

CHAPTER 20

FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Agriculture being pedestal of food security, source of raw materials to numerous industries and major chunk of exports, is essential component of country's economy. Agriculture, food security and economic growth mutually interact and reinforce each other in the process of development. Though its share in the National Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has declined over decades but still it contributes over 20 per cent to the GDP and involves about 43 per cent of labour force (Pakistan Economic Survey, 2013-14).

Both the Vision 2025 and 11th Five Year Plan, as long and medium-term frameworks respectively, envisage due focus on the agriculture and food security.

As a long term development plan, the Vision seeks a Pakistan with ensured food security of its inhabitants in the context of the entire value chain. It aims achieving food security including; protection of the most food-insecure segments of the population, optimisation of production and supply mix, provision of stable and affordable access to adequate, nutritious and safe food and to make use of the resource base in an efficient and sustainable manner to create a modern and diversified agricultural sector.

The development strategy adopted in the Five Year Plan aims at improvement of the agricultural productivity, profitability, competitiveness and environmental safety on sustainable basis. Its main objective is to achieve growth rate of four to five per cent per annum during the plan period in order to ensure national food security, reduce rural poverty, galvanise agrobusiness potential and support the overall growth of country's GDP.

Performance review 2014-15

During this year, growth of the agricultural sector remained unsatisfactory as it achieved a growth rate of 2.9 per cent compared with the target of 3.3 per cent (Table1). Growth rate of crop sector reduced, however, livestock, fisheries and forestry sectors performed well. Keeping in view the present pace of growth and development of the sector, a growth rate of 3.9 per cent has been set for the year 2015-16.

Table 1: Growth rate of the agriculture sector (%)

Item	2013-14	2014-15		2015-16
	Actual	Target	Achievement	Target
Important crops	8	2.5	0.3	3.2
Other crops	-5.4	3	1.1	4.5
Cotton ginned	-1.3	2	7.4	5
Livestock	2.8	3.9	4.1	4.1
Fisheries	1	2	5.8	3
Forestry	-6.7	2	3.1	4
Agriculture	2.7	3.3	2.9	3.9

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, and Planning Commission

According to the Global Food Security Index (GFSI), an annual measure of the state of global food security, out of 109 countries of the world, Pakistan stands at 77th position (Table 2). Overall ranking of China and South Asian countries for 2014 and change in score as compared to preceding year is also presented in the Table 2.

Table 2: GFSI rankings of the South Asian countries

Country	2014		Change in score as compared to 2013
	Ranking	Score/100	
China	42	62.2	+1.2
Sri Lanka	60	51.7	+1.3
India	69	48.3	+2.4
Pakistan	77	43.6	+1.5
Nepal	85	37.7	+3.4
Bangladesh	88	36.3	-1

Source: *The Economist, Intelligence Unit*

According to the GFSI (2013), all South Asian countries represent very low food security levels indicating the region as one of the most food-insecure areas in the world. Despite achieving a notable economic growth and considerable boost in agricultural production, household food security and malnutrition continue to be a major concern hindering developmental efforts in South Asia. An overview of GDP growth, agriculture and food security of South Asian countries is presented as follows (Table 3).

Table 3: Agriculture and food security in South Asia (2013)

Country	Arable land (%)	Rural population (%)	Agriculture employment (%)	Agricultural contribution to GDP (%)	Prevalence of food inadequacy (2010-2012) (%)
Afghanistan	12.13	76	78.6	29.9	45.2
Bangladesh	55.39	71	48.1	18.4	26.8
Bhutan	2.3	64	65.4	18.7	-
India	48.83	68	51.1	17.2	27.5
Maldives	13.33	58	21.2	3.1	11.4
Nepal	16.07	83	66	38.1	25.9
Pakistan	24.44	63	44.7	21.6	27.7
Sri Lanka	13.96	85	32.6	13.7	32

Source: *FAO 2013, World Bank 2013, Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka, 2014*

Although Pakistan is endowed with diverse agro ecological zones and hard working farming force which make the country capable of producing a variety of farming products, yet the average per unit productivity of most of the commodities is not only lower than the global but also than regional levels (Table 4).

Table 4: Comparison of an average yield of crops in 2013 (Kg/ha)

Crop	Pakistan	World	Asia	South Asia
Wheat	2,787	3,268	3,141	2,848
Rice	2,437	4,486	4,566	3,717
Sugarcane	5,6476	70,935	67,709	64,970
Cotton	2,225	2,271	2,349	2,848
Maize	4,231	5,499	5,053	2,810
Gram	757	967	917	886
Onion	13,191	1,9307	1,8361	15,827
Sunflower	1,241	1,750	1,495	972
Potato	21,802	19,468	18,925	21,923

Source: FAO

Production of important crops

The latest available data regarding production achievements and targets of important crops is given in the Table 5.

Table 5: Crop production achievements and targets

('000' tonnes)

Crops	2013-14	2014-15	2014-15	% change over	
	Actual	Target	Achievement (P)	2013-14 Actual	2013-14 Target
Major crops					
Wheat	25,979	26,000	25,478	-1.93	-2.01
Rice	6,798	7,040	7,005	3.05	-0.50
Sugarcane	67,460	70,035	62,652	-7.13	-10.54
Cotton (million bales)	12.769	15.10	13.983	9.51	-7.40
Maize	4,944	3,709	4,695	-5.04	26.58
Minor crops					
Gram	399	715	484	21.30	-32.31
Onion	1,740	1,967	1,763	1.32	-10.37
Sunflower	193	189	186	-3.63	-1.59
Potato	2901	3,565	3,084	6.31	-13.49

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, FCA proceedings MNFS&R, P=Provisional

Major crops

Wheat: Being Pakistan's dietary staple, wheat is of paramount importance for country's food security. The production of wheat for the year 2014-15 is expected to be around 25,478 thousand tonnes, which is lower than the target and production of preceding year. In some areas the crop was affected due to unusual rainfall and hailstorm at its ripening stage.

Rice: It ranks as second amongst the staple food grain crops in Pakistan and it is an important source of foreign exchange earnings. The production of rice during 2014-15 was recorded as 7,005 thousand tonnes which surpassed the previous year's rice production by 3.05 per cent; however, it missed the target by 0.50 per cent.

Generally about two third of total production of rice is exported from the country. According to Rice Exporters Association of Pakistan, during the period from July, 2014 to February, 2015 more than 2.39 million tonnes of rice have been exported which is about 2.93 per cent higher

than that of 2.69 million tonnes exported during the corresponding period of previous fiscal year.

Sugarcane: Its production remained around 62,652 thousand tonnes during 2014-15 which is (-7.13 per cent) less than previous year and (-10.54 per cent) targets. The decline in area under sugarcane as well as reduction in its yield resulted in less production. From achieved crop size, production of around 5.0 million tonnes of white sugar has been estimated.

Cotton: It is a mainstay of the country's economy and has been under stress for the last many years. During 2014-15 the production of 13.983 million bales was achieved, which was higher by 9.51 per cent than previous year. However, it missed the target of 15.10 million bales by 7.40 per cent.

Maize: Productivity of maize has been improving consistently in Pakistan for the last many years mainly because of improved germplasm and management. A production of 4,695 thousand tonnes was recorded during the year under review, which is about 26.58 per cent, higher than the target. However, it is less (-5.04 per cent) than the achievement made in the preceding year.

Minor crops

The minor crops mainly contribute towards kitchen items. Their performances generally influence the Food Price Index and Sensitive Price index. During 2014-15 production of gram and onion crops has been estimated at around 484 and 1,763 thousand tonnes, respectively. The production of sunflower and potato were recorded as 186 and 3,084 thousand tonnes, respectively. To arrest the inflation trend and ensure indigenous food security, there is need to focus on increased production of oilseeds, vegetables and horticultural crops.

Agricultural inputs

Fertilizers: Fertilizers use in Pakistan has surged several times since green revolution as all of the country's soils are deficient in nitrogen (N), 80 to 90 per cent in phosphorus (P) and 30 per cent in potassium (K). Deficiency of micronutrients is also appearing in different areas (Table 6)

Table6: Fertilizer off-take, target and achievement

(000 tonnes)

Nutrient/ product	2013-14	2014-15		% change over	
	Actual	Target	Achievement*	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Target
Nitrogen	3185	3280	3222	1.16	-1.77
Phosphate	881	810	912	3.52	12.59
Potash	24	25	28	16.67	12
Total	4090	4115	4162	1.76	1.14
Urea	5747	6257	5836	1.55	-6.73
DAP	1623	1639	1690	4.13	3.11

Source: National Fertilizer Development Centre (NFDC); Estimated

The policy of curtailment of supply of natural gas has affected fertilizer industry which resulted in low production, undue price hike, amplification in import bill and subsidy burden on national economy. In addition this policy has caused depletion of foreign exchange reserves and erosion of investments in this sector.

During fiscal year 2014-15 off-take of all the three major nutrients, that is, nitrogen (N) phosphate (P) and potash (K) increased by 1.16, 3.52 and 16.67 per cent, respectively over previous fiscal year. Though the increase regarding N and P is meagre, however, the substantial increase in off take of K is mainly due to its increased availability. In Pakistan overall fertilizer off take for 2014-15 has been estimated as 4162 thousand tonnes, which is slightly above than target and that of actual application of 2013-14.

Fertilizer use per unit of arable land is a measure of the application of the quantity of plant nutrients. As per latest available figures released by the FAO, the per hectare use of fertilizers in Pakistan for the year 2012 was 167 kg, compared to 648 kg in China, 575 kg in Egypt, 279 kg in Bangladesh and 200 kg in Sri Lanka. Although India used 164 kg per hectare, yet it got better productivity level, possibly on account of other factors involved. In Pakistan use of fertilizers per unit of land is increasing and for the year 2013-14 it has been reported as 180 kg per hectare.

Agricultural credit

Credit facilities are the integral part of the process of commercialisation of the rural economy including agriculture sector, which is already lacking in investment. Ample and timely availability of credit along with its effective utilisation are important tools for getting the inputs and actions especially for the resource poor and small landholders. Agriculture based growth has positive and far-reaching influence on poverty alleviation, food security, employment and export earnings.

Presently 33 financial institutions are providing agricultural credit in the country, as compared with only 20 doing the same in 2010. During 2013-14 around Rs. 389 billion were disbursed by June 30, 2014, which exceeded the revised target of Rs. 380 billion set for the year and indicated positive outcome of the central bank's initiatives for improving access of the farming community to finance.

For the fiscal year 2014-15 the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) had assigned the target to disburse Rs500 billion as annual agriculture credit disbursement, which was about 32 per cent more than that of previous year. During first 10 months of current fiscal year (July 2014 to April 2015) banks have disbursed about Rs368.7 billion as agricultural credit which is more than 73 per cent of the targeted amount. It is about 28 per cent higher than that of Rs. 288.4 billion disbursed during corresponding period of preceding fiscal year.

Improved seed

Seeds are the primary basis for human sustenance on the globe and their quality is of pivotal significance to improve quality as well as quantity of crops. Increased use of improved seeds can play a central role to bridge a wide gap existing in average crop yields and potential of available varieties in Pakistan. Country's agricultural research system and private sector are the main sources for seeds which unfortunately could not fulfil the demand of improved seeds of major crops.

Pakistan is the fourth biggest user of Bt. (*Bacillus thuringiensis*) Cotton seeds which are sown on about 85 per cent of crop area. The distribution cotton seed and other major crops during 2014-15 have been given in the Tables 7 and 8, respectively.

Table 7: Cotton seed distribution during 2014-15

(Metric tonnes)

Item detail	Pakistan		Province-wise distribution		
	Public sector	Private sector	Total	Punjab	Sindh
Bt. cotton seed	697.14	19,906.31	20,603.45	19,033.18	1,178.27
Share of total requirement	1.74%	49.76%	51.5%	61.39%	14%

Source: FSC&RD, Ministry of National Food Security and Research

Table 8: Improved seed distribution during 2014-15

(Metric tonnes)

Crop	Seed availability*		
	Indigenous	Imported	Total
Paddy	30,686	3,841	34,527
Maize	3,114	13,512	16,626
Pulses	0	1,215	1,215
Oilseeds	73	3,016	3,089
Vegetables	113	5,124	5,237
Fodder	0	16,693	16,693
Potato	0	18,674	18,674

Source: FSC&RD, Ministry of National Food Security and Research

Irrigation water

In the Vision 2025, the connection of Food with energy and water has been included as a 'Pillar' with a aim to achieve sufficient, reliable, clean and cost-effective availability of energy, water and food. Irrigation water is a life line for agricultural development and ensured food security. Federal as well as provincial governments are heavily investing on water and irrigation sector. The water sector programmes have been focusing on increasing water storage capacity by building mega and small dams; improving water conveyance efficiency by improving canals and watercourses and improving water use efficiency at field level by and adapting high efficiency irrigations system and better water management practices. Federal PSDP 2014-5 allocated around Rs43billion for water sector projects. Punjab and Sindh governments are implementing World Bank funded mega projects for productivity improvements of irrigated agriculture. During 2014-15, against estimated availability of 142 MAF, about 138.59 MAF became available for agricultural use. It is expected that around 139 MAF irrigation water would become available in 2015-16.

Plant protection

In Pakistan, major chunk of pesticides is generally used to control pests related to cotton crop. However with the spread of Bt. cotton the pesticide use for control of chewing type pests like worms and caterpillars has gone down since Bt. technology has inbuilt control system against such pests. Now most of the pesticides on cotton crop are used to control sucking type pests such as white fly which is a major cause of CLCV in Pakistan. During 2014-15, the pest incidence was comparatively less that was also reflected in cotton productivity. Private sector is primarily engaged in the business of indigenous production, import and distribution of agriculture pesticides. The federal and provincial governments keep a check on quality control and related issues. The pesticides availability situation is given in the following Table9:

Table9: Pesticides availability in Pakistan

(Metric tonnes)

Quantity of pesticides	2013-14 (July 2013 to June 2014)	2014-15 (July 2014 to March 2015)
Imported	22,183	11,611
Indigenous Production	19,013	64,921
Total availability	41,196	76,532

Source: Department of Plant Protection, M/o NFS&R

Agricultural mechanisation

Mechanisation is an integral part of modern agriculture as it saves time and labour, increases inputs use efficiency, reduces post-harvest losses, cuts costs of production and boosts crop output and farm income in the long run. However, in Pakistan mechanisation is mainly taken as tractorisation. Around 90 per cent farmers do not have access to proper set of farm implements. The market of farm implements is highly disorganised and quite complex and is dominated by large number of small and medium scale enterprises located mostly in selected places of provinces of Punjab and Sindh with negligible outreach in other areas of the country. The small-scale industries seldom have research and development facilities and depend upon public institutions for technological support. The available farm machinery is inefficient and of poor quality. For agriculture productivity enhancement, there is a need of complete mechanisation package comprising proficient equipments, technologies and dissemination of skills for operation and maintenance of machinery pertaining to production, post harvest processing, value addition, food engineering and renewable energy technologies focusing especially towards small farm holders. During the period from July 2014 to April 2015, around 41,191 tractor units were produced in the country which was 43 per cent higher as compared to the corresponding period of previous fiscal year.

Livestock, dairy, poultry and fisheries

The livestock sub-sector, along with poultry and fisheries, is the most vibrant segment of the agriculture sector of Pakistan and plays a vital role in national food security and the overall economy in several ways. Physical performance of livestock, dairy, poultry and fisheries sub-sectors during 2014-15 are given in Table 10.

Table 10: Physical performance of livestock, poultry and fisheries

(000 tonnes)

Items	2013-14 Actual	2014-15		% Change over	
		Target	Achievement	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Target
Meat	3,531	3,758	3,696	4.67	-1.65
Beef	1,887	1,976	1,951	3.39	-1.27
Mutton	657	682	671	2.13	-1.61
Poultry	987	1,097	1,074	8.81	-2.10
Milk	50,989	56,113	52,632	3.22	-6.20
Eggs (Millions)	14,556	15,575	15,346	5.43	-1.47
Fish	745	806	765	2.68	-5.09
Inland	270	294	285	5.56	-3.06
Marine	475	512	480	4.67	-1.65

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Livestock and dairy

During 2013-14, its contribution to agricultural value addition and to the national GDP was 55.9 and 11.8 per cent respectively, while its gross value-addition amounted to Rs776.5 billion. More than \$650 million were earned as foreign exchange through the export of livestock and allied products. Pakistan is one of the largest milk producers in the world, but only about five per cent of milk is processed for value addition while major chunk is consumed locally through traditional marketing system. The performance of the livestock sector is being impacted by shortage of high yielding and efficient breeds, ineffective disease control, poor availability of quality feed and improper animal husbandry. Solution of these issues will not only increase the productivity of the livestock sector but also improve the resilience and alleviate the poverty.

Poultry

Poultry has attained an incredible status in rural economy and is the second largest industry in Pakistan and mean of livelihood for millions. Poultry meat and eggs are cheaper sources of protein diet. It contributes about 29 per cent of the total meat production in the country and plays vital role in soothing demands of mutton and beef. During 2013-14, poultry has contributed 1.3 per cent to the GDP, while its contribution in agriculture and livestock value added was recorded as 6.1 per cent and 10.8 per cent respectively. Proper disease management by vaccination and medication, shed management, marketing and food safety (excessive use of antibiotics) are the key challenges of the poultry sector that needs attention of the public as well private sector.

Fisheries and seafood

Fishery and fishing industry are means of food and source of livelihood for millions especially in the coastal areas and play a significant role in the national income through export earnings. Overfishing and use of illegal nets (catching of juvenile fish), quality control, unhygienic handling and supply chain issues are major impediments which cause volatility in this sector. A quantity of 160,000 tons of fish and fish products has been exported, earning US \$ 370 million foreign exchange in 2014-15.

Climate change

Agriculture envisages a vast component to be carried out in the open, hence is more subject to climatic conditions, occurrence of changes and their implications upon the dynamics of whole system. During 2014-15 comparatively dry winter and excessive rainfalls during spring season have been observed to affect farming. Pakistan being ranked as 8th most vulnerable country to the climate change may face certain implications especially in farming sector. The most drastic impacts of climate change are likely to be faced by small landholders who are in majority and rain fed areas which contribute one fifth to overall national agricultural production in Pakistan. They have direct dependence on natural resources and have low financial and technical capabilities to adapt to climate variability. A comprehensive and coordinated policy is needed desperately to mitigate negative effects of climate change and harness the potential of both human and natural resources efficiently and effectively.

Marketing and trade

Agricultural commodity markets have been crashed worldwide. In globalised world all markets are linked so that affected the local markets in Pakistan. Farmers could not get a good price of their produce despite the intervention by the government to stabilise the market of cotton, rice and wheat. Market price fluctuations have severe implications not only for the government but also for the farmers. Perishables were severely hit with that price trend which affected the

consumers and producers. With regard to trade, government announced subsidies for export of sugar and wheat. Likewise duties were imposed and waved off for vegetables import. Food items trade account in the outgoing fiscal year (July to April) was recorded negative with \$300 million (export \$3.9 billion, while imports \$4.2 billion).

Food security

Role of agriculture in food security is mainly of supply of food commodities in market place. The situation of cereals, country staple, was very much stable as the country harvested good crops of wheat and rice in last year. Likewise the sugar supply remained steady as surplus stocks were available and millers were allowed to export as well. It was also reflected by the food inflation which remained -0.03 per cent in April vis-à-vis last year in the same month. However non-food inflation was recorded at 3.7 per cent in the same time frame. Some imports have been made for some vegetables (tomatoes and potatoes), tea, pulses and edible oils to bridge the supply demand gap in 2014-15.

Provincial Annual Development Programme

The provinces made an allocation of Rs28 billion to support their respective programs for agriculture, livestock and fisheries in 2014-15 (Table16). The allocation for 2015-16 is expected to be enhanced substantially.

Table 16: Allocations made in the Annual Development Programme (2014-15)

(Rs millions)

Province/region	Agriculture	Livestock	Fisheries	Total
Punjab	7,960	5,200	58	13,218
Sindh	4,476.2	1,549	521.6	6,546.9
KPK	1,967.9	378.8	144.4	2,491.2
Balochistan	3,483.3	467.8	385.0	4,336.1
Gilgit-Baltistan	234.8	56.8	27.7	319.2
FATA	340.0	419.9	18.5	778.4
AJ&K	333.0	87	-	420
Total	18,795.3	8,159.3	1,155.3	28,109.9

Source: Provincial and regional governments

Outlook 2015-16

Keeping in view the overall spectrum, outlook for 2015-16 may be based on diverse assumptions related to several segments of the sector. Targets of production of important crops for 2015-16 are presented in Table 11.

Table 11: Crops production targets for 2015-16
(‘000’ tonnes)

Important crops	2015-16 Target
Major Crops	
Wheat	26,000
Rice	6,902
Sugarcane	68,035
Cotton (million bales)	15.49
Maize	3,709
Minor Crops	
Gram	715
Onion	1,967
Potato	3,564

Source: Ministry of National Food Security and Textile Industry

Seed is the most important input to achieve the crop production targets. Seed requirements and targets for the year 2015-16 are given in table 12.

Table 12: Targets of improved seed and fruit nursery plants distribution
(000 tonnes)

Crop	Total Requirements	2015-16	
		Target	per cent
Wheat	1,085.0	233.36	21.50
Cotton	40	40	100
Paddy	42.48	14.44	34
Maize	31.91	10.85	34
Fodders	40.14	12.84	32
Oil seeds	10.58	2.22	21
Pulses	47.50	10.45	22
Vegetables	5.07	5.07	100
Potato	372.73	48.45	13

Source: 11th five year plan, Planning Commission

The projected forecasts related to fertilizers' off-take during 2015-16 are given in Table 13.

Table13: Fertilizers' off-take targets

(000 tonnes)

Nutrient/Product	2015-16 Target
Nitrogen	3331.2
Phosphate	857.4
Potash	26.8
Total	4215.4
Urea	5982
DAP	1775

Source: NFDC, Planning Commission

The target of agricultural credit for 2015-16 is expected near to Rs600 billion. The Seed (Amendment) Act, 2014 has been passed by the National Assembly on March 16, 2015. After completion of the procedure of enactment, its implementation is expected to enhance the role of private sector regarding production of basic seed, its multiplication, and certification and also in establishment of accredited seed testing laboratories.

In energy and water sectors, the investments are being made to ensure the needed additional supply; as the government is committed to creating and encouraging a culture of conservation and efficiency in the usage of energy and water. Current decline in diesel prices has reduced operational cost of tube wells; however, as long time strategy there is a need to invest in sources of alternative energy and high efficiency irrigation systems to sustain the agriculture of the country. Installation of solar energy units, biogas plants and utilisation of bagasse, a by-product from sugar industry and provision of maintenance facilities can help a lot in this regard.

Farm machinery and equipment segment is facing multiple challenges related to infrastructure, technology, markets, operations, legislation, financing, policy framework and other related areas. Moreover, land holdings, cropping patterns, market price of crops including Minimum Support Price (MSP), availability of labour and cost of labour are the major factors deciding the agricultural mechanisation. Government is focusing to address these issues.

The projected targets of production of livestock, poultry and fisheries are given in the Table 14.

Table 14: Production targets of livestock, poultry and fisheries
(000 tonnes)

Items	2015-16 Target
Meat	3,873
Beef	2,017
Mutton	686
Poultry	1,170
Milk	54,328
Eggs (Million Nos.)	16,188
Fish	788
Inland	295
Marine	493

Source: Ministry of National Food security and Research

Pakistan's geographic position provides a scope of considerable opportunities to boost livestock. This potential to enhance the quality of livestock, poultry, fisheries and sea foods production and trade can be exploited by developing veterinary infrastructure, improvements in gene pool, standardisation of feed, development of skill of manpower, effective enforcement of legislation, adoption of global best practices, compliance to international standards, advancement towards value addition and provision of standardised and efficient veterinary services. Value chain systems are being encouraged to overcome huge post production losses which occur to farm products specifically perishable ones due to improper transportation, unhygienic handling and inadequate marketing infrastructure.

National annual consumption of fish in Pakistan is about 0.6 kg per capita, much lower than required, however, tends to increase and indicates broader prospectus for the future. Besides this promotion of seafood has an enormous potential to harvest through adoption of standardised measures.

Programmes

Development initiatives

In the devolution process, after the 18th amendment to the Constitution, the MINFA was wound up that resulted in drastic cut in public sector investment for agriculture sector from the federal government. In 2010-11 an amount of Rs20 billion was allocated for agriculture and livestock projects. Compared to that the allocation for Ministry of National Food Security Research was only one billion in PSDP 2014-15. Since agriculture is a cross cutting subject therefore many other federal ministries and divisions are running various programs. In the Federal PSDP, 2014-15, a total sum of Rs8.9 billion was allocated to overall 64 (46 on going and 18 new) schemes related to different ministries / divisions / agencies for development of food and agriculture sector (Table 15). Rs1,706 million have been earmarked for agriculture sector in the PSDP 2015-16.

Table 15: Food and agriculture sector, PSDP allocations 2014-15

(Rs millions)

Ministry, division, agency	Number of schemes			Total cost	Allocation 2014-15
	Ongoing	New	Total		
National Food Security & Res.	10	9	19	8,169.9	1,071.3
Planning, Dev.& Reform	-	1	1	200	25
Higher Education Commission	14	4	18	9,758.4	1,129.7
Science and Tech. Research	2	-	2	196.3	45.5
Water and Power	7	1	8	92,246.1	6,126
Interior	7	-	7	372.2	66.7
Port and Shipping	1	3	4	642.2	165
Finance	2	-	2	1,725.4	287.4
Industries and Production	3	-	3	582.9	54.6
Total	46	18	64	13,893.4	8,971.2

Source: PSDP 2014-15

An amount of Rs1,500 million has been allocated in the PSDP 2015-16 to fund the schemes of the Ministry of National Food Security and Research (NFS&R). Some of the important projects are given below:

- Establishment of Horticulture Research Institute, Khuzdar Balochistan
- Establishment of Livestock Research Institute, Turbat, Balochistan
- Indigenisation of Hybrid Seed Production for Enhanced Crop Production (Islamabad)
- Monitoring of Crops through Satellite Technology Phase-II
- Pak China Cooperation for Agricultural Research and Development
- Research for Agriculture Development Programme
- Strengthening of Coastal Agriculture Research Station Bhawani Balochistan
- Up-gradation & Establishment of Animal Quarantine Stations in Pakistan
- Mad Cow Surveillance and Capacity Leading to O/E Negligible Risk Country Status for Pakistan
- Capacity Development of Agriculture Extension Services in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- Commercialisation of Soybean crop
- National Pesticides Residues Monitoring System in Pakistan (PARC)
- Promotion of Olive Cultivation on Commercial Scale in Pakistan
- Value Addition in Agriculture – Cluster Development Approach
- Up gradation of Arid Zone Research Institute (AZRI)

A Centre for Rural Economy is being established under the Planning Commission to give evidenced based policy guidance to the Government for making policies, plans and programs for the development of the rural economy of Pakistan.