

AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK
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PLANNING & RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
ZARAI TARAQIATI BANK LIMITED
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(Compiled by Humma Nisar, BPU)

The sowing of wheat crop has been started in both rainfed and irrigated areas of Punjab Province. The Government of Punjab Agriculture Extension Department has launched Grow more Wheat campaign in the whole province. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh and Baluchistan Province, wheat sowing is in progress. During the month of September, 2022, Condition of rice crop in Punjab Province is reported satisfactory and harvesting of early grown varieties has been completed. Similarly, in Punjab province, the growth and development of cotton crop has been observed/reported satisfactory. Picking of cotton crop has been completed in most parts. While severe rains and flooding has damaged the crops badly in some parts of southern Punjab. In Sindh province rains and flooding damaged the cotton crop. In Balochistan province cotton crop is completely vanished in Nasirabad, Bolan and Dera Bugti Districts because of flood. Cotton crop picking is in progress in cotton growing districts of KP Province.

Sowing of maize (autumn) in all provinces has been completed. Germination and growth of the crop is reported satisfactory in Punjab province. In Sindh province sowing of Maize crop is in Process in areas partially hit by the floods. In Punjab Province Condition of sugarcane crop is reported satisfactory. However mild attacks of borer reported in some parts of central Punjab. In Sindh September Cultivation of Sugarcane crop has been delayed as flood water is still standing in agriculture fields.

Rapeseed and mustard crop was found in sowing process in Punjab and Sindh. Castor oil crop was reported at maturity stage and harvesting of sesame was found in progress. In Punjab winter vegetables growth is in progress. In Sindh, the seasonal vegetables including Tomato, Chilies, Onions etc have also been affected in the province. In KP condition of orchards is reported satisfactory in most parts of the province and sowing of winter vegetables is in progress. In Balochistan Province, monsoons have largely damaged the vegetables and orchards especially the northern and eastern parts of the province. In GB heavy downpours along with flash flooding during the recent monsoon season have badly affected the seasonal vegetables and orchards.

During the month of October 2022, rainfall received all over Pakistan. Normal to below normal rainfall reported from most of the places in the country. Temperature plays a vital role in the growth and development of agricultural crops. As per climatic normal, November is another dry month like October over most parts of Pakistan. In Southern Balochistan, dry conditions are observed around Taftan area of Nokundi while rest of the country showing normal conditions. In the month of October 2022, except Rawal dam, levels at other major reservoirs have dropped while inflow has also dropped due to the less or no rains in the catchment areas.

According to the provisional figures compiled by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports from Pakistan during September, 2022 amounted to Rs.563,714 million (provisional) and imports into Pakistan during September, 2022 amounted to Rs. 1,232,299 million (provisional).

Total nutrient offtake during September, 2022 was about 304 thousand tonnes, which recorded a decrease of 27.4 per cent over September 2021.



2. CURRENT CROP SITUATION

(Data gathered by Muhammad Fakhar Imam, R&PU)

2.1. Wheat Crop

The sowing of wheat crop has been started in both rainfed and irrigated areas of Punjab Province. The Government of Punjab Agriculture Extension Department has launched Grow more Wheat campaign in the whole province. Field days, Farmers Meeting, workshops, seminars and mega farmer's gatherings were in progress across Punjab Province. Agro Advisory services regarding wheat production technology are providing to the farming community. In Sindh Province, wheat sowing is in progress in all those areas recovered from the flood. In KP province wheat sowing is in progress. In Balochistan Province wheat sowing has been started in partial flood affected districts.

2.2. Rice Crop

During the month of September, 2022, In Punjab Province Condition of rice crop is reported satisfactory and harvesting of early grown varieties has been completed. In Sindh and Balochistan the historical rains and flooding during July-August had damaged the standing crops extensively in most of the plains.

2.2 Cotton Crop

In Punjab province the growth and development of cotton crop has been observed/reported satisfactory. Mild attacks of white fly, boll worm and thrips have been reported from different parts of the province. The spray operations are in progress to control these pest attacks. Picking of cotton crop has been completed in most parts. While severe rains and flooding has damaged the crops badly in some parts of southern Punjab. In Sindh province rains and flooding damaged the cotton crop. In Balochistan province cotton crop is completely vanished in Nasirabad, Bolan and Dera Bugti Districts because of flood. Cotton crop picking is in progress in cotton growing districts of KP Province.

2.3 Maize Crop

Sowing of maize (autumn) has been completed. Germination and growth of the crop is reported satisfactory in Punjab province. In Sindh province sowing of Maize crop is in Process in areas partially hit by the floods.

2.4 Sugarcane Crop

In Punjab Province Condition of sugarcane crop is reported satisfactory. However mild attacks of borer reported in some parts of central Punjab. In Sindh September Cultivation of Sugarcane crop has been delayed as flood water is still standing in agriculture fields.

2.5 Oil seed Crops

- Rapeseed and mustard crop was found in sowing process in Punjab and Sindh.



- Castor oil crop was reported at maturity stage and harvesting of sesame was found in progress.

2.6 Horticulture

In Punjab winter vegetables growth is in progress. In Sindh, the seasonal vegetables including Tomato, Chilies, Onions etc have also been affected in the province. In KP condition of orchards is reported satisfactory in most parts of the province and sowing of winter vegetables is in progress. In Balochistan Province, monsoons have largely damaged the vegetables and orchards especially the northern and eastern parts of the province. In GB heavy downpours along with flash flooding during the recent monsoon season have badly affected the seasonal vegetables and orchards.

Source:

Directorate of Agricultural information Punjab, Sindh, KP

Department of Agricultural Extension Balochistan

Monthly Bulletin, National Agromet Centre, Pakistan Meteorological Department

WEATHER SITUATION

(Data compiled by Muhammad Fakhar Imam, R&PU)

Rainfall/Precipitation:

During the month of October 2022, rainfall received all over Pakistan. Normal to below normal rainfall reported from most of the places in the country. The Chief amounts of monthly rainfall recorded across Pakistan during October 2022 are shown in Table given below:

S. No.	Stations	Rainfall(mm)	S. No.	Stations	Rainfall(mm)
1	Attock	118.6	11	Kotli	40.0
2	Dir (Lower)	116.0	12	Kalam	39.8
3	Buner	71.0	13	Bandi Abbaspur (AJK)	37.7
4	Pattan	58.0	14	Sialkot Cantt	34.8
5	Dhulli	55.2	15	Cherat	33.0
6	Murree	50.0	16	Gujranwala	30.0
7	Kakul	50.0	17	Chattar Kalas (AJK)	29.9
8	Islamabad (Said Pur)	49.0	18	Malam Jabba	29.0
9	Muzaffarabad City	47.0	19	Mangla	27.6
10	Garhi Dupatta	44.5	20	Hajira (AJK)	25.8

Relative Humidity

The mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) remained above normal in most of the agricultural plains of KP and Punjab whereas it remained below normal in Quetta valley and at the selected locations of



Sindh & GB. Maximum value of mean Relative humidity observed as 62% at Peshawar, followed by 60% at Jhelum and 57% at D.I Khan. None of the selected locations observed maximum number of days with mean R.H greater or equal to 80%.

Temperature Situation during October, 2022

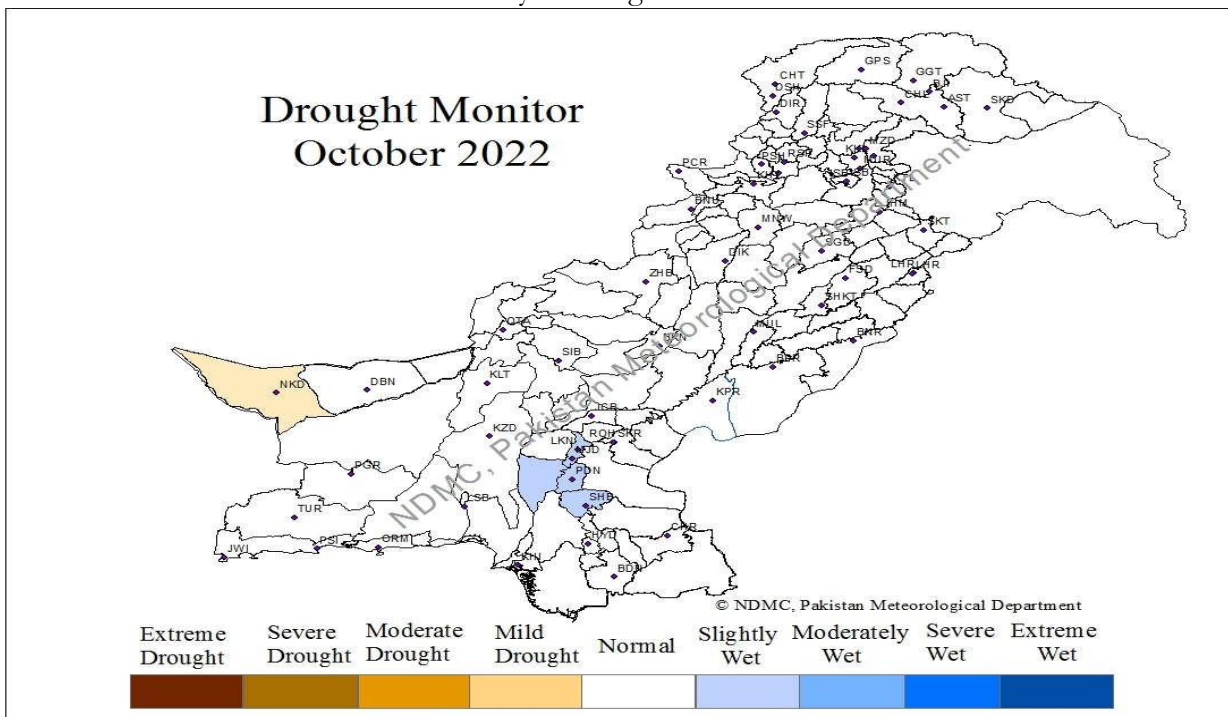
Temperature plays a vital role in the growth and development of agricultural crops. Thermal regime particularly the night temperatures remained above normal over most of the agricultural plains of the country. However, at particular locations of KP and southern Baluchistan normal to slightly below normal night time temperatures were recorded.

Weather Prediction during November, 2022

As per climatic normal, November is another dry month like October over most parts of Pakistan. Northern parts of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa receive considerable amount of precipitation due to westerly troughs passing across the area. However, fewer rains may occur over the lower half of the country starting from the central parts of Punjab to downwards and major parts of Baluchistan.

DROUGHT SITUATION

Spatial drought monitor map is shown in Fig. given below, based on the analysis of outputs obtained from different drought monitoring indices like Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI), Temperature Vegetation Dryness Index (TVDI), Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), Land Surface Temperature (LST), Length of Dry Spell, Monthly Rainfall and Temperature Climatology of the area and on- ground information. In Southern Balochistan, dry conditions are observed around Taftan area of Nokundi while rest of the country showing normal conditions.

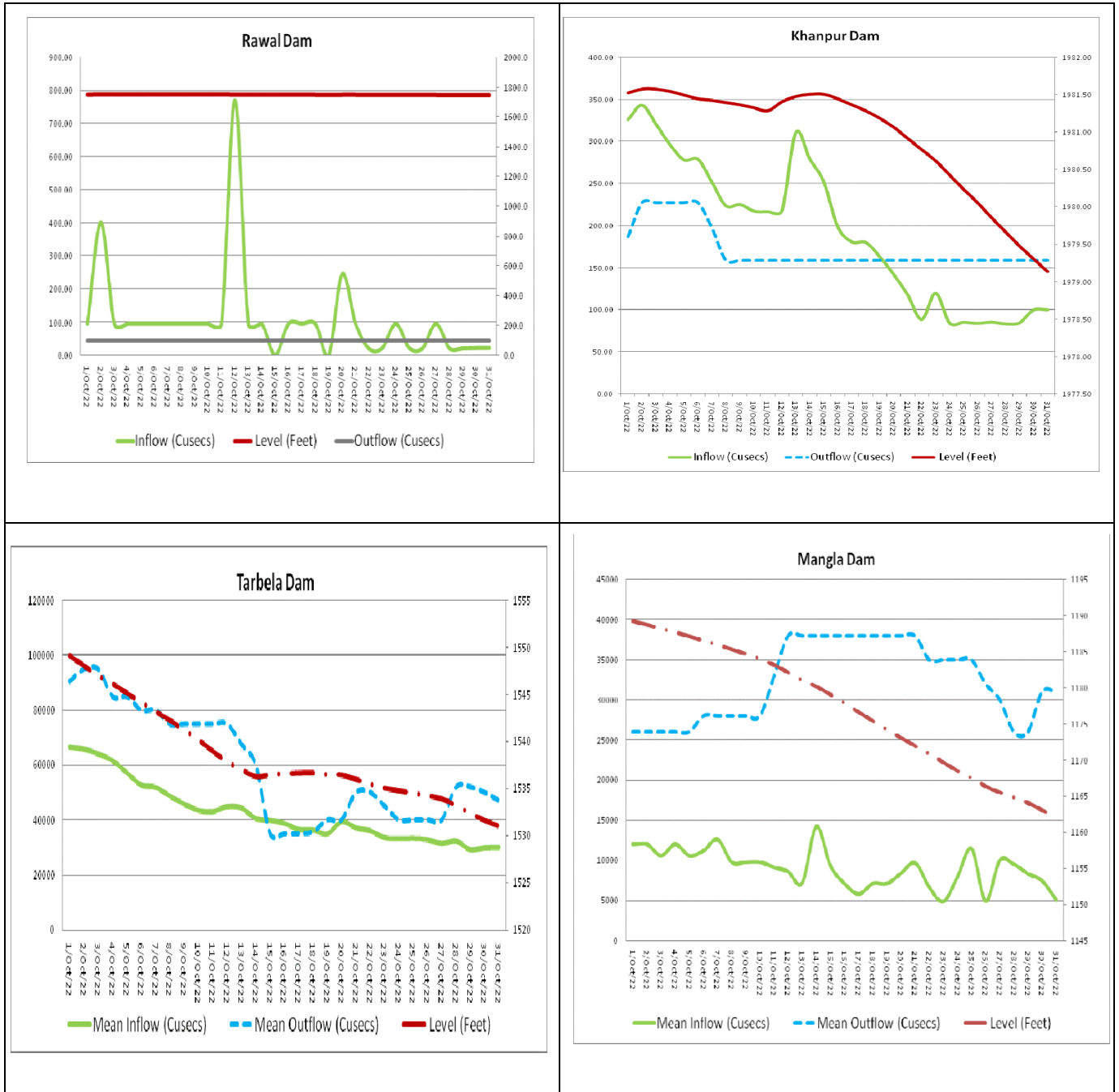


Source: <http://www.ndmc.pmd.gov.pk/>



WATER AVAILABILITY/DAMS FLOW DATA (Data compiled by Muhammad Fakhar Imam, R&PU)

In the month of October 2022, water inflow, outflow and levels of Rawal, Khanpur, Tarbela and Mangla dams are shown in Figs. given below. Except Rawal dam, levels at other major reservoirs have dropped while inflow has also dropped due to the less or no rains in the catchment areas.





Source: <http://www.ndmc.pmd.gov.pk/>



AVERAGE PRICES OF AGRI. COMMODITIES
(Data compiled by Humma Nisar, BPU)

S.No.	Description	Unit	Average Prices			%change Sept 22 over	
			22-Oct	22-Sep	21-Oct	22-Sep	21-Oct
1	Wheat Flour Bag	20 Kg	1570.42	1404.50	1200.64	10.565	23.547
2	Rice Basmati Broken (Average Quality)	1 Kg	127.04	123.31	96.64	2.936	23.929
3	Rice IRRI-6/9 (Sindh/Punjab)	1 Kg	98.90	94.44	71.66	4.510	27.543
4	Bread plain (Small Size)	Each	83.31	77.97	60.84	6.410	26.972
5	Beef with Bone (Average Quality)	1 Kg	693.65	685.29	558.27	1.205	19.517
6	Mutton (Average Quality)	1 Kg	1437.16	1418.70	1131.60	1.284	21.261
7	Chicken Farm Broiler (Live)	1 Kg	290.60	288.81	256.95	0.616	11.579
8	Milk fresh (Un-boiled)	1 Ltr	145.66	141.73	112.25	2.698	22.937
9	Curd (Dahi) Loose	1 Kg	170.54	164.22	129.98	3.706	23.783
10	Powdered Milk NIDO 390 gm	Each	611.39	574.24	496.51	6.076	18.790
11	Eggs Hen (Farm)	1 Dozen	240.88	238.16	172.27	1.129	28.483
12	Mustard Oil (Average Quality)	1 Kg	525.33	523.36	336.25	0.375	35.993
13	Cooking Oil DALDA or Other	Each	2804.31	2864.05	1772.00	-2.130	36.812
14	Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB 2.5 k	Each	1385.12	1397.53	894.16	-0.896	35.445
15	Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB	Each	536.30	541.11	352.63	-0.897	34.248
16	Bananas (Kela) Local	1 Dozen	94.94	93.49	64.88	1.527	31.662
17	Pulse Masoor (Washed)	1 Kg	288.59	321.12	180.19	-11.272	37.562
18	Pulse Moong (Washed)	1 Kg	251.14	245.60	163.87	2.206	34.750
19	Pulse Mash (Washed)	1 Kg	376.54	382.47	244.38	-1.575	35.099
20	Pulse Gram	1 Kg	246.74	250.47	146.45	-1.512	40.646
21	Potatoes	1 Kg	69.34	70.69	54.60	-1.947	21.258
22	Onions	1 Kg	135.74	109.02	49.57	19.685	63.482
23	Tomatoes	1 Kg	204.76	159.62	77.47	22.045	62.165
24	Sugar Refined	1 Kg	87.58	87.46	103.13	0.137	-17.755
25	Gur (Average Quality)	1 Kg	138.76	137.03	142.89	1.247	-2.976
26	Salt Powdered (NATIONAL/SHAN) 80	Each	40.71	39.15	30.00	3.832	26.308
27	Chilies Powder NATIONAL 200 gm	Each	216.91	215.84	373.60	0.493	-72.237
28	Garlic (Lehsun)	1 Kg	336.46	342.25	281.71	-1.721	16.272

Decrease 

Increase 



- According to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), CPI inflation General, increased to 26.6% on year-on-year basis in Oct 2022 as compared to an increase of 23.2% in the previous month and 9.2% in Oct 2021. On month-on-month basis, it increased to 4.7% in Oct 2022 as compared to a decrease of 1.2% in the previous month and an increase of 1.9% in Oct 2021.
- The prices of flour, rice, meat, milk, eggs, pulse Moong, fresh vegetables, sugar etc. have been increased over last month prices.
- On the other hand, prices of cooking oil, Pulse Masoor, Pulse Mash, Pulse Gram, potatoes and garlic showed decreasing trend as compared to previous month prices.

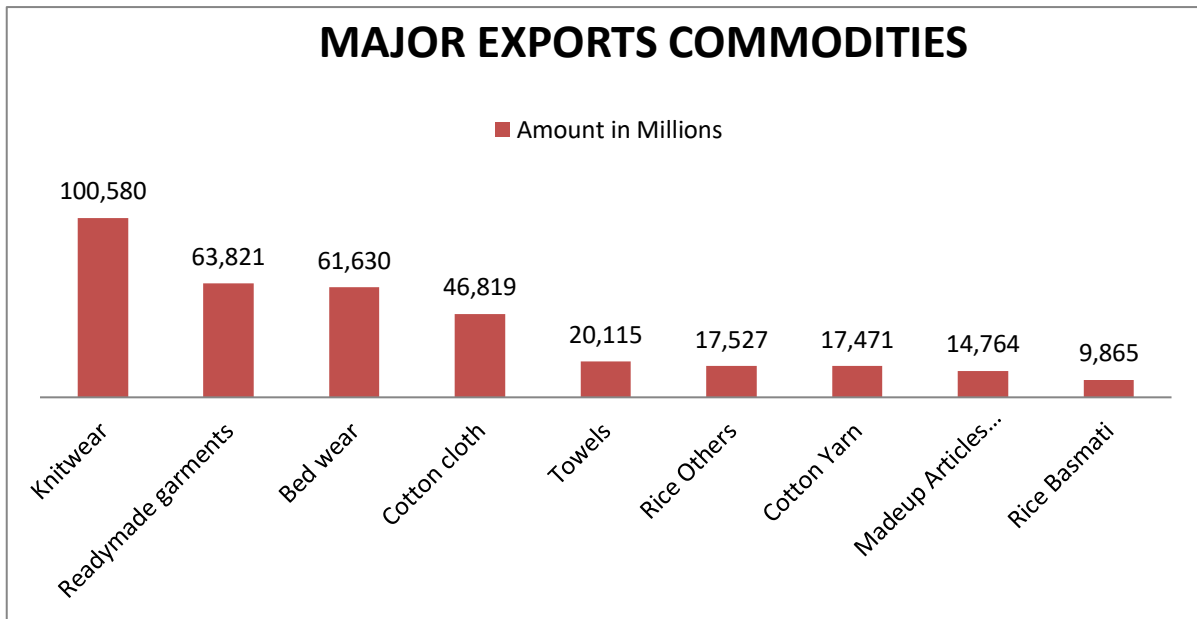
Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

TRADE SITUATION

(Data compiled by Muhammad Fakhar Imam, R&PU)

Exports:

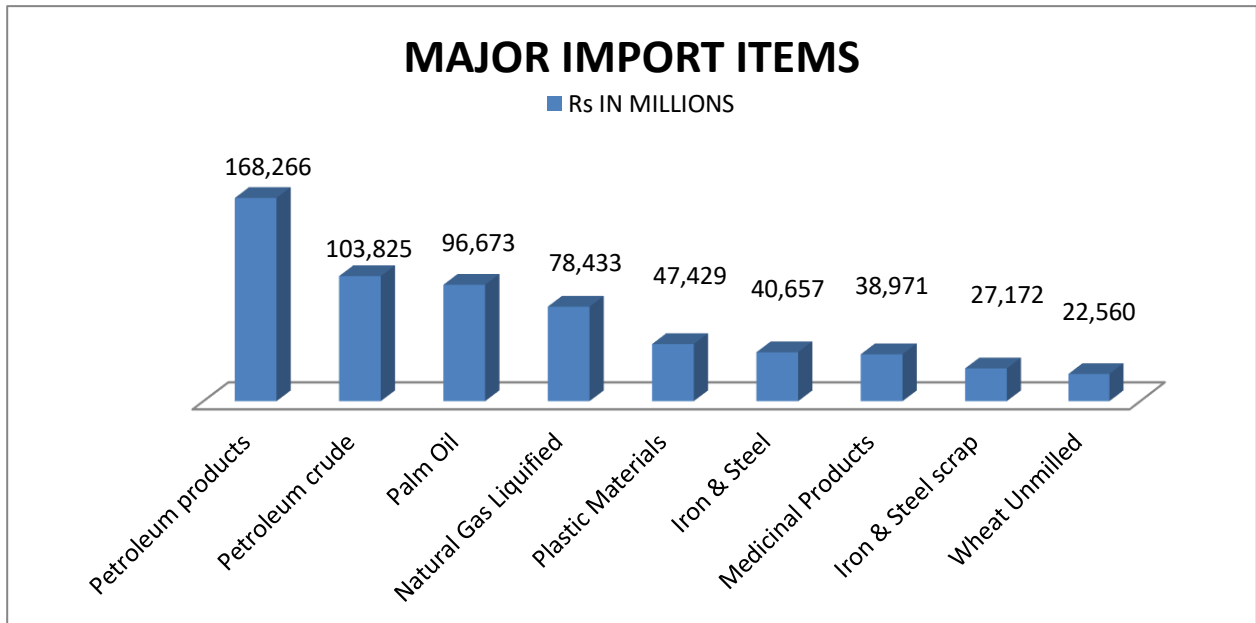
- According to the provisional figures compiled by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports from Pakistan during September, 2022 amounted to Rs.563,714 million (provisional) as against Rs. 548,326 million in August, 2022 and Rs.404,847 million during September, 2021 showing an increase of 2.81% over August, 2022 and of 39.24% over September, 2021.
- In terms of US dollars the exports in September, 2022 were \$ 2,446 million (provisional) as compared to \$ 2,482 million in August, 2022 showing a decrease of 1.45% but increased by 1.54% as compared to \$ 2,409 million in September, 2021.





Imports:

- Imports into Pakistan during September, 2022 amounted to Rs. 1,232,299 million (provisional) as against Rs. 1,341,024 million in August, 2022 and Rs. 1,102,998 million during September, 2021 showing a decrease of 8.11% over August, 2021 but an increase of 11.72% over September, 2021.
- In terms of US dollars the imports in September, 2022 were \$ 5,347 million (provisional) as compared to \$ 6,071 million in August, 2022 showing a decrease of 11.93% and by 18.53% as compared to \$ 6,563 million in September, 2021.



Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

FERTILIZER OFFTAKE SITUATION

(Data compiled by Muhammad Fakhar Imam, R&PU)

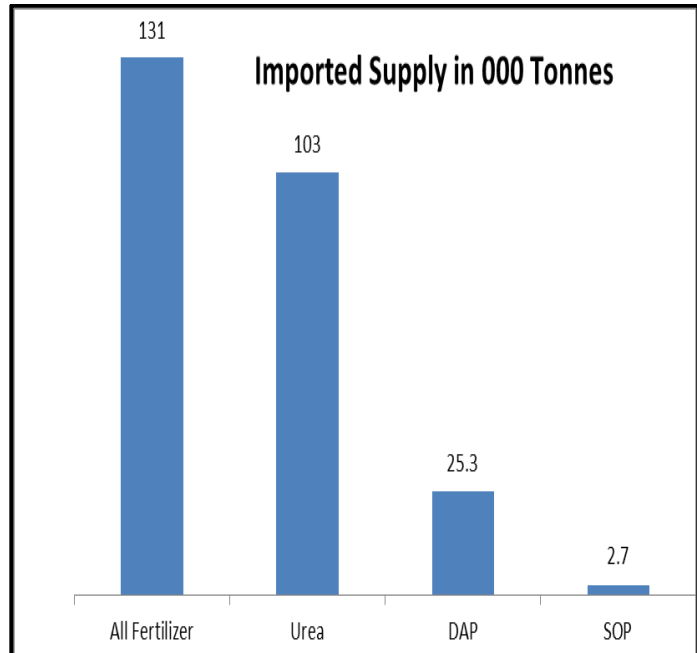
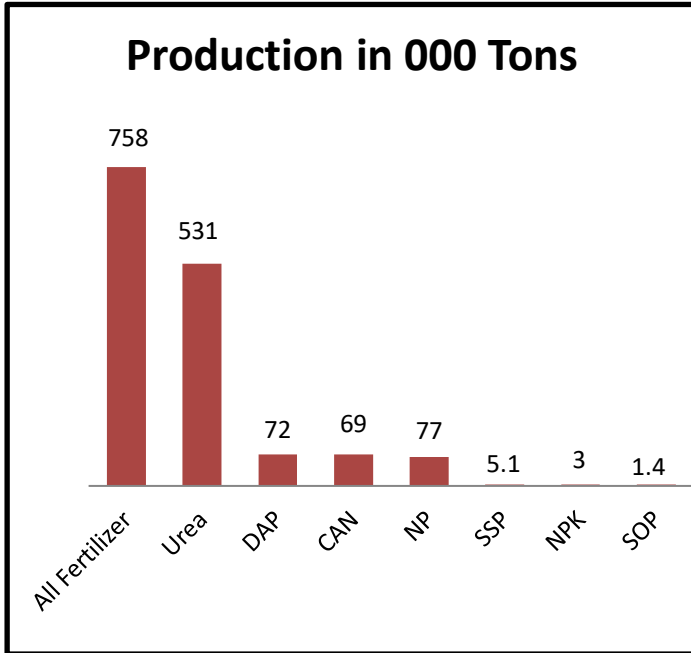
- Total nutrient offtake during September, 2022 was about 304 thousand tonnes, which recorded a decrease of 27.4 per cent over September 2021.
- Nitrogen offtake decreased by 8.9 percent
- Phosphate and potash offtake decreased by 68.8 and 68.5 per cent.
- Urea offtake during September, 2022 was 508 thousand tonnes, which increased by 4.3 per cent over September, 2021.
- DAP offtake decreased by 71.7 percent from 221 thousand tonnes during September 2021 to about 63 thousand tonnes during September 2022.

FERTILIZER PRODUCTION AND IMPORTED SUPPLIES

- Total production of all fertilizer products during September 2022 was 758 thousand tonnes comprising urea 531, DAP 72, CAN 69, NP 77, SSP 5.1, NPK 3 and SOP 1.4 thousand tonnes.



- Imported supplies during September, 2022 were 131 thousand tonnes comprising 103 thousand tonnes of urea, 25.3 thousand tonnes of DAP and 2.7 thousand tonnes of SOP as reported by the National Fertilizer Development Centre (NFDC).



Source: National Fertilizer Development Centre (NFDC)

NEWS TRENDS

(Data collected and compiled by Aamna Imtiaz R&PU)

- **Seven low-carbon Pakistani projects part of CFA - British High Commission:** According to British High Commission, the UK has announced that seven innovative low-carbon projects from across Pakistan will be part of the first cohort of projects for the Climate Finance Accelerator (CFA), Pakistan. The CFA is part of the UK government's efforts to help Pakistan in accessing climate finance and meeting the priorities set out in its Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement. This work comes alongside the provision of UK humanitarian support to Pakistan following the devastating floods that have killed over a thousand people and affected more than 33 million. The projects have the potential to benefit communities across Pakistan through pollution abatement, employment opportunities, access to energy, effective waste management, e-mobility and by supporting gender equality and social inclusion efforts. The chosen projects, selected from over 50 applications, are from the energy, transportation, AFOLU (agriculture, forestry and other land uses), waste, e-mobility, and industrial and manufacturing sectors. The projects will receive tailored support ahead of an event in February 2023. The support includes individual needs assessment discussions and analysis of each of the projects from a financial, technical and gender equality and social inclusion perspective, to ensure they are in the best position to attract investment.



- **Farmers advised to cultivate wheat in arid areas:** The Punjab Agriculture Department has advised farmers to cultivate wheat, especially in arid areas to achieve bumper production of the golden grains. According to Agriculture Information Department, the experts suggested farmers to cultivate only recommended varieties including Markaz-19, Arooj 22, Barani 17, Pakistan 13, Fateh Jung 16, and MA 21, in arid areas. The department's officials proposed that the farmers should use 40 to 50 kilogramme seed per acre.
- **Launch of Pakistan's first ever Climate Change Gender Action Plan (CCGAP) in Punjab:** Planning and Development (P&D) Board, in collaboration with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), launched Pakistan's first ever Climate Change Gender Action Plan (CCGAP) in Punjab. Government of Punjab (GOP) and IUCN, in recognizing the important opportunity for bringing innovative adaptation and resilience solutions for those who are most vulnerable especially women, prepared the plan as an Action Framework for evidence-based resources to help and support committed stakeholders deliver Climate and Gender solutions around 6 priority sectors.

The CCGAP is a roadmap to support the government in policy making and mapping of these at-risk individuals and communities on the front lines of climate change to anticipate and recover from disasters, adapt livelihoods, and build long-term resilience around 6 priority sectors.

The event concluded with consensus and unanimous testimonies across the board on climate change by continuing to address climate change and gender adaptation through CCGAP aiming at saving lives and livelihoods to a more sustainable economy. The launch was held at P&D and co-organized by IUCN Pakistan and the Programme Coordination Unit, PGDP, and P&D Board. Government officers and officials from various departments participated in the event. **Sources:**

- <https://www.urdupoint.com/en/news/agriculture.html>
- <http://dai.agripunjab.gov.pk/>
- www.pmd.org.pk
- www.pccc.gov.pk
- <http://www.nfdc.gov.pk/>
- <https://tribune.com.pk/>

سیلاب سے متاثرہ کاشتکاروں کے لیے زرعی سفارشات

گندم:

- ۱- سیلاب سے متاثرہ وریال زمینوں میں گہراہل چلانے کی سفارش نہیں کی جاتی البتہ دو سے تین ہل چلا کر سہاگہ دیں تاکہ زمین نرم اور بھر بھری ہو جائے۔ وریال کھیتوں میں دو یا تین مرتبہ وقفہ وقفہ سے ہل چلائیں۔
- ۲- اگر سیلاب سے متاثرہ علاقوں میں گندم والی زمین پر کسی اور فصل کے باقیات موجود ہوں تو ایک بار روناویٹر چلا کر باقیات تلف کر دیں اور اس کے بعد ہل چلا کر زمین تیار کریں۔ سیلاب کے بعد جہاں پر زمین کالیول خراب ہوا ہے وہاں زمین کو ہموار کریں۔
- ۳- سیلاب سے متاثرہ زمینوں کو خشک ہونے میں تین سے چھ ماہ درکار ہوتے ہیں۔ جو زمین وترحالت میں آجائے یا خشک ہو جائے تو اس زمین کو گندم کی کاشت کے لیے تیار کریں سیلاب سے متاثرہ زمینوں پر گندم کی بیجائی کا درست وقت دسمبر کے مہینے میں سفارش کیا جا رہا ہے۔
- ۴- سیلاب سے متاثرہ زمینوں پر گندم کی کاشت یکم دسمبر سے تیس دسمبر تک مکمل کر لیں۔ البتہ کسان اپنی زمینوں کی حالت دیکھ کر اگر ممکن ہو جلدی کاشت کر سکتے ہیں۔
- ۵- سیلاب سے متاثرہ علاقوں میں گندم کی بیجائی میں تاخیر ہوگی اس لیے یہ سفارش کی جاتی ہے کہ گندم کی جلد تیار ہونے والی اقسام کاشت کی جائیں اور جلد پکنے والی اقسام درج ذیل ہیں:

صوبہ	توعیت	اقسام
پنجاب	آپاش علاقے	جنوبی پنجاب کے لیے فخر بھکر، بھکر سٹار، اکبر ۲۰۱۹، غازی ۲۰۱۹، اور زکول ۲۰۱۶
	بارانی علاقے	بارس ۲۰۰۹، دھراہلی ۲۰۱۱، مرکز ۲۰۱۹، اور گولڈ ۲۰۱۶
سندھ	آپاش علاقے	TD-1، نیامبر ۲۰۱۰، نیاسہری ۲۰۱۰، امداد ۲۰۰۵، نیاسارنگ ۲۰۱۰، سسی ۲۰۰۶
	بارانی علاقے	TD-1، مہراں، نیاسارنگ ۲۰۱۳، انمول
خیبر پختونخواہ	آپاش علاقے	بیرسباق ۲۰۱۳، ہاشم ۲۰۰۶، فرید ۲۰۰۶، باقو، آس ۲۰۱۱، پاکستان ۲۰۱۳، فخر سرحد
	بارانی علاقے	بیرسباق ۲۰۱۵، انصاف، نیفالمر ۲۰۱۳، خاکت ۲۰۱۷
بلوچستان		شہکار ۲۰۱۳، کالا جان شاہکوٹ ۲۰۱۷، پور لاگ ۲۰۱۶
نوٹ: بیجوں کی یہ اقسام سیڈ کارپوریشن، مقامی زرعی تحقیقاتی ادارے یا لوکل سیڈ ڈیلر سے باآسانی دستیاب ہوں گے۔		
کاشت سے قبل بیج کو پھپھوندی کش دوائی ضرور لگائیں تاکہ آگاہی بہتر ہو اور بیماریوں سے بچاؤ ممکن ہو۔		

کماؤ:

۱۔ کماؤ کی بہاریہ فصل میں بارشوں یا سیلاب کا پانی موجود ہو تو اس کے نکاسی کا فل فور بند و بست کریں اور اس کے بعد کماؤ کے فصل میں ہیوٹک ایڈکس کی کماؤ پانچ سے چھ کلو گرام فی ایکڑ کریں تاکہ مٹی میں حشرات کے عوامل کو بہال کیا جاسکے۔

کپاس

۱۔ سیلاب اور زیادہ بارشوں کی صورت میں اگر زیادہ پانی کھیتوں میں کھڑا ہے تو اس کی نکاسی کا بند و بست کریں۔ اس مقصد کے لیے کھیتوں کو ارد گرد چھوٹے تالاب یا کھالیاں بنائیں۔

۲۔ جہاں پر سیلاب کا پانی کھڑا ہونے کی وجہ سے فصل کی حالت کمزور ہو گئی ہے وہاں فصل کی بڑھوتری کو تیز کرنے والے کیمیکل کا سپرے کریں

۳۔ بارشوں اور سیلاب سے متاثرہ کپاس کی چنائی علیحدہ کریں

۴۔ سیلاب سے متاثرہ علاقوں میں چنائی کے وقت اس بات کا دھیان رکھیں کہ ٹینڈوں سے کپاس کو اچھی طرح نکال لیا گیا ہے

۵۔ چنائی کے بعد بھینی کو ایک دو دو سوپ ضرور لگوائیں تاکہ نمی کو مناسب سطح پر لایا جاسکے۔

سبزیات

۱۔ سیلاب سے متاثرہ علاقوں میں زراعت کی بہالی کے لیے ضرورت اس امر کی ہے کہ ان علاقوں میں جلد از جلد پکن گارڈینگ کو فروغ دیا جائے۔ یعنی گھریلو پیمانے پر سبزیوں کی کاشت کی جائے اس مقصد کے لیے گھروں میں گملوں میں یا چھوٹی کیاریاں بنا کر اپنے گھر کی ضرورت کی سبزیاں پیدا کی جاسکتی ہیں۔

پلاننگ اینڈ ریسرچ ڈیپارٹمنٹ
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