

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

**“IN the Name of Allah The Most Beneficent
and the Most Merciful”**

PAKISTAN

An Overview

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HISTORY

- **Before 1947 it was under the rule of British Govt. and it was known as Sub-Continent.**
- **Allama Iqbal Gave the idea of Pakistan.**
- **Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah Changed the Dream of Separate Home land into Reality**
- **14 August 1947, PAKISTAN emerged as an independent Islamic State on the Map of the World**

INTRODUCTION

- **ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN**
- **Area= 795,096 sq.km**
- **Population = 180 million**
- **Capital city: Islamabad**
- **Religion:97% Muslims, 3% Christians and Hindus**
- **Government: Federal Republic**
- **Head of State: Asif Ali Zardari**
- **Head of Government: Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gillani**
- **Real GDP Growth Rate: 5.8%**
- **Annual Per Capita Income:US\$1,085**
- **Legal System: Common Law**
- **Major Industries: Textile, Sugar, Vegetable Oils, Agricultural Products, Cement, Fertilizers, Steel, Chemicals, Sporting Goods, Carpets.**
- **Major Trading Partners: USA, China, Japan, UK, Germany, Saudi Arabia, UAE.**

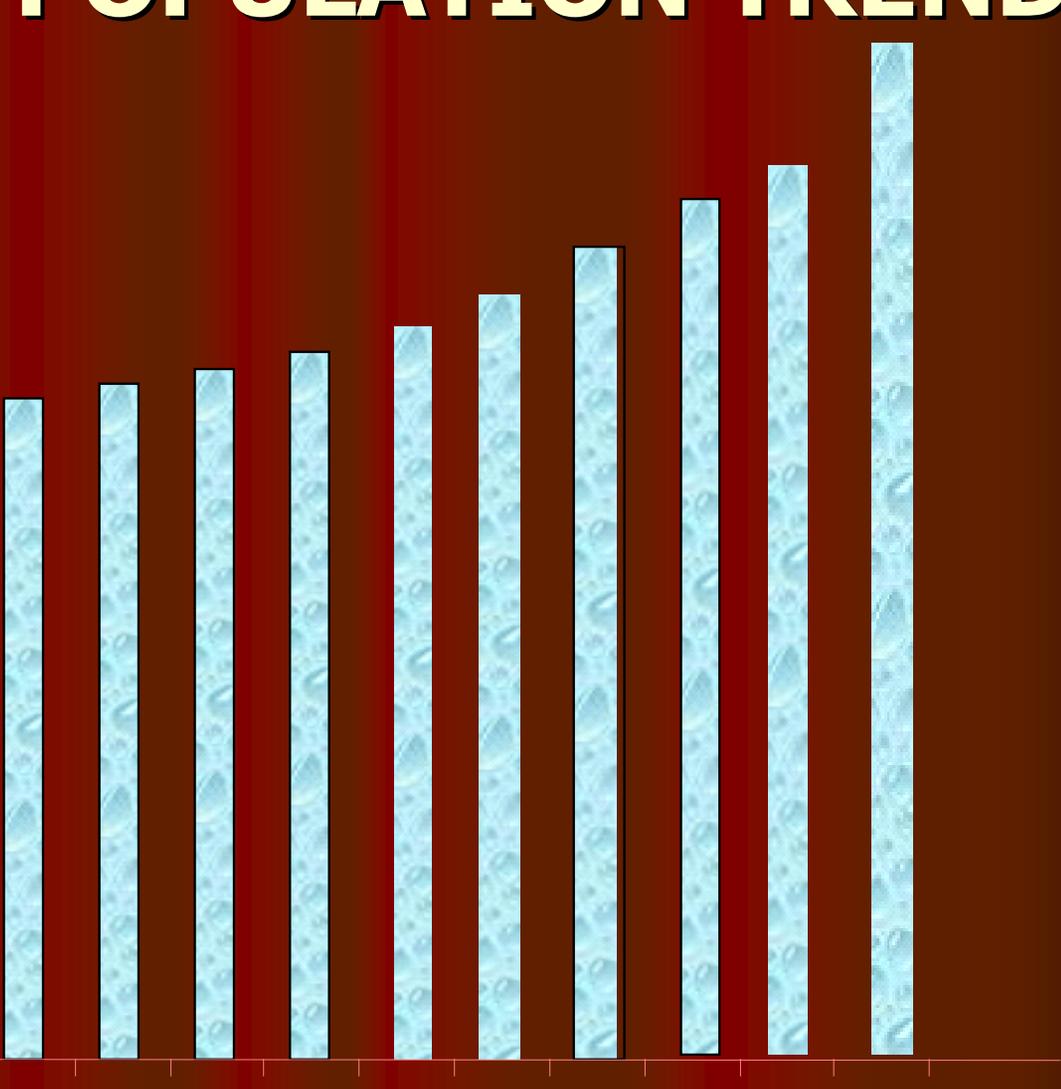
POPULATION TREND

Population (Million)

180
160
140
100
60
20

1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008

Year



Geographical Position

- It lies between 23-35 to 37- 05 north latitude and 60-50 to 77- 50 east longitude touching the Hindukush Mountains in the north and extending from the Pamirs to the Arabian Sea.
- Pakistan is bounded by Iran in the west, Afghanistan in the north-west, India in the east and south east and Arabian Sea in the south. There is a common border with China alongside Gilgit and Baltistan in the north.



Climate

- Pakistan enjoys a considerable measure of variety of Climate
- North and north western high mountainous ranges are extremely cold in winter while months of April to September are very pleasant.
- The plains of the Indus valley are extremely hot in summer with a cold and dry weather in winter.
- The coastal strip in the South has a moderate climate

PROVINCES OF PAKISTAN

- Punjab
- Sindh
- Balochistan
- NWFP



COUNTRY PAPER

**LAND MANGEMENT
AND
POVERTY REDUCTION**

AGRICULTURE

The Backbone of Pakistan's Economy

- Agriculture is the mainstay of Pakistan's economy.
- Nearly 21% of total output (GDP)
- 44 percent of total employment is generated in agriculture.
- It also contributes substantially to Pakistan's exports.



Land Utilization (Million hectare)

S.No.	Area	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1.	Geographical Area	79.61	79.61	79.61	79.61
2.	Reported Area	57.06	57.22	57.25	57.25
3.	Not available for cultivation	22.81	22.88	22.70	22.70
4.	Agricultural Land	34.25	31.08	31.03	31.03
5.	Forest Area	4.01	4.03	4.20	4.20
6.	Arable Land	30.24	22.05	22.03	22.03
7.	Cultivable Waste	8.17	8.12	8.32	8.32
8.	Total cultivated area	22.07	29.6	29.4	29.4
9.	Current Fallow	6.43	6.47	6.44	6.44
10.	Net Area Sown	15.64	15.58	15.59	15.59
11.	Area Sown More than Once	7.00	7.55	7.92	7.92
12.	Total Cropped Area	22.64	23.13	23.51	23.51

Area Under Major Crops (000 Hectares)

Crops	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Wheat	19,500	21,612	20,486	21,295	21,749
Rice	4,848	5,025	5,547	5,588	5,563
Sugarcane	53,419	47,244	44,665	54,742	63,920
Cotton					
(000 Tonnes)	1,709	2,426	2,107	2,197	1,982
(000 Bales)	10,048	14,265	12,388	12,858	11,655
Maize	1,897	2,797	3,562	3,088	3,317

Production of Major Crops (000 Tonnes)

Crops	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Wheat	19,500	21,612	20,486	23,295	21,749
Rice	4,848	5,025	5,547	5,438	5,563
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(000 Bales)	10,048	14,265	12,388	12,858	11,655

Yield Per Hectare of Major Crops (Kg/Hectare)

Crops	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Wheat	2,373	2,586	2,466	2,716	2,585
Rice	1,970	1,994	2,116	2,107	2,212
Maize	2,003	2,848	3,286	3,036	3,264
Sugarcane	49.7	48.9	49.2	53,199	51,077
Cotton	572	760	679	711	649

MAJOR CROPS

- Cotton



- Wheat



- Rice



- Sugarcane



Fruits

- Mango



- Dates



- Citrus



- Pomegranate



- Apple



- Grapes



Key Facts

- Poverty in the rural areas is significantly higher than in the urban areas.
- 68% of the Pakistan's population lives in rural areas.
- 60% of Pakistan's rural poor are landless.
 - 45% are non- agricultural households
 - 15% are landless agricultural laborers.
- With a little developed Non Farm Sector burden is on the agriculture sector

Barrier to Sustainable Land Management

- **Policy**
 - Inappropriate subsidies & limited **land** use planning
- **Institutional**
 - Limited institutional capacity & coordination, knowledge gaps, lack of awareness.
- **Financial**
 - Insufficient funding
- **Socio-economic**
 - Vulnerability to climate change impacts & **land** tenure insecurity

- Inequitable land distribution and fragmentation
- Land degradation (waterlogging, salinity/sodicity, soil erosion and nutrient deficiency)
- Water scarcity, lack of storage facilities, excessive losses and low water productivity
- Low crop productivity
- Lack of grading, storage and processing facilities for fruits, vegetables and floriculture resulting in high post harvest losses
- inadequate availability, poor quality & high cost of key inputs (seed, fertilizer, pesticide, water, energy, feed, fodder & veterinary drugs)

Measures Taken

- Controlling water logging and salinity through community involvement.
- President's Programme for lining canals, water courses and water storage ponds.
- Integrated watershed **management** to check water erosion.

- Barani (arid) Areas Development Program.
- Construction of small dams to store runoff water.
- Rehabilitation of degraded rangelands.
- Launching of National afforestation programme
- National Sustainable Land Management project.

- Improve network of farm to market roads
- Improve marketing infrastructure systems
-improve existing and establish new markets
- Develop culturable waste land – leasing out of un-cultivated land- corporate agriculture
- Encourage joint ventures in agriculture production, processing and marketing (livestock, dairy, horticulture, etc.)

Future Strategy for Sustainable Land Management

- **Develop additional water storage capacity by construction of small, medium and large storage dams and improve distribution network**
- **Improve water use efficiency – precision land leveling, water course improvement and optimized irrigation**
- **Promotion of high efficiency irrigation systems and water conservation techniques – Zero tillage, inter cropping, etc**
- **Replace less competitive high delta crops (sugarcane and IRRI rice) with more competitive crops requiring less water (e.g. sugar beet, oil seeds and pulses)**
- **Programs for waterlogging and salinity control and research on bio-saline agriculture**

- **Production and Export of high value crops (fruits, vegetables, flowers etc.)**
- **Private sector led processing, grading packaging and cold storage facilities.**
- **Promotion of Contract farming and Provision of credit facilities for agri-business**
- **Farmers training in post harvest technologies**
- **Enhance production of oilseeds, pulses, tea and other import items – vertical and horizontal increase**

- **Accelerate development of high yielding/ disease resistant varieties – wheat, rice, sugarcane, pulses, fruits & vegetables and livestock breeds.**
- **Increase investments in research and technology development**