

# DISTRICT TANK



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

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Map



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## 1. Introduction and History

Founded by the first Nawab “Katal Khan”, the Tank district has an area of 1679 Square Kilometers. The name “Tank” is derived from the Pashto word “Tukk”, meaning “limited boundary”. The name suggests the that it is given probably due to the establishment of a mud wall or fort.

The district lies from 31°-15' to 30°-31' N latitudes and 70°- 22' E longitudes. It is situated to North West of the Indus River and close to the Takht-i-Sulaiman mountain Range has the harsh and dangerous upland terrain due to which many kings and even great warriors could not conquer it. The advent of Islam is traced back to the 8<sup>th</sup> century A.D.

It was in 1838 when the Sikhs from south overwhelmed the local tribes and annexed the area. In 1848 though the area was took over by the British but they remained confined to camps on foothills of mountains. The tank remained a centre of negotiation for British with the strong Mehsood tribes.

In 1878, the Tank was given the status of Tehsil under the district D.I. Khan, and upgraded to the status of district in the year 1992 while remaining under the D.I. Khan division.

## 2. Social Environment

Total population of the district as per the 1998 census was reported to be 238,000 with annual growth rate of 3.13 %. This increase in population can be attributed more to the shifting from other places of KP, rather than merely of birth rate growth.

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

Description	In Numbers
Total Population (Estimated for 2014)	2,125,000
Female Population	1,030,000
Male Population	1,095,000
Urban Population	327,000
Rural Population	1,798,000

Though a little contradiction is found in the sources describing the native people, but almost all agree that the Katti Khel (the ruler and nawab’s tribe), Bhattani, Kundi, and Siraiki speaking people are believed to be the natives. Other Tribes, like, Burki, Kundi, Mehsood, Mianis, and Wazir are also supposed to be among the natives. In the recent two decades the number of

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

Pushtoon tribes has increased considerably due to the shifting from adjacent regions. The dominant languages spoken in the district are the Pashto, and Siraiki, whereas Burki is also spoken. With reference to geography, the Pashtoon are mainly dwelling in the north, and the Siraiki are concentrated in the main city.

Like the rest of KP, the Tank district also exhibits a male dominated society where bringing the women into formal businesses or employment is very difficult. The core farming and trading activities are performed by male family members whereas the female have the supporting role on agricultural lands, subsistence livestock management, and domestic work.

The place of social gathering and leisure time is also different for male and female. The recreational activities of men are off the work and during afternoon and in the evening. They normally gather in the Hujra. The women on the other hand either meet each other by mutual visits to homes during day time or during their visit to the Gudar for water dependent tasks. The “Gudar” is a Pashto term used for the water catchment area where they come to fetch water for domestic use, and wash clothes at source.

Apart from these, an investor will also have to consider the influential factors on decision making and dispute resolution. The consent of a tribal elder for a new project within his territory, or seeking his help for disputed matter is the preferred method. In case of complexity of an issue, the gathering of elders called Jirga will be requested by conflicting parties.

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

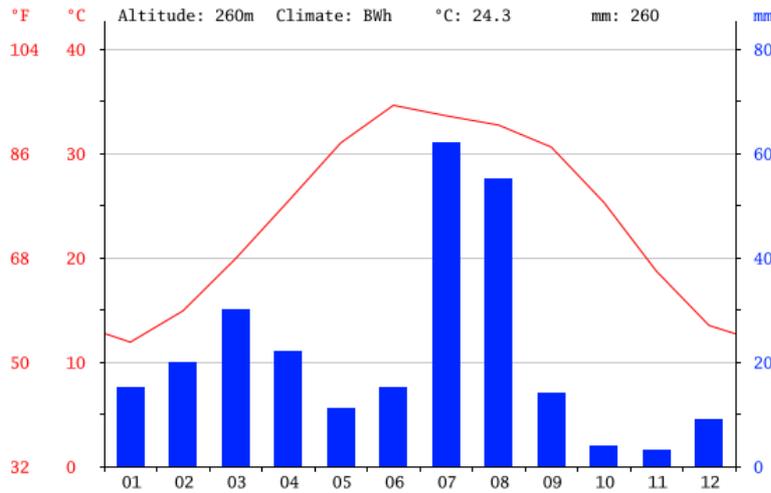
Source of Income	Number of Households		
	All Households	Non Agriculture Households	Agriculture Households
Service or Pension	87	21	66
Business/Self Employed	56	13	43
Commercial Livestock	8	1	8
Foreign Remittance	10	2	8
Agricultural Labor	48	2	46
Non Agricultural Labor	123	25	98
Land/Machine Rent	1	0	1
Poultry Farming	2	0	2
Other Sources	72	29	43

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

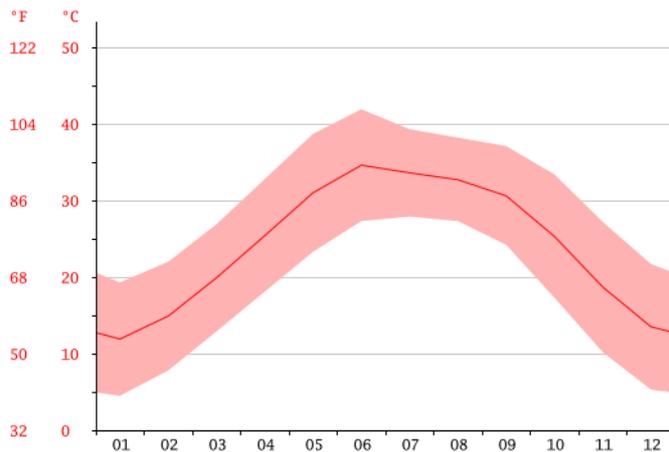
### 3. Climate

The climate is semiarid with cold winter (minimum temperature of 4 °C, and the hot summer (Maximum reaching to 42°C during June). The average annual temperature in Tank is 24.3 °C. The average annual rainfall is 260 mm. The humidity is lowest during May and June. During these months, the area is under periodic dust storms and hot winds.

**Graph 01: Climate of Tank**



**Graph 02: Temperature of Tank**



#### 4. Educational Institutions and Literacy Rate

The literacy rate in the district is 53.7%, substantially higher than the literacy rate in the region of Hazara, which is 35.2%. The female literacy rate is only 37.4% compared to male literacy of 63.6% and urban literacy rate of 69.7% is significantly higher than the rural rate of 51.4%.

**Table 03: No. of Government's Educational Institutions (Year 2012-13)<sup>3</sup>**

Institutions	Number of Institutions		
	Total	Male	Female
Primary Level Schools	331	197	134
Middle Schools	43	29	14
High Schools	33	24	09
Higher Secondary	01	01	0
Degree Colleges	03	02	01
Technical and Vocational Institutes	02	01	01

The literacy rate of Tank reported in 1998 is 28.75%, with the males' literacy rate of 43.16% and that of females is 13.45%. As per the following breakup the total literacy dropped to 11.83%.

**Table 04: The Literacy Ratio (Year 2012-13)<sup>4</sup>**

Description	%		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.66</b>	19.23	28.84
Urban	64.53	80.13	94.74
Rural	18.94	30.73	41.29

<sup>3</sup> Source: Socio Economic Indicators of KP-Report

<sup>4</sup> Source: Socio Economic Indicators of KP- Report

## 5. Health Facilities

**Table 05: Number of Health Facilities-Government (Year 2013)<sup>5</sup>**

Description	Number
Hospitals	03
Dispensaries	08
T. B. Clinics	0
Rural Health Centers	03
S. Health Centers	02
Basic Health Units	18
M.C.H. Center	01

**Table 06: Number of Medical Practitioners/Parmedics-Govt. (Year 2013)<sup>6</sup>**

Description	Number
Doctors	49
Radiologist	01
Dental Surgeons	04
Nurses	22
Nurse Dais	32
Dais	56
Primary Health Technicians	30
Others	32

**Table 07: Number of Private Medical Practitioners (Year 2013)<sup>7</sup>**

Description	Number
Total	05
Male	05
Female	0

## 6. Economic Scenario

Surrounded by the sedimentary rocks, the Tank district has two rivers as perennial source of water. These rivers namely, the Tank Zima, and the Gomal River, flow from the hills of South Waziristan, and irrigate small area. The rest of the agricultural land is rain dependent. Due to this

<sup>5</sup> Source: Socio Economic Indicators of KP- Report

<sup>6</sup> Source: Socio Economic Indicators of KP- Report

<sup>7</sup> Source: Socio Economic Indicators of KP- Report

characteristic of being semi arid area, the agricultural has remained one of the livelihood sources. The proximity of the district with the forest bearing Waziristan agency, the trading activities flourished during the nineteenth century. The timber and ghee used to be brought from the Waziristan and supplied into other areas. Similarly, the export of the grain, cloth, and tobacco has been the major trading activity.

The trading activity is supported by the supplies from the tribal areas and the Afghanistan. Another advantage is that the road linking the Quetta with the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa originates from Tank via Wana and Zhob.

Currently, there is a 20 KM (year 2012-13), and 235.5 KM road out of which 175 KM is black topped (2011-12). In the year 2012-13 the number of telephone connections was 1445, and the number of post offices stood at 42. For the same period, a total of 173 villages were electrified with the consumption of 101.33 Million KWH. The total number of electricity connections were 36, 670 (36,136 domestic/commercial, 444 Industrial, 01 Irrigated, and 89 Bulk). The housing units reported in 2012-13 were 40,000.

### 6.1. Agriculture

The food security for households is the major concern while growing crops, so the production of cereals like Maize, Jowar, and Wheat is widespread throughout the district. The area and production for wheat considerably increased. In 2010-11 the wheat area was 5,665 hectares producing 12,115 tones whereas in the year 2012-13 the area increased to 11,847 hectares and production to 23,960 tones.

**Table No. 08: Land Utilization Statistics- Area in Acres (2012-13)<sup>8</sup>**

Reported Area	Cultivated Area	Cropped Area	Forest Area
409,030	70,254	53,967	112,165

As per the agricultural census of 2010, there are a total of 22,943 private farms with the total area of 181,728 acres.

<sup>8</sup> Source: Agricultural Statistics, KP

**Table No. 09: Status of Private Farms (2010)<sup>9</sup>**

Size of Farms (Acres)	Percentage by Number of Farms	Percentage by Area of Farms
Under 1	13	0
1 to 2.5	14	03
2.5 to 5	18	08
5 to 7.5	20	14
7.5 to 12.5	17	21
12.5 to 25	13	29
25 to 50	03	12
50 to 100	01	10
100 to 150	0	01
150 and above	0	02

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. 10: Orchard, Orchard Nursery, Flower Fields & Their Nursery<sup>10</sup>**

Orchard		Orchard Nursery		Flower Fields & Their Nursery	
Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
49	54	01	06	0	0

**Table No. 11: Irrigation Status (2010, Area in Acres)<sup>11</sup>**

Description	Area (Acres)
<b>Total Cultivated Area</b>	<b>137,071</b>
<b>Cultivated Area with Irrigation Facilities</b>	<b>74,138</b>
Canal only	5,124
Canal & Tube well Only	0
Tube Well Only	19,256
Tank only	13,808
Spring/Rodkohi only	35,944
Karez Only	0
Unspecified Sources	5
<b>Not Irrigated</b>	<b>8,453</b>
<b>Cultivated Area without Irrigation Facilities</b>	<b>54,480</b>
Sailaba	205
Barani	54,275

<sup>9</sup> Source: Tabulation of KP Province (Agri Census-2010)

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

<sup>11</sup> Source: Tabulation of KP Province (Agri Census-2010)

The total production of fruits in the district Tank, decreased to 2,332 tons during the year 2013-14 as compared to 2,386 Tons during the year 20112-13. This decrease was due to the reduction in the area and production under Kharif Crops, whereas the Rabi crops' area remained unchanged and production doubled.

**Table No. 12: Production of Fruits (Year 2014)<sup>12</sup>**

Fruit	Area (Hectares)	Production (Tons)
<b>Kharif Season</b>		
Apple	5	28
Banana	4	85
Dates	42	215
Guava	26	485
Mango	12	155
Musk Melon	176	1,302
<b>Rabi Season</b>		
Citrus	4	29
Banana	1	3
Guava	3	30

<sup>12</sup> Source: (Situation Analysis & Baseline Surveys For Poverty Reduction through Rural Development in KPK, FATA & Balochistan)

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

Vegetable	Area (Hectares)	Production (Tons)
<b>Kharif Season</b>		
Okra	55	117
Tinda	60	558
Brinjal	53	488
Pumpkin	30	363
Bitter gourd	12	18
Bottle gourd	9	72
Tomato	360	253
<b>Total</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>1,869</b>
<b>Rabi Season</b>		
Turnip	18	280
Carrot	11	210
Spinach	4	38
Tomato	406	5,978
Cauliflower	17	290
Cabbage	5	38
Peas	5	18
Radish	12	170
<b>Total</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>7,022</b>

**Table No. 14: No of Reporting Farms, and Fruit Trees (Year 2010)<sup>14</sup>**

Fruit	No. of Farms Reporting	Number of Trees				
		Bearing	Non Bearing	Total	In Compact Plantation	Scattered
Mango	48	96	0	96	0	96
Kino/Fruiter	48	479	0	479	0	479
Sweet Lemon	53	250	0	250	0	250
Lemon	48	479	0	479	0	479
Guava	48	479	0	479	0	479
Ber	3,886	103,964	96,510	200,474	1,436	199,038
Date	20	233	0	233	24	209
Papaya	1	4	0	4	0	4

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

<sup>14</sup> Source: Agriculture Census 2010

The current cropping pattern is wheat-pulse-wheat. Since the surface flows are underutilized and groundwater is over exploited, change in cropping pattern is the first step till water availability is improved. The proposed cropping pattern is Wheat-Onion-Tomato-Off Season vegetable.<sup>15</sup>

The technological status of the agricultural farm owners is weak. Out of 22,943 farms, only 427 report own tractors, 212 own tube wells/pumps, 364 own threshers, 25 shellers, 12 combined harvester, and 01 reaper/harvester.

The Gomal Zam Dam initiated by the government, will increase the irrigated area (160,000 acres of alluvial slit plains).

## 6.2. Livestock Sector

### Livestock

In Tank, there is a total 38 plant species used as fodder forage out of which 3 are listed as the most preferred ones by the local farmers and herdsman. These are *Acacia nilotica*, *Zizyphus Mauritania* and *Con vol vulus arvensis*.<sup>16</sup> Along with this, the source of animal feed available comes from rice husk, wheat straw, mustard, barley, bajra, jawar, maize, and sugarcane.

**Table No. 15: Livestock Population Reported (2010)<sup>17</sup>**

Description	Number of Farm/Households	Number of Animals
Buffaloes	2,641	9,099
Camels	359	994
Cattle	17,394	69,305
Donkeys	1,537	2,826
Goat	18,090	106,174
Horses	238	389
Mules	365	492
Sheep	4,941	27,911

<sup>15</sup> ESA, PCNA Secretariat, P&D, Govt., KP

<sup>16</sup>Source: Lal Badshah and Farukh Hussain, Farmers preferences and use of local fodder flora in Tank District, Pakistan, African Journal of Biotechnology Vol. 10(32), pp. 6062-6071, 4 July, 2011

<sup>17</sup> Source: Livestock Census 2010- Directorate of Livestock and Dairy Development Department

*Poultry Farming*

The poultry farming is more of subsistence nature where a few birds are reared for the purpose of the eggs and meat. The commercial farming is limited to few broiler farms as below:

**Table No. 16: Commercial Poultry Farms (2010)<sup>18</sup>**

Capacity	No. of Farms	Total Birds
Up to 500 Birds	1	584
501 to 1000 Birds	1	818
1001 to 2000 Birds	4	6,494

**6.3. Forestry Sector****Table No. 17: Forestry (Year 2012-13)<sup>19</sup>**

Description	Area (Acres)
Total	65,189
Resumed Land	15,120
Un classed (Govt. Owned) Forest	14,718
Private Plantation	35,351

**6.4. Processing Industry**

There are a total of 06 processing units, out of which 02 are closed.

**Table No. 18: Detail of SMEs Units in 2011<sup>20</sup>**

Description	Units	Investment (Million Rs.)	Employment
<b>Total</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>10.415</b>	<b>20</b>
Flour	01	5.100	0
Ice	04	5.140	14
Cement Based	01	0.175	06

<sup>18</sup> Source: Livestock Census 2010- Directorate of Livestock and Dairy Development Department

<sup>19</sup> Source: Development Statistics of KP, 2014

<sup>20</sup> Source: Bureau of Statistics (2014)

## 6.5. Services Sector

As mentioned in the introduction, the district Tank is an important trading route for products from Afghanistan and Waziristan. Therefore the transport and timber trading are important activities throughout the district.

A vast majority of the agriculture farm owners use the services of machinery suppliers during sowing or harvesting seasons. The breakup is given as under:

**Table No. 19: Use of Rented Machinery by Private Farms** <sup>21</sup>

Description	Number
<b>Total Private Farms</b>	<b>22,943</b>
Use of Rented Machinery as Reported	
Tractor	22,324
Tube Well/Pump	2,702
Thresher	18,014
Sheller	182
Combined Harvester	17
Reaper/Harvester	0
Drill	101
Spray Machine	318

The NGOs are also playing their role under various thematic areas. Among them the name of FIDA is worth mentioning. The **Foundation for Integrated Development Action (FIDA)** is not only working on social issues but also done well on the socio-economic front. Till the date it has established 105 biogas plants in the district Tank, to utilize the cattle's waste into gas for the households.

## 7. Economic potential

The total reported area of the district during 2012-13 is 165,599 hectares, comprising of 28,443 hectares cultivated, 21,849 hectares cropped, and 137,156 hectares uncultivated. Of this uncultivated area, about 84,591 hectares is Culturable waste land, 45,411 hectares forest, and 7,154 not available for cultivation<sup>22</sup>. The cropping is dominated by food crops of wheat and maize.

The Gomal Zam dam is expected to irrigate 160,000 acres of land. This means the opportunity for horticulture farming. The potential options are the Ber conversion into superior species, Date

<sup>21</sup> Source: Agriculture Census 2010, KP

<sup>22</sup> Source: Agriculture Statistics, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar

plantation, and Mango plantation. The availability of water reservoir in shape of dam, will pave the way for river fisheries. The modern techniques of fish cage culture need to be introduced after the completion of the dam. Similarly, the goat and sheep farming, calf fattening, camel farming, and commercial poultry farms need to be worked upon. The presence of sufficient number of Jujube and Acacia Trees needs to be utilized by small scale honey bee farming activities.

All of these activities can be focused with special reference to the trading potential of the district through its strategic trading route.

## 8. Small and Medium Sized Potential Investment Projects

### Castor Farming and Processing

Given the climate of the district, the castor seed can be grown provided a small scale expeller and refining unit is established and the farm area is properly developed. The idea is to support agricultural farmers for growing castor seed. This support will be in shape of farms land development assistance, inputs supply, and buyback agreement. The average castor seed production is about 0.5 tons per acre and the initial crushing capacity of the processing plant will be 600 Tons per year. The oil content for a castor seed is 50%. However, the toxic nature of the raw seed makes it essential to guard the farm land from 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.

### Camel Farming

A breeding herd of 11 camels, (1 male and 10 females) would be raised for milk and meat production. It is assumed that 70% of the camel cows in the parent herd are pregnant and would give birth to 7 calves every 2 years. The probability of male /female progeny is 50:50.

The male camel calves are sold after being raised for two years. The female calves would be added to the breeding herd and would reproduce after 5 years and add to the milk production. Each camel cow would produce approximately 4,500 litres of milk in one lactation period. Total milk production for the first year of operations is estimated to be 14,490 liters.

### 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 Jujube and Acacia trees and acres under production of crops upon which the honey bee works for nectar.

## **9. References**

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