

## DISTRICT HARIPUR



### ***Turn Potential into Profit***

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Ministry of Industries, Production,  
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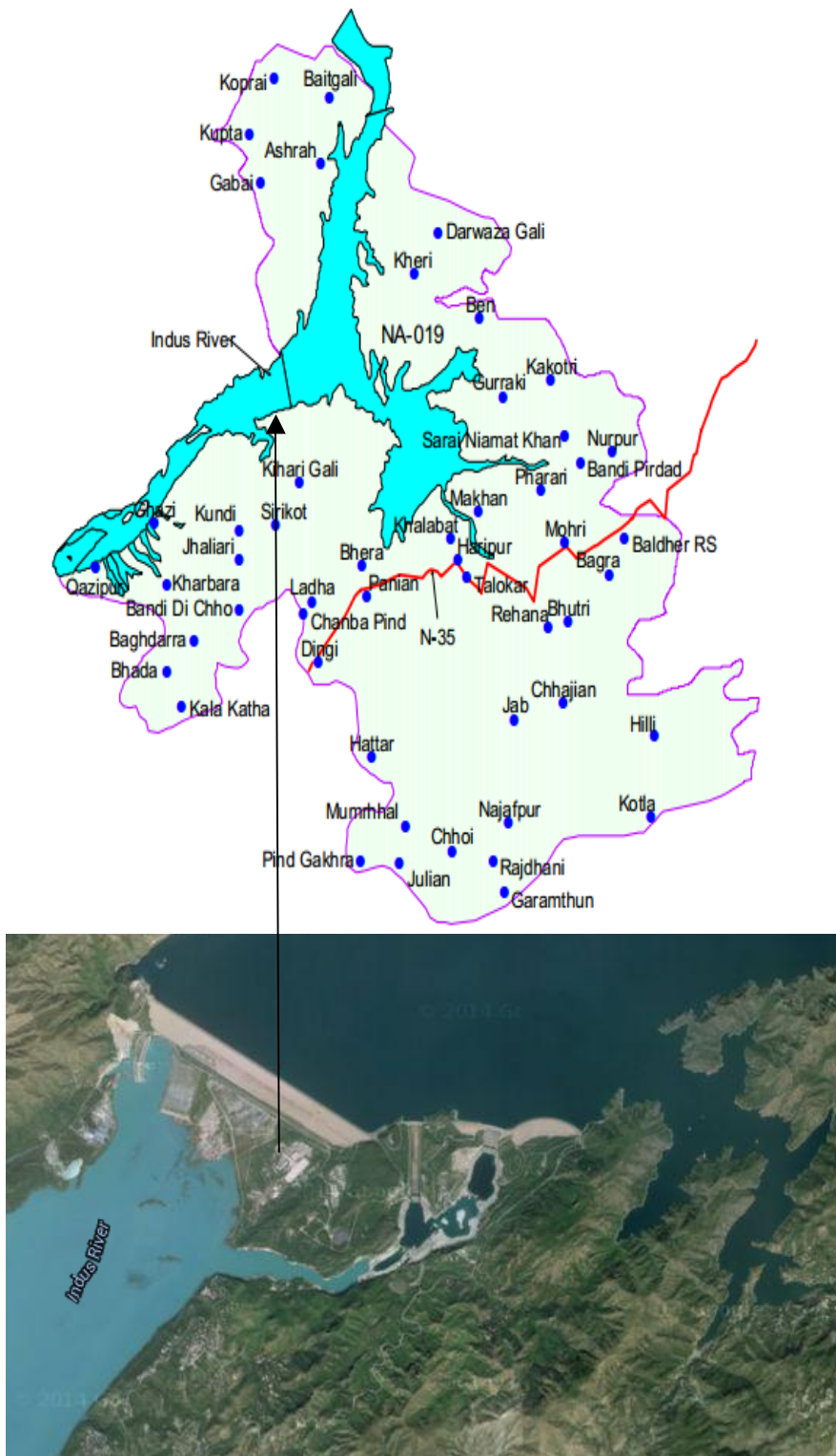
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Map



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## 1. Introduction and History

The strategic importance of the district is revealed from the fact that it has facilitated military campaigns as well as trade flow. Starting from 1399 A.D., the Turk King Taimur during his return to Kabul stationed his soldiers in the region to protect the Kabul to Kashmir route. Later on during the rule of Mughals, the same region continued to provide main route to Kashmir. Though the local tribe Tareen under the patronage of Ahmed Shah Durrani started ruling the area in the 18<sup>th</sup> century but lost their control to Sikhs in the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

It was in 1822 when the Hari Singh Nalwa, a Sikh General of the Ranjit Singh's army founded the present day's . The district is hence named after the founder, which means the village of Hari.

The current district with three Tehsils has a total area of 1725 Square Kilometers, having an altitude of 1,706 ft, and situated at the junction of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab. Due to being located on the side of Indus River, the world's largest earth and rock filled (Tarbela) Dam was completed within the district in 1976. Later on another dam (Khanpur Dam) was built on Haro River in 1983. The presence of Indus River and these two dams mean abundance of fresh water for the district as well as electricity generation for the country.

As apparent from the map below, the boundaries of touch with the Abbotabad district in the North East, Mansehra district in the North. In the West it shares boundaries with the district Buner and Swabi. Apart from these districts of KP, it joins two major districts of the Punjab province, namely, the Attock in the South West, and Rawalpindi in South the South East. The proximity (65 Km distance) of the to the Federal Capital "Islamabad" adds to its geographical and economical importance. Besides, it is situated on the Karakorum highway.



As a provider of the trade route with the northern areas and the China the district has already been a strategic location. The completion of the Pak-China economic corridor will enable the district take full advantage of this position.

## 2. Social Environment

Total population of the district is estimated to be 975,000 for the year 2013-2014 on the basis of the population during 1998 Census (692,000) with annual growth rate of 2.19 %.

**Table 01: Demographics of Haripur<sup>1</sup>**

Description	In Numbers
Total Population (Estimated for 2014)	975,000
Percentage of Female Population	50.1%
Percentage of Male Population	49.9%
Percentage of Urban Population	12.4%
Percentage of Rural Population	87.6%

According to the 1998 District Census Report, Hindko is the predominant language in the district, representing more than 70% of the total population. Other languages spoken are Gojri, Potohari, Pashto and Pahaari. The people are very peace loving & hospitable. It is a multi-cultural society having different customs & traditions.

**Table 02: Sources of Income Reported By Households (2010)<sup>2</sup>**

Source of Income	Number of Households		
	All Households	Non Agriculture Households	Agriculture Households
Service or Pension	559	213	346
Business/Self Employed	177	57	121
Commercial Livestock	13	1	11
Foreign Remittance	55	20	36
Agricultural Labor	153	8	145
Non Agricultural Labor	511	227	284
Land/Machine Rent	3	0	3
Poultry Farming	5	1	4
Other Sources	349	191	158

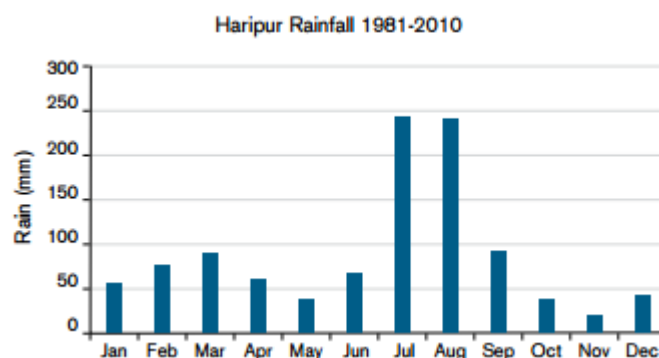
<sup>1</sup> Source: Socio Economic Indicators of KP

<sup>2</sup> Source: Agriculture Census 2010, Govt. of KP

### 3. Climate

Climate of is characterized by relatively high temperatures and evenly distributed precipitation throughout the year, which is Humid Subtropical Climate according to the Köppen Climate Classification. Monsoon is the major rainy season of district with July and August as peak rainy months. According to the climate of 1981-2010 (base line period), the annual rainfall of District is 1065.8mm with a major contribution of 643.8mm of monsoon season. District is one of the wettest districts of Pakistan where rainfall is almost equally distributed throughout the year. Monthly average rainfall of base line period (1981-2010).<sup>3</sup>

**Graph 01: Monthly Average Rainfall of the District**



**Table 03: Seasonal Rainfall Scenarios of the District**

Haripur Rainfall (mm)	Base 1981-2010	Projection 2011-2020	% change from Base	Projection 2021-2030	% change from Base	% change from 2011-2020	Projection 2031-2040	% change from Base	% change from 2021-2030
Annual	1065.8	1111.9	4.3	1155.2	8.4	3.9	1133.0	6.3	-1.9
Winter	179.3	160.4	-10.6	142.1	-20.7	-11.4	121.9	-32.0	-14.2
Spring	192.6	219.9	14.2	244.6	27.0	11.2	272.1	41.3	11.2
Summer	643.8	690.8	7.3	733.0	13.8	6.1	709.8	10.2	-3.2
Fall	48.3	40.8	-15.5	35.5	-26.4	-13.0	29.2	-39.5	-17.7

<sup>3</sup> Source: [www. http://intercooperation.org.pk](http://intercooperation.org.pk)



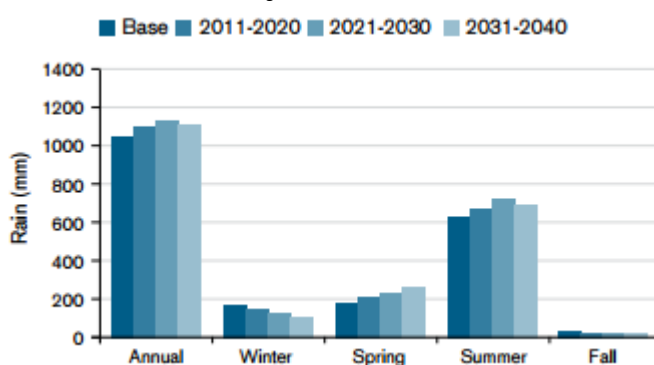
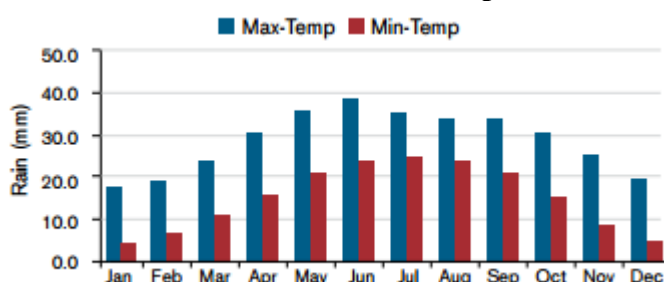













**Graph 02: Seasonal Rainfall Projections of the District for 3 Decades****Graph 03: Minimum and Maximum Temperature of the District****Table 04: Annual and Seasonal Temperature Scenarios of for 3 Decades**

Table 3: Haripur: Annual and seasonal temperature scenarios (projections and departures) for three decades									
Haripur Temp °C Scenarios	Base (1981-2010)	Projected 2011-2020	% Change From Base	Projected 2021-2030	% Change From Base	% change from 2011-2020	Projected 2031-2040	% Change From Base	% change from 2021-2030
<b>Annual</b>									
Average	21.32	21.62	1.41	22.12	3.75	2.31	22.77	6.80	2.94
Minimum	14.25	14.00	-1.76	13.85	-2.81	-1.07	13.60	-4.56	-1.81
Maximum	28.39	28.59	0.70	28.89	1.76	1.05	29.34	3.35	1.56
<b>Winter</b>									
Average	12.28	12.58	2.44	13.08	6.51	3.97	13.73	11.81	4.97
Minimum	5.18	5.28	1.93	5.48	5.80	3.79	5.68	9.66	3.65
Maximum	19.38	19.88	2.58	20.53	5.93	3.27	21.28	9.80	3.65
<b>Spring</b>									
Average	23.28	23.08	-0.84	22.70	-2.48	-1.65	22.60	-2.91	-0.44
Minimum	16.22	16.00	-1.38	15.50	-4.46	-3.13	15.00	-7.54	-3.23
Maximum	30.00	30.60	2.00	31.30	4.33	2.29	32.10	7.00	2.56
<b>Summer</b>									
Average	29.62	29.92	1.01	30.42	2.70	1.67	31.07	4.90	2.14
Minimum	24.00	24.10	0.42	24.20	0.83	0.41	24.25	1.04	0.21
Maximum	35.50	36.00	1.41	36.80	3.66	2.22	37.70	6.20	2.45
<b>Fall</b>									
Average	20.11	20.41	1.49	20.91	3.98	2.45	21.56	7.21	3.11
Minimum	11.87	12.17	2.53	12.67	6.74	4.11	13.32	12.21	5.13
Maximum	28.34	28.64	1.06	29.14	2.82	1.75	29.79	5.12	2.23

**Table 05: Weather Forecast of the District**

Table 1: Summarised Rainfall and Temperature trends during 2011-2040													
Rainfall Scenario 2011-2040 (Average mm from base period 1981-2010)						Temperature Scenario 2011-2040 (Average °C from base period 1981-2010)							
Districts	Annual rainfall	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall	Annual temp	Winter		Spring		Summer		Fall
							Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Haripur													

#### 4. Educational Institutions and Literacy Rate

**Table 05: The Literacy Ratio (Year 2012-13)<sup>4</sup>**

Description	%		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.74</b>	23.70	30.13
Urban	55.45	64.46	72.84
Rural	23.03	31.48	39.27

5.

**Table 06: No. of Government's Educational Institutions (Year 2012-13)<sup>5</sup>**

Institutions	Number of Institutions		
	Total	Male	Female
All Primary Level Schools	<b>1,027</b>	672	355
Middle Schools	<b>126</b>	71	55
High Schools	<b>111</b>	65	46
Higher Secondary	<b>16</b>	10	6
Degree Colleges	<b>8</b>	3	5
Post Graduate Colleges	<b>2</b>	1	1
Poly Technic Institutes	<b>1</b>	1	0
Colleges of Management Sciences	<b>1</b>	1	0
Technical and Vocational Institutes	<b>3</b>	2	1

<sup>4</sup> Source: Socio Economic Indicators of KP<sup>5</sup> Source: www.kpbos.gov.pk



## 6. Health Facilities

For an idea about the health facilities in the district, the information of the D.G. Health services of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar, is reproduced herewith.

**Table 08: Number of Health Facilities-Government (Year 2013)<sup>6</sup>**

Description	Number
Hospital	9
Dispensaries	9
Rural Health Centers	6
Basic Health Units	42
MCH Centers	2
Sub Health Centers	6

**Table 09: Number of Medical Practitioners/Parmedics-Govt. (Year 2013)<sup>7</sup>**

Hospitals	Dispensaries.
Doctors	164
Radiologist	1
Dental Surgeons	9
Nurses	59
Nurse Dais	30
Dais	77
LHV	48
Others	70

**Table 10: Number of Private Medical Practitioners (Year 2013)<sup>8</sup>**

Hospitals	Dispensaries.
Total	127
Male	120
Female	7

<sup>6</sup> Source: Health Department, KP

<sup>7</sup> Source: Health Department, KP

<sup>8</sup> Source: Health Department, KP

## 7. Economic Scenario

A total of 922 villages are electrified with the number of connections to be 241,110 (238,901 domestic, 1,586 Industrial, 532 Irrigated, 85 Bulk, and 25 others). For the estimated population of 975,000 (year 2013-14) the housing units reported in 2012-13 were 144,632, including 19,606 Kacha, 119,918 Pakka, and 5,107 Mix. The number of PCOs though decreasing but till the year 2013 was 71. For the same period, the number of telephone connections, TV sets, and printing press were 15,910, 79,018, and 16 respectively. The roads are 385.61 Km, whereas the railway route measures 41 Km.

Main sources of livelihood come from agriculture, livestock, minerals, processing industries, and services sector. A total of 1215 households are under agricultural debt.

**Table 11: Number of Households Under Debt (Year 2013)<sup>9</sup>**

Z.T.B.P	Commercial Banks	FIs	NGO	Commission Agents	Friends and Relatives
588	107	34	65	50	449

### 7.1. Agriculture

As per the agricultural census of 2010, there are a total of 89,402 private farms with the following breakup:

**Table No. 12: Status of Private Farms (2010)<sup>10</sup>**

Size of Farms (Acres)	Percentage by Number of Farms	Percentage by Area of Farms
Under 1	46	8
1 to 2.5	28	18
2.5 to 5	16	23
5 to 7.5	6	14
7.5 to 12.5	3	13
12.5 to 25	1	7
25 to 50	Value less than 0.5	2
50 to 100	Value less than 0.5	1
100 to 150	Value less than 0.5	2
150 and above	Value less than 0.5	11

<sup>9</sup> Source: KPBOB

<sup>10</sup> Source: Tabulation of KP Province (Agri Census-2010)

The percentage of Kharif Crop Area, Rabi Crop Area, and Orchard Area is 47%, 52%, and 1% of the total cropped area respectively.

**Table No. 13: Orchard, Orchard Nursery, Flower Fields & Their Nursery**<sup>11</sup>

Orchard		Orchard Nursery		Flower Fields & Their Nursery	
Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
1,817	3,462	57	12	21	3

**Table No. 14: Irrigation Status (2012-13, Area in Acres)**<sup>12</sup>

Total	Canal		Tanks	Tube Wells	Wells
	Govt.	Pvt.			
61,404	13,462	37,322	5,014	5,311	296

**Table No. 15: Production of Fruits (Year 2014)**<sup>13</sup>

Fruit	Area (Acres)	Production (Tons)
<b>Kharif Season</b>		
Water melon	143	457
Musk melon	89	270
Apricot	101	363
Banana	64	1,007
Apple	7	26
Guava	254	852
Mango	12	37
Pear	64	235
Peaches	272	944
Plums	279	876
Pomegranate	15	55
Other	1,354	5,304
<b>Names(Rabi fruits)</b>		
Citrus	571	1,830
Loquat	294	94
Guava	282	827

<sup>11</sup> Source: Do

<sup>12</sup> Source: <http://kpbos.org.pk>

<sup>13</sup> Source: (Situation Analysis & Baseline Surveys For Poverty Reduction through Rural Development in KPK, FATA & Balochistan)

**Table No. 16: Production of Vegetable (Year 2014)<sup>14</sup>**

Vegetable	Area (Acres)	Production (Tons)
<b>Kharif Season</b>		
Okra	82	396
Tinda	99	978
Brinjal	94	174
Pumpkin	104	298
Bitter gourd	42	114
Bottle gourd	193	579
Tomato	351	1,031
Arum	207	244
<b>Rabi Season</b>		
Turnip	77	1,143
Carrot	47	224
Spinach	42	200
Tomato	59	364
Cauliflower	17	98
Cabbage	20	112
Peas	25	128
Radish	57	313

<sup>14</sup> Source: (Situation Analysis & Baseline Surveys For Poverty Reduction through Rural Development in KPK, FATA & Balochistan)

**Table No. 17: No of Reporting Farms, and Fruit Trees (Year 2010)<sup>15</sup>**

Fruit	No. of Farms Reporting	Number of Trees				
		Bearing	Non Bearing	Total	In Compact Plantation	Scattered
Mango	585	15,503	2,772	18,275	16,906	1,369
Orange (Malta)	4,157	200,738	23,876	224,614	196,715	27,899
Kino/Fruiter	957	21,284	5,854	27,139	14,018	13,121
Sweet Lemon	219	472	0	472	160	312
Lemon	2,096	14,996	38	15,034	10,901	4,133
Guava	1,963	19,429	693	20,122	6,334	13,788
Apple	282	354	0	354	0	354
Loquat	2,312	51,679	5,852	57,531	45,198	12,334
Plum	388	2,000	1,145	3,146	0	3,146
Cherry	24	122	0	122	0	122
Pear	44	44	0	63	0	63
Leechi	138	3,923	19	3,923	3,814	109
Ber	1,425	3,081	0	6,353	0	6,353
Pomegranate	59	107	3,272	107	0	107
Date	81	98	0	98	0	98
Apricot	95	417	0	417	0	417
Walnut	24	146	0	146	0	146
Peach	168	948	46	994	163	832
Mulberry	1,175	5,555	3,588	9,143	0	9,143
Papaya	24	72	0	72	0	72
Jaman	49	191	0	191	0	191
Others	609	2,851	327	3,178	61	3,117

<sup>15</sup> Source: Agriculture Census 2010

**Table No. 18: Climate Scenario (2011-2040)<sup>16</sup>**

Scenario	Suggestions
Haripur will face dryer situation with time, with an exception of spring, when temperatures are slightly cooler (interpreted as extended winter) with more rains. Decrease in winter rainfall and increase in temperature will impact growth and productivity of winter crops due to water stress. Increase in temperature will adversely affect the grain formation stage of wheat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Introduction of short duration varieties</li> <li>➤ Introduction of drought resistant varieties</li> <li>➤ Rain water harvesting for supplement irrigation</li> <li>➤ Use of high efficiency irrigation systems for conserving water</li> </ul>
<p>Increase in spring and summer rainfall as well as temperature will result in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☀ In the steep topographic areas, likelihood and severity of flash floods will increase</li> <li>☀ Wheat harvesting will get delayed due to increase in spring rainfall and cooler temperature</li> <li>☀ Productivity of a number of vegetables including pea, onion, garlic and tomato will decrease</li> <li>☀ Adverse effect on flowering of fruit trees resulting in decreased quality and quantity of production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Construction of small/mini dams/storage tanks to harvest rain water for irrigation, drinking and recharge</li> <li>➤ Introduction of drought resistant crop varieties</li> <li>➤ Promotion of tunnel farming for vegetables</li> <li>➤ Effective coordination between various stakeholders especially research organizations government line departments and farming communities for research and action on adaptation to climate change.</li> </ul>

<sup>16</sup> Source: Climate Change Centre, The KP University of Agriculture, Peshawar



## 7.2. Livestock and Fisheries Sector

### Fisheries Sector

Fisheries sector of is inland fresh warm water with the main species of Rohu and Carp. The production of fish during 2012-13 was 271 Tons which comprises of 4.8% of the KP province.

**Table No. 19: Fish Production-Tons (Year 2010-2013)<sup>17</sup>**

2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
463	409	271

**Table No. 20: Revenues of Fisheries Department-Rupees (Year 2012-13)<sup>18</sup>**

Total	Lease	Licenses
7,023,817	6,930,353	78,800

### Livestock

Only 10% of the urban Households keep livestock and the remaining 90% procure dairy products from market. In rural areas, about 20% HHs have 1-2 buffalo, 40% HHs have 3-4 cattle, 0.5% HHs have herds of cattle (10-15), 39.5% HHs have 3-6 goats, while some HHs within this estimated population also keep different type of animals at the same time. People of these rural areas mostly keep poultry at homes, while there are poultry farms in some areas i.e. Muslim Abad etc. Besides, some people keep donkeys, mules, horses and camels for carriage or goods transportation.

Though, Local breed is preferred for its resilience to seasonal variation, still, some wealthy HHs keep cattle of exotic breed. Mostly livestock is kept in sheds along with houses, while free grazing on range lands is the common practice. Mostly women are involved in livestock management. Big land lords manage their livestock through their tenants, while tenants comparatively keep more livestock for their livelihoods. Nomads, having herds of cattle, goats and sheep come to the district and stay here for six months (winter and spring) moving from southern plains to northern hills. Some nomads lease lands for a Rabi season cultivation, while some of them don't cultivate any land on tenancy but stay for on crop free agriculture lands and provide manure to the lands. Usually maize stalks, wheat straw, clover and grasses are used as fodder while people also feed their milking animals with nutritional supplements. In areas where there are rang lands nearby, people mostly graze their animals over there. Due to contaminated / stagnant water in ponds, livestock suffer from different types of diseases, mostly in summer.

<sup>17</sup> Source: (Situation Analysis & Baseline Surveys For Poverty Reduction through Rural Development in KPK, FATA & Balochistan)

<sup>18</sup> Source: (Situation Analysis & Baseline Surveys For Poverty Reduction through Rural Development in KPK, FATA & Balochistan)

Apart from this the commercial poultry farming is also increasing with the backward supply strength of birds hatcheries located within the district.

**Table No. 21: Poultry Farming in the District Haripur<sup>19</sup>**

Capacity	No. of Farms	Total Birds	Layers	Broilers
Up to 500 Birds	12	5,496	5,496	0
501 to 1000 Birds	26	23,509	23,509	0
1001 to 2000 Birds	73	123,591	123,591	0
2001 to 3000 Birds	43	121,354	121,354	0
3001 to 4000 Birds	18	67,706	67,706	0
4001 to 5000 Birds	5	22,620	22,620	0
5001 and Above	4	41,615	21,615	20,000

**Table No. 22: Livestock Population Reported (2010)<sup>20</sup>**

Description	Number of Farm/Households	Number of Animals
Buffaloes	3,0297	86,538
Camels	335	850
Cattle	30,746	100,251
Donkeys	13,233	17,830
Goat	28,349	140,301
Horses	3,955	4,329
Mules	2,638	3,630
Sheep	2,286	9,496

<sup>19</sup> Source: PBS

<sup>20</sup> Source: Livestock Census 2010- Directorate of Livestock and Dairy Development Department

### 7.3. Forestry Sector

In district , about 39% (178,101 Acre) area is covered with sub tropical scrubs and pine forests, growing on road sides, range lands and low & high hills. Most of the range lands are covered with Sanatha / Ghwaraskay, while major forest trees include, but not limited to, Phulai (Accacia Modesta), Chir Pine, Olive, Coil and a small population of Deodar. Most of the forests are Guzara and small portions including road/railway side are reserved. Forest is a considerable source of income in the neighboring communities of the district. There are five ranges in district, namely Turbela, Haripur, Makherial, Satuara, and Khanpur.

**Table No. 23: Forestry (Year 2012-13)<sup>21</sup>**

Description	Area (Acres)
Total	140,082
Reserved Forest	34,394
Resumed Land	841
Section 38	349
Guzara	59,960
Miscellaneous	349
Private Plantation	44,189

<sup>21</sup> Source: Development Statistics of KP, 2014

## 7.4. Processing Industry

**Table No. 24: Detail of SMEs Units in <sup>22</sup>**

S.No	Industry	Total No.	Area
1	Oil and ghee mills	10	I.E. Hattar
2	Flour mills	14	Haripur city
3	Biscuits factory	7	I.E. Hattar
4	Dall mills	1	I.E. Hattar
5	Beverages and mineral water factory	2	I.E. Hattar
6	Ice factory	2	I.E. Hattar
7	Fruits and Vegetable Processing	6	I.E. Hattar
8	Cigarettes/tobacco curing	1	Haripur city
9	Feed factory	4	I.E. Hattar
10	Textile mills	3	I.E. Hattar
11	Textile (power loom sector)	4	I.E. Hattar
12	Polyester/acrylic/texturised/viscose yarn/polyester staple fiber	3	I.E. Hattar
13	Carpet/carpet yarn factory	2	I.E. Hattar
14	Hosiery	4	I.E. Hattar
15	Wood and wood production units	6	I.E. Hattar
16	Paper mills	4	I.E. Hattar
17	Paper packages mills	11	I.E. Hattar
18	Chemical petroleum, rubber, plastic production	10	I.E. Hattar
19	Pharmacy	19	I.E. Hattar
20	Match industry	3	I.E. Hattar
21	Fertilizer industry	3	Haripur city
22	Soap/detergent powder industry	1	I.E. Hattar
23	Rubber and plastic goods industry	11	I.E. Hattar
24	Fiber glass industry	1	Hattar road
25	Mineral product industry	2	I.E. Hattar
26	Glass industry	2	Hattar
27	Cement industry	3	Farooq road
28	Cement based industry	7	I.E. Hattar
29	Marble industry	4	I.E. Hattar
30	Mineral based industry	15	I.E. Hattar
31	Metal and metal production industry	18	I.E. Hattar
32	Electronic goods and appliances industry	5	Hattar
33	Telecommunication industry	2	Khanpur road
34	Auto rickshaws and scooters/motor cycle	1	I.E. Hattar
35	Diamond weld rods	1	I.E. Hattar
36	Detonators industry	2	I.E. Hattar
37	Motor vehicle batteries industry	2	I.E. Hattar
38	Gases industry	5	I.E. Hattar
39	Brick kiln units	15	Haripur Road

As per the development statistics of KP, the total number of units in Haripur during 2012-13 is 204, out of which 159 are running, whereas 45 closed.

<sup>22</sup> Source: Bureau of Statistics (2014)

## 7.5. Services Sector

There are thousands of retail shops engaged in various kinds of businesses. Besides the labor force of the district is serving entire country. The tendency of the people is towards small scale hotel/restaurants, agricultural produce trade, and clearing/forwarding businesses.

**Table No. 25: Scheduled Banks in Haripur**

Bank's Name	Number of Branches
Bank Alfalah	01
Al- Habib Bank Ltd.	01
Allied Bank Ltd.	05
Askari Bank	01
Habib Bank Ltd.	12
Bank of Khyber	02
MCB Bank	06
Meezan Bank Ltd.	01
National Bank of Pakistan	11
Summit Bank	01
United Bank Ltd.	06
ZTBL	01

Farm machinery rental services are also widespread. Out of 89,402 farms, a total of 84,809 report of using rented tractors, 80,813 use threshers, 43,945 use sheller, 237 combined harvester, 38 reaper/harvester, and 7,630 use spray machines on rent.

## 8. Economic potential

The analysis of land utilization statistics reveals that there is a potential for new farming projects. The total reported area of the district during 2012-13 is 186,182 hectares, comprising of 68,480 hectares cultivated, 84,510 hectares cropped, and 117,782 hectares uncultivated. Of this uncultivated area, about 13,715 hectares is Culturable waste land, 72,075 hectares forest, and 31,992 not available for cultivation<sup>23</sup>. The cropping is dominated by food crops of wheat and maize. Keeping in view the average farm area of 2.4 acres, and the Culturable waste land around 33,876 acres, it can be assumed that their exist a potential for establishing about 14,115 new farms provided the suitable projects are introduced.

<sup>23</sup> Source: Agriculture Statistics, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar

The potential exist in establishing processing units in the rapidly growing Hattar Industrial Trading Estate, where new or closed units can be purchased for new projects. The processing units with foreign collaborations or export base find the estate to be a safe and easily accessible place. Other promising sectors include the livestock, garments, private schools, clinics, shopping mall, and housing schemes.

### Potential of Grapes Farming

In Pakistan only European grapes are cultivated on an area of 13,000 ha with annual production of 49.0 thousand tons (2004-05). Over 70% of grapes are grown in Balochistan, while there are some acreage in KP and Punjab.<sup>24</sup> The Bahawalpur region has recently seen some progressive grapes farmers with focus upon high yielding varieties like, Thompson Seedless, Crimson Red, Black, and Red Globe. Grapes are normally grown in mild sub-tropical conditions. They require a winter which is cold enough to fulfill their chilling requirements. European grapes grow and bear well under a long, warm to hot, dry summer. In Punjab onset of monsoon weather during the ripening period cause the failure of grapes.

Grape is one of the most remunerative summer fruit crops, native to warm, temperate zone between 34 degree N and 49 degree S latitude. Mountainous and sub-mountainous areas up to 2000 meters altitude or more are suitable for its cultivation. Generally a grape vine needs 25-35 inches (635-890 millimeters) of water a year, occurring during the spring and summer months of the growing season. The climate of Haripur is suitable for the grapes farming for growing season to be in summer. The rainfall forecast for the three decades from 2011 to 2040 indicate the average rainfall to remain between 600-800 mm during summer whereas the spring season is forecasted with average rainfalls remaining around 200 mm.



The standard grapevine plantation (e.g., Red Globe) with 8' x 12' distance is 454 units per acre, having an initial investment of around Rs. 250,000/acre and operational expenses of Rs. 200,000/year. This size of farm will generate revenues between Rs. 1.6 Million to Rs. 2 Million per year.

<sup>24</sup> Source: [www.greenworks.com](http://www.greenworks.com), and [www.aup.edu.pk](http://www.aup.edu.pk)



### Potential of Olive Farming, and Conversion of Wild Olive into Edible Varieties



#### Olive Conversion

The presence of wild olive trees in forests of the district, present an opportunity to convert them into edible table and oil bearing varieties of olive. The conversion cost of a single tree is around Rs. 60. After three years of grafting, a tree starts bearing fruits and within five years the income from the same tree will be about Rs. 5,000. The NGOs and donors may consider the conservation project with survey activity followed by grafting and tagging.

#### Olive Farming

The plantation can be done between 250 to 400 plants per acre depending upon the inter tree space requirement decision by the farmer. The investment thus is between Rs. 150,000 per acre to Rs. 250,000 per acre. The plant is expected to start production after 03 years of plantation. The production though smaller in the first year and reaches about 31 Kg per tree. In terms of revenues this production yields Rs. 4,030. For a farm of 250 trees per acre the annual revenues from sale of fruits is around Rs. 1 million. The additional revenue from sale of pruned leaves depends upon the trees pruned. Currently the leaves are purchased by pharmaceutical companies with an average price of Rs. 150/Kg. This source will generate an additional income for a farm of 250 trees will be Rs. 4,700/. The production of edible olive for table fruits and pickles production is also an option that a farmer may utilize.

## 9. Clusters

### 9.1. Phulkary

The embroidery cluster of the district is done in almost all of the union councils while providing direct and indirect employment to about 80,000 people.

The art of silk embroidery on Phulkary Chaddars and Baghs (women's shawls) originated in Punjab in 15th Century, whereas in Hazara it can be traced further back to the time of Greek rule in the area.<sup>25</sup>

This is basically the embroidery work on the Khaddar cloth used as base. The cost of a piece may range between Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 50,000 depending upon the intricacy of the design, colors and extent of embroidery work.



### 9.2. Other Handicrafts

The home based beadwork, Jisti, and cross stitch embroidery are also a source livelihood for the women of the district.



<sup>25</sup> Source: Paper of Dr. Shabnam Bahar Malik, International Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences

### 9.3. Minerals

**Table No. 26: Mineral Production in Haripur 2012-13<sup>26</sup>**

S. No	Minerals Name	Tones per year
1	Barites	200
2	Calcite	560
3	Coal	30
4	Dolomite	373
5	Fire clay	2,276
6	Graphite	7,478
7	Gypsum	29,890
8	Iron ore	1,280
9	Latrite	28,603
10	Lime stone	2,160,987
11	Magnesite	165
12	Marble	1,531
13	Red oxide	548
14	Shale clay	328,351
15	Slate stone	346,038
16	Soap stone	15,133

## 10. Small and Medium Sized Potential Investment Projects

The abundant 47,361 acres land and climate of the district makes it suitable for agriculture and livestock projects. However, the investor should select the area as per his decision of being a producer of arid area or irrigated land.

### 10.1. Agriculture

#### *Gladiolus Floriculture*

Statistical data reveals that almost 10 to 12 Thousand tons of floricultural products are produced in Pakistan on an estimated area of 6,880 hectares with no data available on fresh flowers.<sup>27</sup> While the production of cut flowers has spread to several areas of the Punjab and Sind, but the Patoki (Punjab), and Hathri, Halanaka (Sind) are prominent areas for the production of varieties like, Gladiolus, Marigold, Statice, and Tuberose. The leading markets for these flowers are Karachi (Teen Hutti Wholesale), Patoki, Shaikhupura, Lahore, and Islamabad.

<sup>26</sup> Source: Directorate General Mines and Minerals, KP

<sup>27</sup> Source: PARC



The KP is having production of gladiolus at Hazara region but the estimates of production are yet unavailable. There exists a potential of gladiolus farm within the Swat due to its cooler summer as compared to the other regions. Especially the Punjab and Sind the growing of seeds and corms of glad is done from September to November followed by the harvesting season from December to February. The Swat offers suitable summer weather where the sowing can be done from April to August, with the harvesting to be planned before December. This practice will not only avoid harsh winter/frost but will also ensure a market with minimum competition and thus higher rates for produce.

The estimated investment for a gladiolus farm (Better quality) for 45,000 corms over one acre is around Rs. 360,000 whereas the revenues to be about Rs. 675,000 for the same size of land. Another option of producing inferior quality gladiolus is also possible with 45,000 corms per acre requiring lesser investment Rs. 135,000/acre, but the market acceptance makes it a low priced item and hence the revenue is expected at about Rs. 200,000 per acre.

## **10.2. Livestock**

### Calf Fattening

In Calf fattening business, calves are raised on nutritionally balanced feed to get targeted weight gain in a specified time. These calves are grown in groups and each batch stays on farm for a period of 120 days. The expected live body weight gain ranges between 700 - 850 grams/day. Higher yields are achievable with better farm management, and by selecting better quality breeds.

Calves are raised in rural and semi-urban areas and sold in urban markets normally in livestock markets (Mandies). A farm of 146 calves per annum is suggested in this pre-feasibility study. An estimated investment of Rs 2.18 million is required. The Internal Rate of Return (IRR), Net Present Value (NPV) & payback period of the project are 41%, Rs.8.15 million and 3.56 years respectively. The project is proposed to operate as a sole-proprietorship.

### Dairy Farming

A dairy farm with a herd of 12 animals (6 cows and 6 buffaloes) needs a total investment estimated at Rs. 2.06 million out of which the capital cost of the project is Rs.1.96 million for

animal purchase and building construction. The rest is used to meet the working capital requirement.

The project is expected to achieve revenue of Rs. 2.10 million in the first year with projected IRR and Payback of project being 34% and 3.54 years respectively. The farm will provide employment opportunity to 01 individual other than the owner /manager. Legal status of the project is proposed as sole proprietorship.

### Inland Fish Farming

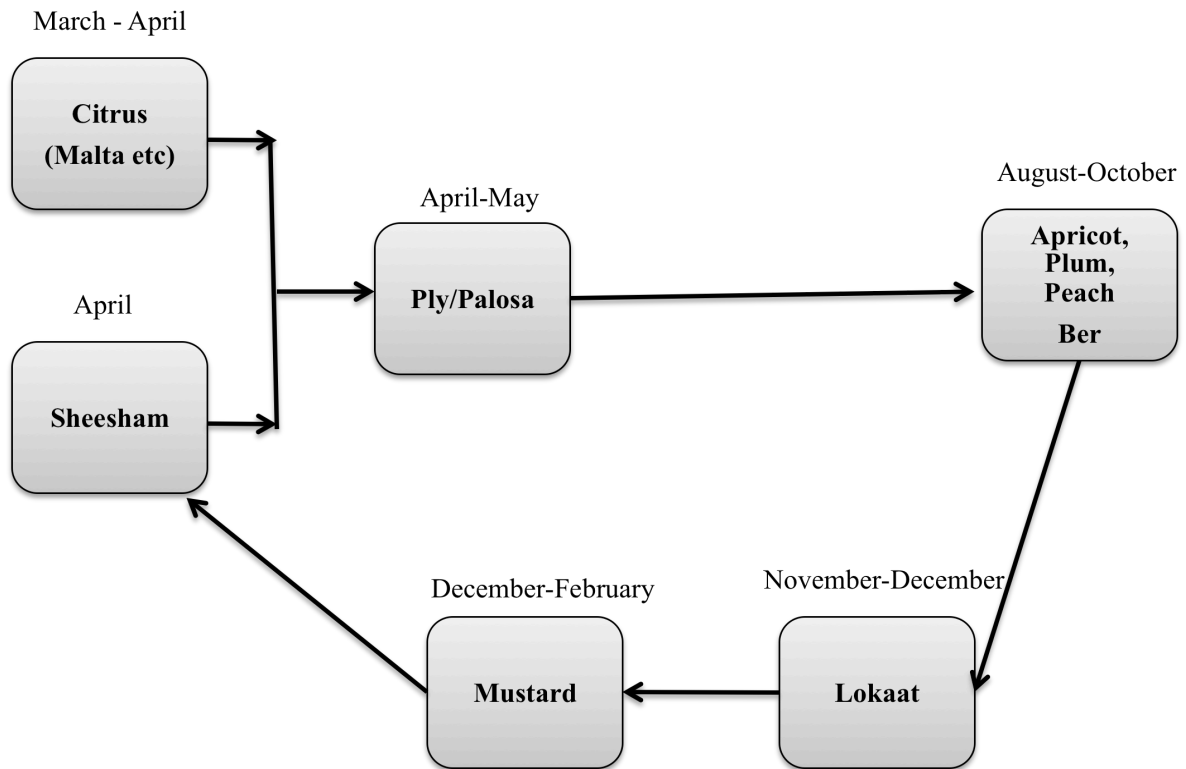
The availability of Culturable waste land in shape of 285 acres water logged or saline area can be seen as a potential for fish farming. Though the project can be started over an area of 1 acre but commencement over an area of 04 acres is recommended to increase profitability with an investment of Rs. 2.2 Million and net income of Rs. 0.3 Million from the first year of operations.

### Honey Bee Keeping

The district appears to be a promising area for the commencement of micro to small scale honey bee apiaries. This can be inferred from the existence of number of trees and acres under production of crops upon which the honey bee works for nectar. The number of honey nectar bearing trees is as given below:

■ Apricot	417 (All Compact Plantation)
■ Ber	6,353 (All Scattered)
■ Loquat	57,531 (45,198 Compact Plantation)
■ Malta	224,614 (196,715 Compact Plantation)
■ Peach	994 (163 Compact Plantation)
■ Plum	3,146 (All Scattered)
■ Sheesham	45,033

Apart from these, the existence of Phulai and Eucalyptus trees is also proven. Among the crops the mustard is grown over an area of 516 acres whereas the sugarcane on 100 acres. Owing to the pollination benefits as an additional advantage the honey bee keeping can be a profitable option for the agriculture farmers. A careful selection of the apiary site will ensure profits. The boxes/colonies may not only be commenced commercially but also with a nominal investment of Rs. 10,000.



### Hydroponic Fodder

The analysis of district's livestock and fodder situation indicates towards the need of sustainable fodder growing projects suitable to the local climate. The annual demand of fodder and forages for the buffaloes, cattle, and goats alone is estimated to be around 2.8 million tons as compared to the production of about 0.2 million tons.

Keeping in view, the small land holding, water scarcity, and the climatic conditions, the production of hydroponic fodder is a potential project.



The project with an average cost of Rs. 1 Million will be a greenhouse of 300 sq. ft. producing 365 Ton fresh green fodder per year, which is equivalent of 25 acres of grass field. In this only 2 to 3 liters of water are required to produce 1 kg of green fodder as compared to the conventional methods requiring an average of 80 liters water to produce the same quantity.



### 10.3. Minerals

#### Marble and Granite Stocking Yards

The production from the mine bearing areas of Dimensional stone in the Swat, and the nearest FATA regions provides the opportunity for a well established stocking yard equipped with Gantry crane, Mono Lama for Block Squaring, and Small Cutters for Mono Lama Waste utilization. This type of project will cost around Rs. 20 Million. The expected income from such a project will be between Rs. 5 to 8 Million per year.



Other Mineral Projects may be the soapstone processing on small scale of about 20 Tons per day.

## 11. References

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Pakistan Oilseed Development Board, KP