.01	24.23	9.10	6.23	15.89	22.12	7.05	22.94
2004-05	79.61	59.48	4.02	24.39	8.94	6.86	15.27	22.13	7.51	22.78
2005-06	79.61	57.22	4.03	22.87	8.21	6.72	15.39	22.11	7.74	23.13
2006-07	79.61	57.05	4.19	22.70	8.30	5.72	16.16	21.87	7.40	23.56
2007-08	79.61	57.05	4.22	23.43	8.25	4.92	16.25	21.17	7.43	23.68
2008-09 P	79.61	57.05	4.22	23.43	8.25	4.92	16.25	21.17	7.43	23.68

P: Provisional

Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture

Note:

TOTAL AREA REPORTED is the total physical area of the villages/deh, tehsils or districts etc.

FOREST AREA is the area of any land 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.

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.

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.

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

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.

NET AREA SOWN is that area which is sown at least once during (Kharif &amp; Rabi) the year under reference.

AREA SOWN MORE THAN ONCE is the difference between the total cropped area and the net area sown.

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

(000 hectares)

Fiscal Year	Wheat	Rice	Bajra	Jowar	Maize	Barley	Total Food Grains	Gram	Sugar-cane	Rapeseed and Mustard	Sesamum	Cotton	Tobacco
1990-91	7,911	2,113	491	417	845	157	11,934	1,092	884	304	53	2,662	44
1991-92	7,878	2,097	313	383	848	149	11,667	997	896	287	70	2,836	54
1992-93	8,300	1,973	487	403	868	160	12,191	1,008	885	285	82	2,836	58
1993-94	8,034	2,187	303	365	879	151	11,919	1,045	963	269	73	2,805	57
1994-95	8,170	2,125	509	438	890	165	12,297	1,065	1,009	301	80	2,653	47
1995-96	8,376	2,162	407	418	939	171	12,473	1,119	963	320	90	2,997	46
1996-97	8,109	2,251	303	370	928	152	12,113	1,100	965	354	100	3,149	49
1997-98	8,355	2,317	460	390	933	163	12,618	1,102	1,056	340	96	2,960	53
1998-99	8,230	2,424	463	383	962	137	12,599	1,077	1,155	327	71	2,923	57
1999-00	8,463	2,515	313	357	962	124	12,734	972	1,010	321	72	2,983	56
2000-01	8,181	2,377	390	354	944	113	12,359	905	961	273	101	2,927	46
2001-02	8,058	2,114	417	358	942	111	12,000	934	1,000	269	136	3,116	49
2002-03	8,034	2,225	349	338	935	108	11,989	963	1,100	256	88	2,794	47
2003-04	8,216	2,461	539	392	947	102	12,657	982	1,074	259	60	2,989	46
2004-05	8,358	2,519	343	308	982	93	12,603	1,094	966	243	66	3,193	50
2005-06	8,448	2,621	441	254	1,042	90	12,896	1,029	907	217	82	3,103	56
2006-07	8,578	2,581	504	292	1,017	94	13,066	1,052	1,029	256	71	3,075	51
2007-08	8,550	2,515	531	281	1,052	91	13,020	1,107	1,241	224	76	3,054	51
2008-09 P	9,062	2,963	470	263	1,118	86	13,962	1,094	1,029	209	91	2,820	52

Note  
P 1 ha = 2.47 acres  
Provisional (Jul-Mar).

Source: 1. Ministry of Food and Agriculture  
2. Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 2.4

## PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT CROPS

(000 tonnes)

Fiscal Year	Wheat	Rice	Bajra	Jowar	Maize	Barley	Total Food		Rapeseed			Cotton		Tob- acco
							Grains	Gram	Sugar- cane	and Mustard	Sesa- mum	(000 tonnes)	(000 Bales)	
1990-91	14,565	3,261	196	239	1,185	142	19,588	531	35,989	228	21.4	1,637	9,628	75
1991-92	15,684	3,243	139	225	1,203	140	20,634	513	38,865	220	28.7	2,181	12,822	97
1992-93	16,157	3,116	203	238	1,184	158	21,056	347	38,059	207	34.0	1,540	9,054	102
1993-94	15,213	3,995	138	212	1,213	146	20,917	411	44,427	197	32.3	1,368	8,041	100
1994-95	17,002	3,447	228	263	1,318	164	22,422	559	47,168	229	36.2	1,479	8,697	81
1995-96	16,907	3,966	162	255	1,504	174	22,968	680	45,230	255	39.5	1,802	10,595	80
1996-97	16,651	4,305	146	219	1,491	150	22,962	594	41,998	286	44.9	1,594	9,374	92
1997-98	18,694	4,333	211	231	1,517	174	25,160	767	53,104	292	42.5	1,562	9,184	99
1998-99	17,858	4,674	213	228	1,665	137	24,773	698	55,191	279	32.1	1,495	8,790	109
1999-00	21,079	5,156	156	220	1,652	118	28,380	565	46,333	297	35.4	1,912	11,240	108
2000-01	19,024	4,803	199	219	1,643	99	25,987	397	43,606	230	50.7	1,826	10,732	85
2001-02	18,226	3,882	216	222	1,664	100	24,311	362	48,042	221	69.6	1,805	10,613	94
2002-03	19,183	4,478	189	202	1,737	100	25,889	675	52,056	215	19.3	1,737	10,211	88
2003-04	19,500	4,848	274	238	1,897	98	26,855	611	53,419	221	25.0	1,709	10,048	86
2004-05	21,612	5,025	193	186	2,797	92	29,905	868	47,244	203	30.0	2,426	14,263	101
2005-06	21,277	5,547	221	153	3,110	88	30,396	480	44,666	172	35.0	2,215	13,019	113
2006-07	23,295	5,438	238	180	3,088	94	32,337	838	54,742	212	30.0	2,187	12,856	103
2007-08	20,959	5,563	305	170	3,605	87	31,198	475	63,920	176	33.0	1,982	11,655	108
2008-09 P	23,421	6,952	296	165	4,036	83	34,953	760	50,045	147	41.0	2,010	11,819	113

P: Provisional (Jul-Mar)

Source: 1. Ministry of Food and Agriculture  
2. Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 2.5

## YIELD PER HECTARE OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Fiscal Year	(Kg/Hectare)					
	Wheat	Rice	Sugarcane	Maize	Gram	Cotton
1990-91	1,841	1,543	40,720	1,401	486	615
1991-92	1,990	1,546	43,371	1,419	514	769
1992-93	1,946	1,579	43,024	1,364	344	543
1993-94	1,893	1,826	46,144	1,380	393	488
1994-95	2,081	1,622	46,747	1,481	524	557
1995-96	2,018	1,835	46,968	1,602	607	601
1996-97	2,053	1,912	43,521	1,607	540	506
1997-98	2,238	1,870	50,288	1,626	696	528
1998-99	2,170	1,928	47,784	1,731	648	511
1999-00	2,491	2,050	45,874	1,717	581	641
2000-01	2,325	2,021	45,376	1,741	439	624
2001-02	2,262	1,836	48,042	1,766	388	579
2002-03	2,388	2,013	47,324	1,858	701	622
2003-04	2,375	1,970	49,738	2,003	622	572
2004-05	2,568	1,995	48,906	2,848	793	760
2005-06	2,519	2,116	49,246	2,985	467	714
2006-07	2,716	2,107	53,199	3,036	797	711
2007-08	2,451	2,211	51,507	3,427	429	649
2008-09 P	2,585	2,346	48,634	3,610	695	713

P: Provisional

Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture  
Federal 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	(000 tonnes)	Value (Mln. Rs)
1990-91	1,609	776	243	202	81	32	33	355	112	935
1991-92	1,630	787	295	44	109	38	36	373	125	966
1992-93	1,665	794	339	52	122	40	38	384	121	1,179
1993-94	1,849	839	442	53	153	45	40	402	127	1,324
1994-95	1,933	884	533	80	178	49	43	420	139	1,256
1995-96	1,960	908	554	82	191	49	72	442	135	1,487
1996-97	2,003	915	568	83	188	49	74	448	219	2,776
1997-98	2,037	917	573	94	189	49	74	455	202	2,793
1998-99	1,861	916	589	95	191	50	76	468	181	2,773
1999-00	1,943	938	377	125	120	32	40	494	240	4,130
2000-01	1,865	990	439	139	126	33	51	526	260	4,586
2001-02	1,830	1,037	367	150	125	26	53	538	290	5,097
2002-03	1,702	1,035	315	143	130	24	52	532	263	4,861
2003-04	1,760	1,056	334	175	211	24	51	550	354	5,912
2004-05	1,843	1,671	352	158	205	23	49	572	281	5,408
2005-06	2,458	1,754	351	164	197	23	49	552	455	7,508
2006-07	1,472	1,719	348	150	177	23	47	555	343	6,894
2007-08	2,294	1,754	442	156	240	27	75	539	414	9,012
2008-09 P	2,299	1,732	442	157	326	31	122	490	367	9,783

P: Provisional (Jul-Mar)

Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture  
Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 2.7  
CROPWISE COMPOSITION OF VALUE OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS  
(AT CONSTANT FACTOR COST 1999-2000)

Fiscal Year/ Crops	(Percentage share)									
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
									R	P
<u>All Major Crops</u>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<u>Food Crops</u>	63.30	62.32	60.34	62.66	63.52	61.55	63.37	63.85	62.24	66.78
Rice	15.40	15.62	14.54	15.85	16.94	15.28	17.45	15.78	16.63	17.88
Wheat	41.30	40.39	39.48	39.26	38.98	37.58	38.23	39.27	37.12	39.16
Barley	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.13
Jowar	0.40	0.44	0.46	0.39	0.46	0.31	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.26
Bajra	0.30	0.45	0.50	0.41	0.59	0.36	0.42	0.43	0.58	0.53
Maize	2.80	3.10	3.21	3.13	3.32	4.14	4.70	4.42	5.37	5.67
Gram	2.80	2.11	1.95	3.41	3.05	3.73	2.14	3.51	2.10	3.14
<u>Fibre Crops</u>	24.00	24.89	25.26	22.98	22.06	27.21	25.58	23.65	22.67	21.85
Cotton	24.00	24.89	25.26	22.98	22.06	27.21	25.58	23.65	22.67	21.85
<u>Cash Crops</u>	11.00	11.27	12.63	12.95	13.00	9.95	9.75	11.20	13.82	10.20
Sugarcane	11.00	11.27	12.63	12.95	13.00	9.95	9.75	11.20	13.82	10.20
<u>Other Crops</u>	1.60	1.52	1.77	1.41	1.43	1.28	1.31	1.29	1.27	1.18
Sesamum	0.20	0.34	0.47	0.12	0.15	0.16	0.20	0.16	0.18	0.21
Rape Seed & mustard	0.80	0.70	0.75	0.81	0.81	0.65	0.57	0.67	0.58	0.46
Tobacco	0.60	0.84	0.55	0.48	0.46	0.47	0.54	0.46	0.51	0.51

R: Revised

P: Provisional

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 2.8

## CREDIT DISBURSED BY AGENCIES

Fiscal Year						(Rs million)
	ZTBL a	Taccavi	Domestic Private Banks	PPCBL b	Commercial Banks	Total
1990-91	8,323.95	56.30		3,017.45	3,517.59	14,915.29
1991-92	6,996.44	56.80		3,247.01	4,179.56	14,479.31
1992-93	8,643.40	50.80		2,978.00	4,525.91	16,198.11
1993-94	8,989.26	..		2,621.49	4,063.30	15,674.05
1994-95	14,575.74	..		3,756.74	4,040.79	22,373.27
1995-96	10,339.27	..		3,803.38	5,044.66	19,187.31
1996-97	11,687.11	..		3,431.13	4,429.43	19,547.67
1997-98	22,353.60	..		4,928.93	6,109.70	33,392.30
1998-99	30,175.96	..		5,439.97	7,236.00	42,852.00
1999-00	24,423.89	..		5,951.23	9,312.50	39,687.60
2000-01	27,610.20	..		5,124.20	12,056.00	44,790.40
2001-02	29,108.01	..	592.82	5,127.54	17,486.12	52,314.49
2002-03	29,270.17	..	1,421.11	5,485.39	22,738.60	58,915.27
2003-04	29,933.07	..	2,701.80	7,563.54	33,247.45	73,445.86
2004-05	37,408.84	..	12,406.82	7,607.47	51,309.78	108,732.91
2005-06	47,594.14	..	16,023.38	5,889.40	67,967.40	137,474.31
2006-07	56,473.05	..	23,976.16	7,988.06	80,393.19	168,830.46
2007-08	66,938.99	..	43,940.92	5,931.45	94,749.29	211,560.66
2008-09 P	45,399.87	..	28,557.24	3,538.89	74,364.60	151,860.60

.. not Available

P: Provisional(Jul-Mar)

b: Punjab Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd.

a: Zarai Taraqiate Bank Limited, formerly Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan

Source : i) State Bank of Pakistan

ii) Ministry of Food, Agriculture &amp; Livestock

TABLE 2.9

## FERTILIZER OFFTAKE AND IMPORTS OF PESTICIDES

Fiscal Year	Fertilizer off-take (000 N/Tonnes)				Import of fertilizers 000 N/T	Import of Insecticides	
	N	P	K	Total		Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Mln Rs)
1990-91	1,471.63	388.50	32.75	1,892.88	685.00	13,030.14	1,489.43
1991-92	1,462.60	398.02	23.30	1,883.92	632.00	15,258.30	1,945.98
1992-93	1,635.34	488.20	24.07	2,147.61	759.10	14,434.80	1,730.60
1993-94	1,659.36	464.24	23.17	2,146.77	903.00	12,100.40	1,706.30
1994-95	1,738.12	428.40	16.54	2,183.06	261.00	21,776.10	2,978.10
1995-96	1,990.90	494.45	29.70	2,515.00	581.00	30,479.00	5,080.70
1996-97	1,985.10	419.51	8.40	2,413.01	878.10	30,855.90	5,272.49
1997-98	2,075.00	551.00	20.00	2,646.00	714.00	29,224.90	4,801.19
1998-99	2,097.00	465.00	21.00	2,583.00	866.00	31,893.40	5,515.12
1999-00	2,217.80	597.16	18.50	2,833.50	662.80	26,123.90	4,691.71
2000-01	2,264.49	676.73	22.75	2,966.03	579.10	21,255.00	3,476.50
2001-02	2,285.30	624.54	18.75	2,928.60	625.70	31,783.20	5,320.49
2002-03	2,349.11	650.17	20.49	3,019.76	766.10	22,241.66	3,440.86
2003-04	2,526.73	673.46	21.79	3,221.98	764.10	41,406.36	7,156.66
2004-05	2,796.42	865.11	32.51	3,694.04	784.71	41,561.41	8,280.64
2005-06	2,926.62	850.53	27.04	3,804.19	1,268.31	33,953.90	6,804.02
2006-07	2,650.00	979.00	43.01	3,672.00	796.00	28,089.45	5,848.44
2007-08	2,924.60	629.70	26.90	3,581.20	876.30	27,714.00	6,353.00
2008-09 P	2,205.00	452.00	23.00	2,691.00	401.00	16,495.00	5,498.00

P Provisional, (Jul-Mar)

Source: 1. Federal Bureau of Statistics.

2. National Fertilizer Development Centre.

TABLE 2.10

## AVERAGE RETAIL SALE PRICE OF FERTILIZERS

Fiscal Year	(Rs per bag of 50 Kgs/110lbs)							
	Urea (46% N)	AN/CAN (26% N)	AS (21% N)	NP (23:23)	SSP(G) (18%)	DAP (18:46)	SOP (50% K)	NPK (10:20:20)
1990-91	195.0	90.0	85.0	173.0	93.0	249.0	150.0	176.0
1991-92	195.0	95.0	90.0	173.0	93.0	272.0	150.0	176.0
1992-93	205.0	109.0	96.0	196.0	93.0	264.0	195.0	247.0
1993-94	210.1	..	125.3	202.6	95.8	269.0	195.0	247.0
1994-95	235.0	150.0	164.0	250.0	150.0	379.0	195.0	247.0
1995-96	267.0	172.0	172.0	320.0	183.0	479.0	331.0	..
1996-97	340.0	209.0	197.0	384.0	211.0	553.0	532.0	..
1997-98	341.0	223.6	232.5	396.6	200.0	564.6	540.0	..
1998-99	346.0	231.0	275.0	457.0	234.0	665.0	541.0	..
1999-00	327.0	231.0	286.0	464.0	298.0	649.0	543.0	..
2000-01	363.0	233.0	300.0	468.0	253.0	670.0	682.0	..
2001-02	394.0	268.0	308.0	519.0	280.0	710.0	765.0	..
2002-03	411.0	282.0	344.0	539.0	287.0	765.0	780.0	..
2003-04	420.0	208.0	373.0	622.0	329.0	913.0	809.0	..
2004-05	468.0	353.0	405.0	704.0	373.0	1,001.0	996.0	..
2005-06	509.0	395.0	744.0	710.0	407.0	1,079.0	1,170.0	..
2006-07	527.0	396.0	779.0	670.0	334.0	993.0	985.0	..
2007-08	581.0	471.0	867.0	1,267.0	572.0	1,934.0	1,497.0	..
2008-09 P	744.0	700.0	1,297.0	1,825.0	918.0	2,787.0	2,222.0	..

.. Not available

P Provisional (Jul-Apr)

AN/CAN Ammonium nitrate/calcium ammonium nitrate.

ASN Ammonium super nitrate.

AS Ammonium sulphate.

NP Nitrophosphate.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

National Fertilizer Dev. Centre.

SSP: single super phosphate.

DAP: Diammonium phosphate.

SOP: Sulphate of potash.

NPK: Nitrogen phosphate and potash.

TABLE 2.11

## AREA IRRIGATED BY DIFFERENT SOURCES

(Million hectares)

Fiscal Year	Canals	Wells	Canal Wells	Tubewells	Canal Tubewells	Others	Total
1990-91	7.89	0.13	0.08	2.56	5.87	0.22	16.75
1991-92	7.85	0.16	0.11	2.59	5.93	0.21	16.85
1992-93	7.91	0.18	0.10	2.67	6.23	0.24	17.33
1993-94	7.73	0.14	0.09	2.78	6.22	0.17	17.13
1994-95	7.51	0.17	0.10	2.83	6.41	0.18	17.20
1995-96	7.60	0.18	0.11	2.89	6.58	0.22	17.58
1996-97	7.81	0.18	0.11	2.88	6.61	0.26	17.85
1997-98	7.79	0.16	0.13	3.00	6.74	0.18	18.00
1998-99	7.67	0.17	0.09	2.98	6.88	0.16	17.95
1999-00	7.56	0.18	0.09	3.11	6.99	0.18	18.11
2000-01	6.98	0.16	0.10	3.19	7.22	0.17	17.82
2001-02	6.81	0.20	0.16	3.45	7.24	0.18	18.04
2002-03	7.06	0.21	0.17	3.37	7.21	0.20	18.22
2003-04	7.22	0.22	0.15	3.48	7.50	0.21	18.78
2004-05	7.00	0.25	0.19	3.46	7.70	0.24	18.84
2005-06	7.06	0.28	0.20	3.58	7.78	0.22	19.12
2006-07	6.68	0.67	0.22	3.89	7.78	0.25	19.59
2007-08	6.91	0.31	0.17	3.82	7.79	0.27	19.27
2008-09 P	6.91	0.31	0.17	3.82	7.79	0.27	19.27

P: Provisional

Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture

TABLE 2.12(A)

## PROCUREMENT/SUPPORT PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Fiscal Year	(Rs per 40 kg)								
	Rice			Paddy		Sugarcane			
	Wheat	Basmati 385	Irri-6 (F.A.Q)	Basmati 385	Irri-6 (F.A.Q)	NWFP	Punjab	Sind	Baluch- istan
1990-91	112	283.00	127.00	143.50	73.00	15.25	15.25	15.75	..
1991-92	124	308.00	140.00	155.00	78.00	16.75	16.75	17.75	17.00
1992-93	130	340.00	150.00	175.00	85.00	17.50	17.50	17.50	14.75
1993-94	160	360.00	157.00	185.00	90.00	18.00	18.00	18.25	18.25
1994-95	160	389.00	170.00	210.90	102.60	20.50	20.50	20.75	20.75
1995-96	173	419.80	183.00	222.00	112.00	21.50	21.50	21.75	21.75
1996-97**	240	461.78	210.45	255.30	128.80	24.00	24.00	24.50	24.50
1997-98	240	..	..	310.00	153.00	35.00	35.00	36.00	36.00
1998-99	240	..	..	330.00	175.00	35.00	35.00	36.00	36.00
1999-00	300	..	..	350.00	185.00	35.00	35.00	36.00	36.00
2000-01	300	..	..	385.00	205.00	35.00	36.00	36.00	36.00
2001-02	300	..	..	385.00	205.00	42.00	42.00	43.00	43.00
2002-03	300	..	..	385.00	205.00	42.00	40.00	43.00	43.00
2003-04	350	..	..	400.00	215.00	42.00	40.00	41.00	..
2004-05	400	..	..	415.00	230.00	42.00	40.00	43.00	43.00
2005-06	415	..	..	460.00	300.00	48.00	45.00	60.00	..
2006-07	425	..	..	..	310.00	48.00	45.00	67.00	..
2007-08	625	..	..	..	..	65.00	60.00	63.00	..
2008-09 P	950	..	..	1,250.00 @	700.00	80.00	80.00	81.00	..

FAQ Fair Average Quality

@ Price of Basmati Super (Paddy) Rs. 1500/40kg

(Contd.)

.. Not applicable

\*\* Rs.240/- w.e.f. April 3, 1997.

TABLE 2.12(B)

## PROCUREMENT/SUPPORT PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

(.Contd.)

(Rs per 40 Kg)

Fiscal Year	Cotton Lint				Seed Cotton (Phutti)				Potato	Onion
	Desi	AC-134, NT	B-557 149-F	Sarmast Qallan-dri Delta-pine MS-39-40	Desi	AC-134, NT	B-557 F-149 Niab-78	Sarmast Qallan-dri Delta-pine MS-39-40		
1990-91	550	615	645	690	220	235	245	260	55	52
1991-92	662	685	715	745	255	270	280	290	65	60
1992-93	695	..	770	* 800	275	..	300 *	310	67	65
1993-94	726	..	801	* 831	290	..	315 *	325	77	78
1994-95	795	..	986	* 1055	340	..	400 *	423	84	78
1995-96	795	..	986	* 1055	340	..	400 *	423	84	85
1996-97	..	..	..	..	440	..	500 *	540	115	100
1997-98	..	..	..	..	440	..	500 *	620	145	112
1998-99	..	..	..	..	..	..	825 *	..	145	140
1999-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	725 *	..	145	..
2000-01	..	..	..	..	..	..	725 *	..	145	..
2001-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	780	..	..	..
2002-03	..	..	..	..	..	..	800	..	..	..
2003-04	..	..	..	..	..	..	850	..	..	..
2004-05	..	..	..	..	..	..	925	..	..	..
2005-06	..	..	..	..	..	..	976	..	..	..
2006-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,025	..	..	..
2007-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008-09 P	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,465	..	..	..

P: Provisional

.. Not applicable

\* Niab-78, CIM

Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture (APCOM)

TABLE 2.13

## PROCUREMENT, RELEASES AND STOCKS OF WHEAT AND RICE

Fiscal Year	(000 tonnes)						
	Wheat(May-April)			Rice Procured		Stocks Balance (on 1st July)	
	Procure- ment	Releases	Stocks (on 1st May)	Basmati	Others	Basmati	Others
1990-91	3,159.0	5,608.0	1,508.0	142.7	673.8	719.3	117.5
1991-92	3,249.0	5,431.0	1,000.0	121.6	370.3	486.8	314.7
1992-93	4,120.0	5,143.0	505.0	500.5	454.0	285.2	540.5
1993-94	3,644.0	5,982.0	1,007.0	144.9	681.4	224.8	541.2
1994-95	3,740.0	5,999.0	776.0	284.0	..	236.4	848.5
1995-96	3,448.0	5,139.0	385.0	50.8	154.6	494.3	117.7
1996-97	2,725.0	5,987.0	456.0	..	..	159.4	187.9
1997-98	3,984.0	5,794.0	902.0	..	..	..	..
1998-99	4,070.0	6,165.0	981.0	..	..	..	..
1999-00	8,582.0	6,131.0	702.0	..	..	..	..
2000-01	4,081.0	5,537.0	3,552.0	..	..	..	..
2001-02	4,045.0	3,376.0	3,683.0	..	..	..	..
2002-03	3,514.0	5,130.0	992.0	..	..	..	..
2003-04	3,456.0	4,104.0	161.0	..	..	..	..
2004-05	3,939.0	4,500.0	350.0	..	..	..	..
2005-06	4,514.0	2,088.0	2,107.0	..	..	..	..
2006-07	4,422.0	5,985.4	499.1	..	..	..	..
2007-08	3,917.0	6,357.9	136.9	..	..	..	..
2008-09 P	4,199.6 @	5,784.4	821.9 *	..	..	..	..

.. not available

P: Provisional

Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture

\* as on 1st May, 2009

@ upto 1st May 2009 (2008-09 Crop)

TABLE 2.14

## LIVESTOCK POPULATION

(million numbers)

Fiscal Year	Buffaloes	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Camels	Asses	Horses	Mules
1990-91	17.8	17.7	37.0	26.3	146.9	1.1	3.5	0.4	0.1
1991-92	18.3	17.7	38.7	27.4	156.2	1.1	3.8	0.5	0.1
1992-93	18.7	17.8	40.2	27.7	182.6	1.1	3.8	0.4	0.1
1993-94	19.2	17.8	42.0	28.3	250.0	1.1	3.9	0.4	0.1
1994-95	19.7	17.8	43.8	29.1	318.8	1.1	4.0	0.4	0.1
1995-96	20.3	20.4	41.2	23.5	350.0	0.8	3.6	0.3	0.1
1996-97	20.8	20.8	42.6	23.7	382.0	0.8	3.6	0.3	0.1
1997-98	21.4	21.2	44.2	23.8	276.0	0.8	3.2	0.3	0.1
1998-99	22.0	21.6	45.8	23.9	278.0	0.8	3.8	0.3	0.1
1999-00	22.7	22.0	47.4	24.1	282.0	0.8	3.8	0.3	0.2
2000-01	23.3	22.4	49.1	24.2	292.4	0.8	3.9	0.3	0.2
2001-02	24.0	22.8	50.9	24.4	330.0	0.8	3.9	0.3	0.2
2002-03	24.8	23.3	52.8	24.6	346.1	0.8	4.1	0.3	0.2
2003-04	25.5	23.8	54.7	24.7	352.6	0.7	4.1	0.3	0.2
2004-05	26.3	24.2	56.7	24.9	372.0	0.7	4.2	0.3	0.3
2005-06 *	27.3	29.6	53.8	26.5	433.8	0.9	4.3	0.3	0.2
2006-07 @	28.2	30.7	55.2	26.8	477.0	0.9	4.3	0.3	0.2
2007-08 @	29.0	31.8	56.7	27.1	518.0	1.0	4.4	0.3	0.2
2008-09 P	29.9	33.0	58.3	27.4	562.0	1.0	4.5	0.4	0.2

Source: Ministry of Livestock &amp; Dairy Development.

\* : Population figures are actual figures of Livestock Census 2006.

@ : Estimated figures based on Inter census growth rate of livestock census 1996 &amp; 2006

TABLE 2.15

## LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Fiscal Year	Milk #	Beef	Mutton	Poultry Meat	Wool	Hair	Bones	Fat	Blood	(000 tonnes)		
										Eggs (Mln.Nos.)	Hides (Mln.Nos.)	Skins (Mln.Nos.)
1990-91	15,481	765	665	151	48.1	7.9	259.0	101.8	40.1	4,490	5.9	32.7
1991-92	16,280	803	713	169	49.3	8.3	265.0	104.5	42.5	4,914	6.0	33.9
1992-93	17,120	844	763	265	50.5	8.1	271.0	107.2	45.1	5,164	6.1	36.0
1993-94	18,006	887	817	296	51.7	9.0	277.0	110.0	47.3	5,740	6.2	37.8
1994-95	18,986	931	875	308	53.1	9.4	283.0	113.0	50.7	5,927	6.3	39.3
1995-96	22,970	898	587	355	38.1	15.6	295.7	110.1	32.0	5,757	7.0	32.7
1996-97	23,580	919	602	387	38.3	16.2	302.3	112.6	32.8	6,015	7.1	34.5
1997-98	24,215	940	617	284	38.5	16.7	309.2	115.2	33.6	5,737	7.3	35.3
1998-99	24,876	963	633	310	38.7	17.3	316.3	117.8	34.4	8,261	7.5	36.3
1999-00	25,566	986	649	322	38.9	17.9	324.0	120.6	40.9	7,321	7.6	37.2
2000-01	26,284	1,010	666	339	39.2	18.6	331.4	123.5	41.8	7,505	7.8	38.2
2001-02	27,031	1,034	683	355	39.4	19.3	339.4	126.5	42.9	7,679	7.9	39.2
2002-03	27,811	1,060	702	370	39.7	19.9	347.6	129.7	44.0	7,860	8.2	40.3
2003-04	28,624	1,087	720	378	39.9	20.7	356.2	132.9	45.2	8,102	8.4	42.4
2004-05	29,438	1,115	739	384	40.0	20.7	365.1	136.3	45.2	8,529	8.4	42.6
2005-06 *	31,970	1,449	554	512	40.1	20.3	633.5	203.3	51.4	9,712	11.4	43.3
2006-07 @	32,996	1,498	566	554	40.6	20.8	652.5	209.2	52.7	10,197	11.8	44.3
2007-08 @	34,064	1,549	578	601	41.0	21.4	672.2	215.3	54.1	10,711	12.2	45.3
2008-09 P	35,160	1,601	590	652	41.5	22.0	692.4	221.6	55.4	11,258	12.6	45.3

Source: Ministry of Livestock &amp; Dairy Development.

\* : Population figures are actual figures of Livestock Census 2006.

#: Human Consumption

@ : Estimated figures based on Inter census growth rate of livestock census 1996 &amp; 2006