

# AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK

Volume XI, ISSUE 3, 2026



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

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## **1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

In March 2026, major agricultural activities included wheat crops reaching maturity, completion of sugarcane harvesting, oilseed crops approaching maturity, and sowing of seasonal vegetables. The wheat crop in Punjab has almost completed irrigation and is turning toward maturity, with harvesting expected to start next month. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, crop growth remained satisfactory, while in Balochistan, the crop is progressing normally and is expected to be ready for harvesting by mid-June. Sugarcane harvesting of both September and February sown crops has been completed, and farmers are engaged in land preparation activities including ploughing, leveling, and application of farmyard manure and fertilizers. In the horticulture sector, harvesting and sowing activities continued across provinces.

During February 2026, most western and upper parts of the country received rainfall, while Punjab, parts of Sindh, and Gilgit-Baltistan remained dry, resulting in overall below-normal rainfall across the country, although Upper Sindh, Karachi, and Kalat received slightly above normal rainfall. Temperature conditions remained generally above normal, particularly in Sindh, Southern Punjab, and Balochistan, indicating relatively warm conditions.

The drought situation indicates that cumulative rainfall deficit remains substantial in southwestern Balochistan, where mild drought conditions persist. Water availability in major reservoirs shows that levels declined in Tarbela, Mangla, Khanpur, and Simly dams, while remaining constant in Rawal dam.

Inflation trends show that CPI increased by 7.0 percent on a year-on-year basis in February 2026, with both urban and rural inflation also rising. Trade data indicates that exports during February 2026 declined by 25.55 percent over January 2026, while imports decreased by 8.50 percent over January 2026. In dollar terms, exports stood at \$2,278 million and imports at \$5,318 million.

Fertilizer offtake during February 2026 stood at 250 thousand tonnes, showing an increase of 8.3 percent over February 2025. Domestic fertilizer production during the month was 707 thousand tonnes, including urea and DAP production, along with other fertilizer products, while imported supplies included DAP and SOP.

## 2. CURRENT CROP SITUATION

In March 2026, major agricultural activities include wheat crops reaching maturity, sugarcane harvesting being completed, oilseed crops also approaching maturity, and seasonal vegetables being sown.

### 2.1. Wheat Crop

Irrigation for the wheat crop in Punjab is almost complete, except in a few areas. The crop is now turning toward maturity, and harvesting is expected to start next month. In irrigated areas, the crop has experienced lodging due to recent rainfall spells. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), wheat crop growth is also satisfactory, and the crop is developing well. In Baluchistan, the wheat crop is progressing normally and is expected to be ready for harvesting by mid-June.

### 2.2. Sugarcane

Both September and February sown crop harvesting is completed. Farmers are currently engaged in land preparation for the upcoming February planting season. Field activities include ploughing, leveling, and the application of farmyard manure and basal fertilizers to improve soil fertility and support healthy crop establishment.

### 2.3. Oil Seed Crops

The growth of the sunflower crop is looking very promising. Meanwhile, the mustard and rapeseed crops are entering the maturity stage and are expected to be ready for harvesting by the end of this month. Overall crop conditions remain favorable, and a good yield is expected this year due to satisfactory growth and suitable weather conditions during the season.

### 2.4. Horticulture

In Punjab, Plastic sheets are being removed from watermelon crops, and farmers are carrying out pest control sprays. Guava is also being harvested, while vegetables such as cabbage, peas, carrots, and potatoes are also being harvested.

- **In Sindh** The harvesting of fenugreek, spinach, peas, and cauliflower continued, while tomato and other seasonal crops were being sown. Meanwhile, the harvesting of melon and watermelon has also started.
- **In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa** The citrus season is completed with promising growth this year. Tobacco seedlings are being transferred to the fields, and other seasonal vegetables are also being harvested.

- **In Balochistan** Tomato, chilies, ladyfinger, bottle gourd, bitter gourd, and other seasonal vegetables are being sown, while melon and watermelon are now ready for harvesting.
- **In Gilgit-Baltistan** depending on seasonal conditions of this region, most crops are grown in tunnels, and peas and spinach are currently being sown.

### **3. WEATHER SITUATION**

#### **Rainfall/ Precipitation**

During the month, most of the western and upper parts of the country received rainfall, while Punjab, parts of Sindh and Gilgit-Baltistan remained dry. Overall, most regions recorded below-normal rainfall. Whereas, Upper Sindh, Karachi and Kalat received slightly above normal rainfall. Overall, rainfall across the country remained below normal during the month. Chief amount of rainfall recorded across Pakistan during the month of February, 2026.

<b>Chief amount of rainfall recorded across Pakistan during the month of February, 2026</b>					
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Station</b>	<b>Rainfall (mm)</b>	<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Station</b>	<b>Rainfall (mm)</b>
1	Muzaffarabad City	45.6	11	Balakot	23.0
2	Quetta (Samungli)	45.0	12	Parachinar	21.5
3	Muzaffarabad AP	42.3	13	Thatta	21.0
4	Kalat	42.0	14	Dir	18.5
5	Pattan	37.0	15	Kohat Airbase	18.0
6	Garhi Dupatta	36.7	16	Rawalakot	17.4
7	Kalam	34.0	17	Murree	15.6
8	Quetta (Shmanda)	31.9	18	Chaklala Airbase	14.0
9	Malam Jabba	29.0	19	Islamabad Zeropoint	13.2
10	Kakul	23.0	20	Chitral	13.0

#### **Temperature Regime during February 2026**

In February 2026, minimum temperatures were generally above normal across most agricultural plains, particularly Sindh, Southern Punjab and Balochistan indicating relatively warm conditions. However, few isolated locations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and northeastern Punjab experienced

near to slightly below normal night time temperatures, though their extent was limited. Relatively lower temperatures, between 2°C and 18°C, were observed over parts of Balochistan, upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, AJK, and Gilgit-Baltistan.

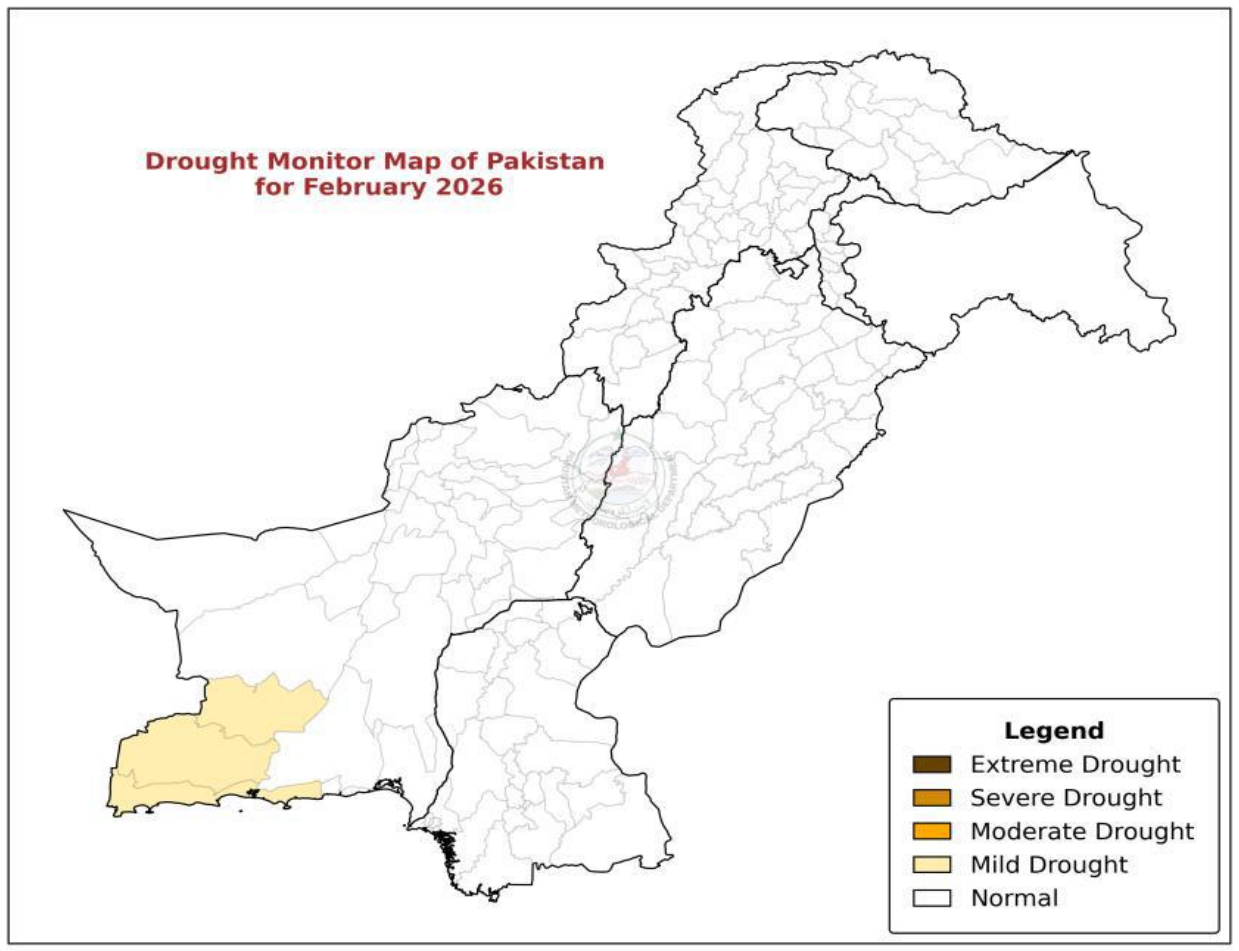
### **Weather Prediction for March 2026**

In March 2026, below-normal precipitation is expected across most regions of the country. Northern Pakistan, particularly Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu & Kashmir, and the upper parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab, are likely to experience below-average rainfall, with additional deficits anticipated in certain areas of Balochistan. In contrast, lower Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, along with adjacent parts of Punjab and Balochistan, may receive slightly above-normal conditions, while Sindh is forecasted to receive near-normal precipitation.

In March 2026, above-normal maximum temperatures are anticipated across the country, with the most pronounced anomalies expected in Gilgit Baltistan. In March 2026, minimum temperatures are expected to be above normal by approximately 2.0°C across the country, with the most significant warming anomalies occurring in northern regions, especially in Gilgit-Baltistan.

## **4. DROUGHT SITUATION**

Figure illustrates the countrywide drought situation for February 2026, based on an integrated analysis of multiple drought-monitoring indicators and ground-based observations from meteorological stations. The cumulative rainfall deficit remains substantial in southwestern Balochistan. Consequently, mild drought conditions continue to persist across these regions. Near-normal to slightly below-normal rainfall along with above-normal temperature is anticipated during March 2026. Drought conditions are therefore likely to remain prevalent over southwestern Balochistan.



*Drought Monitor of Pakistan for the month of February, 2026*

## 5. WATER AVAILABILITY/DAMS FLOW DATA

Figure illustrates the water inflow, outflow, and storage levels of major reservoirs, including Mangla, Tarbela, Khanpur, Rawal, and Simly, during the month. The water level declined in Tarbela, Mangla, Khanpur and Simly dams, whereas it remained constant in Rawal dam. Currently, the water levels at the key reservoirs, Tarbela and Mangla, stand at 1,468 feet and 1,164 feet, respectively. Therefore, sufficient water is available in these reservoirs to meet irrigation and drinking water requirements.



*Water inflow, outflow and level of Rawal, Khanpur, Tarbela and Mangla Dams*

## 6. AVERAGE PRICES OF AGRI. COMMODITIES

**CPI inflation General**, increased by 7.0% on year-on-year basis in February 2026 as compared to an increase of 5.8% in the previous month and 1.5% in February 2025. On month-on-month basis, it increased by 0.3% in February 2026 as compared to an increase of 0.4% in the previous month and a decrease of 0.8% in February 2025.

**CPI inflation Urban**, increased by 6.8% on year-on-year basis in February 2026 as compared to an increase of 5.8% in the previous month and an increase of 1.8% in February 2025. On month-

on-month basis, it increased by 0.3% in February 2026 as compared to an increase of 0.2% in the previous month and a decrease of 0.7% in February 2025.

**CPI inflation Rural**, increased by 7.3% on year-on-year basis in February 2026 as compared to an increase of 5.8% in the previous month and 1.1% in February 2025. On month-on-month basis, it increased by 0.3% in February 2026 as compared to an increase of 0.6% in the previous month and a decrease of 1.1% in February 2025.

**Average Monthly Prices of Essential Items for the month of February 2026**

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Average Prices			%change Feb-26 over	
			Feb-26	Jan-26	Feb-25	Jan-26	Feb-25
1	Wheat Flour Bag	20 Kg	2331.17	2392.80	1761.74	-2.58	32.32
2	Rice Basmati Broken (Average Quality)	1 Kg	216.25	216.60	205.25	-0.16	5.36
3	Rice IRRI-6/9 (Sindh/Punjab)	1 Kg	155.84	157.69	157.55	-1.17	-1.09
4	Bread plain (Small Size)	Each	111.62	111.81	108.99	-0.17	2.41
5	Beef with Bone (Average Quality)	1 Kg	1174.75	1162.68	1043.48	1.04	12.58
6	Mutton (Average Quality)	1 Kg	2145.53	2113.67	1977.77	1.51	8.48
7	Chicken Farm Broiler (Live)	1 Kg	360.38	412.07	452.90	-12.54	-20.43
8	Milk fresh (Un-boiled)	1 Ltr	203.54	203.51	198.20	0.01	2.69
9	Curd (Dahi) Loose	1 Kg	239.42	239.21	231.16	0.09	3.57
10	Powdered Milk NIDO 390 gm Polybag	Each	1139.48	1136.82	1036.24	0.23	9.96
11	Eggs Hen (Farm)	1 Dozen	275.21	348.53	263.55	-21.04	4.42
12	Mustard Oil (Average Quality)	1 Kg	552.59	547.02	564.45	1.02	-2.10
13	Cooking Oil DALDA etc 5 Litre Tin	Each	3000.83	3028.06	2933.34	-0.90	2.30
14	Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB 2.5 kg Tin	Each	1520.09	1537.34	1495.78	-1.12	1.63
15	Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB etc 1 kg Pouch	Each	588.64	589.19	584.12	-0.09	0.77
16	Bananas (Kela) Local	1Dozen	180.72	137.83	159.69	31.12	13.17
17	Pulse Masoor (Washed)	1 Kg	264.58	273.43	298.55	-3.24	-11.38
18	Pulse Moong (Washed)	1 Kg	391.61	386.05	400.88	1.44	-2.31
19	Pulse Mash (Washed)	1 Kg	455.64	429.76	483.03	6.02	-5.67
20	Pulse Gram	1 Kg	252.58	253.66	332.51	-0.43	-24.04
21	Potatoes	1 Kg	36.33	45.03	68.31	-19.32	-46.82
22	Onions	1 Kg	68.89	74.00	88.62	-6.91	-22.26

23	Tomatoes	1 Kg	93.80	79.38	58.21	18.17	61.14
24	Sugar Refined	1 Kg	153.92	155.97	155.07	-1.31	-0.74
25	Gur (Average Quality)	1 Kg	225.75	230.23	207.95	-1.95	8.56
26	Salt Powdered (NATIONAL/SHAN) 800 gm Pckt	Each	63.27	65.95	71.95	-4.06	-12.06
27	Chilies Powder NATIONAL 200 gm Packet	Each	367.12	358.49	320.00	2.41	14.73
28	Garlic (Lehsun)	1 Kg	494.71	438.36	700.12	12.85	-29.34
29	Tea Lipton Yellow Label 190 gm Packet	Each	447.06	447.06	516.56	0.00	-13.45

Increase in Prices

Decrease in price

## 7. TRADE SITUATION

### Exports

According to the provisional figures compiled by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports from Pakistan during February, 2026 amounted to Rs.636,939 million (provisional) as against Rs. 855,496 million in January, 2026 and Rs. 695,549 million during February, 2025 showing a decrease of 25.55% over January, 2026 and of 8.43% over February, 2025.

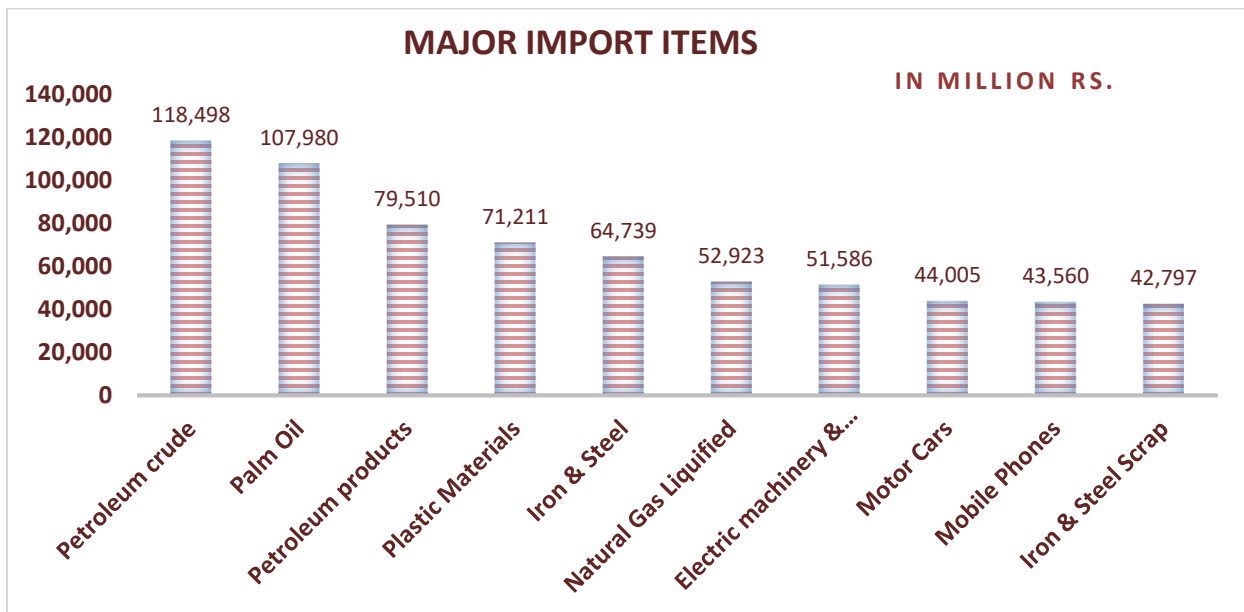
In terms of US dollars, the exports in February, 2026 totaled \$ 2,278 million (provisional) as compared to \$ 3,055 million in January, 2026 showing a decrease of 25.43% over January, 2026 and of 8.51% as compared to \$ 2,490 million in February, 2025.



## Imports

Imports into Pakistan during February, 2026 amounted to Rs. 1,489,124 million (provisional) as against Rs. 1,627,472 million in January, 2026 and Rs. 1,491,293 million during February, 2025 showing a decrease of 8.50% over January, 2026 and of 0.15% over February, 2025.

In terms of US dollars, the imports in February, 2026 totaled \$ 5,318 million (provisional) as compared to \$ 5,805 million in January, 2026 showing a decrease of 8.39% over January, 2026 and of 0.39% as compared to \$ 5,339 million in February, 2025.

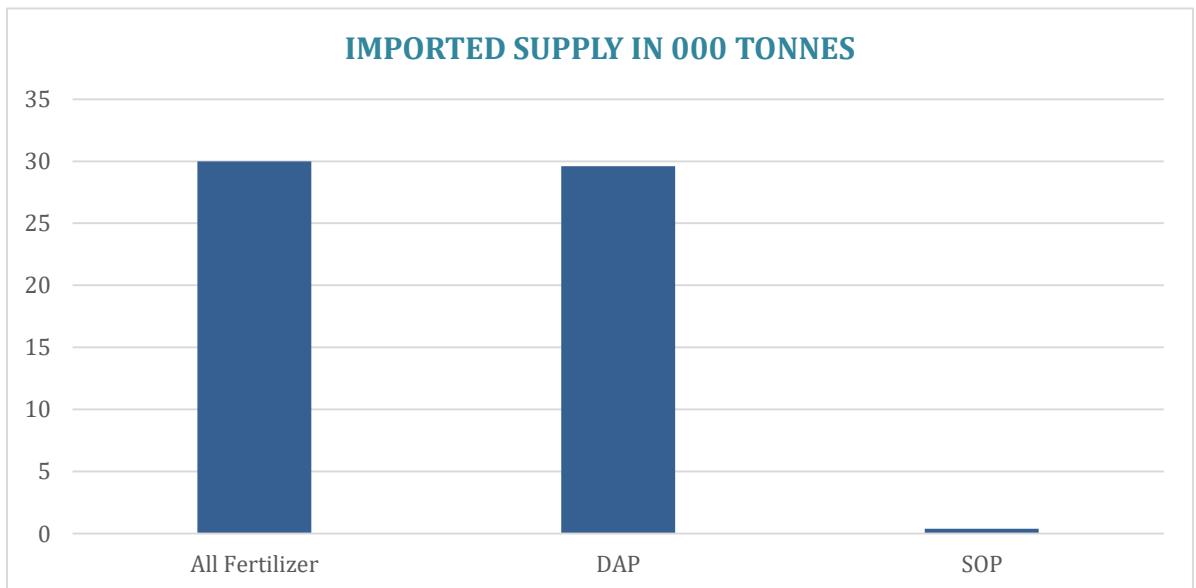
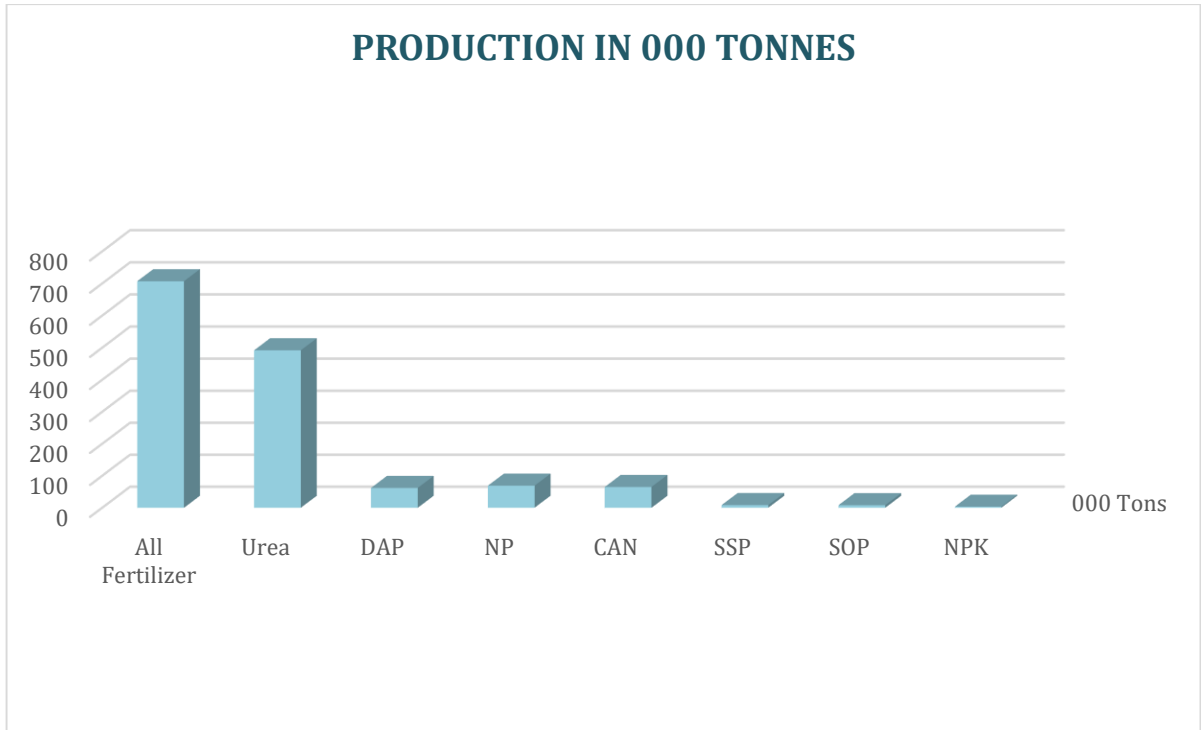


## 8. FERTILIZER OFFTAKE SITUATION

- Total nutrient offtake during February 2026 was 250 thousand tonnes, which increased by 8.3 per cent over February 2025.
- Urea offtake was 251 thousand tonnes which decreased by 27.7 per cent while DAP offtake was 102 thousand tonnes which increased by 154.4 per cent over February 2025.
- Nitrogen offtake (170 thousand tonnes) witnessed decrease by 13.5 per cent while phosphate (73 thousand tonnes) and potash (7.6 thousand tonnes) offtake upsurged by 144.9 and 49 per cent, respectively.

### Fertilizer Production and Imported Supplies

- Total domestic fertilizer production during February 2026 was 707 thousand tonnes. Urea and DAP production was 492 and 62 thousand tonnes, respectively. Production of other products i.e. NP, CAN, SSP, SOP and NPKs was 69, 65, 8.3, 8.1 and 3.4 thousand tonnes, respectively. Imported supplies comprised of 29.6 thousand tonnes of DAP and 0.4 thousand tonne of SOP.



## **9. NEWS TRENDS**

### **CITRUS REVIVAL PROGRAMME**

Under the Citrus Revival Programme, the Punjab government has decided to expedite the establishment of 11 screen houses, including eight in Sargodha and three in Toba Tek Singh, with the objective of controlling citrus diseases and enhancing orchard productivity through improved and advanced management practices. The decision was taken in a meeting of the Steering Committee chaired by the Provincial Agriculture Minister, which also reviewed the progress of ongoing work on screen houses as well as the Citrus Research Station building in Toba Tek Singh.

### **EXPANSION OF PROTECTIVE BAG TECHNOLOGY IN MANGO SECTOR**

The adoption of mango protection bags in Pakistan is projected to reach around 10 million units in 2026, supported by improved export competitiveness and higher market returns. The initiative has led to a significant improvement in export value, as bagged mangoes are fetching prices up to 70 percent higher than non-bagged fruit, with a 5kg pack increasing from about \$17–18 to nearly \$30 in international markets. The use of these bags has also contributed to better fruit quality by reducing pest attacks, sunburn, and post-harvest losses. Their adoption has grown steadily from an initial pilot phase of around 150,000 bags to nearly 1 million bags in 2025, indicating strong uptake among growers and exporters. The programme was initiated by the Pakistan Horticulture Development and Export Company to enhance export quality and reduce pesticide dependency.

### **WHEAT PROCUREMENT BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

The federal government has planned the procurement of 6.5 million tons of wheat to ensure food security and stabilize domestic market prices. The procurement process will be carried out through 21 pre-qualified firms under a transparent lowest-bid mechanism, with each firm required to demonstrate a minimum financial solvency of Rs 1 billion to ensure operational and financial credibility. The Minimum Support Price has been fixed at Rs 3,500 per 40 kg in order to safeguard farmers' interests, while procurement operations are expected to commence in the last week of April, subject to approval of the Economic Coordination Committee.

## 10. AGRO ADVISORY SERVICES FOR FARMERS

### زرعی سفارشات برائے کسان

#### گندم

گندم کی فصل آخری مرحلے میں داخل ہو چکی ہے۔ اس لیے فصل بروقت سنبھال کے لیے کٹائی و گہائی سے پہلے ہی مزدوروں، ریپر، تھریشر، ٹریکٹر، ٹریپال یا پلاسٹک، چادراور کمہائن ہارویسٹر کا انتظام کر لیں۔

گندم کی برداشت کمہائن ہارویسٹر سے کرنی ہو تو توڑی بھوسہ کی سنبھال کے لیے مشین (Wheat Strow Chopper) کا بھی استعمال کیا جاسکتا ہے۔

گندم بارش ہونے کی صورت میں کٹائی روک دیں اور اس وقت تک دوبارہ شروع نہ کریں جب تک موسم بہتر نہ ہو جائے۔ کٹائی کے بعد بھریاں قدرے چھوٹی ہانڈھیں اور سٹوں کا رخ ایک ہی طرف رکھیں۔ کھیاں چھوٹے رکھیں اور اونچے کھتے میں لگائیں اور کھانوں کے ارد گرد کھائی ضرور بنائی جائے۔

گندم کی چھٹی فصل کو آخری آبپاشی موسم اور پانی کی ضرورت کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے 10 اپریل تک مکمل کر لیں۔ گندم کی برداشت کے بعد اگلی فصل کاشت کرنے سے پہلے زمین کو لیزر لینڈ لیولر سے ضرور ہموار کریں۔

#### کپاس

فصل کی کاشت کے لیے ٹھیکہ زراعت کی مندرجہ ذیل سفارشات کردہ اقسام اپنے علاقے کی زمین کی قسم، پانی کی دستیابی کے مطابق کاشت کریں۔

**بی بی اقسام:** کپاس کی بی بی اقسام آئی یو بی 13 ایف ایچ 142، ایم این ایچ 886، نیاب 878، بی ایس 15 اور

#### بی بی اقسام: نیاب کرن

بی بی اقسام کے ساتھ کم از کم 10 سے 20 فیصد رقبہ نان بی بی اقسام کا بھی کاشت کریں تاکہ حملہ آور سنڈیوں میں بی بی اقسام کے خلاف قوت مدافعت پیدا نہ ہو سکے۔ کپاس کی کاشت یکم اپریل تا 31 مئی تک مکمل کریں۔

گرچہ 75 فیصد یا زیادہ ہو تو شرح براتر 16 اور بردار کلوگرام اگرچہ 60 تا 80 فیصد تک ہو تو شرح براتر 8 اور بردار 10 کلوگرام فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔

بوائی سے پہلے بیج کو مناسب کیڑے مارز ہر لگانا بہت ضروری ہے جس سے فصل ابتدا میں تقریباً ایک ماہ تک رس چوسنے والے کیڑوں خاص طور پر سفید کھسی سے محفوظ رہتی ہے۔

ڈزل سے کاشتہ فصل کے لیے پہلی آبپاشی بوائی کے 30 تا 35 دن بعد اور بقیہ 12 تا 15 دن کے وقفے سے کریں جبکہ پیٹریوں پر کاشتہ فصل کے لیے بوائی کے بعد پہلا پانی 3 تا 4 دن دوسرا تیسرا اور چوتھا پانی 6 تا 9 دن کے وقفے سے اور بقیہ پانی 15 تا دن کے وقفے سے

ضرورت کے مطابق لگائیں۔

☆ پودوں کی مطلوبہ تعداد برقرار رکھنے کے لیے ضرورت سے زیادہ پودے چھدرائی کر کے نکال دیں۔ چھدرائی کا عمل پوائی سے 20 تا 25 دن اندر یا پہلے پانی سے پہلے یا خشک گوڈی کے بعد ہر حالت میں ایک ہی دفعہ مکمل کیا جائے۔ یکم 30 اپریل تک کاشت فصل کے لیے 17500 یکم 31 تا 31 مئی تک کاشت فصل کے لیے 23000 سے 35000 پودے فی ایکڑ رکھیں۔

☆ کھادوں کا استعمال زمین کے تجزیہ کی بنیاد پر کریں تاہم اوسط زمین میں بی ٹی اقسام کے لیے مرکزی علاقوں میں 35، 90 اور 38 جبکہ ثانوی علاقوں میں 38، 80 اور 30 ہالترٹیہب نائٹروجن فاسفورس اور پوٹاش کلوگرام فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔

☆ گوڈی کریں آخری گوڈی کرتے وقت پودوں کے ساتھ مٹی چڑھا دیں۔

### موٹگ پھلی

☆ موٹگ پھلی کی کاشت کے لیے زمین کی تیاری جاری رکھیں۔ موٹگ پھلی کی کاشت کے لیے رہنمائی مہر ایساہنگلی مہرا زمین موزوں ہے۔

☆ موٹگ پھلی کی اقسام باری 2011 پونٹو بار باری 2016 این اے آر سی 2019 فخر چکوال اور انک 2019 کاشت کریں۔

☆ این اے آر سی 2019 کے سوا باقی اقسام کے لیے شرع 70 کلوگرام پھلیاں یا 40 کلوگرام گریاں فی ایکڑ یعنی 5 کلوگرام گریاں فی کنال جبکہ این اے آر سی 2019 کیلئے 35 کلوگرام گریاں فی ایکڑ رکھیں۔

☆ موٹگ پھلی کے لیے موزوں ترین وقت کاشت آخر مارچ سے لے کر آخر اپریل تک ہے۔ موٹگ پھلی کے بیج کے گاؤ کے لیے 25 درجہ سینٹی گریڈ سے زیادہ درجہ حرارت درکار ہوتا ہے۔

☆ لیکن وٹر کی کمی کے پیش نظر اسے وسط مارچ سے 31 مئی تک کامیابی سے کاشت کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ این اے آر سی 2019 انک 2019 اور پونٹو بار کے لیے موزوں وقت کاشت 15 مارچ 30 اپریل اور باری 2011 فخر چکوال اور باری 2016 کے لیے 15 مارچ 31 مئی ہے۔

### سبزیات و باغات

☆ اپریل کے شروع میں بھی بھنڈی توری ٹینڈا اہلدی اور کرپا کی کاشت جاری رکھیں۔

☆ جزی بوٹیوں کا تدارک کریں۔ اپریل میں نائٹروجن کھاد کی دوسری قسط پھل کے مکمل ہونے پر ڈالیں۔

☆ نائٹروجن کھاد کی دوسری قسط ڈالنے کے لیے 10 سال سے زیادہ پودوں کو پوریا بحساب 2 کلوگرام یا امونیم سلفیٹ بحساب 4.5 کلوگرام فی پوڈا ڈالیں۔

## SOURCES

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- ✓ *Department of Agriculture Extension (Punjab, KP, Sindh and Balochistan)*
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- ✓ *<http://www.ndmc.pmd.gov.pk/>*
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- ✓ *Business Recorder*
- ✓ *Zarat Nama, Directorate of Agricultural Information*

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