

AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK

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**PLANNING & RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During February 2026, agricultural activities across the country remained focused on the vegetative growth and management of Rabi crops under generally favorable agro-climatic conditions. Wheat crop across major producing regions remained in active vegetative to early reproductive stages, with satisfactory crop condition reported in Punjab, Sindh, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, while sowing and early establishment continued in parts of Balochistan. Sugarcane harvesting operations progressed in major producing areas. Oilseed crops, including mustard, rapeseed, and sunflower, remained in growth and reproductive stages, while harvesting commenced in early sown areas. Horticultural activities remained active across all provinces, with continued harvesting of winter vegetables and availability of citrus and other seasonal produce, alongside sowing of new seasonal crops.

Weather conditions during January 2026 remained generally favorable, with most parts of the country receiving rainfall, resulting in above-normal precipitation in several regions, although some areas of Sindh and Balochistan recorded below-normal rainfall. Temperature variations were observed across regions, with lower temperatures in northern areas and relatively higher temperatures in central and southern parts of the country.

Inflation trends indicated that CPI increased by 5.8 percent on a year-on-year basis in January 2026, with marginal month-on-month increase. Prices of essential commodities showed mixed trends, with increases in wheat flour, meat, and selected food items, while decreases were observed in pulses, vegetables, and sugar.

According to provisional figures compiled by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports during January 2026 amounted to Rs. 855,525 million, showing an increase of 34.57 percent over December 2025 and 4.03 percent over January 2025. Imports during January 2026 amounted to Rs. 1,629,640 million, reflecting a decrease of 4.53 percent over December 2025 and 0.35 percent over January 2025.

Total nutrient offtake during January 2026 was recorded at 151 thousand tonnes, showing a significant decline compared to the same period last year, particularly in urea and DAP offtake, while domestic fertilizer production remained at 744 thousand tonnes, supplemented by imported supplies.

2. CURRENT CROP SITUATION

During February 2026, agricultural activities across the country remained focused on the vegetative growth and management of Rabi crops. Wheat crop continued its normal growth cycle under generally favorable agro-climatic conditions, while harvesting of sugarcane, oilseeds, and winter vegetables remained in progress in various regions. Overall crop condition remained satisfactory.

2.1. Wheat Crop

Wheat crop across major producing regions remained in active vegetative to early reproductive stages during February. In Punjab, the crop generally remained at tillering to stem elongation stages, supported by timely field operations and available soil moisture conditions. In rainfed areas, intermittent rainfall contributed positively to crop establishment and growth. In Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, wheat crop condition remained satisfactory, with normal crop development observed across most districts. In Balochistan, wheat sowing and early crop establishment continued in some areas. Overall, crop condition remained within normal parameters as per seasonal trends.

2.2. Sugarcane

Sugarcane harvesting operations continued in major producing areas of Punjab, Sindh, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The crop remained in its seasonal harvesting phase, while ratoon crop management activities also continued in standing fields. Crop condition of standing sugarcane was generally reported as satisfactory, with harvesting operations progressing in line with normal seasonal pattern.

2.3. Oil Seed Crops

Oilseed crops including mustard, rapeseed, and sunflower remained in growth and reproductive stages in irrigated areas, while harvesting activities commenced in early sown pockets where crop maturity was achieved. Overall crop condition remained satisfactory, supported by availability of irrigation water in canal-fed areas and beneficial rainfall in rainfed zones during the preceding period.

2.4. Horticulture

Horticultural activities remained active across all provinces. In Punjab, citrus and guava remained available in the market, while sowing of seasonal vegetables continued.

- In Sindh, harvesting of winter vegetables such as spinach, fenugreek, peas, and cauliflower remained in progress, along with sowing of tomato and other spring vegetables.
- In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, citrus harvesting remained at peak, while vegetable crops continued normal growth.
- In Balochistan, harvesting of winter vegetables such as carrot, radish, cabbage, and spinach continued.
- In Gilgit-Baltistan, seasonal vegetable harvesting remained underway.

3. WEATHER SITUATION

Rainfall/ Precipitation

During January 2026, most parts of the country received rainfall, while some parts of Sindh remained dry. Overall, most regions recorded above-normal rainfall. Whereas, southwestern parts of Balochistan, western Sindh, eastern parts of Punjab and most of Gilgit Baltistan, received slightly below normal rainfall. Major amounts of rainfall recorded during the period are listed in Table 1.

Table-1: Major amount of rainfall recorded across Pakistan during the month of January, 2026					
S. No	Station	Rainfall (mm)	S. No	Station	Rainfall (mm)
1.	Malamjabba	230.0	11.	Cherat	110.0
2.	Muzaffarabad AP	199.5	12.	Kotli	104.0
3.	Parachinar	149.0	13.	Lower Dir	99.0
4.	Dir	138.0	14.	Saidu Sharif	96.4
5.	Garhi Dupatta	130.0	15.	Bacha Khan A/P	84.2
6.	Muzaffarabad City	128.9	16.	Murree	82.8
7.	Kalam	127.2	17.	Drosh	76.7
8.	Kakul	120.0	18.	Peshawar AB	76.0
9.	Pattan	118.4	19.	Islamabad ZP	75.3
10.	Balakot	111.0	20.	Peshawar City	72.2

Temperature Regime during January 2026

During January 2026, highlighting significant regional variations across the country. Overall, mean temperatures ranged between -1°C and 21°C . Relatively lower temperatures, between -1°C and 13°C , were observed over parts of Balochistan, upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, AJK, and Gilgit-Baltistan. In contrast, relatively higher temperatures prevailed across central and southern Punjab, Sindh, and coastal areas of Balochistan, where mean values ranged between 13°C and 21°C .

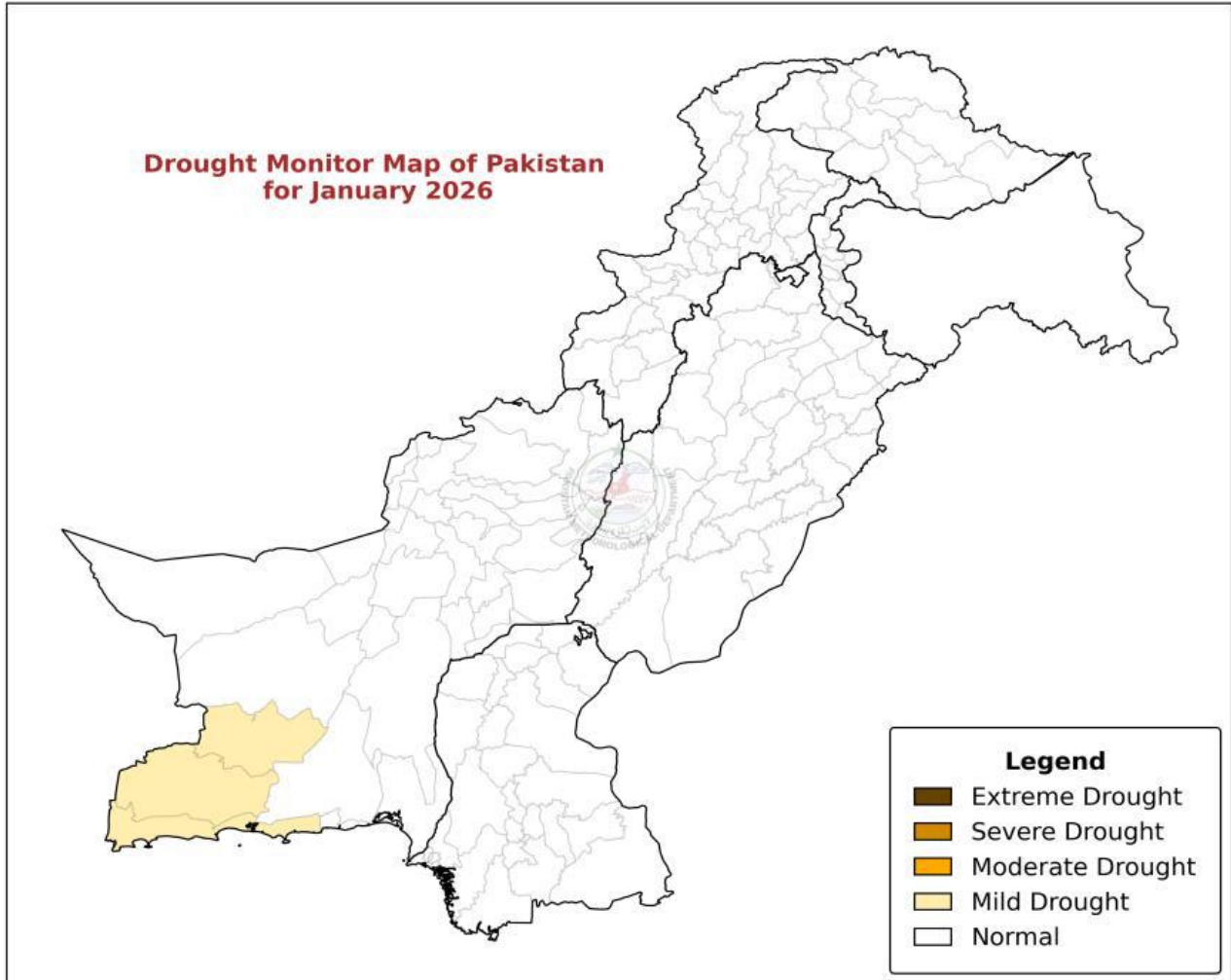
Weather Prediction for February 2026

A general tendency for near- to slightly above-normal rainfall is anticipated across most parts of the country during February 2026, with the most pronounced positive anomalies concentrated over northern regions, including Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit-Baltistan, Kashmir, and northern Punjab. In contrast, southern Pakistan, particularly Sindh, Balochistan and southern Punjab show near-normal rainfall signals. Mean temperatures are expected to remain above normal nationwide, with maximum departure over Gilgit-Baltistan and Kashmir in February 2026.

4. DROUGHT SITUATION

Figure below illustrates the countrywide drought situation for January 2026, based on an integrated analysis of multiple drought-monitoring indicators and ground-based observations from meteorological stations. Western parts of Balochistan received rainfall in the last couple of months, leading to normalized drought conditions in Chagai, Washuk, Nuski, and Kharan. Although southwestern Balochistan (Kech, Panjgur and Gwadar) witnessed partial and short-term relief, it continues to face a substantial cumulative rainfall deficit. Consequently, mild drought conditions continue to persist across these regions.

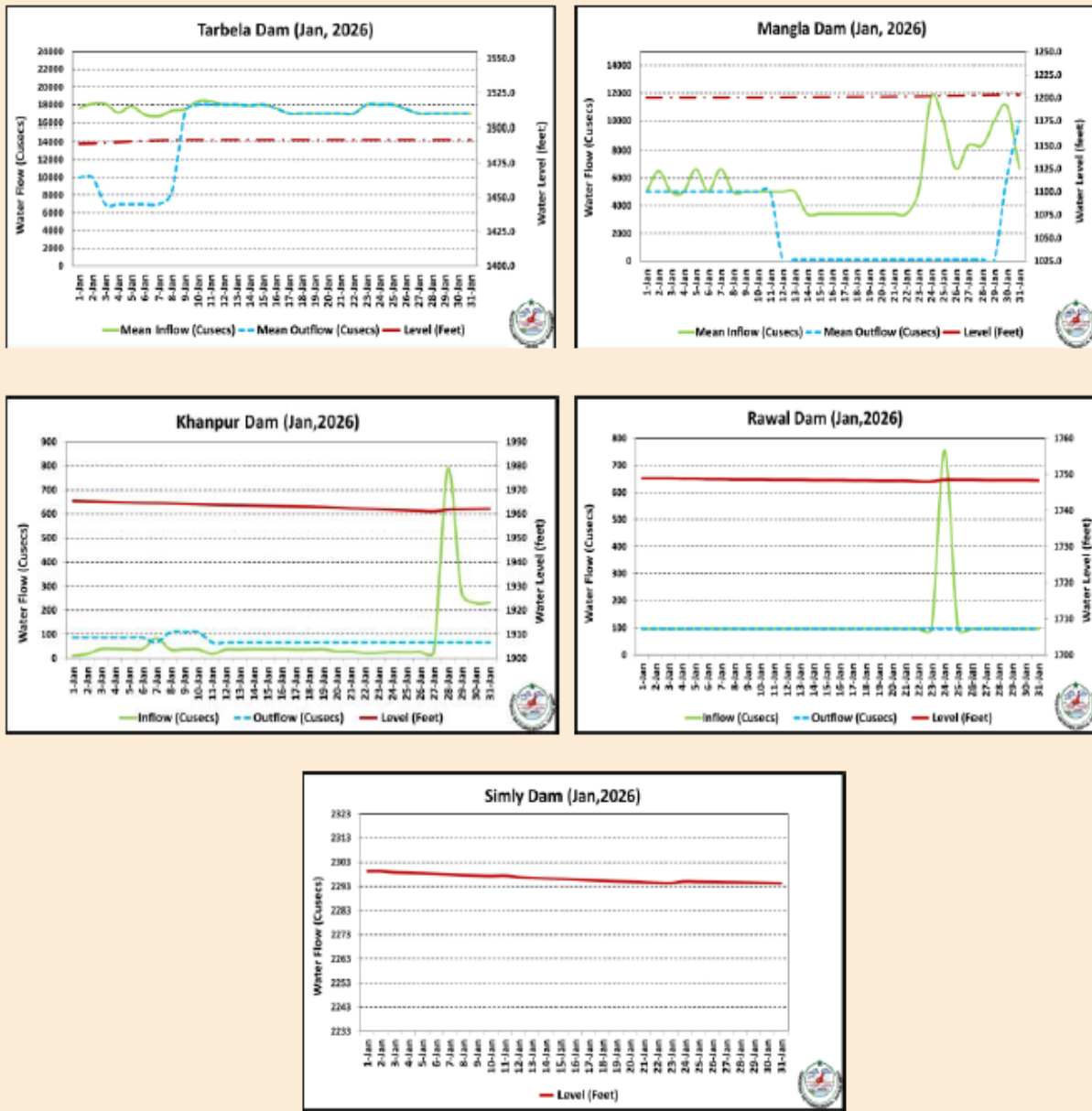
Near-normal to slightly above-normal rainfall along with above-normal temperature is anticipated during February 2026. Southwestern Balochistan is expected to receive partial relief as a consequence of westerly disturbances.



Drought Monitor of Pakistan for the month of January, 2026

5. WATER AVAILABILITY/DAMS FLOW DATA

Figures below illustrates the water inflow, outflow, and storage levels of major reservoirs, including Mangla, Tarbela, Khanpur, Rawal, and Simly, during the month. Overall, water levels remained consistent across most reservoirs, with a slight increase observed later in the month due to rainfall events. Currently, the water levels at the key reservoirs, Tarbela and Mangla, stand at 1,492 feet and 1,203 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 5.8% on year-on-year basis in January 2026 as compared to an increase of 5.6% in the previous month and 2.4% in January 2025. On month-on-month basis, it increased by 0.4% in January 2026 as compared to a decrease of 0.4% in the previous month and an increase of 0.2% in January 2025.

CPI inflation Urban, remained stable at 5.8% on year-on-year basis in January 2026 as compared to the previous month and an increased by 2.7% in January 2025. On month-on-month basis, it increased by 0.2% in January 2026 as compared to a decrease of 0.4% in the previous month and an increase of 0.2% in January 2025.

CPI inflation Rural, increased by 5.8% on year-on-year basis in January 2026 as compared to an increase of 5.4% in the previous month and 1.9% in January 2025. On month-on-month basis, it increased by 0.6% in January 2026 as compared to a decrease of 0.6% in the previous month and an increase of 0.2% in January 2025.

Average Monthly Prices of Essential Items for the month of January 2026

S. No.	Description	Unit	Average Prices			%change Jan 26 over	
			Jan 26	Dec 25	Jan 25	Dec 25	Jan 25
1	Wheat Flour Bag	20 Kg	2392.80	2186.16	1792.62	9.45	33.48
2	Rice Basmati Broken (Average Quality)	1 Kg	216.60	214.72	203.87	0.88	6.24
3	Rice IRRI-6/9 (Sindh/Punjab)	1 Kg	157.69	156.63	158.66	0.68	-0.61
4	Bread plain (Small Size)	Each	111.81	111.36	109.32	0.40	2.28
5	Beef with Bone (Average Quality)	1 Kg	1162.68	1159.01	1030.14	0.32	12.87
6	Mutton (Average Quality)	1 Kg	2113.67	2104.03	1965.46	0.46	7.54
7	Chicken Farm Broiler (Live)	1 Kg	412.07	382.03	447.27	7.86	-7.87
8	Milk fresh (Un-boiled)	1 Ltr	203.51	203.13	197.75	0.19	2.91
9	Curd (Dahi) Loose	1 Kg	239.21	238.88	231.06	0.14	3.53
10	Powdered Milk NIDO 390 gm Polybag	Each	1136.82	1131.95	1035.92	0.43	9.74
11	Eggs Hen (Farm)	1 Dozen	348.53	362.32	287.58	-3.81	21.19
12	Mustard Oil (Average Quality)	1 Kg	547.02	540.76	572.15	1.16	-4.39
13	Cooking Oil DALDA or Other, 5 Litre	Each	3028.06	3017.25	2900.60	0.36	4.39
14	Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB 2.5 kg	Each	1537.34	1523.81	1489.96	0.89	3.18
15	Vegetable Ghee DALDA/HABIB 1 kg	Each	589.19	588.96	582.60	0.04	1.13
16	Bananas (Kela) Local	1 Dozen	137.83	130.72	125.67	5.44	9.68
17	Pulse Masoor (Washed)	1 Kg	273.43	283.53	301.03	-3.56	-9.17
18	Pulse Moong (Washed)	1 Kg	386.05	381.49	402.44	1.20	-4.07
19	Pulse Mash (Washed)	1 Kg	429.76	437.48	494.66	-1.76	-13.12
20	Pulse Gram	1 Kg	253.66	268.04	361.46	-5.36	-29.82

21	Potatoes	1 Kg	45.03	64.68	87.40	-30.38	-48.48
22	Onions	1 Kg	74.00	99.62	118.07	-25.72	-37.33
23	Tomatoes	1 Kg	79.38	76.69	119.02	3.51	-33.31
24	Sugar Refined	1 Kg	155.97	170.99	143.19	-8.78	8.93
25	Gur (Average Quality)	1 Kg	230.23	236.25	209.41	-2.55	9.94
26	Salt Powdered (NATIONAL/ SHAN) 800gm	Each	65.95	67.45	71.46	-2.22	-7.71
27	Chilies Powder NATIONAL 200 gm Packet	Each	358.49	332.21	320.00	7.91	12.03
28	Garlic (Lehsun)	1 Kg	438.36	423.64	688.18	3.47	-36.30
29	Tea Lipton Yellow Label 190 gm Packet	Each	447.06	447.06	543.78	0.00	-17.79

Increase in Prices

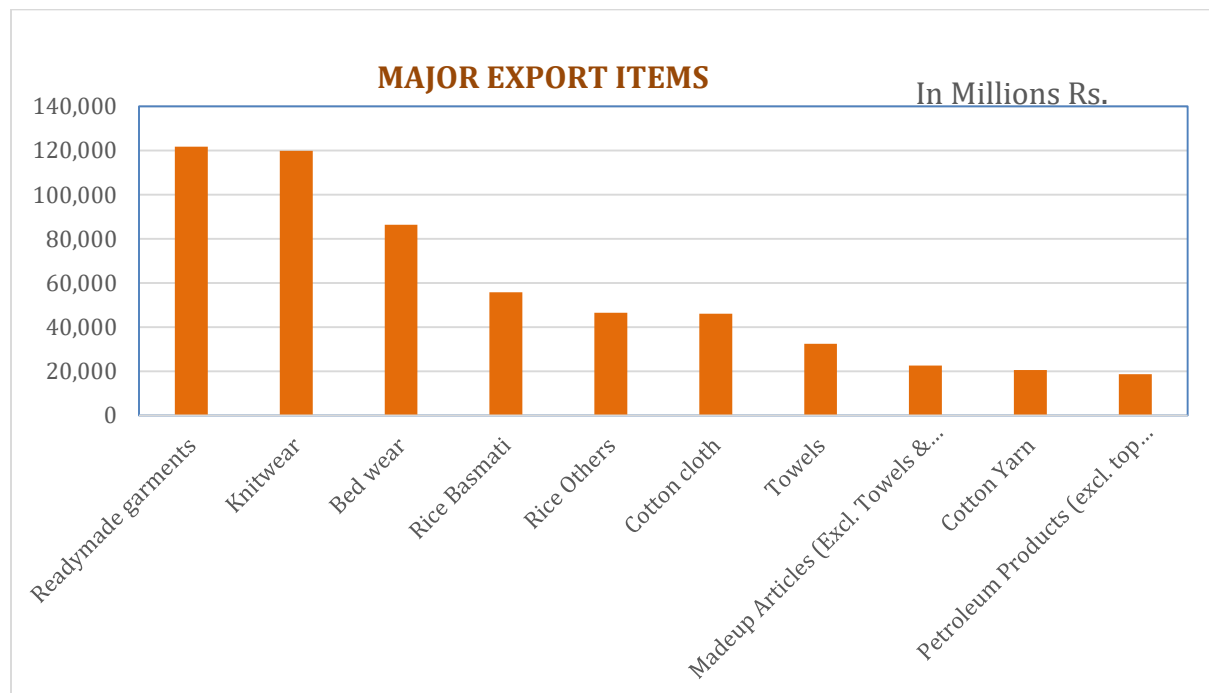
Decrease in price

7. TRADE SITUATION

Exports

According to the provisional figures compiled by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports from Pakistan during January, 2026 amounted to Rs. 855,525 million (provisional) as against Rs. 635,746 million in December, 2025 and Rs. 822,410 million during January, 2025 showing an increase of 34.57% over December, 2025 and of 4.03% over January, 2025.

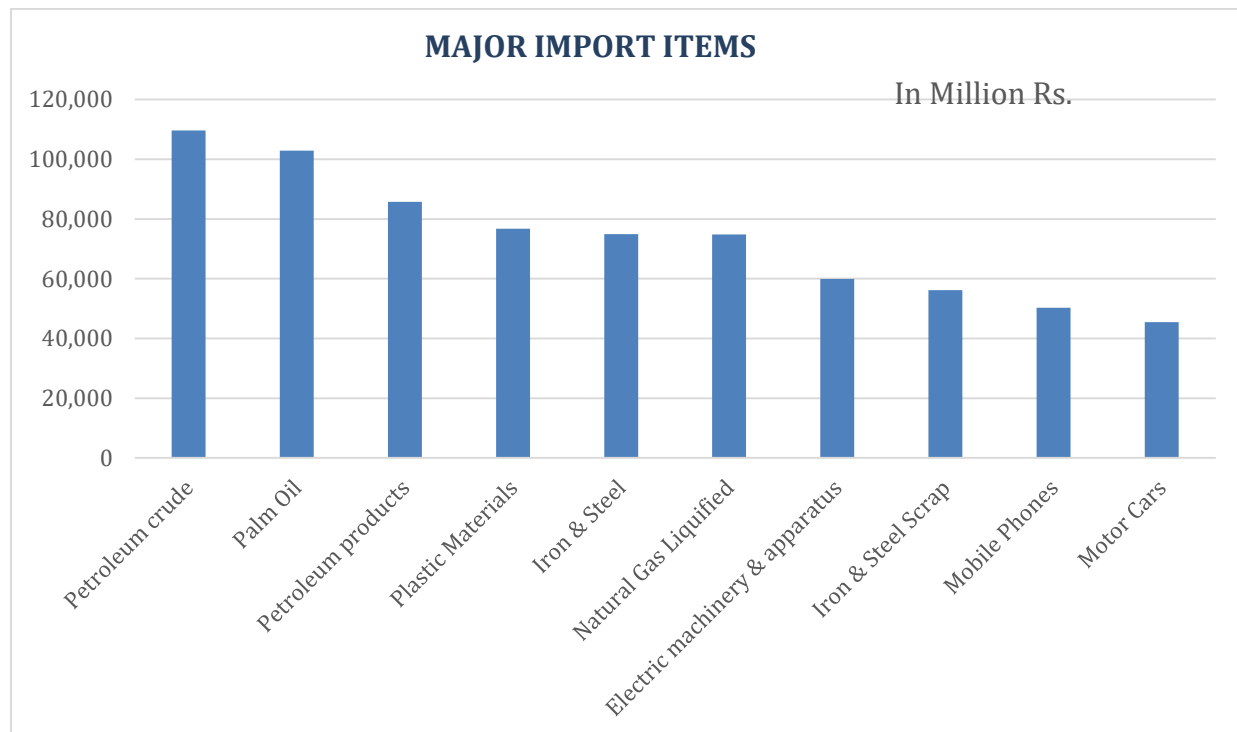
In terms of US dollars, the exports in January, 2026 totaled \$ 3,056 million (provisional) as compared to \$ 2,268 million in December, 2025 showing an increase of 34.74% over December, 2025 and of 3.56% as compared to \$ 2,951 million in January, 2025.



Imports

Imports into Pakistan during January, 2026 amounted to Rs. 1,629,640 million (provisional) as against Rs. 1,707,035 million in December, 2025 and Rs. 1,635,355 million during January, 2025 showing a decrease of 4.53% over December, 2025 and of 0.35% over January, 2025.

In terms of US dollars, the imports in January, 2026 totaled \$ 5,813 million (provisional) as compared to \$ 6,081 million in December, 2025 showing a decrease of 4.41% over December, 2025 and of 0.95% as compared to \$ 5,869 million in January, 2025.

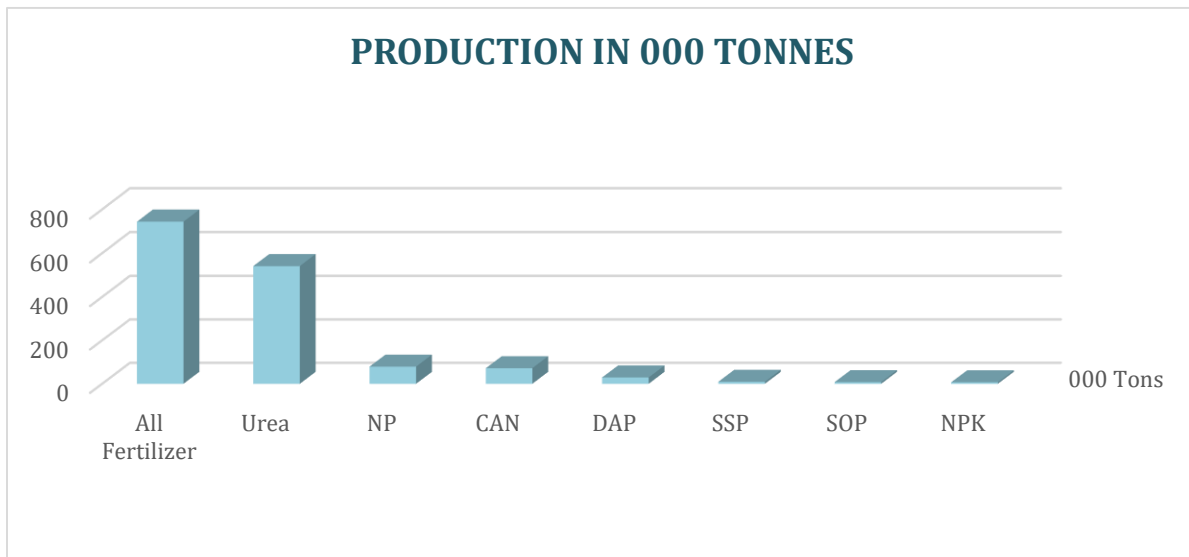


8. FERTILIZER OFFTAKE SITUATION

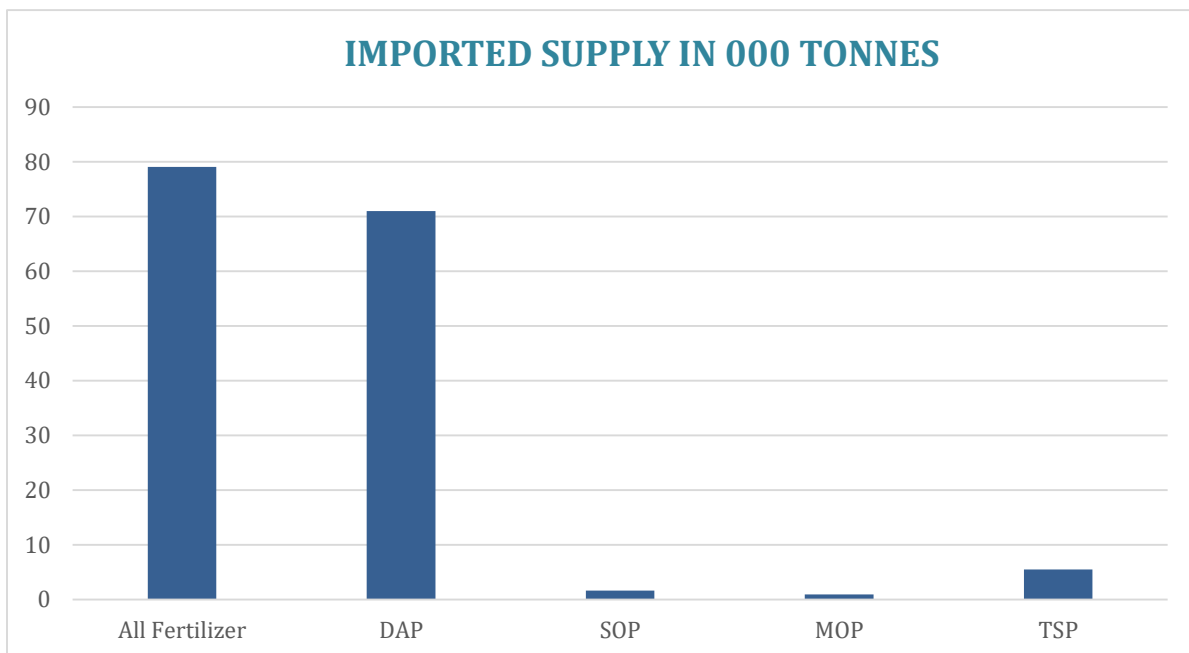
- Total nutrient offtake during January 2026 was 151 thousand tonnes, which decreased by 48 per cent over January 2025.
- Urea and DAP offtake was 218 and 39 thousand tonnes which decreased by 51.1 and 35.8 per cent over January 2025.
- Nitrogen, phosphate and potash offtakes was 121, 25 and 5.2 Thousand Tonnes which has been decreased by 50.9, 34 and 18.2 per cent, respectively.

Fertilizer Production and Imported Supplies

Total domestic fertilizer production during January 2026 was 744 thousand tonnes. Urea and DAP production was 541 and 29 thousand tonnes, respectively. Production of other products i.e. NP, CAN, SSP, SOP and NPKs was 79, 72, 9.3, 7.7 and 6.9 thousand tonnes, respectively.



Imported supplies comprised of 71 thousand tonnes of DAP, 1.6 thousand tonne of SOP, 5.5 thousand tonnes of TSP and 0.9 thousand tonnes of MOP.



9. NEWS TRENDS

Policy Concerns over Renewable Energy for Agriculture: Farmers' representatives, under the platform of the Kissan Board Pakistan (KBP), have expressed strong reservations over recent changes in the net metering framework. Addressing the media after a consultative meeting, KBP leadership stated that the decision undermines farmers who had invested in solar energy to manage rising irrigation and electricity costs. They maintained that, amid declining returns from major crops, the move would further increase financial pressure on rural households. The forum urged the government and regulators to review the policy and safeguard the interests of farmers and domestic consumers.

Improved Wheat Outlook in Rabi Season: At a high-level review meeting chaired by the provincial leadership, officials from the Agriculture Department reported encouraging progress in the Rabi 2025–26 wheat crop. Timely provision of DAP and urea to over 326,000 small farmers has supported improved crop conditions. The cultivated area has increased significantly compared to last year, while production is projected to rise by around 24 percent. The provincial administration termed this growth a result of focused interventions and directed continued monitoring to sustain the upward trend and ensure food security.

Guidelines for Enhancing Cotton Productivity: During a technical advisory meeting at a cotton research institute in Multan, experts and officials presented recommendations for early cotton cultivation. Emphasis was placed on soil testing, balanced fertilizer application, and use of certified seed. Officials also highlighted proper land preparation, bed-and-furrow sowing, and maintaining recommended plant spacing. Integrated pest management and timely seed treatment were identified as essential measures to protect the crop and improve yields.

Initiatives to Strengthen Citrus Production: In a steering committee meeting on citrus development, provincial authorities reviewed progress on initiatives aimed at improving orchard health and productivity. Officials highlighted the establishment of 11 screen houses, primarily in Sargodha, as a key step to address disease challenges and promote quality planting material. The chair directed that implementation be expedited, with strict adherence to technical standards and engagement of competent firms to ensure timely and effective execution of the programme.

10. AGRO ADVISORY SERVICES FOR FARMERS

گندم

☆ گوبھی کی حالت میں پانی ضرور لگائیں کیونکہ اس وقت ۱۰-۱۲ پودے کے اندر جن کر باہر نکلنے کے مراحل میں ہوتا ہے اگر اس مرحلے میں پانی نہ دیا جائے یا تاخیر سے دیا جائے تو نئے پھولے رہ جاتے ہیں۔ جبکہ تیسرا پانی اگلی کاشت گندم کو بھائی کے 126 تا 130 دن بعد اور چھٹی کاشت گندم کو 110 تا 115 دن بعد دینے کی دودھی حالت کے وقت لگائیں جبکہ خشک موسم کی صورت میں ایک اضافی پانی دوسرے اور تیسرے پانی کے درمیان لگائیں۔

☆ پاروں میں کمی کے تناظر میں پیدا ہونے والی صورتحال کے ازالے کے لیے نکلنے والی پانی کو وسیع پیمانے پر استعمال کریں۔

سیلہ اراجناس

رایا و کیٹولہ

☆ اگر ریا اقسام میں 80% اور کیٹولہ اقسام میں 70% پھلیوں کا رنگ بھورا ہو جائے اور دانے سرخی ہلکے ہو گئے تو فصل کو نخل توڑ کاٹ لیں۔

سورج بھمی

☆ بیماری میرا زمین سورج بھمی کی کاشت کے لیے بہت موزوع ہے۔ سم زدہ، کلرالی اور رطبی زمین اس کے لیے موزوں نہیں ہے۔
 ☆ ہاہر اقسام عام اقسام کی نسبت زیادہ پیدل اور پتی ہیں اس لیے اچھی کٹیوں کے ہاہر اقسام اپنے علاقے کی مناسبت سے کاشت کریں۔
 ☆ سورج بھمی کی سفارش کردہ اقسام: ہائی سن 33، ٹی 40318، ایچ 4، این کے آر سی، یو ایس 666، پارسن 3، آکسن 5270، ایس 278، اور سین 648، اور سین 516، اور سین 675، اور سین 701، اور سین 641، اور سین 651، ہل بہار 436 اور ریا کاشت کریں۔
 ☆ سورج بھمی کی اچھی پیداوار حاصل کرنے کے لیے قطاروں کا درمیانی فاصلہ 75 سم اور پودوں کا درمیانی فاصلہ 19 سم رکھیں۔
 ☆ شرح 2 کلوگرام فی ایکڑ رکھیں۔
 ☆ بھائی کے قوت کوز زمین پونے 2 پوری ڈی اے پی + ایک پوری ایس او پی اور اوسط زر خیز زمین میں 1.5 پوری ڈی اے پی اور ایک پوری ایس او پی فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔
 ☆ پہلا پانی بھائی کے 20 دن بعد اور دوسرا پانی پہلے پانی کے 20 دن بعد لگائیں۔

باقات

☆ ڈیمبر جنوری میں فاسٹروس اور پوناش کی کھادیں نہ ڈالنے کی صورت میں نانٹروجنی کھاد کی پہلی قسط کے ساتھ یہ بھی ڈال دیں۔ کھاد ڈالنے کے بعد گوڈی کر کے آچاشی کریں۔
 ☆ پیاریوں اور کٹیوں کے خلاف پھونڈی کش زہر اور کٹیڑے سے مارز ہروں کا پھر سے کریں۔
 ☆ پھل توڑنے کے فارما بعد کاروباری یا کوئی اور مناسب پھونڈی کش زہر اور کٹیڑے سے مارز ہر کا پھر سے کریں۔
 ☆ عناصر صغیرہ کا پھر سے کریں۔ اگر کھادوں کے ساتھ عناصر صغیرہ بھی مٹی میں ملا دیے جائیں تو پودے کے ساتھ زمین کی ساخت میں بھی بہتری آتی ہے۔

آم

☆ باقات کی کانٹ ہمانٹ جاری رکھیں۔ کانٹ ہمانٹ کے بعد پھونڈی کش زہروں کا پھر سے کریں۔
 ☆ کھودے گئے گڑھے پر کریں اور اوسط فروری کے بعد پودے لگائیں۔
 ☆ ٹائیکروجن، فاسٹروس اور پوناش والی کھادیں ڈالیں اور کھاد ڈالنے کے بعد آچاشی کریں۔

☆ کیڑوں خصوصاً ایٹلا، سکیل اور گھڑی کے حملے کا جائزہ لیں اور زیادہ حملے کی صورت میں پھر سے کریں۔

☆ سفونی پھونڈی کی پیاری کا خاص طور پر جائزہ لیں۔ 30% پھول آنے پر حفاظتی پھر سے کریں۔

☆ عناصر صغیرہ کا حسب ضرورت پھر سے کریں۔ دوسالوں میں ایک بار دوسری کھادوں کے ساتھ عناصر صغیرہ بھی زمین میں ڈالیں تاکہ زمین کی ساخت بھی بہتر ہو۔

SOURCES

- ✓ *Agriculture Bulletins, Pakistan Metrological Department*
- ✓ *Department of Agriculture Extension (Punjab, KP, Sindh and Balochistan)*
- ✓ *<http://www.ndmc.pmd.gov.pk/>*
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- ✓ *Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.*
- ✓ *National Fertilizer Development Centre*
- ✓ *Business Recorder*
- ✓ *Zarat Nama, Directorate of Agricultural Information*

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