

## District DERA ISMAIL KHAN (DIKHAN)



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

Small & Medium Enterprises Development Authority Ministry of Industries, Production, Government of Pakistan

#### **Lahore**

4th Floor, 3rd Building, Aiwan-e-Iqbal Complex, Egerton Road, Lahore

Tel: 92-42-111-111-456 Fax: 92-42-36304926-27

Website: <http://www.smeda.org.pk>

#### **Karachi**

SMEDA, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Bahria Complex II, MT Khan Road, Karachi, Pakistan Tel. 92-21-

111-111-456, [helpdesk-khi@smeda.org.pk](mailto:helpdesk-khi@smeda.org.pk)

#### **Peshawar**

SMEDA, Ground Floor, State Life Building, Mall Road, Peshawar, Pakistan Tel. 92-91-

111-111-456, [helpdesk-pew@smeda.org.pk](mailto:helpdesk-pew@smeda.org.pk)

#### **Quetta**

SMEDA, Bunglow No.15-A, Chaman Housing Scheme, Airport Road, Quetta,

Pakistan, Tel. 92-81-111-111-456, [helpdesk-qta@smeda.org.pk](mailto:helpdesk-qta@smeda.org.pk)



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## **1. Introduction to SMEDA.**

The Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority (SMEDA) was established in October 1998 with an objective to provide fresh impetus to the economy through development of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs).

With a mission "to assist in employment generation and value addition to the national income, through development of the SME sector, by helping increase the number, scale and competitiveness of SMEs", SMEDA has carried out 'sectorial research' to identify policy, access to finance, business development services, strategic initiatives and institutional collaboration and networking initiatives.

Preparation and dissemination of prefeasibility studies in key areas of investment has been a successful hallmark of SME facilitation by SMEDA.

Concurrent to the prefeasibility studies, a broad spectrum of business development services is also offered to the SMEs by SMEDA. These services include identification of experts and consultants and delivery of need based capacity building programs of different types in addition to business guidance through help desk services.

## **2. Disclaimer.**

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### ***Document Control***

<b>Prepared by</b>	SMEDA-KPK
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<b>For information</b>	helpdesk.kpk@smeda.org.pk

### **3. Introduction And History:**

The city is quite new in a sense that it was built in 1823 after the flood, but this fact alone has preserved the old touch of city which has been lost in other cities. The old wall is still visible around the old city. The bazaars of the city all converge at one point which is called "chowgalla", which literally means a place from where four ways are leaving out. Major bazaars include Topanwala bazaar, Bhatiya bazar, Muslim bazar, Kalan bazar and Bakhiri bazar. Like all other cities and towns of saraiki speaking belt, Dera Ismail Khan is also famous for a desert delicacy called sohan halwa. The shops of this delicacy are mostly situated in Topawaala bazar. Dates are grown here in abundance and are one of the major exports. Dera Ismail Khan takes its name from Ismail Khan, a Bloch chief who settled here towards the end of the 15th century in 1469 A.D. according to most accounts. His descendants ruled the city for 300 years. "Dera" means a place people gather for activities. The old town was swept away by a flood in 1823, and the present town stands four miles back from the permanent channel of the river. The population is the mix of ethnic Balochi and pashtun segments, while a significant segment of Urdu speaking immigrants is also present. Urdu, the national language is understood and spoken by all, while Seraiki is the native language and language of people. Pashto is also spoken, but is mostly restricted to the Pashtuns only.

#### **History**

This area is rich in ancient history, as proven by the excavation of Rahman Deri. Archeological relics at the Kafir Kot Fort and nearby temple provide evidence of Hindu Shahi rule. The 12th and 13th centuries saw the influx of Muslim-Pushtoon tribes from the Suleman Range. For the next few hundred years, tribes such as the Lodhi, Bilach, Paniala, Lohani, Dolat Khel, Marwat, Mian Khel and Gandapur settled in the area and jostled for position amongst themselves. In 1469, Sultan Hussain, the Governor of Multan, handed over the Indus frontier to a Baloch chief, Malik Shorab Khan. Shorab Khan established DI Khan, Dera Fateh Khan, and Dera Ghazi Khan, naming them after his three sons. Although another account claims that the town was founded by the son, Ismail Khan, himself. The area traded hands again in the 18th century, when it came under the rule of Ahmad Shah Abdali, whose son Taimoor Shah then gave the Nawabi of DI Khan to the Sadozai Chief Nawab Muhammad Khan.

The Sikhs took it over in 1836 just prior to the death of Rangit Singh and appointed their own governor. In 1847-48 the first British Officer, Sir Herbert Edwards, visited the area. After the second Sikh war in 1849 the district was annexed by the British as part of the Punjab and remained so until 1901 when NWFP was created.

Historical buildings of the area includes ;Bilot fort which is 30 miles from Dera Ismail Khan on Dera Ismail Khan- Chashma highway, a sacred Sikh shrine located in Chota Bazaar of Dera Ismail Khan as Guru Nanak visited this place during his fourth itinerary. At the site where he stayed a dharamsala was built by his devotees. It is a large building; its main gate opens in the Chota Bazaar. Inside this door there is a double storey square building, where Prakash used to take place. There are residential rooms around this building for pilgrims. Inside the darbar there is a thara sahib (pious seat) where Guru Nanak Dev Ji once sat. Presently the Government Higher Secondary School No. 3 is housed in this building. This dharamsala was maintained by SGPC before 1947 and presently it is in the hands of the Waqf department.

#### 4. Social Environment:

##### 4.1 Demography

Dera Ismail Khan District (Pashto: ډېره اسماعيل خان ولسوالي, Urdu: ضلع ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان, Saraiki: ضلع ڈیرہ اسماعیل خان ; often abbreviated as D.I. Khan) is a district in Dera Ismail Khan Division of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province in Pakistan. The capital of the district is the town of Dera Ismail Khan. The district has an area of 9,334 km<sup>2</sup> (3,604 sq mi) and a population of 852,995 as of the 1998 Census.

<b>Area</b>	<b>7326 Sq.Kms.</b>
<b>Population</b>	<b>1627132 persons</b>
• Male	781023
• Female	846109
<b>Population Density</b>	<b>222.1 per Sq. Km</b>
• Urban Population	432322
• Rural Population	1194180
Average Household Size	7.6
<b>Literacy Ratio (10 +)</b>	<b>44.0%</b>
• Male	60.0 %
• Female	28.0 %
Average Annual Growth Rate	3.2 %
Total Housing Units	397508
Housing Units having Electricity	170076
Housing Units having Piped Water	40482
Housing Units using Gas for Cooking	9518

##### 4.2 Geography

District of Dera Ismail Khan is bounded on the east by the Bhakkar and Dera Ghazi Khan districts of Punjab. The district is bound on the southwest by a thin strip of South Waziristan district, which separates DI Khan from the Takht-e-Sulaiman Mountain in neighbouring Baluchistan province. In the northwest is the northwest by Tank District. DI Khan is separated from the Marwat plains of the Lakki Marwat district by a spur of clay and sandstone hills that stretch east from the Sulaiman Mountains to the Indus River known as the Sheikh Badin Hills. The highest peak in the range is the limestone Sheik Badin Mountain, which is protected by the Sheikh Badin National Park. Near the Indus River is a spur of limestone hills known as the Kafir Kot hills, where the ancient Hindu complex of Kafir Kot is located. D I khan is also considered the center of Pakistan because of its location between Bhakkar of South Punjab, Mianwali of North Punjab, Zhob of Balochistan and South Waziristan.

##### 4.3 Main Claims

Main Local language of DIKHAN is saraiki. Among Saraiki people , various casts come, major among them are Jatt, Awan, Baloch, Gujjar, Chaudry, Rajpoot etc. Similarly , various Pushtoon tribes also resides in DIKHAN major of them are Wazir, Mehsud, Bhattani, Marwat, Khattak and Banuchi.

#### 4.4 Language Distribution

The main language of the district is a dialect of Saraiki. Its local name was "Hindko", but the term "Saraiki" has gained popularity in recent decades, alongside a growing identification with the goals of the Saraiki language movement. In the census of 1998, 72.5% of the population reported their first language[6] as Saraiki, while Pashto (primarily spoken in the north-west) accounted for 22.0% and Urdu represented 3.26%

#### 4.5 Education

There are many educational institutions in the region some of these are highlighted.

- ✧ College of Information Technology
- ✧ Gomal University Two campuses in Dera Ismail Khan
- ✧ Qurtuba University
- ✧ Gomal Medical College
- ✧ University Wensam College
- ✧ Punjab College Meraj Campus
- ✧ Dar-e-Arqam School Dera Ismail Khan
- ✧ The City School Dera Ismail Khan
- ✧ Government College of Technology Dera Ismail Khan campus
- ✧ Beaconhouse School System

Overseas Pakistan Foundation School

- ✧ Educare School
- ✧ Knowledge Home

Educational Institutions	Total No
Primary Schools	1496
Middle Schools	217
Higher Secondary	43
Degree Colleges	16
Post Graduate Colleges	-
Polytechnic Institutes	2
Govt College Management Sciences	2
Govt Technical and Vocational Centres	3

**Source:- Elementary & Secondary Education Department Govt of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**

**Source:- Directorate of Higher Education Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Peshawar**

**Source:- Directorate of Technical Education & Manpower Training Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Peshawar**

#### 4.6 Health Facilities

Government Health Institutions	Number
Hospitals	12
Dispensaries	39
T.B Clinincs	1
R.H.Cs	3
S.H.Cs	1
B.H.U.s	41
M.C.H Centres	7
Leprosy Clinic	0
Population/Health Institution	17,842

Source:- Director General Health Services, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar

#### 4.7 Communication and Transportation

The road and communication infrastructure of DIKHAN District is average and requires much improvement. However, it is easily accessible via wide range of road networks. The Indus Highway(N-55) passes through DIKHAN District , which connects it to Peshawar and extends till Karachi. Similarly, recently built CPEC Road known as Motorway M14, has not only enormously reduced travelling distance between Islamabad and DIKHAN , but also made District DIKHAN accessible via more advanced road network, thus reducing the daily chores and time consumption making DIKHAN District extremely feasible for various trades. And further enhancing its importance of being situated on major trade route from Karachi to Peshawar.

Available High Type	:	1190.1 km
Low Type	:	253.1 km
Total	:	1,443.2 km

Similarly,as per KP Development statistics 2018-19, there are 115 post offices in DIKHAN district, with 1 head office, 39 sub post offices and 75 branch post offices. Also, Pakistan Broadcasting Association (PBA) has 1 FM and 1 AM radio station in DIKHAN, along with 3 privately owned radio stations in the district.

#### 4.5 Politics

The district is represented in the National assembly by Two elected MNAs who represent the following constituencies

- ✧ NA-38
- ✧ NA-39

The district is represented in the provincial assembly by five elected MPAs who represent the following constituencies

- ✧ PK-95
- ✧ PK-96



- ✧ PK-97
- ✧ PK-98
- ✧ PK-99

#### 4.6 Food

- ✧ Sobat is a famous dish in Dera Ismail Khan.
- ✧ Sohan Halwa of Dera Ismail Khan is considered best in all Pakistan.
- ✧ Dhakki Date is famous for its taste and size in whole Pakistan and also transported to many other countries such as India. Bahria Town Islamabad is filled with Dhakki's date.

#### 4.7 Sports

Football is a famous game in Dera Ismail Khan. Other games including Cricket, Hockey, Badminton and many more. In 2017 he had introduced a Tennis ball cricket league. League was named as Dera Premiere League and the teams from different geographical regions of Pakistan had competed. Season two will also be held soon in 2018. DPL become the Pakistan's biggest Tape ball cricket tournament. Some cultural games (Kabaddi, mailay and most popular is "Kodi" which is played by three sportsmen called Pehlwaan one runs while two other have to catch him in a big circular ground encircled by spectators) are still popular among native Saraiki people since decades.

#### 4.8 Administration

The district is subdivided into five tehsils which contain a total of 47 Union Councils

✧ Dera Ismail Khan	21
✧ Kulachi	4
✧ Daraban	4
✧ Paroa	7
✧ Paharpur	11

New tehsil has been included in district by merger of FATA that is Darazinda so now it has 6 tehsils

#### 5. Economic Scenario of the district:

One of the most famous products of this district is "Dhakki date", which is exported to Middle East, United States, and Europe. This date or khajoor is grown in the nearby village of Dhakki 49km away on Chashma Road. This district also produces wheat, sugar cane (ganna), Good rice, and a very famous variety of mango called langra. The most desirable langras are grown in village of Panyala. Nowadays D I Khan is increasingly exporting another type of dried date called chooara. The majority of chooara are produced in Dhakki, Mitrah Abad and Saidu Wali. Saidu Wali is the village of D I Khan situated in Tehsil Pahar Pur about 58 km from D I Khan near Dhakki and Pahar Pur. There are also coal mines in the village of Saidu Wali on the edge of CRBC Canal. The bazars of the city all converge in one area, called Chowgalla (literally "intersection") Major bazars include Topanwala bazar, Bhatiya bazar, Muslim bazar, Kalan bazar and Bakhiri bazar.

Like other cities and towns of the Saraiki-speaking belt, Dera Ismail Khan is also famous for a desert delicacy called sohan halwa. Shops selling this sweet are primarily situated in Topawaala bazar. Dera Ismail Khan is also famous for its lacquered woodwork, glass and ivory ware, mats, and sarongs. Newer industries within the city include sugar, soap, textile and oil milling. Radio Pakistan is also situated in D.I.Khan., telecasting Saraiki and Pashto programs. CRBC Canal is the major canal which provides water for irrigation.

The major industrial occupation in the district, as per 1998 census, are as follow;

- Agriculture with its allied Livestock Breeding & Fishing (48.2%)
- Construction (17.6%)
- Community, Social and Personnal Services (21.2%)
- Wholesale & Retail trade & Hotel Restaurant (6%)
- Transport,Storage and Communication (3.2%)
- Others (3.8%)

## **Economic Potential**

### **6.1 Agriculture/Horticulture:**

D.I khan is an agriculture based district with total reported agricultural area of 730,575 hectares out of which total cultivated area is 233.100 hectares. Total irrigated area of the district is 119,915 hectares in which canal commanded area is 104,080 hectares, irrigated through tube well is 15546 hectares and irrigated by other sources is 289 hectares. The major crops grown in the district are cotton, maize, rice, sugar cane, gram, wheat, barley, rape seed and mustard. Agriculture is the major economic activity and main source of earning for people of the area.

DI Khan is also known for its horticulture crops as these crops serve as source of earning and livelihood for many communities. Among horticulture crops dates is known as the most significant and high earning item. Many varieties of dates are produced in D.I khan as Gulistan, Basra, Mujahidi and etc but Dhakki dates are well known in our country and abroad for its quality and taste. According to estimates and statistics of Export promotion Beauru 11,000 tons of fresh and dried dates are produced in district D.I khan and major portion of the dates are exported to India and Saudi Arabia through Sukkhar and Karachi. Other important horticulture crops are mangoes and citrus. Different types of vegetables are grown in canal irrigated area i.e. Pahar Pur, Ratta Kulachi and in many other areas. Vegetables grown in the district are garlic, ladyfinger, Mungbean, onion, potato, bringel, turnip, carrot, tomato and chilies among others.

Reported Area 000 Hectare	Cultivated Area 000 Hectare	Irrigated Area 000 Hectare
1,053	255	176

**Land Utilization Statistics- Area in Acres (Agriculture Statistics 2021-22 KPK )**

Crop	Area (ooo Hectare)	Production ( 000 Tonnes)	Yield/hectre (Kgs)	District% share with KPK
Wheat	54	63	1148	5.53
Maize	3	6	2277	0.65
Vegetables	1.12	10.14	9054	2.72
SugarCane	25.33	1603.39	63300	27.87
Fruits	1.91	26.34	13791	6.70
Peas	18	505	28,056	3.56
Onion	0.05	0.65	13000	0.31

(Source: Agriculture statistics 2021-22 )

Similarly, district DIKHAN has got vast irrigation network. During British raj, an inundation canal was built, called Bilot Creek. The extension of this creek was called Pharpur Canal, which started its operation in 1907; it remained a seasonal canal till 1970, and became a perennial canal after the completion of the Chashma Barrage headworks. The Chashma right bank canal is now the main canal providing irrigation water to the district. Other smaller distributaries/water courses include Rakh distributary, Shahkot Minor and Segra Minor.

The area and mode of irrigation in the district includes:

Total Irrigated Area	170,308 HA
Canal Irrigated (Govt)	148,310 HA
Canal Irrigated (Private)	2,547 HA
TubeWells	15,300 HA
Lift Pumps	3775 HA
Others	283HA

(Source: Kp development Statistics 2018-19)

## 6.2 Forestry:

At present about almost 9% of the land is under forest in D.I khan covering 4208 hectares. Most of the forests are sub-tropical and are wide spread in upper sides of the district. Species grown in district D.I Khan includes: Acacia, Eucalyptus, Sires, Sheshum, Khagal Sukh chain, mazri etc.

Forest Area 000 Hectares	Forest Area as % of Reported Area
	%
4	0.38

Source: Directorate of Crop Reporting Services, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar

### **6.3 Livestock, Fisheries and Dairy development:**

Livestock and dairy is also known as one of the most significant and highly contributing sector of the district. The reduction in agriculture output has increased the dependency on livestock in recent years. The local cattle breeds are Lohani, Dani and mix breeds which are comparatively less-productive and are being changed by artificial insemination with Frezien breed to improve milk/meat production. Similarly the local goats are being crossed with Beetal goats to increase their milk/mutton production.

Number of Animals/Poultry Birds (No of Heads)								
Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Horses	Mulls	Asses	Poultry
515,941	206,007	416,329	783,018	15,015	5,061	543	47,752	1280079

Source; KPK Livestock Census , Pakistan Bureau of Statistics



**Balkhi Sheep**



**Lohani Cow**

### **6.4 Mining:**

District DIKHAN is also rich with mining resources. Various types of minerals that can be found in the district are ;

Minerals	Annual Production (tonnes)
Bauxite	6855
Limestone	4149688
Dolomite	56833
Gypsum	5120
Latrite	119376
Shale Clay	370976
Silica Sand	7265

Source:- D.G. Mines & Minerals Govt: of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar

Similarly, employment status provided by Mining Sector in District Dikhan is:

Industry	In Numbers			In Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Mining	21416	21416	0	0.3	0.3	0

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2017-18

### **6.5 Industry:**

There is enormous potential for industries and industrial production in DI Khan yet this area has been kept neglected. Currently very few industries are in operation in the district and most of the units are on a very small scale with out modern machinery and other technical infrastructure. Industrial estate D.I Khan was established in 1990, profile of which is given as under;

#### **PROFILE**

#### **SMALL INDUSTRIAL ESTATE DI KHAN**

#### **S.I.E, Multan Road, D.I. Khan**

1. Name : S.I.E DI Khan
2. Total Area : 189 Acres
3. Total No. of Plots : 138
4. Size of Plots : A/10000, B/5000 Sq: Ft.
5. Total No. of Plots allotted : 138
6. Infrastructure Facilities : Available

Name of Industrial Estate	Date of Establishment	Total Plots	Plots Alloted	Plots Vacant
S.I.E DIKHAN	1973-74	138	138	0

Number of Units			
Total units	Units Under Operation	Closed Unites	Units Under Construction
138	11	0	127

Source: Small Industrial Development Board, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar

Currently working Industries in D.I Khan,

<u>S.No</u>	<u>Type of Industry</u>	<u>Number of Units</u>
1	Sugar/Sugarcane	5
2	Flour Mills	8
3	Wood Working	3
4	Plastic and Metal	9
5	Textile Mills	1
6	Ghee Mills	2
7	Dall Mills	1
8	Rice Mills	16
9	Ice factories	12
10	Soap factories	08
11	Cruch Plants	12

### **PROFILE**

#### **DIKHAN Economic Zone**

#### **Porowa Road near Gomal University District D.I. Khan**

[DIKhan.EZ@kpezdmc.org.pk](mailto:DIKhan.EZ@kpezdmc.org.pk)

Spread over 189 acres, D. I. Khan Economic Zone is located in the D.I Khan City and is intended to serve one of Pakistan's most resource-rich regions. The zone is closer to the districts of South Waziristan, Tank, Lakki Marwat, Mianwali, Bhakkar, Dera Ghazi Khan and other districts of KP and Punjab.

D. I.Khan Economic Zone offers a competitive and strategic location in terms of accessibility. It is situated on the second-most significant intersection of the CPEC route, on the Western Corridor. The aforementioned area has the potential to make the D.I.Khan Economic Zone a commercial and economic success due to its huge labour force and GDP strength.

Almost 70% of infrastructure of DIKHAN economic zone developed. And 8 industrial units operational in the economic zone. Total 72 plots with various areas 4 canal/2 canal/ 1 acre are present in the industrial zone.

Besides the industrial units established at DI Khan, there also exist some potential clusters which can be developed in proper industries. These include;

**(a) Embroidery Cluster:**

Embroidery work is done in almost every village, town and small colonies of the district D.I Khan since many years. Embroidery work is known as desert delicacy of D.I. khan, consisting of over 1,000 independent and home based (Formal & Informal) businesses. It is good source of income for more than 10,000 individuals (direct and indirect). Approximately 400 females are directly involved in the production of embroidered clothes, dupattas, bed sheets, sofa covers and many other types of embroidery work in the main city of D.I Khan and all other surrounding villages and towns where as more than 1,000 people are indirectly involved in the preparation, distribution and sales. Handicrafts and embroideries produced in D.I khan are sold in local and domestic markets where as a small portion is exported to middle east countries indirectly by middle men. Most known types of embroideries are, Cross Stitch, Ari, kacha tanka, Tar kashi, Shadow work, sheesha, Ribbon work, Kinari, Moti tanka, Thilla work, Arr (kundi), Lace (Dori), Kacha Kasheeda, Corner & Gota work.

Recently, SMEDA has launched project, “Business Skills Development Centre for Women (BSDCW) DIKHAN, for development of women entrepreneurship in the region. The project is providing various services which include handholding, Training and Development, network bulding along with provision of free of cost office working environment to local women entrepreneurs.

**(a) Dates Cluster:**

Dates produced in D.I Khan are known for its better quality all over Pakistan and in international market as well. District D.I Khan is one of the largest producers of fresh and dried Dates in Pakistan and on top in NWFP. Total approximate area under Dates cultivation is approximately 256,000 sq. acres/100,000 hectares, with approximate total production of Dates in Dera Ismail Khan, reaches 11000 tons. There are many varieties of Dates produced in D.I Khan but Dhakki Dates are well known beside all other varieties. Approximate yield of Dhakki-Dates per annum ranges from 6,500 to 7,000 tons that is 75 % of the total production of Dates in the area and dried Dates production ranges from 800 tons to 1,000 tons per annum approximately. Approximate production of regional varieties in Dera Ismail Khan is 3000 tons that is 25% of total production in Dera Ismail Khan and its surrounding areas.

Dates cluster D.I khan has a tremendous potential for growth and can contribute to the economic uplift of the area to a higher level. But at the same time this cluster faces many limitations and challenges regarding lack of information about customers and markets, modern harvesting, processing, packaging techniques and importantly lack of infrastructure for producing good quality fresh dates. Beside other growers members of the Dates Cooperative society are also producing dried dates as it can be sold out in less time and they can have small amount of money to feed their families.

**(b) Sohan Halva Cluster:**

Sohan Halva is famous delicacy of DIKHAN. Its unique delicious taste makes it highly demanding across the country. Currently, there are 200-250 Small and Medium Sohan Halva production Units present in the region. Almost 7 types of Sohan Halva products are produced in the region which include Saada Sohan Halva, Badami Sohan Halva, Akhroti Sohan Halva, Coconut Sohan Halva, Baghair Ghee Sohan Halva, Khaskhash Sohan halva and Mix fruit Sohan halva. It is estimated that daily on average 90 -100 mounds halva is produced on a daily basis in DIKHAN. Apart from being consumed locally on a large amount, Sohan halva is also sent to other nearby districts of Lakki marwat, TAnk, BAnnu, and South Waziristan.

**7.Small Investment Projects for the District:**

- Embroidery Stitching Unit
- Dates Processing Unit
- Fish Farming
- Honey Bee Keeping



## 7.1 Embroidery Stitching Unit

### Description:

Embroidery work is done in almost every village, town and small colonies of the district D.I Khan since many years. This skill is one of the main source of earning for many families and 90% women are involved in this cluster. Initially only women were involved in “Handicrafts and Embroidery” all over the city as they have enough time beside their routine home work but with the passage of time their male counter part also start taking interest as they can help in creating innovative designs, finishing any order in less time and can serve as the distributor at same time. Embroidery work is known as desert delicacy of D.I. Khan consist of over 1,000 independent and home based businesses (formal, informal, order based, random selling) and source of income for more than 10,000 individuals (direct and indirect). Approximately 400 females are directly involved in the production of embroidered clothes, dupattas, bed sheets, sofa covers and many other types of embroidery work in the main city of D.I Khan and all other surrounding villages and towns where as more than 1,000 people are indirectly involved in the preparation, distribution and sales.



### Tools and Machinery:

No.	Equipment	Quantity	Price
1.	Embroidery Machine	1	25,000
2.	Sewing Machine	1	5,000
3.	Pressing Unit	1	5,000
4.	Needles Kit	1	500
5.	Thread Kit	1	500
6.	Frames	1	500
7.	Other equipments		500
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>37,000</b>

### Project Costs per annum:

No.	Particulars	Price
1.	Fabric as required approx.	50,000
2.	Human Resource (2 personnel)	150,000
3.	Maintenance cost	1,000
4.	Transportation Cost	100,000
5.	Tools and equipments	37,000
6.	<b>Total Investment</b>	<b>347,000</b>
7.	Return on capital Employed (after 1 <sup>st</sup> year)	226,000
8.	<b>Profit</b>	<b>121,000</b>
9.	<b>Rate of Return</b>	<b>23%</b>

## 7.2 Dates Processing Center

### Introduction:

Dates are a traditional part of our Islamic Culture as our Holy Quran defined it in its more than twenty verses. Our Holy Prophet (PBUH) urged Muslims to eat dates as it is the world's only 100% complete and balanced diet. It could be used as a primary energy source for attaining the maximum energy for every age group in order to retrieve lost energies.



The total area under Date palm cultivation in NWFP is 1240 Hectares with a total annual production of 8148 tons approximately. Majority of it is in the Southern part of the Province, particularly in D.I.Khan. At present the income from an acre of date palm ranges from Rs. 70,000 to 90,000 that is 8 to 10 times higher than other field crops. Dates produced in D.I Khan are known for its quality all over Pakistan and in international market as well. District D.I Khan is one of the largest producers of fresh and dried Dates in Pakistan and on top in NWFP. Total approximate area under Dates cultivation is approximately 256,000 sq. acres/100,000 hectares, with approximate total production of Dates in Dera Ismail Khan, reaches 11000 tons. There are many varieties of Dates produced in D.I Khan but Dhakki Dates are well known beside all other varieties. Approximate yield of Dhakki-Dates per annum ranges from 6,500 to 7,000 tons that is 75 % of the total production of Dates in the area and dried Dates production ranges from 800 tons to 1,000 tons per annum approximately. Approximate production of regional varieties in Dera Ismail Khan is 3000 tons that is 25% of total production in Dera Ismail Khan and its surrounding areas.

### Tools and Machinery:

No.	Equipment	Quantity	Price
1.	Floor Construction	1	150,000
2.	Automatic Shade	1	50,000
3.	Display Hall	1	100,000
4.	Store Room	1	100,000
5.	Packaging material	1	50,000
6.	Other equipments		25,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>475,000</b>

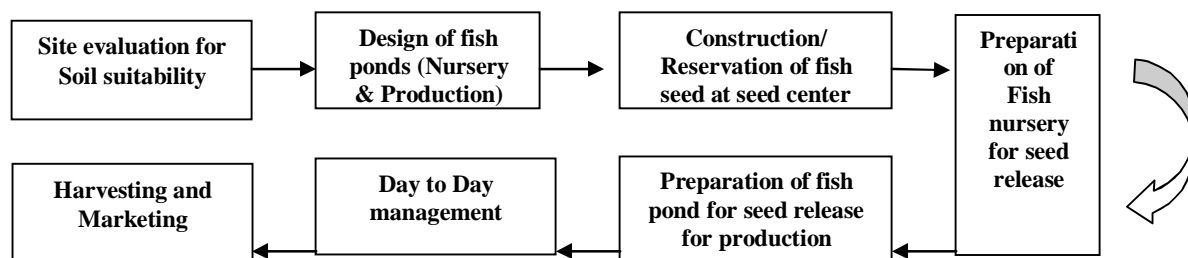
### 7.3 Fish farming (Aquaculture)

#### Introduction

The business model of small-scale poly culture of carp fishes, which are herbivorous fish species for household and local sale for consumption. The proposed technology has proven track record in the region which reduces the costs of adaptation and innovation. Farming of aquatic species is inherently more efficient than livestock and has a smaller environmental footprint. Integrated livestock-fish farming; integrated Aquaculture with Agricultural vegetable gardens can become economic engine on the farm generating almost three times the annual net income from the integration of activities on the farm. At current market prices, aquaculture provides a more lucrative use of land than alternative activities; for example, a hectare of land devoted to aquaculture (carp) would generate at least 43 percent higher income for all factors engaged directly or indirectly in fish production than would a hectare of land under crop cultivation.



#### Business Process Flow:



#### EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS FOR A ONE-ACRE CARP FARM ON 0.5 Ha LAND

##### 1. NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURES; ESTIMATED COST (Rs.)

Excavator charges with chain dozer or Tractor blade	30,000
Further digging with manual labor	10,000
Construction of inlets ,outlets and embankments leveling	10,000
Construction of store room/ watch & ward hut (10'x15')@ Rs. 800/sq meter.)	1,00,000
Equipment and nets	20,000
Cost of pump and motor (dug well)	50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>250000</b>

**NOTE:** Cost of pump & motor , store rooms ,watch and ward room may be avoided if canal water & alternate facility is available

##### 2. RECURRING EXPENDITURES; ESTIMATED COST (Rs.)

Fish seed (3000 @Rs 3/- each, size of 50-100 g is preferred for stocking to realize higher survival rate of over 90% and better growth in a pond of one Acre	9,000
Fertilizer/Organic manure (1000 kg @ Rs 5.00/ kg ) Manures basal dose 20-25% of the total amount of organic manures (100 kg nitrogen, 25 kg phosphorus, 90, kg potassium and 1,000 kg organic matter).	1,000
Feed ( 2% of body weight @Rs 2.60/kg Supplementary feed (rice bran and	21,000

groundnut oil cake mixture), Feeding should be carried out @ 5% of the initial biomass of stocking material for first month and further at sliding scale from 3-1% in subsequent months, based on the fish biomass estimated at monthly intervals. (3 Metric tones @ Rs 7,000/ Metric ton)	
Liming (300 Kg/Acre/Year @ Rs.5/- per Kg)	1,500
Labors Wages (for the last 150 man-days @ Rs.250/man-day for management and harvesting)	37,500
Tube well water storage in production pond	36,000
Canal Water	1,500
Repair and maintenance	2,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>109650</b>
ASSUMED PRODUCTION	2,0500 Kg
SALE VALUE @ Rs. 100/Kg	2,50,000
<b>ASSUMED GROSS PROFIT</b>	<b>140350</b>

#### Fish seed is available in July/August each year

**NOTE:** This analysis is made on the basis of flat /clay soil on surface area basis and availability of canal or tube well water for new fish farmers .All figures are preliminary and not based on specific site.. Cost variation will occur from site to site and availability of Organic manure.

Additional land will be required for the nursery pond and path ways to the infrastructure

### 7.4 Honey Bee Keeping

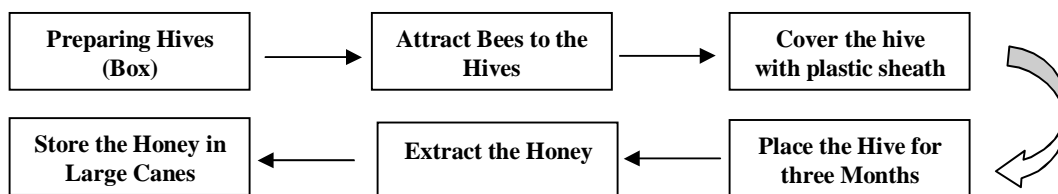
#### Introduction

Honey is a sweet substance produced by honey bees from the nectar of blossoms. Honey consists essentially of different sugars, predominantly glucose and fructose etc. Honey, a pure, natural sweetener prepared by bees from nectar collected from wild and cultivated flowers, was the first sweetener known to man.

Honey Cluster of NWFP is spread over in different districts of the province. The belts of Swat, Naran, Kaghan and southern districts like Peshawar, Mardan, Karak, Kohat, Haripur, FATA and other adjoining areas have tremendous potential for fostering the honey-industry. The total numbers of the bee keepers entrepreneurs (farm) in NWFP is about 3500 and the direct employment in these farms are 17500 people.



#### Business Process Flow:



**Tools & Machinery**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Price</b>
1.	Honey Extractor Machine	1	3,500
2.	Monkey Cap	3	450
3.	Smoker	1	150
4.	Queen catcher	2	160
5.	Swarming catch basket	2	300
6.	Spray Bottle Plastic	3	210
7.	Gloves	3	210
8.	Fork	4	320
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5,300</b>

**Cost of Project: per annum**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Price</b>
1.	Colonies of bees @ Rs.5000 - 10 frames	250,000
2.	Wooden Box with frame @ Rs.550 each	27,500
3.	Human Resource (3 personnel)	240,000
4.	Foundation sheet @ Rs.25 each	12,500
5.	Tools & Machinery (as per list above)	5,300
6.	Feeding of Bees	60,000
7.	Transportation Cost	10,000
8.	<b>Total Investment</b>	<b>605,300</b>
9.	Return on capital Employed (after 1 <sup>st</sup> year)	445,100
10.	<b>Profit</b>	<b>135,100</b>
11.	<b>Rate of Return</b>	<b>23%</b>

## 8 References/Useful Links

Useful Link	
Small & Medium Enterprises Development Authority (SMEDA)	<a href="http://www.smeda.org.pk">www.smeda.org.pk</a>
Government of Pakistan	<a href="http://www.pakistan.gov.pk">www.pakistan.gov.pk</a>
Government of KPK	<a href="http://www.kpk.gov.pk">www.kpk.gov.pk</a>
Trade Development Authority of Pakistan (TDAP)	<a href="http://www.tdap.gov.pk">www.tdap.gov.pk</a>
Security Commission of Pakistan (SECP)	<a href="http://www.secp.gov.pk">www.secp.gov.pk</a>
State Bank of Pakistan (SBP)	<a href="http://www.sbp.org.pk">www.sbp.org.pk</a>
KPEZDMC	<a href="mailto:info@kpezdmc.org.pk">info@kpezdmc.org.pk</a>
Pakistan Horticulture Development and Export Company (PHDEC)	<a href="http://www.phdec.org.pk">www.phdec.org.pk</a>
Mines and Minerals Department KPK	<a href="mailto:Mineralsdev553@gmail.com">Mineralsdev553@gmail.com</a>
Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (TEVTA)	<a href="http://www.tevta.org">www.tevta.org</a>
Environmental Protection Agency KPK (EPA KP)	<a href="mailto:dgepakp@epakp.gov.pk">dgepakp@epakp.gov.pk</a>
KPBOIT	<a href="mailto:invest@kpboit.gov.pk">invest@kpboit.gov.pk</a>

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