

AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK

Volume XI, ISSUE 6, 2026



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

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During June 2026, agricultural activities across the country remained focused on rice transplanting, cotton crop management and harvesting of seasonal horticultural crops. Rice transplanting commenced in Punjab and Sindh, while early transplanted fields in some areas of Punjab showed incidence of Bacterial Leaf Blight (BLB). Cotton crop remained at boll formation to vegetative stages with satisfactory growth, and farmers were advised to undertake timely weed management and adopt preventive measures against armyworm infestation. Sugarcane crop also maintained healthy growth, although top borer infestation was reported in some areas. Horticultural activities remained active across all provinces, with harvesting of mango, pear, peach, watermelon, melon, banana, cherry, apricot, plum and other seasonal fruits and vegetables continuing in major producing areas.

During May 2026, rainfall was mainly confined to northern and central parts of the country, while Sindh and southern Balochistan remained dry. Above-normal rainfall was recorded in Gilgit-Baltistan, northeastern Punjab and parts of southern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, whereas most other regions experienced below-normal rainfall. Mean temperatures remained above normal across most parts of the country. Water availability remained satisfactory during May 2026. Water levels at Mangla Reservoir increased slightly due to rainfall, while Tarbela and other major reservoirs recorded marginal declines owing to increased summer demand.

According to the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, CPI inflation increased by 11.7 percent on a year-on-year basis during May 2026. Prices of wheat flour, bread, beef, mutton, milk, curd, cooking oil and vegetable ghee increased over the previous year, while prices of chicken, eggs, pulses and sugar declined.

According to provisional figures compiled by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports during May 2026 amounted to Rs. 749,452 million, showing an increase of 8.83 percent over April 2026, while imports declined by 18.30 percent to Rs. 1,536,547 million compared to the previous month.

Total nutrient offtake during May 2026 was recorded at 299 thousand tonnes. Domestic fertilizer production stood at 803 thousand tonnes, including 581 thousand tonnes of urea and 78 thousand tonnes of DAP, while limited imported fertilizer supplies supplemented domestic availability.

2. CURRENT CROP SITUATION

In June 2026, Agriculture activities include the transplanting rice. Cotton crops is showing satisfactory growth; other seasonal activities are also being harvested.

2.1. Rice:

In Punjab and Sindh, rice transplanting has commenced, and the crop is progressing satisfactorily. However, hybrid rice varieties are highly susceptible to Bacterial Leaf Blight (BLB), particularly due to prolonged water stagnation in the fields. Early transplanted fields in some areas of Punjab have already shown BLB incidence. Farmers are therefore advised to manage irrigation carefully and avoid unnecessary standing water to minimize disease spread. Meanwhile, the optimum nursery sowing period for Basmati-1847 and Basmati-1509 varieties is from 20th June to 10th July.

2.2. Cotton:

In Punjab and Sindh, early-sown cotton varieties have reached the boll formation stage, while late-sown varieties are also showing satisfactory growth. Weed management at this stage remains crucial, as weeds compete with the crop for available nutrients and moisture. Farmers are advised to ensure timely weed control for better crop development. Application of potassium nitrate at the boll formation stage is beneficial for healthy boll development and improved yield. Farmers are also advised to adopt preventive measures for the management of armyworm, as its infestation usually intensifies during July and August.

2.3 Sugarcane:

The sugarcane crop is showing healthy and satisfactory growth in major growing areas. Farmers are advised to apply magnesium sulfate and zinc at an interval of 7–10 days to improve crop vigor and enhance production. However, top borer infestation has been observed in some areas, which can damage newly emerging shoots and may cause a 30–40% reduction in final yield if not managed properly. Farmers are advised to adopt timely control measures and apply Ferterra with 4 kg per acre for effective management.

2.5. Horticulture

In Punjab, Summer vegetables such as okra, tomato, brinjal, capsicum, bitter gourd, and cucumber are arriving in the markets in good quantity. In the fruit sector, the harvesting of mango and pear has started, while peaches harvesting has also being harvested in several areas.

In Sindh, the harvesting of watermelon, melon, banana, jamun, falsa, and papaya is ongoing in different areas, while routine seasonal vegetables are also being harvested regularly.

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the tobacco crop is showing excellent growth this year. Meanwhile, the harvesting of apricot and plum is in progress, while seasonal vegetables such as tomato, capsicum, bitter gourd, and okra are also being harvested in different areas.

In Balochistan, the harvesting of cherry, apricot, and early apple varieties is underway, while vegetables such as capsicum, chilies, cucumber, and tomato have also coming into markets.

In Gilgit-Baltistan, the harvesting of cherry, apricot, plum, and apple crops is underway, while seasonal vegetables including tomato, potato, chilies, and cabbage have also reached the harvesting stage and are being supplied to agricultural markets.

3. WEATHER SITUATION

Rainfall/ Precipitation

During the month of May, rainfall was recorded over the northern and central parts of the country. Significant amounts of rainfall were received in the upper regions, including Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Gilgit-Baltistan (GB), Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK), upper and central Punjab, and northern Balochistan. However, no rainfall was recorded over Sindh and southern Balochistan. GB, northeastern areas of Punjab, and parts of southern KP received above-normal rainfall, whereas most other parts of the country experienced below-normal rainfall.

Chief Amount of Rainfall Recorded Across Pakistan During the Month of May, 2026

Sr. No.	Station	Rainfall (mm)	Sr. No.	Station	Rainfall (mm)
1	Malamjabba	117.0	11	Murree	62.0
2	Lahore Airport	105.7	12	Kakul	59.0
3	Parachinar	105.0	13	Bagrote	58.4

Sr. No.	Station	Rainfall (mm)	Sr. No.	Station	Rainfall (mm)
4	Pattan	101.0	14	Babusar	55.0
5	Jhelum	90.4	15	Kohat Airbase	54.0
6	Kalam	84.3	16	Drosh	53.6
7	Lahore City	83.2	17	Balakot	53.0
8	Astore	79.3	18	Mangla	51.3
9	Chakwal	78.8	19	Rawalakot	50.8
10	Dir	71.5	20	Garhi Dupatta	50.8

Temperature Regime

Mean temperatures recorded at PMD stations during May 2026, highlights significant regional variations across the country. Overall, mean temperatures ranged between 13°C and 39°C. Relatively lower temperatures, between 13°C and 29°C, were observed over upper parts of the country including northern Balochistan. In contrast, relatively higher temperatures prevailed over central and southern parts of the country, ranging from 29°C to 39°C. Above-normal temperatures over most parts of the country have been observed. Positive temperature anomalies reached up to 4°C; however, in most parts of the country, mean temperatures remained up to 3°C above normal. In contrast, parts of upper Punjab, AJK, and Gilgit-Baltistan experienced slightly below-normal temperatures, with negative anomalies of up to 1°C.

Relative Humidity

The mean Relative Humidity (RH) remained above normal in most parts (selected locations) of the country while normal values were recorded over Multan, Rohri, Tandojam and Skardu. However, slightly below normal values were recorded in Quetta valley. The maximum value of mean (RH) was observed as 54% at Tandojam followed by 51% at Peshawar, 46% at Jhelum, 44% at Khanpur, D.I. Khan and 42% at Rawalpindi.

Weather Prediction for June 2026

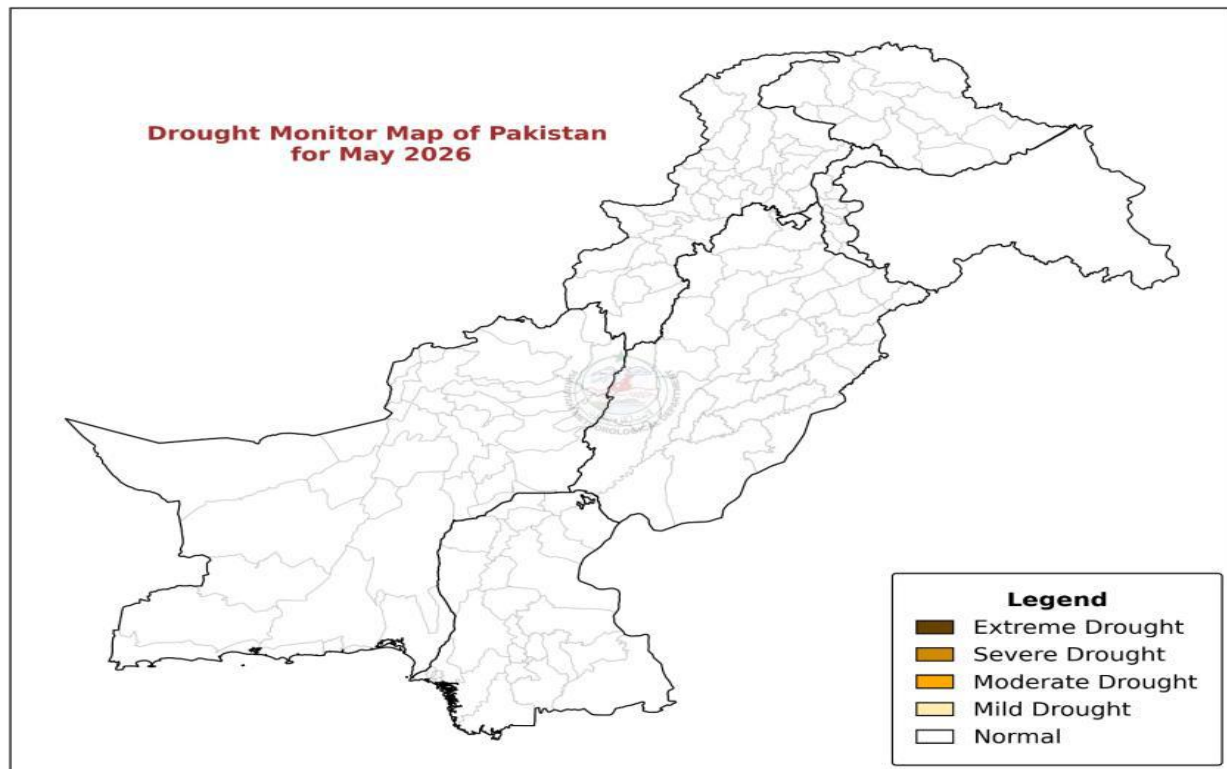
Near-normal to slightly below-normal rainfall is largely anticipated across the country during June 2026, with the most pronounced negative anomalies expected over northeastern Punjab and adjoining areas of Kashmir and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In contrast, slightly above-normal rainfall

is likely over the northern regions, including Gilgit-Baltistan and upper parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Near normal rainfall is anticipated over western mountainous regions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and parts of northern Sindh. Mean temperatures are expected to remain above normal nationwide, with maximum departure over Gilgit-Baltistan, Kashmir and northern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in June 2026.

Near-normal to slightly below-normal rainfall is anticipated during June 2026, along with above-normal temperatures across most parts of the country.

4. DROUGHT SITUATION

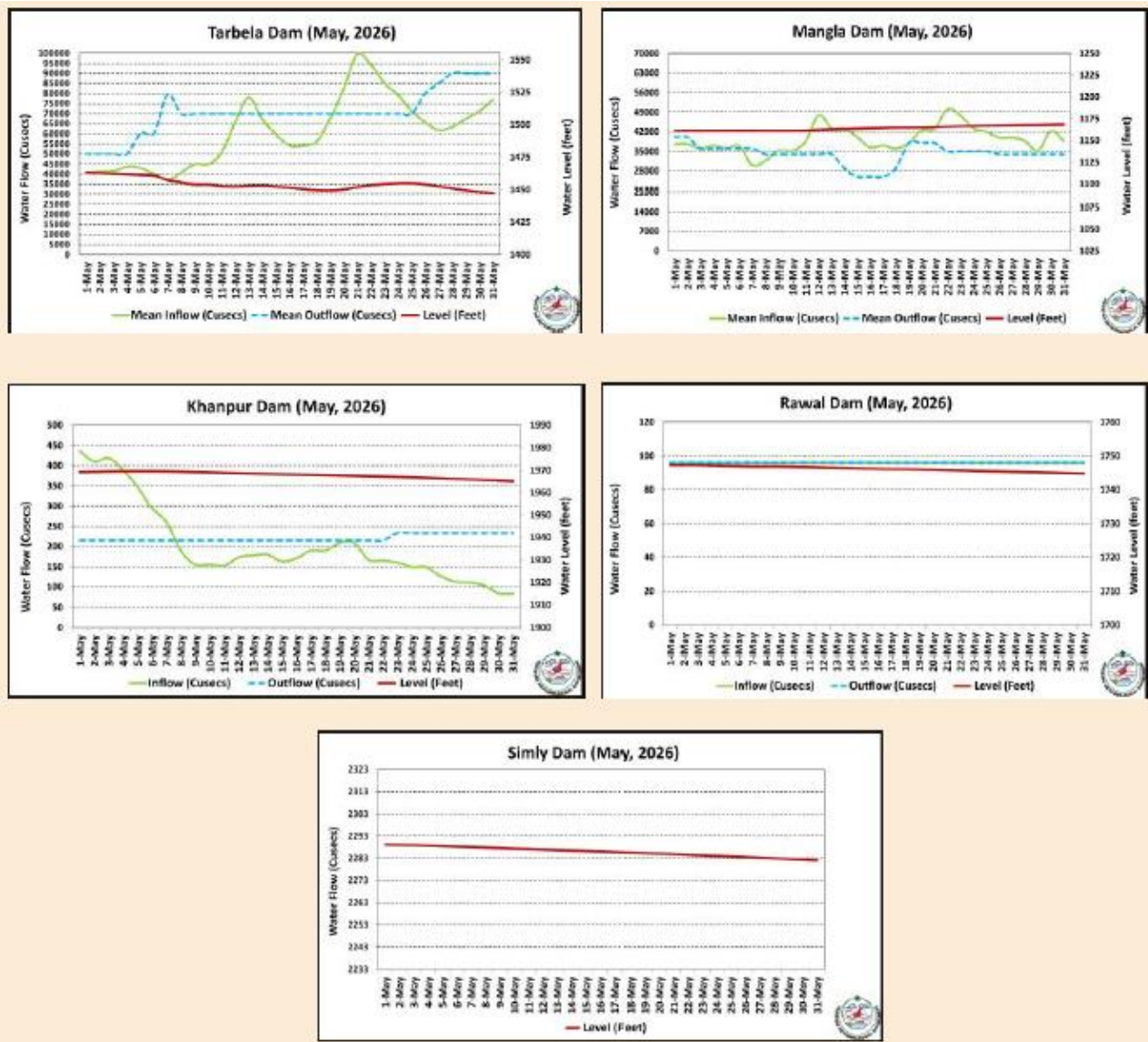
Figure below illustrates the countrywide drought situation for May 2026, based on an integrated analysis of multiple drought-monitoring indicators and ground-based observations from meteorological stations. During the previous season, sufficient rainfall was received across the country including drought-affected districts of Balochistan. Consequently, normal conditions are now prevailing across the country.



Drought Monitor of Pakistan for the month of May, 2026

5. Water Availability/ Dams Flow Data

Figure below illustrates the water inflow, outflow, and storage levels of major reservoirs, including Mangla, Tarbela, Khanpur, Rawal, and Simly, during May 2026. The water level at Mangla Reservoir slightly increased during the month due to rainfall events. However, the water levels in Tarbela, Rawal, Khanpur, and Simly reservoirs slightly decreased owing to increased water demand during the summer season. The water levels at the major reservoirs, Tarbela and Mangla, averaged 1,454 feet and 1,164 feet, respectively.



Water inflow, outflow and level of Rawal, Khanpur, Tarbela and Mangla Dams, May 2026

6. AVERAGE PRICES OF AGRI. COMMODITIES

CPI inflation General, increased by 11.7% on year-on-year basis in May 2026 as compared to an increase of 10.9% in the previous month and 3.5% in May 2025. On month-on-month basis, it increased by 0.5% in May 2026 as compared to an increase of 2.5% in the previous month and a decrease of 0.2% in May 2025.

CPI inflation Urban, increased by 11.8% on year-on-year basis in May 2026 as compared to an increase of 11.1% in the previous month and an increase of 3.5% in May 2025. On month-on-month basis, it increased by 0.7% in May 2026 as compared to an increase of 2.7% in the previous month and an increase of 0.1% in May 2025.

CPI inflation Rural, increased by 11.5% on year-on-year basis in May 2026 as compared to an increase of 10.6% in the previous month and an increase of 3.4% observed in May 2025. On month-on-month basis, it increased by 0.3% in May 2026 as compared to an increase of 2.1% in the previous month and a decrease of 0.5% in May 2025.

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

S. No.	Description	Unit	Average Prices			%change May 26 over	
			May-26	Apr-26	May-25	Apr-26	May-25
1	Wheat Flour Bag	20Kg	2349.48	2151.70	1509.29	9.19	55.67
2	Rice Basmati Broken (Average Quality)	1 Kg	215.93	215.74	199.98	0.09	7.98
3	Rice IRRI-6/9 (Sindh/Punjab)	1 Kg	153.48	154.49	152.75	-0.65	0.48
4	Bread plain (Small Size)	Each	118.07	114.54	108.83	3.08	8.49
5	Beef with Bone (Average Quality)	1 Kg	1247.54	1227.70	1105.87	1.62	12.81
6	Mutton (Average Quality)	1 Kg	2346.54	2301.02	2026.24	1.98	15.81
7	Chicken Farm Broiler (Live)	1 Kg	395.77	420.97	456.48	-5.99	-13.30
8	Milk fresh (Un-boiled)	1 Ltr	212.01	206.52	198.65	2.66	6.73
9	Curd (Dahi) Loose	1 Kg	249.29	242.71	231.51	2.71	7.68
10	Powdered Milk NIDO 390 gm Polybag	Each	1147.30	1143.47	1050.82	0.33	9.18
11	Eggs Hen (Farm)	1Dzn	239.01	242.98	295.78	-1.63	-19.19
12	Mustard Oil (Average Quality)	1 Kg	551.70	554.84	527.64	-0.57	4.56

13	Cooking Oil Dalda/Habib, 5 Litre Tin	Each	3016.11	2992.30	2898.98	0.80	4.04
14	Vegetable Ghee Dalda/Habib 2.5 kg Tin	Each	1520.95	1516.17	1472.38	0.32	3.30
15	Vegetable Ghee Dalda/Habib or Other superior Quality 1 kg Pouch	Each	596.07	592.36	568.40	0.63	4.87
16	Bananas (Kela) Local	1Dzn	194.74	196.93	176.55	-1.11	10.30
17	Pulse Masoor (Washed)	1 Kg	258.88	260.69	293.92	-0.69	-11.92
18	Pulse Moong (Washed)	1 Kg	389.73	389.88	400.82	-0.04	-2.77
19	Pulse Mash (Washed)	1 Kg	466.54	473.46	457.78	-1.46	1.91
20	Pulse Gram	1 Kg	247.57	250.12	314.58	-1.02	-21.30
21	Potatoes	1 Kg	35.54	33.90	62.85	4.84	-43.45
22	Onions	1 Kg	70.08	74.43	45.51	-5.84	53.99
23	Tomatoes	1 Kg	60.91	78.51	49.05	-22.42	24.18
24	Sugar Refined	1 Kg	148.65	149.04	174.19	-0.26	-14.66
25	Gur (Average Quality)	1 Kg	223.57	223.95	219.56	-0.17	1.83
26	Salt Powdered (NATIONAL/SHAN) 800 gm Packet	Each	62.97	63.00	72.60	-0.05	-13.26
27	Chilies Powder NATIONAL 200 gm Packet	Each	368.65	368.65	320.00	0.00	15.20
28	Garlic (Lehsun)	1 Kg	420.11	471.72	367.18	-10.94	14.42
29	Tea Lipton Yellow Label 190 gm Packet	Each	447.06	447.06	448.35	0.00	-0.29

Increase in Prices 

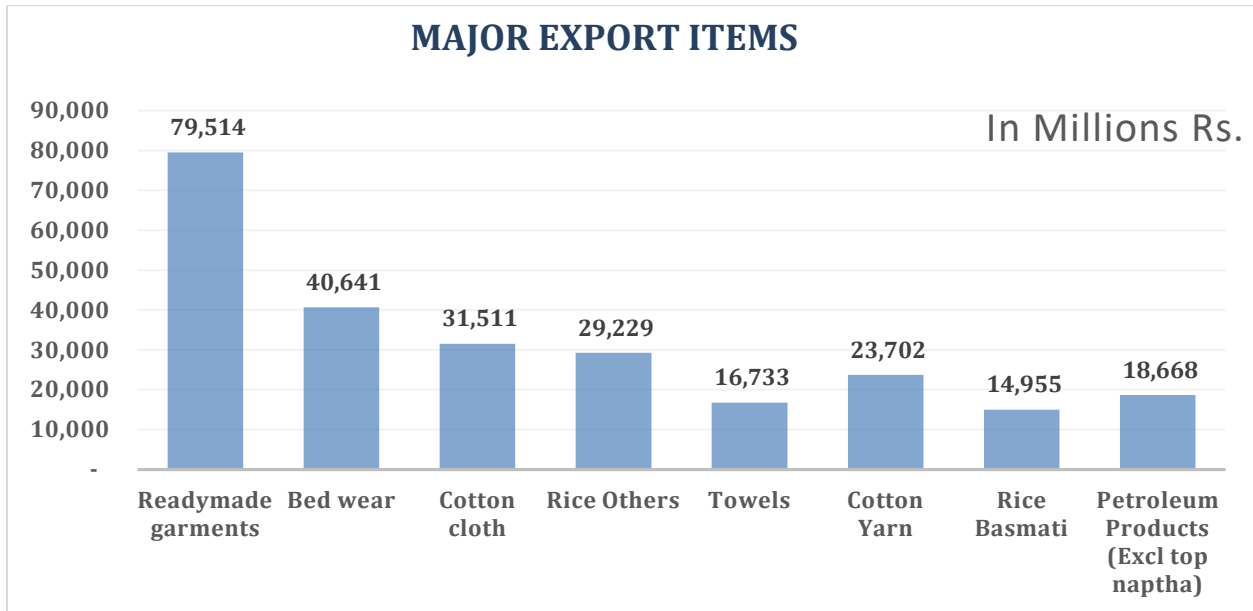
Decrease in price 

7. TRADE SITUATION

EXPORTS

According to the provisional figures compiled by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, exports from Pakistan during May, 2026 amounted to Rs.749,452 million (provisional) as against Rs. 688,656 million in April, 2026 and Rs. 752,392 million during May, 2025 showing an increase of 8.83% over April, 2026 and decrease of 0.39% over May, 2025.

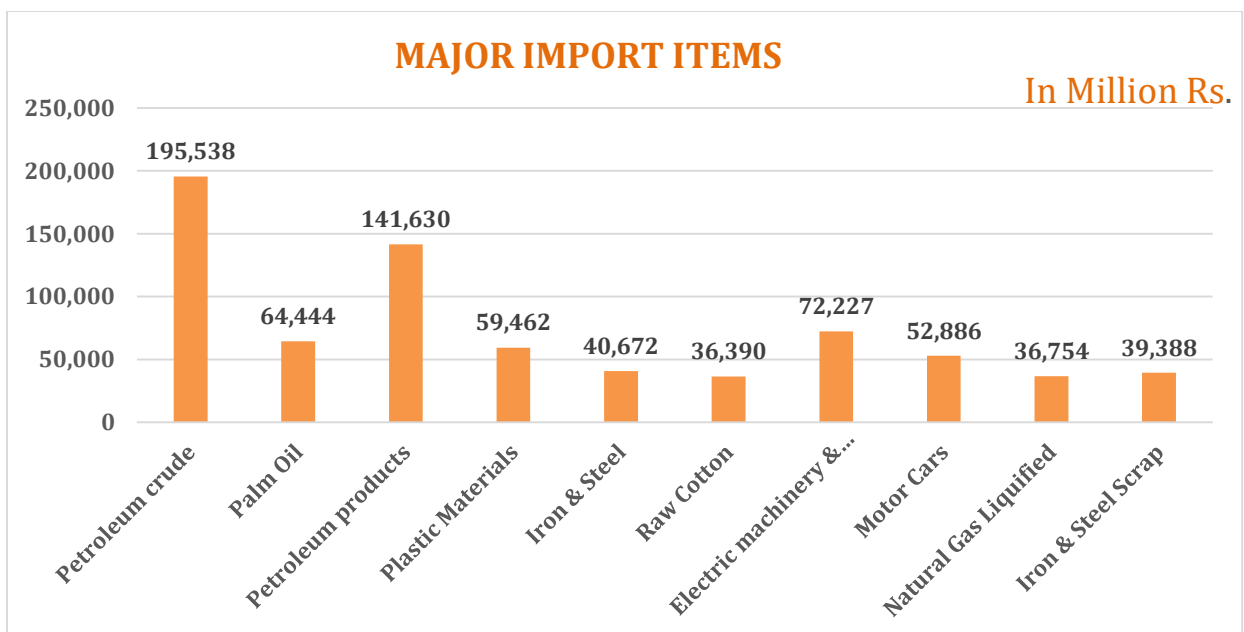
Exports during July – May, 2025 - 2026 totaled Rs.7,827,925 million (provisional) as against Rs.8,246,790 million during the corresponding period of last year showing a decrease of 5.08%.



IMPORTS

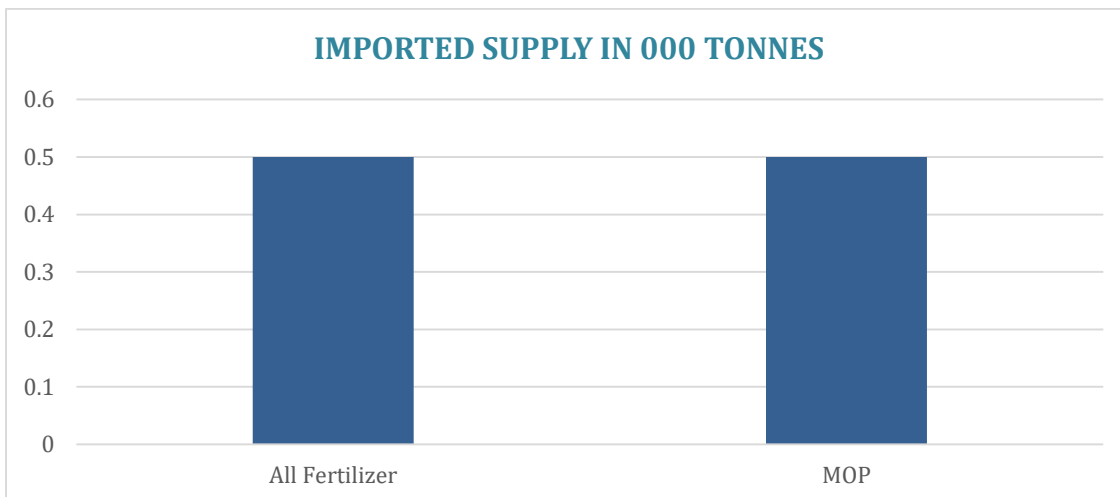
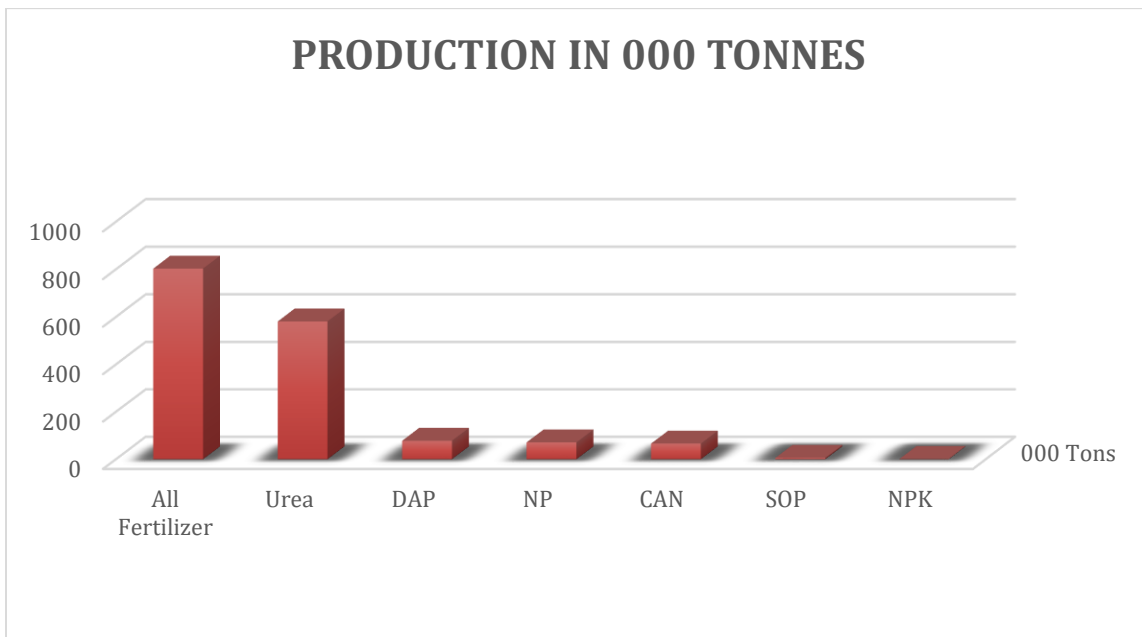
Imports into Pakistan during May, 2026 amounted to Rs. 1,536,547 million (provisional) as against Rs. 1,880,609 million in April, 2026 and Rs. 1,594,884 million during May, 2025 showing a decrease of 18.30% over April, 2026 and of 3.66% over May, 2025.

Imports during July – May, 2025 - 2026 totaled Rs. 17,668,819 million (provisional) as against Rs. 16,506,992 million during the corresponding period of last year showing an increase of 7.04%.



8. FERTILIZER OFFTAKE SITUATION

- Total nutrient offtake during May 2026 was 299 thousand tonnes.
- Urea and DAP offtake was 419 and 61 thousand tonnes. Nitrogen, phosphate and potash offtake was 247, 50, 1.7 thousand tonnes, respectively.
- Total domestic fertilizer production during May 2026 was 803 thousand tonnes. Urea and DAP production was 581 and 78 thousand tonnes, respectively. Production of other products i.e. NP, CAN, SOP and NPKs was 71, 66, 6.1 and 1.1 thousand tonnes, respectively.
- Imported supplies comprised of 0.5 thousand tonnes of MOP.



9. NEWS TRENDS

Rs. 7.1 Billion Agri Storage Financing Facility Launched

A Rs. 7.1 billion Agri-Storage Portfolio Financing Facility has been launched through a partnership between financial institutions to strengthen Pakistan's agricultural storage infrastructure. The facility includes Rs. 5 billion in debt financing, Rs. 2.1 billion in equity, and a Rs. 2.5 billion partial credit guarantee, and aims to develop and upgrade warehouses, silos and cold storage facilities with an additional 300,000 metric tonnes of storage capacity over the next two years. The initiative is expected to reduce post-harvest losses, improve farmers' access to warehouse receipt financing, strengthen agricultural value chains, create employment in logistics and processing, complement the Electronic Warehouse Receipt (EWR) system and the Prime Minister's Zarkhez-e Programme, and encourage greater private sector investment in agriculture.

Agriculture Sector Misses Growth Target

Pakistan's agriculture sector grew by 2.89% in FY2025-26, falling short of the 4.5% growth target, although improving from 1.53% last year. Growth was driven by livestock (3.75%), which now contributes 62.4% of agricultural value addition and 14.6% of GDP, along with higher production of sugarcane (6.2%), wheat (4.3%) and rice (2.8%). However, cotton (-0.5%) and maize (-2.7%) recorded production declines due to reduced cultivated area and shifting crop preferences. Production of gram, potato, chillies, moong and bajra increased, while onion, mash, masoor, barley and jawar registered declines.

Pakistan Seeks Germany's Partnership in Agriculture

Pakistan and Germany have agreed to explore closer cooperation in agriculture, livestock, research, mechanization, climate-smart farming and food security. Discussions focused on collaboration in agricultural research, certified seeds, water-efficient technologies, livestock genetics, food safety, biotechnology and value-added agriculture. Germany was also invited to participate in dairy modernization, agricultural mechanization, food processing and modern slaughterhouse projects. The initiative aims to improve crop productivity, strengthen livestock development, enhance climate resilience and attract investment in Pakistan's agriculture sector.

Greater Potential for Mango Exports to China. However, Middle East Conflict Dampens Mango Exports

Agricultural and trade experts have highlighted significant opportunities to expand Pakistan's mango exports to China, noting that the country's current market share remains low despite producing world-renowned mango varieties. They emphasized that improving quality standards, modern packaging, branding, value addition and supply chain management would help meet China's growing demand for premium fruit. Enhanced agricultural cooperation between Pakistan and China is expected to create new opportunities for farmers, exporters and agribusinesses while strengthening bilateral trade.

On the other hand, Pakistan's mango exports are expected to decline by around 30% this season, with export volumes projected to fall from about 110,000 tonnes to 80,000 tonnes, mainly due to the ongoing Middle East conflict, border closures and rising freight costs. Since nearly 80% of Pakistan's mango exports are destined for the Gulf region, Iran and Afghanistan, disruptions in these markets have significantly reduced demand. Exporters also reported weaker domestic sales due to inflation, while growers and contractors faced financial losses as export earnings declined despite Pakistan remaining the world's fourth-largest mango exporter.

10. AGRO ADVISORY SERVICES FOR FARMERS

دھان

کھیت میں لاب کی منتقلی کے وقت بنیری کی عمر 30 سے 40 دن ہونی چاہیے۔ اور منتقلی اس طرح کریں کہ پانی ایکڑ پودوں کی تعداد 100:60:40:20 بنیری منتقل کرنے سے پہلے 15 دن تک کھیت میں پانی کھڑا رکھیں تاکہ پیہ اور اچھی ہو۔
دھان کی بنیری پر زہر پاشی دو بار کی جائے پہلی بار 10:8 دن کی بنیری پر ہرے کے وقت کھیت تر و تر حالت ہو نا چاہیے۔
اگر بنیری کمزور نظر آئے تو 250 گرام پور یا 400 گرام پشیم امونیوم ہائٹ مرائل کے حساب سے بنیری کی منتقلی سے دن پہلے لائیں۔

کپاس

چھدرائی کا عمل ہوائی کے بعد 20 سے 25 دن کے دوران یا پہلے پانی سے قبل یا خشک گوازی کے بعد ہر حالت میں ایک دفعہ عمل کیا جائے۔
کم آجاشی والے علاقوں میں متبادل کھلیوں میں پانی دینے سے بہتر پیداوار لی جاسکتی ہے۔
سفید کھسی، ملی جب، لنگری سنڈی اور لیف کرل واٹرس کے میزبان پودوں کو تلف کریں کیونکہ یہ کیڑوں کی محفوظ پناہ گاہیں ہوتی ہیں۔
کپاس کی ہر قسم کی تلخید، طخید، پیسٹ سکاؤٹنگ کرتے رہیں اور ہرے کا فیصلہ مختلف کیڑوں کے نقصان کی دھائی مد کے مطابق کریں۔

موگ۔ ماش

بارانی علاقوں کے کاشتکار موگ ماش کی کاشت سون سون کی پہلی بارش کے بعد تر آنے پر کریں۔ موگ کی کاشت جوالی کے آخر تک کی جاسکتی ہے۔
مطلوبہ پودوں کی تعداد حاصل کرنے کے لیے فی ایکڑ 8 سے 10 کلوگرام استعمال کریں۔
پودوں کی بڑھوتری کے لیے 8 سے 10 کلوگرام نائٹروجن فی ایکڑ استعمال کریں اور فاسفورس اور پوٹاش 23 کلوگرام آخری میں چانے کے بعد محدود کریں۔
ریج ڈرل یا کیرا کے طریقے سے کاشت کریں اور قطاروں کا اور میانی فاصلہ 30 سینٹی میٹر جبکہ جگہ کی گہرائی 3 سے 5 سینٹی میٹر رکھیں۔

جنتر

یہ ایک پھل دار فصل ہے جو زمین کی زرخیزی بڑھانے کے لیے کاشت کی جاتی ہے۔ تاہم چند علاقوں میں بطور چارہ بھی کاشت کی جاتی ہے۔
یہ فصل اگست تک کاشت کی جاتی ہے۔ البتہ سون سون کی بارشوں کے دوران کاشت کی جاتی تو بڑھوتری اچھی ہوتی ہے۔
چارہ اور سبز کھاد کے لیے کاشت کی جانے والی فصل کے لیے 20 تا 25 کلوگرام جبکہ والی فصل کے لیے 10 تا 12 کلوگرام جینی ایکڑ استعمال کریں۔
بہتر پیداوار کے لیے ایک بوری ڈی اے پی پی ایکڑ بوقت کاشت ڈالیں۔ پہلا پانی ہوائی کے 18 تا 22 دن بعد لگائیں۔ سبز کھاد کاشت کے بعد 40 سے 50 دن بعد پھول آنے پر دیں۔

سبزیات و باغات

ترشاہد باغات کو 10 سے 15 دن کے وقفہ اور آم کے باغات کو 12 تا 14 دن کے وقفہ سے آجاشی کریں۔
سبزیات کو کیڑوں اور بیماریوں سے محفوظ رکھنے کیلئے زرعی ماہرین کی سفارش کردہ زہر اور باغات کا استعمال کریں۔
امرود کی زہری لگانے کے لیے زمین کی تیاری کریں اور انگوٹھ کی فصل کی برداشت اور مارکیٹنگ کریں۔

SOURCES

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

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