

DISTRICT NASIRABAD PROFILE:



Turn Potential into Profit

Small & Medium Enterprise Development Authority

Government of Pakistan

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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.

DISCLAIMER

This information memorandum is to introduce the subject matter and provide a general idea and information on the said matter. Although, the material included in this document is based on data/information gathered from various reliable sources; however, it is based upon certain assumptions, which may differ from case to case. The information has been provided on as is where is basis without any warranties or assertions as to the correctness or soundness thereof. Although, due care and diligence has been taken to compile this document, the contained information may vary due to any change in any of the concerned factors, and the actual results may differ substantially from the presented information. SMEDA, its employees or agents do not assume any liability for any financial or other loss resulting from this memorandum in consequence of undertaking this activity. The contained information does not preclude any further professional advice. The prospective user of this memorandum is encouraged to carry out additional diligence and gather any information which is necessary for making an informed decision; including taking professional advice from a qualified consultant/technical expert before taking any decision to act upon the information.

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Document Control

Document No.	PREF-NO. 01
Revision	01
Prepared by	SMEDA-Balochistan
Revision Date	June, 2023
For information	Helpdesk.balochistan@smeda.org.pk

1 PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

The objective of this District Profile study is primarily to facilitate potential entrepreneurs and investors to invest in multiple sectors of business present in particular district different identification for investment. The project District Profile may form the basis of an important investment decision and in order to serve this objective, the document/study covers various aspects of business concept development, start-up, and production, marketing, finance and business management.

The purpose of this document is to facilitate potential investors in particular district by providing them with a general understanding of the business with the intention of supporting potential investors in crucial investment decisions.

The need to come up with District Economic Profile report for undocumented or minimally documented sectors attains greater imminence as the research that precedes such reports reveal certain thumb rules; best practices developed by existing enterprises by trial and error, and certain industrial norms that become a guiding source regarding various aspects of business set-up and its successful management.

Apart from carefully studying the whole document one must consider critical aspects provided later on, which form basis of any Investment Decision.

2 INTRODUCTION

The Naseerabad is a district located in the Balochistan province of Pakistan. It is situated in the eastern part of Balochistan and shares borders with Jafarabad, JhalMagsi, and Bolan districts. The district enjoys a position of being close to the Border of Sindh. Though the characteristics of a tribal society still exist, but it is fading away due to urbanization, commercialization, education and the role played by mass media in creating awareness.

The District has 4 Tehsils (Dera Murad Jamali, Chhater, Baba Kot, Tamboo, and 31 Union Councils and 1 Municipal Committee.

4.1 District MAP



4.2 District History:

Naseerabad, is a district in the center-west of Balochistan, Pakistan. Naseerabad's headquarters are at Dera Murad Jamali. The original name of the district was Temple Dera, named after Captain H. M. Temple, A career British civil servant, who served as the Political Agent for Sibi from 1891 to 1892. Among the local population it is still known as 'Tipul'.

Formerly part of Kalat District, Naseerabad was granted the status of a separate district in 1974, while in 1987 the new district of Jaffarabad was cleaved out of it. For three years, from July 1987 to December 1990, it was known as Tahseel Tamboo. Tamboo is a small village 40 km west of Dera Murad Jamali.

4.3 District Administrative Division

The district of Naseerabad is administratively divided in four tehsils and 31 Union Councils; Naseerabad District was transferred from Kalat Division in 1974. While in 1987 the new district of Jaffarabad was cleaved out of it. For three years, from July 1987 to December 1990, it was known as Tahseel Tamboo. Following that there was radical restructuring of the local government system to implement "the principle of subsidiarity, whereby all functions that can be effectively performed at the local level are transferred to that level". This meant devolution of many functions, to districts and tehsils, which were previously handled at the provincial and divisional levels.

It became a separate district in Kalat Division on 1974. Dera Murad Jamali is the district headquarters. The district is divided into Four Tehsil and 31 union councils namely (Dera Murad Jamali, Chhater, Baba Kot, Tamboo).

5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

The socio-Economic frame work of district Nasirabad depends on multiple factors that are illustrated below. The socio-Economic factors manly depend on climate and population distribution which shows diversity of the district, we had explained each factor below that impact on business growth and sustainability.

5.1 Geography and Climate

This is the Agriculture District of Balochistan, Naseerabad District covers an area of approximately 5,896 square kilometers (2,273 square miles). It is mainly characterized by flat plains and fertile agricultural lands. The district is traversed by the Nari River, which is a tributary of the Indus River. The Nari River plays a vital role in irrigation and supports the agricultural activities of the region.

The climate of Naseerabad District is classified as arid to semi-arid. It experiences hot summers and mild winters. Here are the general characteristics of the district's climate:

- **Summers (April to September):** Summers in Naseerabad are generally hot and dry, with temperatures often exceeding 40 degrees Celsius (104 degrees Fahrenheit). The region experiences low humidity and limited rainfall during this season.
- **Winters (October to March):** Winters are relatively mild in Naseerabad, with temperatures ranging from 15 to 25 degrees Celsius (59 to 77 degrees Fahrenheit). The nights can be cooler, with temperatures dropping to around 5 degrees Celsius (41 degrees Fahrenheit).

Precipitation: Naseerabad receives low to moderate rainfall, with most of it occurring during the monsoon season from July to September. The average annual precipitation ranges from 100 to 200 millimeters (4 to 8 inches).

Drought Conditions: Like many other parts of Balochistan, Naseerabad occasionally faces drought conditions due to the arid climate and limited rainfall. These conditions can impact agricultural productivity and the livelihoods of the local population.

It's important to note that climate patterns can vary over time, and for the most accurate and up-to-date information on the geography and climate of Naseerabad District.

5.1.1. Area under cultivation and Economic Activity.

Naseerabad District is known for its fertile agricultural lands, and agriculture is a significant economic activity in the region. The district's agricultural sector primarily relies on irrigation from the Nari River, which supports the cultivation of various crops.

The main crops cultivated in Naseerabad District include *Wheat, barley, rapeseed/mustard, gram, masoor, canola, sunflower, rice, jowar, bajra, sesame, moong, guar seed, cotton, and sugarcane.*

Total Geographical Area	338,7Km2
Reported Area	338,700
Total Cultivated Area	220,298

Source: *Land utilization statistics Naseerabad district 2017-2022*

(Directorate of Crops Reporting Services, Agriculture Department, Balochistan, Quetta.)

Above table illustrate the statics of 2017/2022, which shows its area wise distribution.

5.1.2. Residential Area.

Population in 1972 Census was 43,893 which increased to 487,847 in 2017 census. The growth rate is 1010.04 %. The population of the district as per the census in 2017 was around 487,847. Dominant ethnic groups are the Baloch, and Sindhi

Most of the local inhabitants exercise the rural norms, and follow the local traditions and customs. The major Ethnic Groups are Baloch, and Brahvi while major languages are Balochi, Brahvi and Sindhi. Though people from various other ethnic groups also work in the Industrial Estates and Agriculture sector.

The Hindus most of whom are of Arora cast are mainly traders. They have also acquired land, by purchase or mortgage, which is cultivated by their tenants

5.2 Resource Endowment.

District Naseerabad is one of the largest district of Balochistan with having huge opportunities in different sectors particularly in agriculture because of the vast fertile land and having water resources this district has great potential in agriculture business.

5.3.1. Main Corps ,Livestock, Minerals other.

The combination of the climate and the prevailing soils makes the area suitable for growing deciduous fruits, Labor wells is used for the agricultural work.

**AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD OF ALL CROPS
2019-20**

CROPS	Area in Hectares			Production in Tonnes			Yield in Kgs/Ha:		
	Irrig:	Un-Irrig:	Total	Irrig:	Un-Irrig:	Total	Irrig:	Un-Irrig:	Average
RABICROPS									
Wheat	82,960	-	82,960	206,494	-	206,494	2,489	-	2,489
Barley	240	-	240	336	-	336	1,400	-	1,400
RapeSeed/Mustard	5,900	-	5,900	4,605	-	4,605	781	-	781
Cumin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gram	16,250	-	16,250	13,815	-	13,815	850	-	850
MutterPulse	5,010	-	5,010	3,017	-	3,017	602	-	602
Masoor	1,650	-	1,650	1,104	-	1,104	669	-	669
Vegetables	2,600	-	2,600	46,529	-	46,529	17,896	-	17,896
Fodder	1,830	-	1,830	57,499	-	57,499	31,420	-	31,420
Canola	3,050	-	3,050	2,020	-	2,020	662	-	662
Sunflower	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Safflower	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Rabi Crops	119,490	-	119,490	335,419	-	335,419			
KHARIF CROPS									
Rice	65,390	-	65,390	218,488	-	218,488	3,341	-	3,341
Sorghum(Jowar)	1,000	1,450	2,450	970	943	1,913	970	650	781
Millet(Bajra)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sesamum	250	340	590	156	161	317	624	474	537
Castor seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moong	39	10	49	37	5	42	949	500	857

Mash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fruits	571	-	571	3,745	-	3,745			
Onion	3,290	-	3,290	63,315	-	63,315	19,245	-	19,245
Potato	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables	460	-	460	3,490	-	3,490	7,587	-	7,587
Melons	130	-	130	2,036	-	2,036	15,662	-	15,662
Chillies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fodder	800	320	1,120	20,880	5,824	26,704	26,100	18,200	23,843
Coriander	720	-	720	411	-	411	571	-	571
Garlic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GuarSeed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugarcane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TotalKharifCrops	72,650	2,120	74,770	313,528	6,933	320,461			
GRANDTOTAL	192,140	2,120	194,260	648,947	6,933	655,880			

The vegetable and fruits are sold to the agents of the Karachi and Quetta, from where these are sent to the rest of the markets. There are two types of marketing contracts. Either the contractor purchases the orchard total production at the time of blossom. Then contractor is responsible for the orchard till harvest, he provides water, fertilizer, insecticide spray and labor for the management of orchard. Sometimes the contractor purchases the orchard when the production is ready and he only harvests the product. At the secondary level the product is purchased by the fruits commission agents from the primary contractor and sent to other provinces.

5.3.1.1. Livestock:

Livestock rearing takes place both in rural and urban areas of the district, in rural areas the focus is towards goat and sheep farming; Most of the people rear the animals for domestic purposes. These animals are mostly the sacrificial ones, sold at the market of Sukur. The Poultry Farming is very huge business at DERA MURAD JAMALI and BABA KOT. There are a large number of poultry farms in the private sector. The sector provides valuable food, such as milk, meat, butter, cheese, ghee and curd. Women and children herd the animals. Women also help in feeding the animals at house if fodder is available and look after the animals within the house. Naseerabad district is world famous because of origin of Red Sindhi cattle breed. This is can survive in extreme weather conditions, and has good resistance against the diseases caused by the insects (Tics). Its output is around 10 Liters per day, and 305 days milk. The average pregnancy is 9 months and 9 days. Livestock census data is prescribed below which shows different animals present in district.

Animals	20017 – 2018
Sheep	180645
Goats	275401
Cattle	341488
Horses	2494
Camels	2208
Buffalo	237338

Source: Livestock census 2017(Deputy Director District NaseerabadLive stock Government of Balochistan.

Livestock involves a number of government and trade organizations, private enterprises, producers and consumers as stakeholders. Mutton, goat meat and beef are sold in small shops after 8-10 hours of slaughtering in traditional type slaughter houses which lacks proper hygienic facilities. Most of the gross income returns to butchers

come from meat sales, but a substantial portion is received from by-products such as skin, head, trotters, stomach, lung and liver

5.3.1.2. Poultry:

The poultry sector in the district is flourishing. There are around 386479 Broiler poultry available in district, The production of broilers fulfils the requirement of Naseerabad district and the Sukkur districts. Women are involved in keeping local (desi) birds. At domestic level, poultry birds are raised to meet the domestic needs for eggs and meat. It also supplements the family income. Desi eggs normally fetch a premium price in the local market. The livestock sector has much potential in the district. People are not familiar with the latest techniques of herd keeping. Lack of basic facilities, proper and timely vaccination and adequate nutrition, guidance regarding marketing and transportation of livestock are the major issues to be addressed. The Livestock Department at district level is facing problems regarding funds, medicine and transport facilities to provide livestock services in the far flung areas. Necessary training to the people on how to keep and grow ruminants and domestic poultry will also be beneficial. By providing loans on easy installments to men and women, this sector can be boosted which will contribute to the socio-economic uplift of the area. Women can play a vital role, even without going outside the home, by keeping poultry and animals.

Small scale Livestock markets exist in Tamboo and Chhater. But on the occasion of the Eid-ul-Azha, the Market of Quetta and Karachi is a good paying one. Mostly Livestock prices are subject to fluctuation. There are many factors influencing the prices of livestock in the district. It is interesting to mention that during drought years the prices of livestock fell, because the herd owners can not afford the expenses of feeding the animals. Moreover at the time of Eid-ul- Azha, the prices are normally very high and they shoot up even after Eid. This is due to the slaughtering of a large number of animals

5.3.1.3. Problems and Issues for livestock sector

The livestock sector faces a number of issues which is hindering its development.

- i) Current market premises have inadequate facilities of stock water points, feed stores and quarters, veterinary aid facilities, weighing scales and other such amenities
- ii) Non utilization of slaughter house
- iii) Difficulty in access to finance
- iv) Scarce source of water for livestock farming;
- v) Lack and insufficient availability of balanced feed and fodder

- vi) Lack of technology for manufacturing traditional and non traditional dairy products on a commercial scale
- vii) Low milk yields per animal.
- viii) Lack of awareness regarding value of hygienic milk in its various processes of production, distribution and consumption;
- ix) Lack of veterinary and laboratory testing facilities for milk and feeds adulteration
- x) Dairy Farm owners follow the conventional methods. As a result high cost of feed, loss from the resale of animal, low milk production due to the diseases
- xi) Unavailability of medicine and vaccination for animals.

5.3.2. Handicrafts

Embroidery work is the sole handicraft prevalent in the district, predominantly carried out by women and girls for their own personal use. Although only a limited number of items are commercialized..

5.3.3. Industries.

There is 1 Industrial Estate with the name of Dera Murad Jamali Industrial Estate—in the district. The Government of Balochistan has issued NOC for 48 Industrial Units, but only 05 rice husking mills are operating in the district.

The following table shows the type and number of industry for which NOCs have been established as well as the actual working industrial units:

Type of Industry	NOCs Issued	Working Units	Type of Industry
Rice Husking Mills	10	05	Flour Mills
Ice Factories	05	—	Woodwork
Cooking Oil	01	—	Soap
Hard Board	01	—	Plastic
Pulse Grinder	01	—	Tiles
RCC Pipes	03	—	Cotton Ginning

Arms	01	–	Others
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Table 1.8 Naseerabad Industrial Units

In addition, there are other industrial units operating in the district which are not located in the Dera Murad Jamali Industrial Estate. These are:

1. Rice Husking Mills (32 Units)
2. Flour Mills (14 Units)
3. Ice Factories (04 Units)
4. Oil Expeller (01 Unit)

5.3 INFRASTRUCTURE.

Naseerabad district has much better economic infrastructure than many other districts of Balochistan. It is connected with other parts of Pakistan and Balochistan through a network of black topped roads. Most of the interior parts of the district are connected through shingle roads. It is also connected to the rest of the province and other parts of Pakistan through Pakistan Railway but no air connection is available.

Total Roads	1,248.0 km
5. High Type Roads/black topped	996.0 km
Low Type Roads/Shingle	252.0 km

Table 1.9 Nasirabad Road Statistics

Some of the important roads of the district are:

National Highway N-65 (Quetta-Sukkur) passes through the district connecting Khairpur and Jacobabad with Nasirabad

Nasirabad-Warah Road

Nasirabad-Badah Road

Road connecting Sibi-Chattar-Jafarabad (Jhat Pat)

Nasirabad-Jaffarabad Road

Bhag-Nasirabad-Usta Muhammad Road

Chattar-Bhag Road

5.3.1. Communication System.

The district's telecommunication network is improving gradually. There are 07 telephone exchanges in the district and the total number of telephone lines was 4,316 in 2005. Amongst the Cellular Phone Companies, the Telenor and zong provides a good Coverage. There were 9 post offices in the district in 2004. There are a number of National and International courier services available in the district (TCS, OCS, Leopard etc).

5.3.2. Road and Rail Network.

There are 3 railway stations in the district; these are Notal, Mangoli, and DeraMuradJamali. The main station is at DeraMuradJamali.

There is a Helipad in the district but no commercial airport. The nearest airport is Jacobabad International Airport.

5.3.3. Utilities (Electricity, Natural gas, Wasa)

Quetta Electric Supply Company (QESCO) looks after the supply of electricity. Uch Power Plant, located in DeraMuradJamali, generates about 560 MW of electricity. Uch II Power Plant has been completed recently, which has added another 404 MW of electricity to the system.

5.4. Social Infrastructure (Educational Institutes, Technical/Vocational Hospital etc)

There are a 473 schools in district Naseerabad where 21 High Schools, 1 Intermediate College in the district, 30 schools in urban and 294 in rural areas of district.

Directorate of education Nasirabad (Education Department Government of Balochistan).

5.4.1. Demography.

According to 2017 census, Naseerabad division had a population of 1,661,077, which includes 858,420 males and 802,584 females. Naseerabad division constitutes 1,643,567 Muslims, 15,016 Hindus, 671 Christians followed by 849 scheduled castes and 974 others.

5.4.2. Total Household.

The Population in 1972 Census was 43,893 which increased to 487,847 in 2017 census. The growth rate is 1010.04 %. The population of the district as per the census in 2017 was around 487,847. Dominant ethnic groups are the Baloch, and Sindhi

Total house hold of District is illustrated in table below.

Population and Household detail of District Naseerabad		
Admin unit	population	No of household
NaseerabadDISTRICT	487,847	38605
Male	129412	
Female	116482	
Urban Population	38431	
Rural Population	207463	
Avg Household	6.4	

Source: Bureau of Statics 2020

5.4.3. Average house hold size.

The average household size is 6.4 most of the people is lived near to cities or rural area of the district.

5.4.4. Education and Literacy.

School enrollment drops from 50% in primary to only 9% in intermediate. While 19% of children are out of school due to lack of schools in the area and 13% are engaged in child labor. Tehsil Tamboo occupies 78.5% poor and 22.6% of very poor households. Baba kot inhabits 60.2% poor and 30.4% very poor households. Chatter has 77.5% poor HH and 27.3% very poor. Dera Murad Jamalii stands with 35.1% poor and 25.1% very poor HH and signposts that multidimensional poverty exists in district Naseerabad.

5.5. Human Resource Availability

According to the Population Census 2017, the total labour force in district Naseerabad was 31 percent (50 percent male and 1 per cent female). Most of the working population, i.e. 44 per cent, was engaged mainly in agriculture and fisheries with 60 per cent of total employed workers (60 per cent males and 67 per cent females) self-employed in the district. The overall unemployment rate was 27 per cent (28 per cent male and 2 per cent female).

5.5.1. Skilled Labor force.

There is an urgent need to develop a skilled labor force and use its full potential in sustainable development of the district. It is also imperative to focus on poverty reduction, sustainable livelihoods, and development of SMEs, Lack of exposure, especially for community leaders and representatives, to the outside world with regard to accessing and availing employment opportunities. A market place for skilled labor will be established.

Technical training for the labor force in line with market requirements in vocational and training centers and institutes, or on the job will be arranged. This training will be on industry, agriculture, SMEs, etc., and may be held in the district and in other parts of the province including Dera Murad Jamali, Baba Kot, and Quetta, as well as outside the province, e.g., Karachi.

5.5.2. Unskilled labor Force.

A large section of the work force is unskilled. Public sector institutions have unqualified and untrained staff. Despite a number of trainings funded, organized and conducted by public sector institutions and civil society organizations, staff performance and efficiency have not improved. Large-scale need-based, government/donor/private sector funded industry, SMEs, tourism, agricultural, livestock and fisheries related trainings at various levels, preferably district, at technical training centers, vocational training institutes will be organized. Needs-based vocational/technical training centers and training institutes in the district will be revived or established 30 (where required).

6 Economic Potential

6.1 Main Sector of the District.

Being Agriculture heaven of Balochistan, Naseerabad District has lots of business opportunities which can be explore.

6.2 List of Sectors with bifurcation Manufacturing, Trading, Services, and Agriculture.

The list of main SMEs working in District in different sectors which are continue growing in district these sectors are.

1. Agriculture
2. Fisheries

3. Food-Processing.
4. Livestock

6. SMEs Presence in Sector.

There are number of SMEs working in the District with their potential the sectors and SMEs detail are listed below.

6.3 Main Cluster of the District.

District Naseerabd exhibits significant agricultural potential, specifically in the cultivation of wheat and rice. In terms of livestock, the district specializes in goat and sheep farming, operating slaughterhouses, cattle farming, bird farming, and encompasses a thriving fisheries sector comprising various industries.

6.4 Main Product of District.

The Main product of district is illustrated below.

1. Wheat and Rice.
2. Cattle Farming.
3. Sheep Farming.
4. Fish Farming
5. Poultry Farms.

7. Potential Sectors for Investors.

7.1. Domestic Commerce and Potential.

There are number of sectors that can be potential sector in district with having very high growth and need professional working on district level to enhance its production, some of which are illustrated below.

• Horticulture

Naseerabad district in Balochistan showcases a flourishing horticulture sector. The region is known for its vibrant cultivation of fruits, vegetables, and ornamental plants. The favorable climate and fertile soil of Naseerabad contribute to the successful growth of a diverse range of horticultural crops, including apples, pomegranates, oranges, dates, tomatoes, cucumbers, and various flowers. The horticulture industry in Naseerabad plays a crucial role in the local economy, providing employment opportunities and contributing to agricultural productivity in the region.

- **Cold storages**

Keeping in view the shelf life of the perishable food items it becomes essential to freeze and store these products. . Further, the Seafood from all over the coastal belts of Balochistan will bring better quality and hence good price. Similarly the Cold storage can be used for perishable fruits and vegetables. Investors can expect handsome return on their investment in this field.

- **Fruits & Vegetable dehydration.**

Vegetable dehydration can be carried out to produce tomato paste, vegetables canes, pickles etc. The production of fruits and vegetables has often not been accompanied by better post-harvest management and by appropriate modernization of the processing techniques. The traditional fruit and vegetable dehydration industries preserve a large quantity of various fruits and vegetables, by using traditional methods. The fruits and vegetables are dehydrated by exposing them to strong sunshine and hot wind. These poor post-harvest management causes huge losses to local growers. Fruits and vegetables are among the readily perishable commodities which form an important part of global food supplies. District Naseerabad produces seasonal vegetables in almost three quarters of the year. A considerable proportion of these vegetables get spoiled before reaching the consumer. These losses can be minimized by adopting scientific techniques to convert the surplus produce of the glut season into non-perishable products by way of preservation. Dehydration offers an economical and satisfactory means to extend the shelf life of Naseerabad; The dehydrated vegetables can serve as a good stand-by either for daily dishes or for off-season consumption.

- **Green house farms and tunnel Farms.**

Naseerabad district in Balochistan embraces the practice of greenhouse farming and tunnel farming as innovative methods of cultivation. These techniques have gained popularity in the region due to their ability to optimize crop production and protect plants from adverse environmental conditions.

Greenhouse farming involves the construction of controlled environments, typically using glass or plastic structures, where crops can be grown under regulated conditions. This method provides advantages such as extended growing seasons, protection from extreme weather, and better pest and disease management. In Naseerabad, farmers utilize greenhouse farming to cultivate a variety of crops, including vegetables, flowers, and herbs.

Tunnel farming, on the other hand, involves the use of low tunnels or plastic tunnels to create microclimates for crops. These structures help to control temperature, humidity, and light exposure, creating favorable conditions for plant growth. Tunnel farming is particularly beneficial for growing crops in areas with challenging climates or limited space. In Naseerabad, tunnel farming is employed for the cultivation of various fruits, vegetables, and flowers.

The adoption of greenhouse farms and tunnel farming techniques in Naseerabad district has enhanced agricultural productivity, improved crop quality, and provided opportunities for year-round cultivation. These innovative practices contribute to the sustainability and diversification of agriculture in the region.

- **Stone Crushing.**

The last few years, the Construction sector has been registering strong growth rates in the district. Housing and construction is one of the major drivers of growth in more than 40 allied industries including stone crushing. In addition, for the building of roads and bypasses, there is a mass and consistent need of crushed stone across the country. Several projects are in progress and are being commenced shortly which will have high demand of crushed stone all over the country. The projected requirements for the next 20 years reinforce the potential in Stone Crushing segment of the industry.

- **Tannery.**

Possibilities to set up tannery in the province can be explored as besides producing a sizable quantity of hides and skins locally, good quantity of hides and skins from Iran and Afghanistan is purchased by tanneries of Karachi.

- **Meat Processing.**

There is no meat processing plant, neither in the district nor in the Province. The province possesses a sizeable quantity sheep goats and cattle. There are good prospects for export of their meat if the meat is processed according to international standards.

- **Cattle/Sheep/Goats Fattening Center**

Since nutrition is a serious limiting factor in the livestock industry of Balochistan with the result that many animals arrive at the market in less than optimal body condition with

body weight on the lower end, there is a dire need to ensure feed availability round the year with proper protein contents for increasing livestock productivity rather than its numbers. Such a situation directs to adopt non-conventional feed preparation and feeding techniques like treatment of wheat/ rice straws and other crop residues with urea or ammonia, molasses bocks, silage making , concentrate mixtures with low cost formulae, feed lots, semi – intensive farming and ewe flushing etc. With the switching over to semi-intensive farming which would warrant stall/ supplementary feeding, non-conventional and economical feeding techniques and improved genetic material, the livestock farming can become a cost effective enterprise with its downstream positive effects in the farming community.

- **Dairy Farms.**

Dairy farming is an important sector in Naseerabad district, contributing significantly to the local economy and fulfilling the region's dairy product demands. The district boasts a notable presence of dairy farms, where cattle are reared for milk production.

Dairy farms in Naseerabad focus on the rearing and management of dairy animals, primarily cows and buffaloes. These farms are equipped with proper facilities and infrastructure to ensure the well-being and productivity of the livestock. Farmers employ modern practices for animal husbandry, including nutritious feed, veterinary care, and hygiene maintenance.

The dairy farms in Naseerabad aim to maximize milk production and quality. The milk obtained from these farms is either sold directly to local consumers or supplied to milk processing units for further production of dairy products like butter, ghee, cheese, and yogurt.

Dairy farming in Naseerabad provides employment opportunities for local communities and contributes to the overall agricultural sector. It also plays a vital role in meeting the dairy needs of the district's population while supporting the local economy through both direct and indirect means.

- **Poultry Farm**

Poultry farming has got major scope for investment in the district. The district already possesses about 530 poultry Farms. Number of poultry farms. The poultry feed is easily available in the district.

7.2. Export Status and Potential.

District Naseerabad has a notable export potential in various sectors, contributing to the economic growth of the region. While specific data may vary, the district exhibits opportunities for export in the following areas:

- **Agriculture and Horticulture Products:**

Naseerabad's agricultural sector, including the production of wheat, rice, fruits, and vegetables, presents export prospects. Fruits like apples, pomegranates, and dates, along with vegetables such as tomatoes and cucumbers, have the potential to be exported to regional and international markets.

- **Dairy Products:**

The dairy industry in Naseerabad, with its substantial milk production, can explore export opportunities for dairy products like butter, ghee, cheese, and yogurt. These products can be marketed to neighboring regions and beyond.

- **Handicrafts:**

Naseerabad's renowned embroidery work, primarily done by women and girls, has the potential to be marketed and exported as unique handicraft items. With proper promotion and access to larger markets, these handicrafts can attract buyers interested in traditional and cultural products.

- **Livestock and Poultry:**

Naseerabad's livestock sector, including goat and sheep farming, can potentially contribute to the export of live animals or meat products. Additionally, the poultry industry, with its bird farming practices, can explore export opportunities for eggs and poultry meat.

To fully realize the export potential of Naseerabad district, it is crucial to invest in infrastructure development, value chain improvement, quality control measures, and market linkages. Government support, training programs, and access to international trade networks can further enhance the export status and competitiveness of the district's products.

8. Major issues & Policy Recommendation.

8.1. Major Issues.

Major Issues that SMEs faces is the district is of different kind with different sectors one of the most common issue in the district is Energy crisis that all SMEs depends on we are mention some key sectors issue here.

Problems and Issues for SMEs in different sector

The livestock sector faces a number of issues which is hindering its development.

- i) Current market premises have inadequate facilities of stock water points, feed stores and quarters, veterinary aid facilities, weighing scales and other such amenities
- ii) Non utilization of slaughter house
- iii) Difficulty in access to finance
- iv) Scarce source of water for livestock farming;
- v) Lack and insufficient availability of balanced feed and fodder
- vi) Lack of technology for manufacturing traditional and nontraditional dairy products on a commercial scale
- vii) Low milk yields per animal.
- viii) Lack of awareness regarding value of hygienic milk in its various processes of production, distribution and consumption;
- ix) Lack of veterinary and laboratory testing facilities for milk and feeds adulteration
- x) Dairy Farm owners follow the conventional methods. As a result high cost of feed, loss from the resale of animal, low milk production due to the diseases
- xi) Unavailability of medicine and vaccination for animals.

The Mineral Sector Lacks exploration and reserve estimates.

- i) Poor infrastructure
- ii) Lack of modern mining equipment
- iii) Reliance on traditional mining techniques
- iv) Poor Safety measures in the mining sector
- v) Access to finance
- vi) Scarcity of skilled Labor

9. Policy Recommendation.

The Agriculture sector holds old and traditional methods which impact on their productivity and preference of the product there are number of issues that relates with agriculture sector.

- i) Vegetable dehydration can be carried out to produce tomato paste, vegetables canes, pickles etc
- ii) The production of fruits and vegetables has often not been accompanied by better post-harvest management and by appropriate modernization of the processing techniques.
- iii) The traditional fruit and vegetable dehydration industries preserve a large quantity of various fruits and vegetables, by using traditional methods. The fruits and vegetables are dehydrated by exposing them to strong sunshine and hot wind. These poor post-harvest management causes huge losses to local growers.
- iv) These losses can be minimized by adopting scientific techniques to convert the surplus produce of the glut season into non-perishable products by way of preservation. Dehydration offers an economical and satisfactory means to extend the shelf life of vegetables;

Balochistan is known for Date harvesting, but unfortunately the province lacks the requirement to handle this fruit and export it in the world large number of dates get desecrated every year there are number of issues that relate to the sector.

- i) insufficient facilities such as cold storages and dates processing plants in the region
- ii) With the packaging of international standard we can expect a very handsome amount of revenue from this business.
- iii) Financial issues related to purchase of modern equipment.

10. BUSINESS SUPPORT INSTITUTIONS.

District Naseerabad is one of the largest district of Balochistan and enjoys the Agriculture rich district of Province, that brings economic movement in district despite of having problems business person want to invest and support local business man to enhance their economical scale.

10.1. Private Sector (Technology Partner)

Being the agriculture hub there is substantial industrial activity in Dera Murad Jamali, Chatter and Baba kot which played a vital role in revenue generation for the province, Particularly private sector plays a key role in developing Business activity in the district because of that government also announce Special economic zone in Dera Murad jamali tehsil of District Naseerabad to attract private sector in the district.

10. USEFULL LINKS.

Small & Medium Enterprises Development Authority (SMEDA)	www.smeda.org.pk
Government of Pakistan	www.pakistan.gov.pk
Lasballa Chamber of commerce.	www.lasbelachamber.com
Quetta chamber of small traders and small industry	www.quettachamber.com
Ministry of Education, Training & Standards in Higher Education	http://moptt.gov.pk
Government of Punjab	www.punjab.gov.pk
Government of Sindh	www.sindh.gov.pk
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	www.khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk
Government of Balochistan	www.balochistan.gov.pk
Government of GilgitBaltistan	www.gilgitbaltistan.gov.pk
Government of Azad Jamu Kashmir	www.ajk.gov.pk
Trade Development Authority of Pakistan (TDAP)	www.tdap.gov.pk
Security Commission of Pakistan (SECP)	www.secp.gov.pk
Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FPCCI)	www.fpcci.com.pk
State Bank of Pakistan (SBP)	www.sbp.org.pk

Punjab Small Industries Corporation	www.psic.gop.pk
Sindh Small Industries Corporation	www.ssic.gos.pk
Pakistan Horticulture Development and Export Company (PHDEC)	www.phdec.org.pk
Punjab Vocational Training Council (PVTC)	www.pvtc.gop.pk
Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (TEVTA)	www.tevta.org
Pakistan Readymade Garment Technical Training Institute	www.prgmea.org/prgtti/
Livestock & Dairy Development Department, Government of Punjab.	www.livestockpunjab.gov.pk
Punjab Industrial Estates (PIE)	www.pie.com.pk
Faisalabad Industrial Estate Development and Management Company (FIEDMC)	www.fiedmc.com.pk

