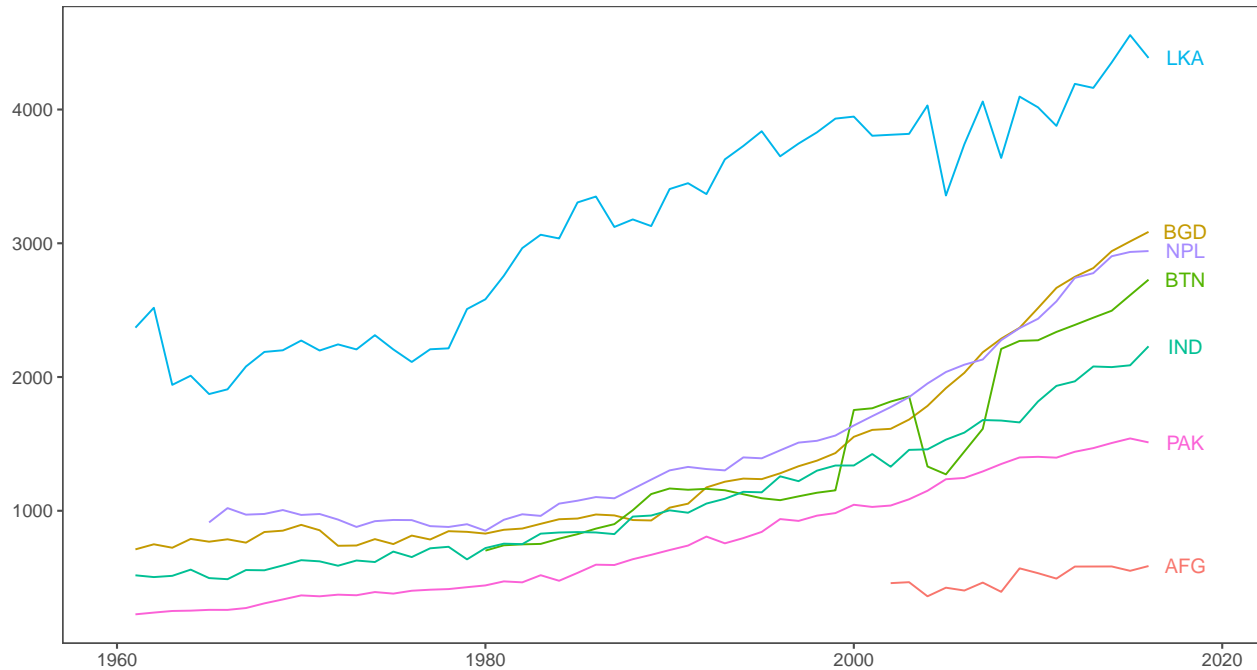


Agriculture in Pakistan

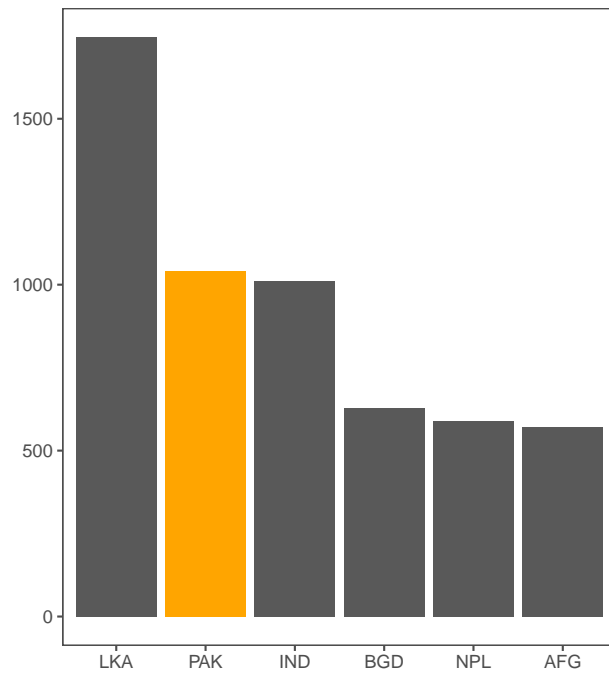
Pakistan produces less value added per hectare of Arable land than almost all of South Asia. This metric is also growing slowly. Growth in total value add has been the slowest in the region, and the amount of arable land has not changed. The growth rates in workers, across both male and female, is the highest in the region. Ultimately this results in the lowest value added per worker growth in the region as well.

We want Pakistan to produce more output per person. To achieve this, we are focusing on producing more food given the land that we have. What are the constraints to this, and can we identify what binds?

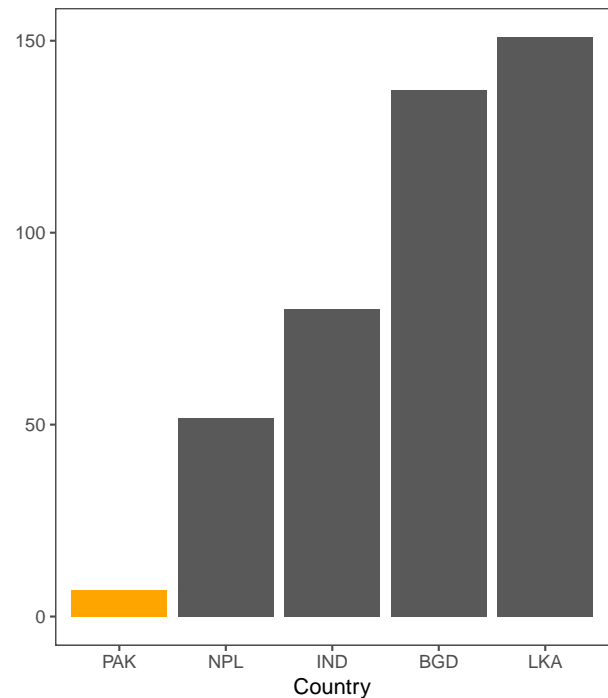
Agriculture Value Added per Hectare of Arable Land
South Asia



Value Added per Worker
Agriculture 2019



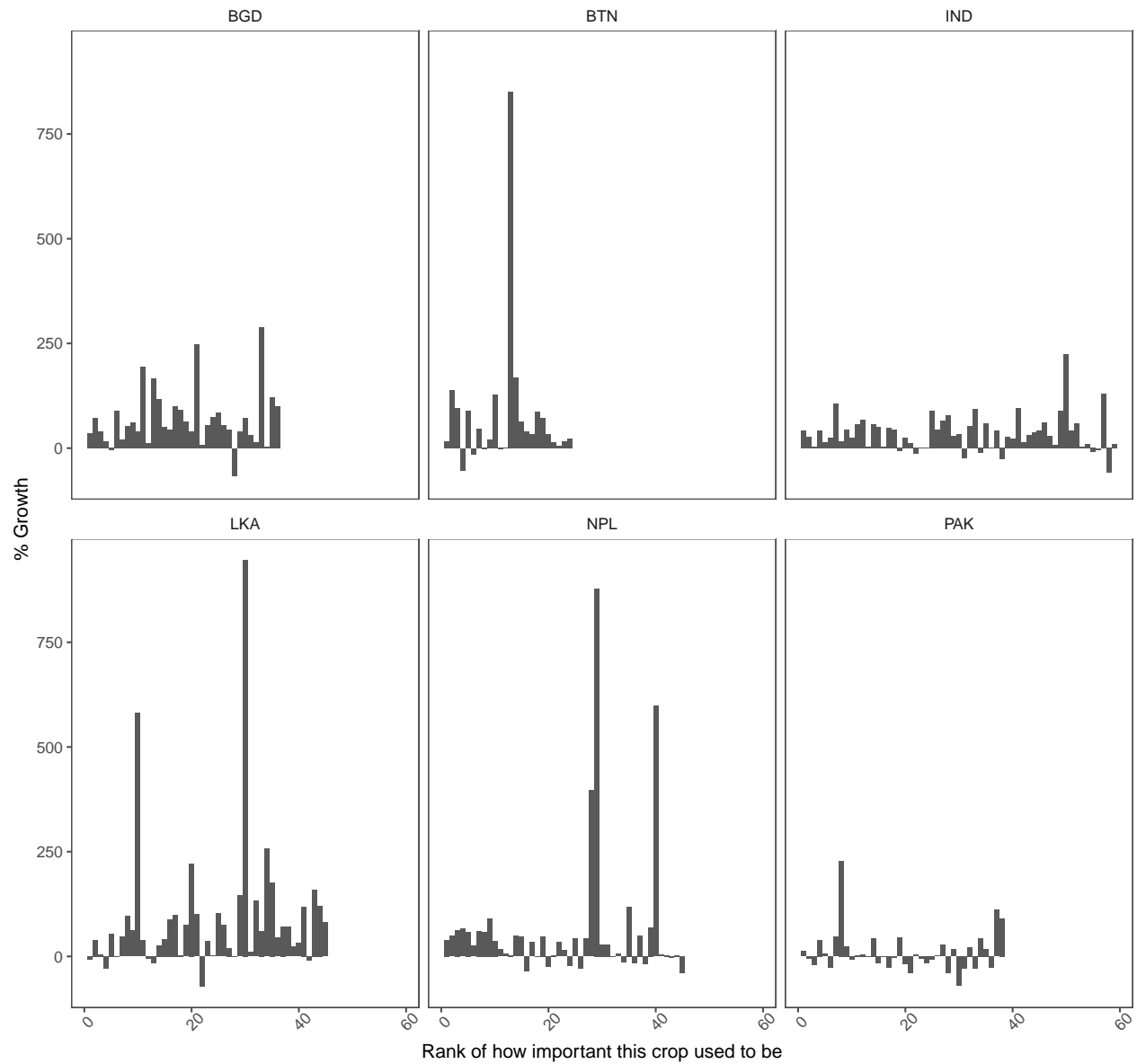
Growth in Agri Value Added per Worker
2000 to 2019



What is causing the low growth in value added? Is it because prices are not rising, or because yields are not rising? An analysis shows us that prices are not changing over time.

We can, however, compare the growth in yields for crops which are important to South Asian countries. This analysis shows us that yields in important crops have not improved in Pakistan.

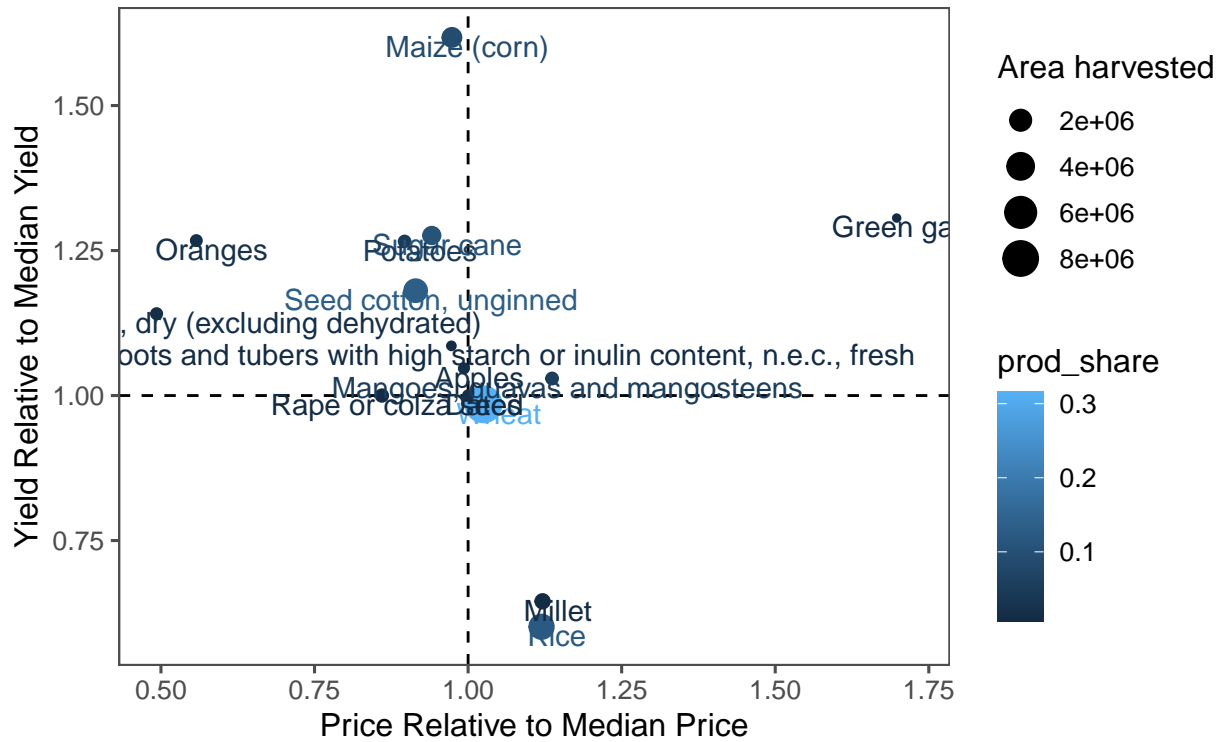
Growth in Yield per Crop (KG/Ha)
Between 2000 and 2019



We can also see where Pakistans important crops lie relative to median yield and price.

Relative Yield vs Relative Price

Comparison vs Comparator countries



There are no real changes in relative prices. Everything is driven by changes in relative yields.

