

AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK

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**PLANNING & RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
ZARAI TARAQIATI BANK LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, ISLAMABAD**



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(Compiled by Muhammad Fakhar Imam, R&PU)

Rice Crop nurseries are ready and in the process of nursery plantation in the field. Grasshopper attacks on rice nurseries and Zinc and Boron deficiency symptoms were also found in the field. Farmers were advised to apply Zinc Sulphate (33%) 9-10 days after nurseries plantation. Cotton crop is at boll formation stage. Growth of cotton crop has been reported satisfactory this year. Some pests and diseases have been found in cotton. White fly and pink boll worm has been reported in the fields. Early rainfalls of this month have saved irrigation expenses and also helped in eradication of white fly on cotton crop. Spring Maize crop has been reported satisfactory in Punjab, Sindh, KP and Balochistan provinces. Sugarcane crop is under stress because of unavailability of fertilizers and shortage of irrigation water and hike in the prices of diesel/ petrol and electricity. Sunflower was found at maturity stage and reported satisfactory in Sindh. No serious pest/insect attack has been reported so far. Sowing of sesame has been completed in Punjab province. Chemical spraying on citrus orchards against insects and fungus attacks was in progress.

During the month of June 2022, rainfall received across the country. Moderate to Heavy rainfall was reported from most of the places in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The Chief amounts of monthly rainfall recorded across Pakistan during June 2022.

As per estimate of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) during the month of Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the month of June 2022 increased by 6.34% over May, 2022. Average prices of most of agri. Commodities like Rice, Onions, Eggs, Milk, fruits and Vegetables, Meat, Pulse Masoor, and Pulse Moong increased in the country over the month of May 2022 when compared on YoY and monthly basis.

According to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports from Pakistan during the Month during May, 2022 amounted to Rs.513,475 million (provisional) as against Rs.534,423 million in April, 2022 and Rs.256,105 million during May, 2021 showing a decrease of 3.92% over April, 2022 but an increase of 100.49% over May, 2021.

As mentioned by National Fertilizer Development Centre (NDFC) Total nutrient off take during Total nutrient offtake during May 2022, was 302 thousand tonnes, which decreased by 21.8 per cent over May 2021. Total imported supplies were 47 thousand tonnes.



CURRENT CROP SITUATION

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

2.1. Rice Crop

In Punjab Rice Crop nurseries are ready and in the process of nursery plantation in the field. Agriculture Information Department Government of Punjab reported grasshopper attacks on rice nurseries in some of the provinces. Zinc and Boron deficiency symptoms were also found in the field. Farmers were advised to apply Zinc Sulphate (33%) 9-10 days after nurseries plantation. In Sindh province rice nurseries are shifted in the field. Rice nurseries growth has been reported satisfactory. Because of water scarcity situation in the country Sindh government has imposed ban on Rice plantation in ten districts of the province. The ban covered the districts of Ghotki, Sukkur, Khairpur, Naushahro Feroze, Shaheed Benazirabad, Matiari, Sanghar, Mirpurkhas, Umerkot and Hyderabad. Agricultural Extension Department, Sindh advised farmers to cultivate other drought tolerant crops instead of rice. Mangoes are growing at full fruit formation stage. Early matured mangoes are available in market.

2.2 Cotton Crop:

In Punjab province cotton crop is at boll formation stage. Growth of cotton crop has been reported satisfactory this year. In some districts of southern Punjab, pests and diseases has been found in cotton fields. White fly and pink boll worm has been reported in the fields. Early rainfalls of this month have saved irrigation expenses and also helped in eradication of white fly on cotton crop. In Sindh, growth of cotton crop has been reported satisfactory. Farmer was advised to use PB ropes technology to prevent cotton crop from pink boll worm.

2.3 Maize Crop:

Spring Maize crop has been reported satisfactory in Punjab, Sindh, KP and Balochistan provinces. Early sown maize crop is being used for fodder purpose in Punjab and Sindh provinces. Maize spikes are in the process of Grain formation stage early rainfalls at the start of this month found very beneficial for the growth and development of maize grains.

2.4. Sugarcane Crop:

In Punjab spring sugarcane crop is under stress because of unavailability of fertilizers and shortage of irrigation water and hike in the prices of diesel/ petrol and electricity. In KP province spring sugarcane crop is reported satisfactory.

2.5. Oil Seeds and Lentils:

Sunflower was found at maturity stage and reported satisfactory in Sindh. No serious pest/insect attack has been reported so far. Sowing of sesame has been completed in Punjab province. TH-6, TS-5, NIAB PERL, TILL 18 and NIAB TILL 2016 are included in recommended cultivars. Plantation of Groundnut has been started in Punjab. In Punjab Lentils situation in the field has



been satisfactory and better yield is expected due to favorable weather conditions during the season.

2.6. Horticulture

- In Punjab and Sindh Mangoes are growing at full fruit formation stage. Early matured mangos are available in market.
- In Punjab, Chemical spraying on citrus orchards against insects and fungus attacks was in progress.
- In Balochistan, Growth of fruit orchards and that of seasonal vegetables is satisfactory and picking/harvesting is in progress.
- In Gilgit Baltistan, the growth of seasonal orchards and vegetables is also reported satisfactory.

Source:

Directorate of Agricultural information Punjab, Sindh, KP

Department of Agricultural Extension Balochistan

WEATHER SITUATION

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

Rainfall/Precipitation:

During the month of June 2022, rainfall received across the country. Moderate to Heavy rainfall was reported from most of the places in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The Chief amounts of monthly rainfall recorded across Pakistan during June 2022 are shown in Table given below:

Chief amounts of monthly rainfall recorded across Pakistan during June, 2022.

S. No.	PMD Stations	Rainfall (mm)	S. No.	PMD Stations	Rainfall (mm)
1	Jhang	230.1	11	Jhelum	128.2
2	Rawalakot	207.5	12	Kotli	126.4
3	Chaklala Airbase	194.6	13	Chakothi	126.3
4	Dhulli	176.0	14	Barkhan	118.0
5	Bandi Abbaspur	167.9	15	Chattar Kalas	116.5
6	Lahore Airport	144.3	16	Dir	116.0
7	Tirah (KP)	141.8	17	Multan	112.8
8	Murree	135.5	18	D.G.Khan	110.0
9	Garhi Dupatta	132.7	19	Bajaur	102.4
10	Risalpur	130.0	20	Bhakkar	102.0

Relative Humidity

The mean value of Relative humidity Mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) observed normal to slightly below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country during the month. Maximum value of mean Relative Humidity was observed 51% at Tandojam followed by 47% at Sargodha, and 44% at D.I.Khan, Peshawar and Rawalpindi each. Number of days with mean R.H greater or equal



to 80% was observed nil in agricultural Plaines.

Temperature Situation during June, 2022

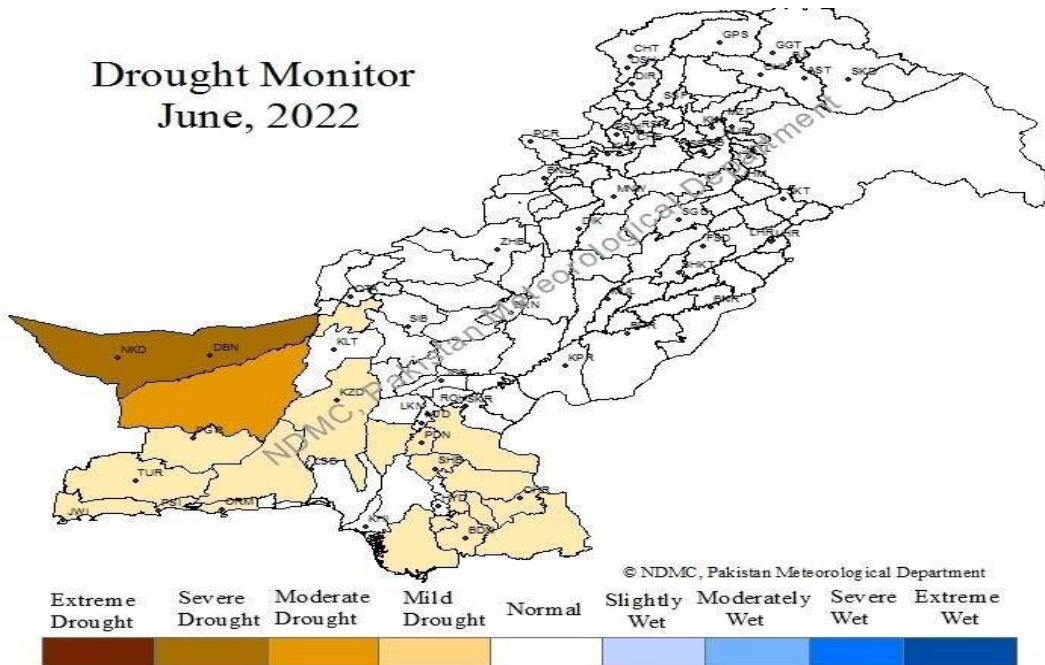
Temperature situation is as important in the growth and development of the crops. Mean daily temperature remained normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country. Mean daily temperature ranged 37 to 41°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 38 to 40°C in the Potohar Plateau and 41 to 43°C in the remaining agricultural plains of the Punjab. In lower Sindh it reached 38-44, in Gilgit Baltistan region 24-38°C and observed 35-41°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Balochistan.

Weather Prediction during July 2022

Overall, a tendency for slightly above normal precipitation is predicted over most parts of the country. Northeastern Punjab, Kashmir and the adjoining areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as well as Sindh are expected to receive slightly above normal rainfall during the forecast month. Most parts of Baluchistan and Gilgit Baltistan may receive nearly normal rainfall during July 2022. First half of July is expected to be wetter than the second half.

DROUGHT SITUATION

Spatial drought analysis results using different indices are represented in Fig. 3. In Balochistan, Nokkundi, Taftan, Chagi, and Dalbandin areas are facing Severe drought while Nushki, Mashkhel, Turbat, Panjgur, Jiwani, Pasni, Ormara, Gawadar along with southern districts of Sindh i.e., Tharparker, Badin, Thatta, Sajawal and eastern sindh areas are still facing mild drought conditions.



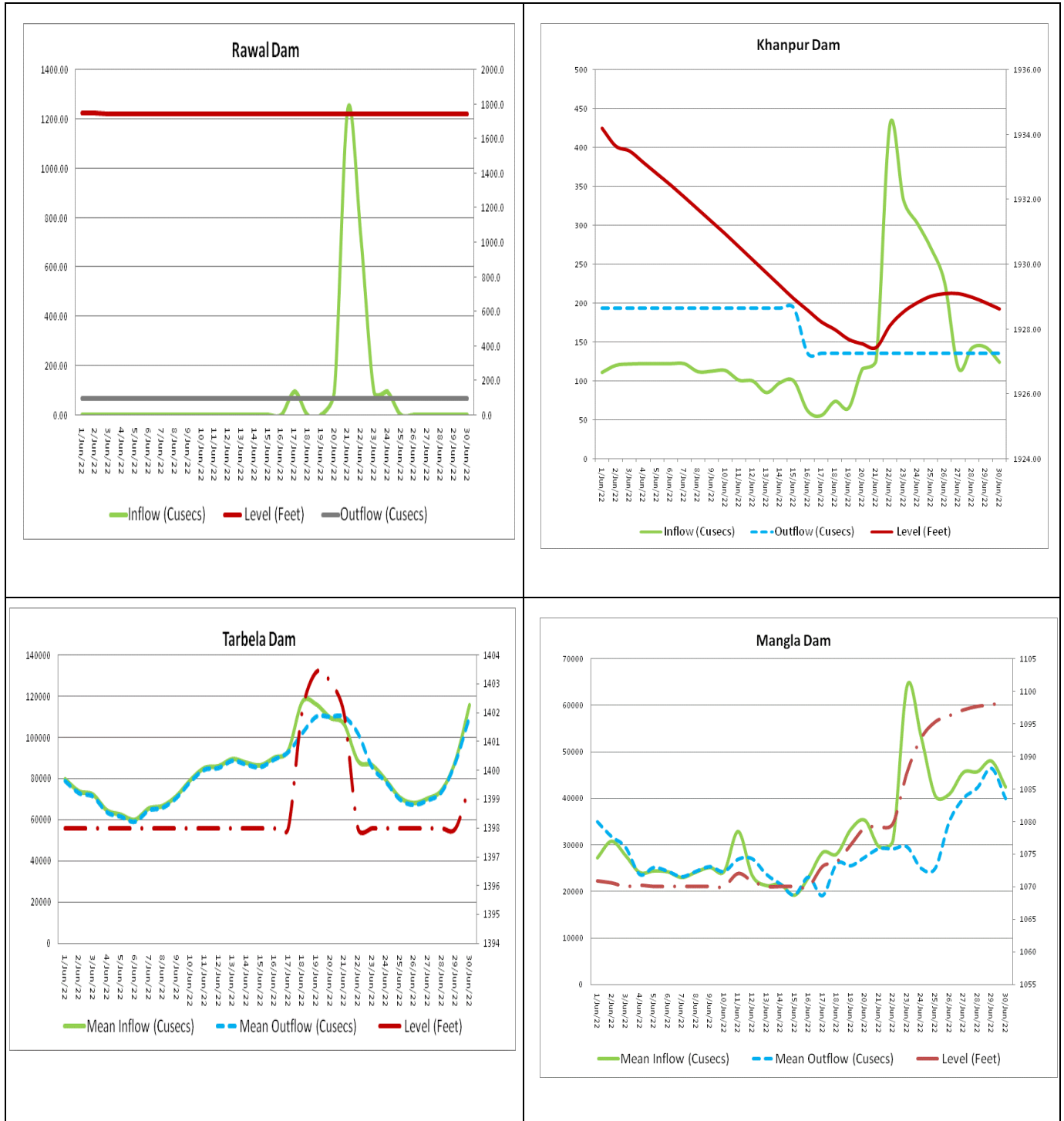
Source: <http://www.ndmc.pmd.gov.pk/>



WATER AVAILABILITY/DAMS FLOW DATA:

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

In June 2022, water inflow, outflow and levels of Rawal, Khanpur, Tarbela and Mangla dams are shown in Figs. Some water Inflow has been recorded in Rawal, Khanpur, Terbella and Mangla reservoir.



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



AVERAGE PRICES OF AGRI. COMMODITIES

(Data compiled by Humma Nisar, BPU)

- According to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the month of June 2022 increased by 6.34% over May, 2022
- Average prices of most of agri. Commodities like Rice, Onions, Eggs, Milk, fruits and Vegetables, Meat, Pulse Masoor, and Pulse Moong increased in the country over the month of May 2022 when compared on YoY and monthly basis
- Conversely, commodities like Wheat Flour, Chicken, Bananas, Garlic and Red Chillies showed declining trend in pricing over the month of May 2022

S.No.	Description	Unit	Average Prices			%change June 22 over	
			22-Jun	22-May	21-Jun	22-May	21-Jun
1	Wheat Flour Bag	20 Kg	1218.11	1239.50	1135.93	-1.756	6.747
2	Rice Basmati	1 Kg	115.97	107.67	93.13	7.157	19.695
3	Rice IRRI	1 Kg	84.34	79.40	72.35	5.857	14.216
4	Bread plain (Small Size)	Each	69.51	65.08	59.24	6.373	14.775
5	Beef with Bone (Average Quality)	1 Kg	657.95	631.87	532.67	3.964	19.041
6	Mutton (Average Quality)	1 Kg	1366.26	1317.02	1102.49	3.604	19.306
7	Chicken Farm Broiler (Live)	1 Kg	292.59	314.07	214.97	-7.341	26.529
8	Milk fresh (Un-boiled)	1 Ltr	129.47	120.38	109.96	7.021	15.069
9	Curd (Dahi) Loose	1 Kg	147.01	138.48	127.54	5.802	13.244
10	Powdered Milk NIDO 390 gm	Each	533.38	525.78	489.21	1.425	8.281
11	Eggs Hen (Farm)	1 (DZ)	183.70	151.55	151.36	17.501	17.605
12	Mustard Oil (Average Quality)	1 Kg	527.67	467.20	297.41	11.460	43.637
13	Cooking Oil DALDA or Other Similar	Each	2664.75	2468.25	1547.13	7.374	41.941
14	Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB 2.5 k	Each	1312.54	1231.42	776.01	6.180	40.877
15	Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB	Each	546.97	482.40	305.30	11.805	44.183
16	Bananas (Kela) Local	1 DZ	117.91	120.78	117.57	-2.434	0.288
17	Pulse Masoor (Washed)	1 Kg	278.47	242.89	159.41	12.777	42.755
18	Pulse Moong (Washed)	1 Kg	177.31	170.11	212.61	4.061	-19.909
19	Pulse Mash (Washed)	1 Kg	303.14	280.50	252.19	7.468	16.807
20	Pulse Gram	1 Kg	200.48	172.95	148.31	13.732	26.023
21	Potatoes	1 Kg	49.14	37.51	48.12	23.667	2.076
22	Onions	1 Kg	79.46	74.67	31.59	6.028	60.244
23	Tomatoes	1 Kg	79.44	74.26	34.55	6.521	56.508
24	Sugar Refined	1 Kg	87.71	85.14	98.35	2.930	-12.131
25	Gur (Average Quality)	1 Kg	130.53	129.88	133.09	0.498	-1.961
26	Salt Powdered	Each	35.62	35.23	30.00	1.095	15.778
27	Chilies Powder 200 gm	Each	215.00	226.08	380.00	-5.153	-76.744
28	Garlic (Lehsun)	1 Kg	296.07	310.86	184.17	-4.995	37.795

Decrease



Increase



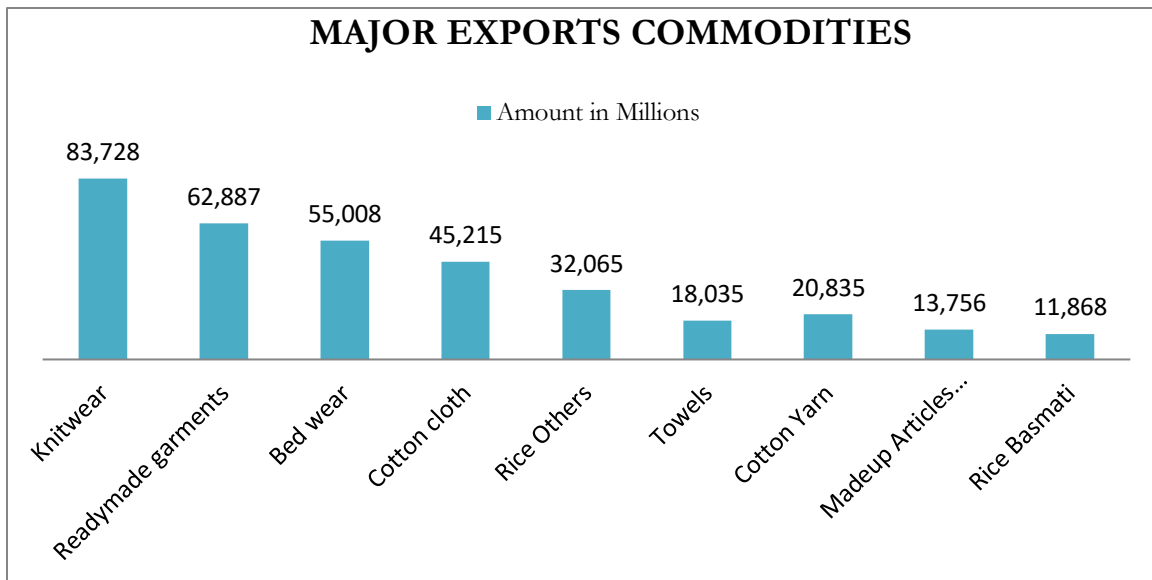


TRADE SITUATION

(Data compiled by Humma Nisar, BPU)

Exports:

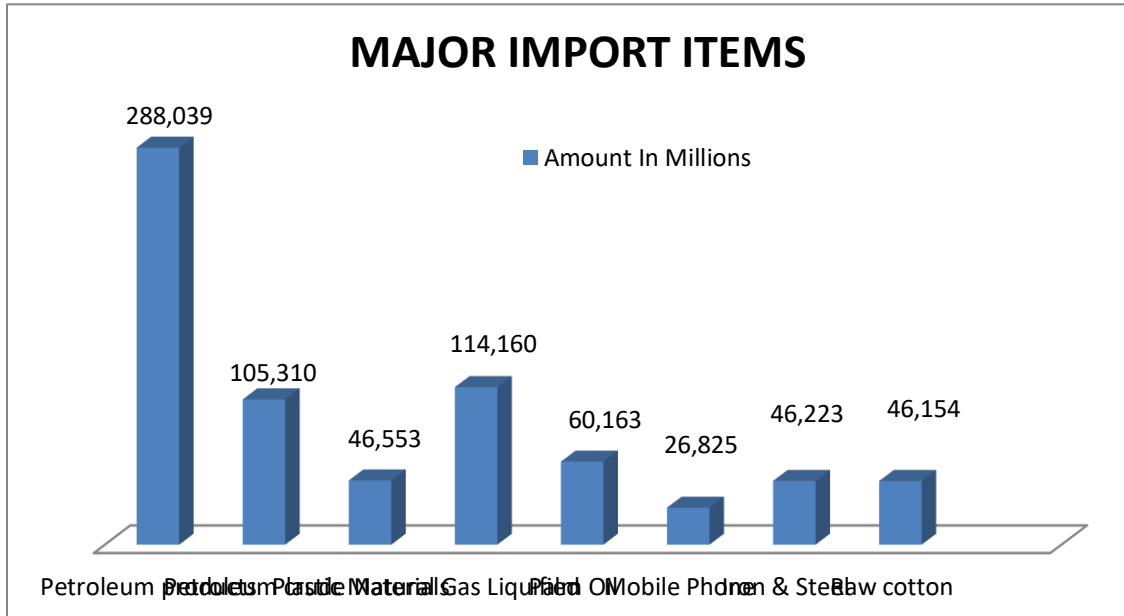
- According to the provisional figures compiled by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports from Pakistan during May, 2022 amounted to Rs.513,475 million (provisional) as against Rs.534,423 million in April, 2022 and Rs.256,105 million during May, 2021 showing a decrease of 3.92% over April, 2022 but an increase of 100.49% over May, 2021.
- In terms of US dollars the exports in May, 2022 were \$2,626 million (provisional) as compared to \$2,897 million in April, 2022 showing a decrease of 9.35% but increased by 57.15% as compared to \$1,671 million in May, 2021.
- Exports during July – May, 2021-2022 totaled Rs. 5,066,656 million (provisional) as against Rs. 3,615,847 million during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 40.12%. In terms of US dollars the exports during July – May, 2021- 2022 totaled \$28,873 million (provisional) against \$22,576 million during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 27.89%.



Imports:

- Imports into Pakistan during May, 2022 amounted to Rs. 1,325,001 million (provisional) as against Rs. 1,228,815 million in April, 2022 and Rs. 811,947 million during May, 2021 showing an increase of 7.83% over April, 2021 and of 63.19% over May, 2021.
- In terms of US dollars the imports in May, 2022 were \$ 6,777 million (provisional) as compared to \$6,661 million in April, 2022 showing an increase of 1.74% and by 27.94% as compared to \$5,297 million in May, 2021.
- Imports during July – May, 2021- 2022 totaled Rs. 12,671,120 million (provisional) as against Rs. 7,990,528 million during the corresponding period of last year showing an

increase of 58.58%. In terms of US dollars the imports during July – May, 2021 - 2022 totaled \$72,297 million (provisional) as against \$50,028 million during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 44.51%.



Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

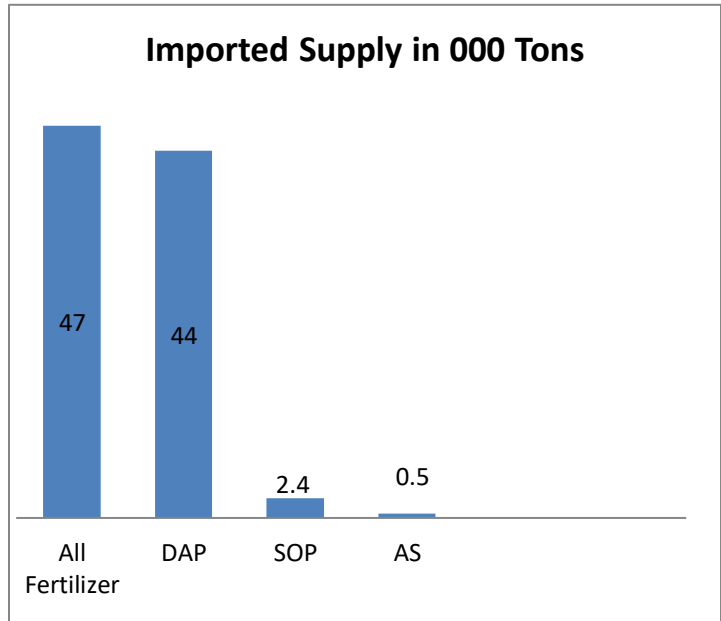
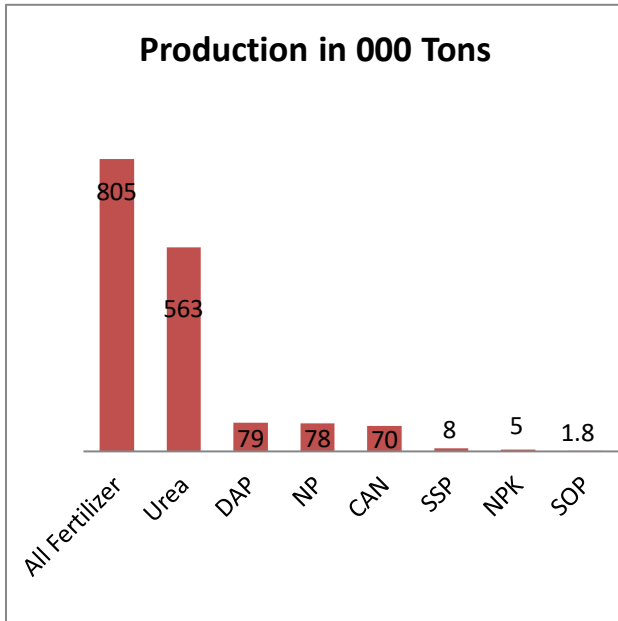
FERTILIZER OFFTAKE SITUATION

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

- ❖ Total nutrient offtake during May 2022, was 302 thousand tonnes, which decreased by 21.8 per cent over May 2021.
- ❖ Nitrogen offtake was 239 thousand tonnes which witnessed a decrease of 18.5 per cent.
- ❖ Phosphate offtake was 60 thousand tonnes witnessing a decrease of 32.9 per cent over May 2021.
- ❖ Potash offtake also decreased by 19.1 per cent over May 2021.
- ❖ Urea offtake was 418 thousand tonnes, which decreased by 16.7 per cent while DAP offtake was 94 thousand tonnes, which decreased by 45.5 per cent over May 2021. Decrease in offtake of DAP is due to high prices in both domestic and international market.

FERTILIZER PRODUCTION AND IMPORTED SUPPLIES:

Production of major fertilizer products during May 2022 was about 805 thousand tonnes. Urea production was 563 thousand tonnes (70.0 per cent share in total production). Other products were; DAP 79 thousand tonnes, CAN 70 thousand tonnes, Nitrophos 78 thousand tonnes, SSP 8 thousand tonnes, NPK (various grades) 5 thousand tonnes and SOP 1.8 thousand tonnes. Total imported supplies were 47 thousand tonnes comprising of 44 thousand tonnes of DAP, 2.4 thousand tonnes of SOP and 0.5 thousand tonnes of AS reported by the National Fertilizer Development Centre (NFDC).



Source: National Fertilizer Development Centre (NFDC)

NEWS TRENDS

(Data collected and compiled by Aamna Imtiaz & Muhammad Fakhar Imam, R&PU)

Instructions regarding Lumpy Skin Diseases during Eid-ul-Adha

The livestock and Dairy department of Punjab had issued instructions to the Department of local Government, District Administration, Transport, Police and cattle market company during the occasion Eid-ul Adha regarding prevention of Lumpy Skin Disease due to large scale movement of animals. Duty Secretary Livestock Punjab has instructed measures to all departments. These instructions include that no animal will enter the market without Lumpy Skin Vaccination Certificate. Especial arrangements will be made for spraying to control flies and mosquitoes in the market. Lumpy Skin vaccination supply and emergency treatment camps will also be set up in the markets. Strict instructions have been issued to the district authorities that no animal should be allowed to enter without Lumpy Skin Vaccination Certificate.

Advisory for farmers to use PB Ropes Technology to Control Pink Boll Worm

The agriculture experts of Central Cotton Research Institute (CCRI) advised cotton growers to adopt PB ropes technique to combat pink bollworm attack on cotton crop. PB ropes technique had been highly effective in blocking mating disruption in pink bollworms. He urged farmers to install at least 100-150 PB Ropes in one acre. Pink bollworm is the real threat to cotton cultivation in southern parts of Punjab as it damages cotton bolls. Its infestation causes premature opening of bolls resulting in stained immature fiber. The farmers could get guidance, help and information from agri helpline, Department of Agriculture Extension and Directorate of Agricultural information.



Call for involving youth in raising olive nurseries:

Olive Researcher at Barani Agricultural Research Institute (BARI) Chakwal said that during the last nearly 20 years, federal and provincial governments executed different projects and olive cultivation was completed on approximately 12,000 hectares. The olive plantation project was being run in all administrative units of the country and for the first time, Sindh was also included in the project. However, a comprehensive approach to olive cultivation in the country was missing and to cater for this, the federal government approved the national programme on olive deepening for the plantation of olive plants on 75,000 acres in 2021. He said that two initiatives were also under consideration for olive cultivation including a project under the Southern Balochistan Development Plan and another project under TBTT (climate change) under the national programme on olive deepening, cultivation of olive plants on 75,000 acres, the merger of the ongoing project activities with the new initiative to avoid duplication.

“This proposed initiative under the national programme on olive deepening would comprise the left-over targets of the ongoing project, new proposed activities in southern Balochistan districts and pilot intervention for conversion of five million wild olive plants linked with climate change initiative,” he said adding that several clusters were identified for olive plantation based on the previous plantation, land availability and other climatic variants.

Sources:

- <http://www.parc.gov.pk/index.php/en/>
- <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/>

زرعی سفارشات برائے کسان

ملک بھر میں جولائی کے مہینے میں مون سون کی بارشوں کا آغاز ہو جاتا ہے اور درجہ حرارت 35 سے 40 ڈگری سینٹی گریڈ کے درمیان رہتا ہے۔ تاہم ہوا میں نمی کا تناسب 50 سے 60 فیصد تک بڑھ جاتا ہے۔ جو کہ فصلات کی بڑھوتری پر اثر انداز ہوتا ہے۔ لہذا مون سون کے موسم میں فصلات میں پانی کے نکاس کو یقینی بنائیں اور فصلات میں آبپاشی محکمہ موسمیات کی پیشن گوئی کو مد نظر رکھ کر کریں۔

موٹی مکئی

- ☆ مکئی کاشت کے لیے بیماری میرا زرخیز زمین بہت موزوں ہے۔
- ☆ بارانی علاقوں میں مکئی مون سون شروع ہونے سے پہلے کاشت کریں تاکہ پودے جڑوں کا نظام اچھی طرح قائم کر لیں اور مون سون کی بارشوں کا صحیح فائدہ اٹھاسکیں۔
- ☆ محکمہ زراعت کی منظور شدہ عام اقسام ملکہ 2016 اگیتی 2002 ایم ایم آر آئی بی اور پرل جبکہ دوغلی اقسام ایف ایچ 1046 ایف ایچ 949 اور وائی ایچ 1898 کاشت کریں۔ یہ اقسام پنجاب سٹیڈ کارپوریشن اور لوکل سٹیڈ ڈیلر سے دستیاب ہوں گی۔
- ☆ بارانی علاقوں میں مکئی کی کاشت سنگل روکاشن ڈرل / پلانٹر سے آڑھائی فٹ کے فاصلے پر کریں۔ قطاروں کا درمیانی فاصلہ دو سے اڑھائی فٹ رکھیں۔
- ☆ موٹی مکئی کی دوغلی اقسام کے لیے پودوں کی تعداد 29 ہزار سے 30 ہزار فی ایکڑ جبکہ عام اقسام کے لیے پودوں کی تعداد 25 سے 26 ہزار فی ایکڑ رکھیں۔

موگ اور ماش

- ☆ موگ کی کاشت کے لیے بہتر نکاسی والی میرا زرخیز زمین موزوں ہے۔ جبکہ کلر بھی اور سیم زدہ زمین غیر موزوں ہے۔
- ☆ بارانی علاقوں کے کاشتکار موگ اور ماش کی کاشت مون سون کی پہلی بارش کے بعد وتر آنے پر کریں۔ ان دونوں فصلوں کی کاشت جولائی کے آخر تک کی جاسکتی ہے۔
- ☆ مطلوبہ پودوں کی تعداد حاصل کرنے کے لیے فی ایکڑ 8 سے 10 کلوگرام بیج کاشت بذریعہ پھل اور ڈرل سے کاشت کے لیے 12 سے 15 کلوگرام بیج فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔ اور جب پودے 8 سے 10 دن کے ہوں جائیں تو چھدرائی مکمل کر کے زائد اور کمزور پودے نکال دیں۔
- ☆ آبپاش علاقوں میں منظور شدہ اقسام نیاب موگ 2011، ازری موگ 2006 اور چکوال ایم 6 کاشت کریں، جبکہ بارانی علاقوں میں نیاب موگ 2011 ازری موگ 2006، نیاب موگ 2016 اور بہاول پور 2017 جبکہ ماش کی کاشت کے لیے ماش 97، چکوال ماش اور عروج 2011 موزوں ترین اقسام ہیں
- ☆ اچھی پیداوار کے لیے بوقت کاشت ایک بوری ڈی اے پی اور آڈی بوری پوناشیم سلفیٹ استعمال کریں۔
- ☆ قطاروں درمیانی فاصلہ 30 سینٹی میٹر جبکہ بیج کی گہرائی 3 سے 5 سینٹی میٹر رکھیں اور پودوں کا درمیانی فاصلہ 8 سے 10 سینٹی میٹر رکھیں۔

تل

- ☆ تل کی کاشت کے لیے پانی جذب کرنے والی درمیانی اور بیماری میرا زرخیز زمین کا انتخاب کریں تاہم یہ ہر قسم کی زمین میں بھی کاشت کی جاسکتی ہے۔
- ☆ شرح بیج ڈرل یا قطاروں میں کاشت کے لیے ڈیڑھ سے دو کلوگرام بیج فی ایکڑ رکھیں۔
- ☆ پنجاب میں عام کاشت کے لیے سفید تلوں کی منظور شدہ اقسام ٹی ایچ 6 ٹی ایس 5 ہیں جو بہتر پیداوار کی صلاحیت رکھتی ہیں۔ جبکہ ان میں سے ٹی ایچ 6 بہتر پیداوار کی حامل ہے۔
- ☆ اچھی پیداوار کے حصول کے لیے 15 جولائی تک کاشت مکمل کر لیں۔

Source: Zarat Nama, Directorate of Agricultural Information

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