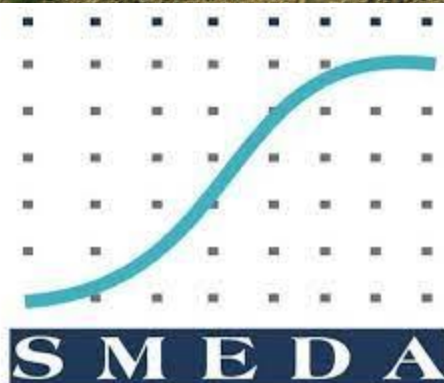
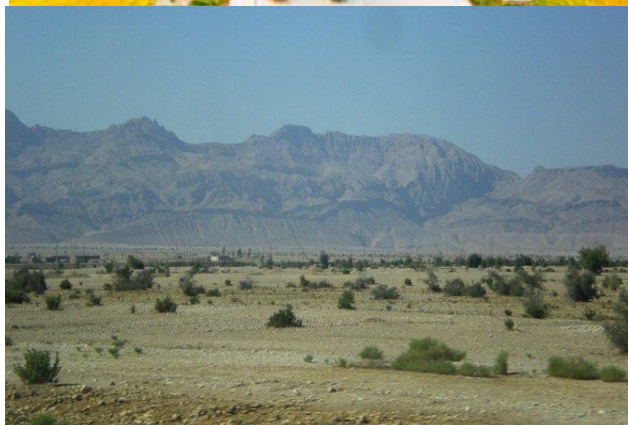
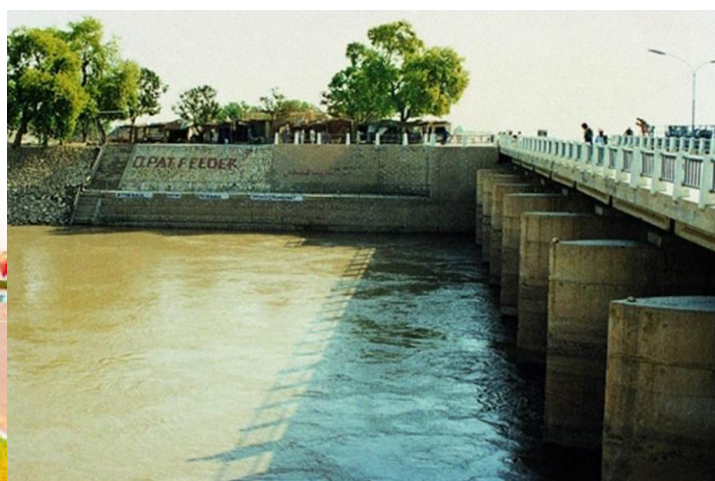


# DISTRICT JAFFARABAD PROFILE:



***Turn Potential into Profit***

**Small & Medium Enterprise Development Authority**

Government of Pakistan

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

## **Lahore**

Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, LDA Plaza Egerton Road,, Lahore 54792, Pakistan Tel: 92-42-111-111-456 Email: [helpdesk@smeda.org.pk](mailto:helpdesk@smeda.org.pk)

## **Karachi**

Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority, 5th floor, Bahria Complex-II Moulvi Tameezuddin Khan Road, Karachi  
Tel: 92-21-111-111-456, 5610432, 5610536, 5610459, Fax: 92-21-5610572  
Email: [helpdesk-khi@smeda.org.pk](mailto:helpdesk-khi@smeda.org.pk)

## **Peshawar**

Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority, Ground Floor, Statelife Building, The Mall, Peshawar Cantt. Tel: 92-91-111-111-456, 92-91-9213046-7 Fax: 92-91-286908, Email: [helpdesk-pew@smeda.org.pk](mailto:helpdesk-pew@smeda.org.pk)

## **Quetta**

Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority, Bunglow No.15-A Chaman Housing Scheme, Airport Road, Quetta Tel: 92-81-831702, 92-81-831623 Fax: 92-81-831922, Email: [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

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***

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<b>For information</b>	shakoor@smeda.org.pk

### **3. 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.

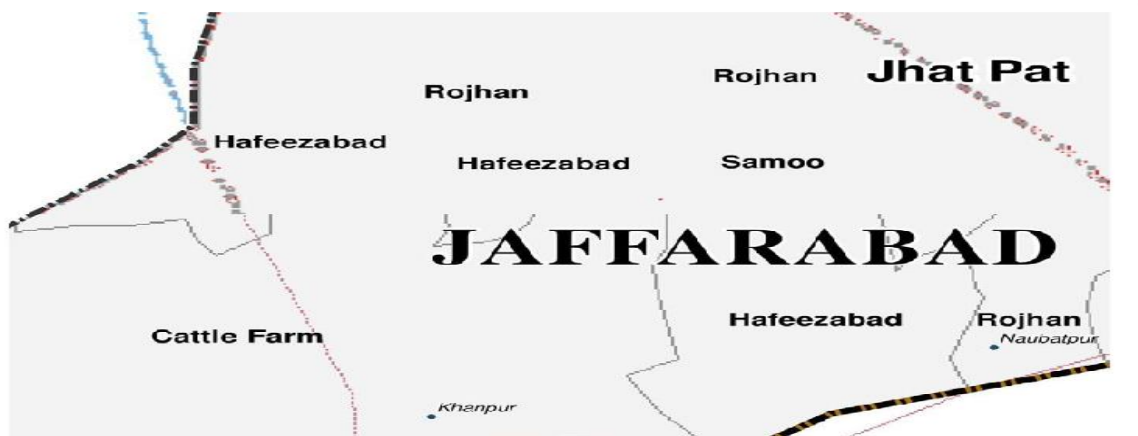
The need to come up with District profile report for undocumented or minimally documented sectors attains greater imminence as the research that precedes such reports reveal certain thumb rules; best practices developed by existing enterprises by trial and error, and certain industrial norms that become 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.

### **4. INTRODUCTION.**

The Jaffarabad is a district located in the Balochistan province of Pakistan. It is situated in the southeast of the Pakistani province of Balochistan. Jafarabad's headquarters are at Dera Allah Yar, also known as Jhatpat among locals. Jaffarabad District is sub-divided into two tehsils Jafarabad, Jhat Pat (Dera Allah yar). Recently in 2022 part of it was split off to form the new district of Usta Muhammad. 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 2 Tehsils (Dera Allah yar, Jafarabad and 20 Union Councils and 1 Municipal Corporations.

## 5. District MAP



## 6. District History:

Jaffarabad officially became a District in 1987. The District is named after Mir Jaffar Khan Jamali, a close friend of Quaid-e-Azam and a veteran of Independence movement. The District was merged in District Naseerabad in the year 2001 and was restored in 2002. Jaffarabad is famous for its agricultural plains locally known as 'Pat'. Jaffarabad is a heterogeneous composite of various Baloch/ Sindhi population with predominant presence of Jamali and Khosa tribes. The other tribes include Gola, Jamote and Brohi. Main languages spoken in the District are Sindhi, Balochi and Seraiki, Brahvi etc. Jaffarabad is located between longitude of 67 degree 39' in the West and 69 degree 12' in the East. In altitude, it is 27 degree 55' and 28 degree 40'. The District serves as geographic boundary between the provinces of Balochistan and Sindh. District Jaffarabad is geographically placed in a very important region as it serves as a gateway to historical Upper Sind Frontier region (Jacobabad). To its North lies District jaffarabad while to its South is District Jacobabad. To its East in the newly formed District Suhbatpur District while Usta Muhammad District is lies to its West..

## 7. District Administrative division.

The district of Jaffarabad is administratively divided in Two tehsils and 33 Union Councils; Jaffarabad officially became a District in 1987.

## 8. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

**Economy:** Jaffarabad's economy is primarily based on agriculture, with a significant portion of the population engaged in farming and related activities. The district is known for producing crops such as cotton, wheat, sugarcane, and various fruits. Livestock farming is also a vital economic activity.

**Infrastructure:** The district's infrastructure might include roads, transportation networks, communication facilities, and basic services. Improvements in infrastructure play a crucial role in supporting economic growth and social development.



**Education:** The education sector is essential for socio-economic development. Access to quality education, literacy rates, and the presence of schools and educational institutions are key indicators. The government's efforts to improve educational facilities and increase enrollment are important for the district's progress.

**Healthcare:** Access to healthcare services, medical facilities, and basic health indicators are significant aspects of the socio-economic framework. Adequate healthcare infrastructure, including hospitals, clinics, and healthcare centers, contributes to the overall well-being of the population.

**Employment and Income:** Employment opportunities, both in the agricultural sector and other industries, contribute to the district's socio-economic status. Income distribution, poverty rates, and employment rates are important factors to consider.

**Social Services:** Availability of social services such as clean water, sanitation facilities, electricity, and housing contributes to the overall quality of life in the district.

**Development Projects:** Government initiatives and development projects aimed at improving various aspects of the district's socio-economic framework can play a significant role in driving progress.

**Cultural and Social Factors:** Cultural heritage, social norms, and traditions are also integral components of the socio-economic framework. Balancing economic development with cultural preservation is often a challenge in many regions.

**Local Governance:** The effectiveness of local governance structures and institutions, such as local government bodies and community organizations, can impact the implementation of development projects and the overall well-being of the population.

**Natural Resources:** The district's access to and management of natural resources, such as water and land, are crucial for agricultural activities and overall development.

The climate of the District in general is very hot as it lies at the confluence of Sibi and Jacobabad. The weather becomes extremely hot and humid in summer. The harshness of summer is prolonged over the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October. It is mildly hot in April. Summer begins from mid March and lasts to the end of October.

**CLIMATE:** In winters, the weather is pleasant all over the District. It lasts from December to January. The months of April, November and February are pleasant. The humidity is highest in summer, particularly in the area adjacent to the Pat Feeder canal, where rice cultivation takes place.

Dust storms are common in hot weather; they appear in summer. Nowadays, they are less frequent than before, mainly because of the increase in vegetation. Generally, they traverse from West and North and are accompanied by heavy dust columns. A dust storm may be followed by rain. The area gets inadequate rainfall, both in winter and Summer. It is only in July and August that the rain-fall is adequate because of the monsoon rains. According to the Agricultural Department's classification of lands in Balochistan in five ecological zones based on the altitude from Sea level, the District falls in the area ranging up to 635 meters (1500 feet) above sea level.

## 9. Area under cultivation and Economic Activity.

Jaffarabad District is known for its fertile agricultural lands, and agriculture is a significant economic activity in the region. Major Rabi crops are wheat followed by chickpea (gram). Major Kharif crop is rice followed by fodder. Among the fruits, dates' produce was the highest when as other major fruit produce is mangoes, citrus, and guava. Cattle, buffaloes, sheep, asses and camel constitute the major share of livestock population in the district. The fishing potential in the district is limited and is possible only in Khirthar and Saim Shahk canal and its branches. The group of fish such as Rohu, Morkhi, Thella and Mali are found in cold and mild cold areas of Jaffarabad.

**Total Geographical Area      2445Km<sup>2</sup>**

**Reported Area                      243,862**

**Total Cultivated Area            218,144**

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

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

*Above table illustrate the statics of 2021/22, which shows its area wise distribution.*

### • Residential Area.

Jaffarabad was separated from Nasirabad after granting district status in 2002. District Jaffarabad derives its name from a prominent and great leader of Pakistan movement, Mir Jaffar Khan Jamali. The district is located in the south-east of the Quetta City, the provincial capital of Balochistan, sharing its southern boundaries with Sindh Province districts' Larkana and Jacobabad and Nasirabad in the north. District Soubat Pur and Dera Bugti are in the east of Jaffarabad and Jhal Magsi is in the north. The districts' name is derived from Mir Jaffar Khan Jamali, who was a Muslim League veteran from Baluchistan and a close friend of Quaid-e-Azam. Mir Jaffar contributed to the promotion of the Muslim League's cause in the area. He died on April 7, 1967 and was buried in Rojhan Jamali. Major language spoken in the district is Sindhi. Other languages spoken are Balochi, Saraiki and Brahvi. Umrani and Jamali tribes use Saraiki. Jamali tribe generally speaks Saraiki. Kakar and Syeds speak Sindhi while Jamoots are Sindhi and Saraiki speaking. Urdu is a medium of education or communication between two persons belonging to different ethnic groups.

Population: 513,813

Population Density per Sq. Km: 210.14

Sex Ratio (Males per 100 females): 104.32

Urban Population: 158,005      Rural Population: 355808

Male: 262,336      Female: 251,467      Transgender: 10



- **Main Corps, Livestock, Minerals,/gems, Any 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 CROPS2019-20**

<b>Crops</b>	<b>Area in Hectares</b>		<b>Production in Tonnes</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Irrigated</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Irrigated</b>
Wheat	71750	71750	198530	198530
Rice	105520	100790	325693	325693
Cotton	-	-	-	-
Sugarcane	-	-	-	-

*Source: Development Statistics of Balochistan 2021-22*

Wheat and rice from Jaffarabad district find their way to Karachi and Quetta markets through intermediaries. This process involves two main types of marketing agreements. In one scenario, a contractor acquires the entire orchard's projected yield during the blossoming phase. The contractor then assumes responsibility for orchard management until the harvest, covering tasks like irrigation, fertilization, insecticide application, and labor coordination. Alternatively, there are instances where contractors obtain orchards after the produce has matured, focusing solely on the harvesting stage.

At the next tier of this process, the fruit is acquired by commission agents who operate within the secondary market. These agents procure the produce from the primary contractors and facilitate its distribution to various regions outside the district, serving other provinces' demand.

- **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 Allah Yar. 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. Jaffarabad 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.

*Source: Livestock census 2017(Deputy Director District jaffarabad Live 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 a skin, head, trotters, stomach, lung and liver

Animals	Quantity
Sheep	216962
Goats	284682
Cattle	472496
Horses	3696
Camels	7115
Buffalo	410561
Mules	7317
Asses	51430
Poultry	508634

- **Poultry:**

The poultry industry in the district is experiencing significant growth. The district houses approximately 508,643 broiler poultry, effectively catering to the demands of both Jaffarabad and Sukkur districts. Women participate in raising local (desi) birds. At the household level, poultry rearing addresses the need for meat and eggs, contributing to family income. Desi eggs hold a premium value in the local market. Despite the potential of the livestock sector in the district, there's a lack of awareness about modern herding techniques. Challenges include inadequate facilities, timely vaccinations, proper nutrition, and guidance on livestock marketing and transportation, especially in remote areas.

The Livestock Department at the district level faces constraints in funding, medicine availability, and transportation for extending livestock services to remote regions. Offering necessary training to people on effective ruminant and domestic poultry management would yield benefits. Financial support in the form of easily repayable loans can enhance this sector, thereby uplifting the socio-economic landscape. Women can substantially contribute by engaging in poultry and animal rearing without stepping outside their homes.

Small-scale livestock markets operate in Dera Allah Yar and Jhat Phatt. During Eid-ul-Azha, the markets in Quetta and Karachi are particularly lucrative. Livestock prices are prone to fluctuations, influenced by various factors. Interestingly, prices tend to drop in drought years due to herd owners struggling with feeding expenses. Conversely, prices surge during Eid-ul-Azha due to the high demand for animal sacrifices. This surge is attributed to the significant number of animals being slaughtered during this time.

- **Problems and Issues for livestock sector**

The livestock sector is confronted with several challenges that impede its progress:

- Inadequate facilities at existing market premises, including insufficient stock water points, feed storage, veterinary aid services, weighing scales, and related amenities.
- The slaughterhouse remains underutilized.
- Difficulty in accessing financial resources.
- Limited water sources for livestock farming.
- Scarcity and inadequate availability of balanced feed and fodder.

- vi) Absence of technology for large-scale production of both traditional and non-traditional dairy products.
- vii) Low milk yields per individual animal.
- viii) Lack of awareness about the importance of hygienic milk in all stages of production, distribution, and consumption.
- ix) Absence of veterinary and laboratory testing facilities to detect milk and feed adulteration.
- x) Dairy farm owners adhere to conventional methods, resulting in high feed costs, losses during animal resale, and reduced milk production due to diseases.
- xi) Shortages in essential medicines and vaccinations for animals.

- **Handicrafts.**

In Jaffarabad district, handicrafts such as embroidery work, needlework and other crafts (including mats and sheets designed for use as flooring) are very common. Carpet making is a common handicraft in the district. Traditionally, mostly women and girls do embroidery work from home.

- **Industries.**

There are no major industries in the district. According to the District Development Profile Jaffarabad 2011, by Planning and Development (P&D) Department, Government of Balochistan in collaboration with UNICEF, the following units are operating in the district:

Type of Industry	NOCs Issued
Rice Husking Units	10 Units
Flour Mills	13 Units
Ice Factories	01 Unit
Oil Extraction Units	01 Unit
Cotton Ginning Factories	03 Units
Rice Husking Units	10 Units
Flour Mills	13 Units

Table 1.8 jaffarabad Industrial Unit

## 10. INFRASTRUCTURE.

Jaffarabad has comparatively better road linkages to other districts and provinces than many other districts of Balochistan. Major cities and towns are linked by metaled roads. Jaffarabad district is linked with other parts of Pakistan through Pakistan Railway.

Total Roads	1,864.0 km
High Type Roads	1,843.0 km
Low Type Roads	21.0 km

Table 1.9 Jaffarabad Road Statistics

Some of the important roads of the district are:

- National Highway N-65 passes through the district (Sukkur-Sibi-Saryab Highway)

- Dera Allah Yar-Hairdin Road
- Usta Muhammad-Mirwah Road
- Hairdin-Marghuzar Road
- Jhatpat-Usta Muhammad Road
- Dera Allah Yar-Sohbatpur Road

- **Communication System.**

The district is connected to other parts of the country through telephone and telegraph. There are 03 telephone exchanges in the district which provide 461 landline and 350 broadband connections in the district (Balochistan Development Statistics 2018-19). Cellular phone companies also provide their services in the district. here are a total of 07 post offices in the district.<sup>[1]</sup> All the major courier companies provide their services as well.

- **Road and Rail Network.**

There is a railway station at Dera Allah Yar. There is no commercial or military airport in the district. The nearest airport is the Jacobabad Airport in Jacobabad district.

- **Utilities (Electricity, Natural gas, Wasa)**

Quetta Electric Supply Company (QESCO) is responsible for the supply and transmission of electricity to the district.

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

### Education Profile:

Variable	Urban	Rural	Total
Population that has ever attended school	43	33	36
Population (%) completed primary or higher	33	26	28
Gross enrolment ratio at primary level	66	49	53
Gross enrolment ratio at middle level	51	29	35
Gross enrolment ratio at the Matric level	43	19	26
Literacy Population 10 years & older	43	34	36
Adult literacy rate 15 years & older	38	28	31

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

- **Demography.**

According to 2017 census, district Jaffarabad had a population of 513,813, which includes 51.1% males and 48.9% females.

The following table shows the population of the district as per 2017 Census:

District	Area km <sup>2</sup>	Population	Male%	Female%	Urban %	Growth Rate %	District
Jaffarabad District	2,445	513,813	51.1	48.9	30.8	3.02	Jaffarabad District
Jhat Pat Tehsil	1,467	252,611					Jhat Pat Tehsil
Usta Muhammad Tehsil	978	186,226					Usta Muhammad Tehsil
Sohbatpur <sup>[1]</sup>		200,538	51.4	48.6	6.4	1.85	Sohbatpur <sup>[1]</sup>
Gandakha Tehsil	Included in Usta Muhammad Tehsil	74,976					Gandakha Tehsil

- **Total Household.**

The Population in 2017 Cencus was 513,972. The growth rate is 3.03 %. The population of the district as per the census in 2017 was around 513,972. Dominant ethnic groups are the Baloch, and Sindhi

AREA, POPULATION BY SEX, SEX RATIO, POPULATION DENSITY, URBAN PROPORTION,

HOSUEH OLD SIZE AND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	ALL SEX ES	MAL E	FEM ALE	TRAN SGE NDER	SEX RAT IO	POPULA TION DENSITY PER SQ. KM.	URBAN PROPO RTIO N	AVERAG E HOUSEH OLD SIZE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
JAFFARA BAD DISTRIC	1,6 43	513, 972	262, 872	251,0 47	53	104. 71	312.83	30.68	6.46
RURAL		356, 261	182, 378	173,8 38	45	104. 91			6.35
URBAN		157, 711	80,4 94	77,20 9	8	104. 25			6.72
GANDHA KA TEHSI	554	74,8 81	38,2 09	36,65 0	22	104. 25	135.16		5.93
RURAL		74,8 81	38,2 09	36,65 0	22	104. 25			5.93
URBAN		-	-	-	-	-			-

<b>JHAT PAT TEHSIL</b>	690	253,107	130,000	123,077	30	105.62	366.82	31.99	6.48
<b>RURAL</b>		172,149	88,378	83,749	22	105.53			6.37
<b>URBAN</b>		80,958	41,622	39,328	8	105.83			6.75
<b>USTA MUHAMMAD TEHSIL</b>	399	185,984	94,663	91,320	1	103.66	466.13	41.27	6.67
<b>RURAL</b>		109,231	55,791	53,439	1	104.40			6.65
<b>URBAN</b>		76,753	38,872	37,881	-	102.62			6.69

Source: Beauru of Statics 2020

- **Average house hold size.**

The average household size is 6.46 most of the people is lived near to cities or rural area of the district.

- **Education and Literacy.**

The sex ratio in Jafarabad is 947 females per 1,000 males and the literacy rate was **31.87% male, 43.87% male and 19.47% female**. 97,696 (38.60%) were under the age of 10. As of the 2017 census, 57.31% of the population spoke Baloch, 14.75% Sindhi, 14.30% Brahi, and 11.62% Saraiki as their first language. Jaffarabad district faces a number of education related challenges in terms of access and quality both. Article 25A of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan has been made the

basis of the targets faced by the district. BESP also used the same framework for the provincial indicators. The Article stipulates free and compulsory education for children between ages 5 to 16 as a fundamental right. The Constitution allows each province to prepare its own law for implementation. Government of Balochistan has already passed 'Balochistan Free and Compulsory Education Act 2014'. This Act makes the government responsible for bearing all the education-related costs inclusive of stationery, schoolbags, school meals and transport for the children falling in the aforementioned age group. This bill further stipulates that free and compulsory education is imparted to every child regardless of sex, nationality, race or disability in a neighborhood school

Table 3.3: Public Sector Schools

*Public Sector Schools*

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<i>Primary</i>	15	9	24	353	126	479	368	135	503



<i>Middle</i>	5	5	10	25	9	34	30	14	44
<i>High</i>	5	5	10	11	2	13	16	7	23
<i>H/Sec</i>	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2
<i>Total</i>	25	19	44	391	137	528	416	156	572

Source: BEMIS

## 12. Human Resource Availability

Based on the 1998 Population Census, the district of Jaffarabad had a labor force comprising 27 percent of the total population. Among this workforce, males accounted for 50 percent, while females constituted only 1 percent. The primary occupation for a significant portion of the working population, approximately 44 percent, was in agriculture and fisheries. It's noteworthy that within this occupation, 60 percent of all employed workers were self-employed. This was divided into 60 percent males and 67 percent females within this category. The district faced an overall unemployment rate of 27 percent, with males experiencing a rate of 28 percent and females at 2 percent.

- **Skilled Labor force.**

An urgent requirement exists to cultivate a proficient workforce and harness its complete potential to drive the sustainable advancement of the district. It is vital to prioritize endeavors aimed at reducing poverty, fostering sustainable livelihoods, and nurturing the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). One notable challenge is the limited exposure of community leaders and representatives to external opportunities for employment access and utilization. To address this, a platform for skilled labor exchange will be established.

To align the labor force with market needs, technical training initiatives will be organized. These programs will encompass a wide range of sectors such as industry, agriculture, and SMEs. Training will be conducted either in vocational and training centers, through on-the-job experiences, or a combination of both. These training sessions may take place within the district or extend to various parts of the province, including locations like Dera Allah Yar, Jhat Phat, Quetta, and even beyond the provincial borders, such as Karachi.

- **Unskilled labor Force.**

A significant portion of the workforce lacks skill qualifications. Public sector establishments are grappling with a shortage of trained and competent personnel. Despite multiple training initiatives financed, coordinated, and executed by public sector entities and civil society groups, there has been a failure to enhance staff proficiency and effectiveness. To address this, comprehensive and demand-driven training programs will be implemented across diverse sectors including industry, SMEs, tourism, agriculture, livestock, and fisheries. These programs will be funded by the government, donors, and the private sector.

The trainings will take place at various tiers, with a preference for district-level engagements. They will be hosted within technical training centers and vocational training institutes. Additionally, efforts will be undertaken to either reinvigorate or establish around 30 needs-based vocational and technical training centers and institutes within the district.

### 13. Economic Potential.

- **Main Sector of the District.**

Jaffarabad District, situated within Balochistan, primarily revolves around agriculture, thereby offering abundant avenues for business exploration.

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

The sectors in the district can be classified into Manufacturing, Trading, Services, and Agriculture.

- **Prominent SMEs in the District:** In Jaffarabad District, a range of thriving Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) is continually expanding across distinct sectors:

1. Agriculture
2. Fisheries
3. Food Processing
4. Livestock.

### SMEs Presence in Sector.

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

- **Main Cluster of the District.**

Jaffarabad District stands out as a region brimming with significant agricultural potential, with a pronounced focus on Wheat and Vegetable cultivation. In the realm of livestock, the primary segments encompass Goat and Sheep Farming, Slaughterhouses, as well as Poultry Farming. Fisheries also claim a pivotal role within the district, encompassing a spectrum of industries including fish harvesting, drying, oil extraction, and aquaculture.

Adding to this landscape, the district hosts an array of private industries, each operating across diverse sectors and capacities. These encompass pharmaceuticals, cement manufacturing, auto parts production, and textiles, encompassing processes such as weaving, stitching, and spinning. This compilation effectively captures the principal economic pursuits within the district.



## **Main Product of District.**

The Main product of district is illustrated below.

1. Wheat and Rice.
2. Sheep Farming..
3. Catch fishing.
4. Poultry Farms.

## **14. Potential Sectors for Investors.**

### **• Domestic Commerce and Potential.**

Several sectors possess the potential for significant growth within the district, necessitating adept professionals to operate at the district level and augment their productivity. A few of these sectors are outlined below for elucidation.

### **• Horticulture**

The climate in Jaffarabad District persists as hot and humid for over eight months annually. The consumption of ice, both for domestic and industrial purposes, is substantial. However, the existing ice factories fall short in meeting this demand adequately. Furthermore, the district houses only one Fish Processing plant at present, and as time progresses, additional investments are anticipated in this sector. These processing facilities necessitate significant quantities of ice for effectively preserving the harvested fish. The requirement for ice blocks is on the rise due to burgeoning economic progress, largely driven by substantial buyers such as businesses in the dairy, bakery, and hotel sectors, who engage in bulk purchases.

### **• Cold storages**

Given the limited duration of freshness for perishable food items, the necessity arises to employ freezing and storage methods to ensure their preservation. Furthermore, the seafood sourced from the expansive coastal areas of Balochistan promises enhanced quality, translating to favorable market prices. Likewise, the cold storage infrastructure holds potential for safeguarding perishable fruits and vegetables. Investors can anticipate substantial returns on their investments within this domain.

### **• Fruits & Vegetable dehydration.**

The potential of vegetable dehydration lies in the creation of tomato paste, canned vegetables, pickles, and similar products. Unfortunately, the production of fruits and vegetables has often lacked effective post-harvest management and modernized processing methods. The conventional fruit and vegetable dehydration practices rely on traditional techniques, involving sun exposure and hot wind for preservation. This outdated approach results in substantial losses for local growers due to inadequate post-harvest handling.

## **Main Product of District.**

Fruits and vegetables, being highly perishable commodities, hold vital importance in global food supplies. District Jaffarabad witnesses nearly three-quarters of the year dedicated to seasonal vegetable production. Regrettably, a significant portion of these vegetables succumb to spoilage before reaching consumers. To mitigate these losses, the adoption of scientific methods for transforming surplus produce during peak seasons into non-perishable items through preservation is crucial. Dehydration presents an economical and effective solution to extend the shelf life of Jaffarabad's produce. Dehydrated vegetables can serve as a reliable resource for everyday cooking or consumption during off-seasons.

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

In addition to their seasonal availability, it's possible to cultivate fruits and vegetables during off-seasons as well. The prominent fruit varieties encompass Mangoes, citrus fruits, guava, dates, watermelon, musk melon, ber, and mulberry. Likewise, the noteworthy vegetables within the district encompass Onion, potato, tomatoes, okra, tinda, radish, spinach, turnips, carrots, bitter gourd, bottle gourd, pumpkin, cauliflower, peas, brinjal, cucumber, chilies, and coriander. The majority of these vegetables find their way to the Sukkur and Quetta markets.

For the production of top-notch fruits and vegetables, the establishment of proper greenhouses with controlled environments is imperative. This controlled setting grants producers the ability to dictate the types of produce and the specific conditions under which they grow. Furthermore, greenhouses offer the advantage of ensuring the year-round production of high-quality items, independent of external weather conditions.

- **Tannery.**

There is potential for investigating the establishment of tanneries within the province. This is due to the dual factors of generating a substantial volume of local hides and skins, alongside the considerable procurement of hides and skins from Iran and Afghanistan by tanneries in Karachi.

- **Meat Processing.**

Both within the district and the broader province, the absence of any meat processing facilities is evident. Despite this, the province boasts a considerable population of sheep, goats, and cattle. The potential for exporting their meat is promising, provided that the meat undergoes processing in accordance with international benchmarks.

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

Due to the significant impact of inadequate nutrition on the livestock sector in Balochistan, many animals reach the market in suboptimal physical conditions and at lower body weights. This underscores the urgent necessity to ensure consistent access to nutritious feed throughout the year, incorporating appropriate protein levels to enhance livestock productivity rather than merely increasing the animal count.

Given this scenario, it becomes imperative to embrace unconventional methods for feed preparation and feeding. These approaches encompass strategies like treating wheat or rice straws and other crop residues with urea or ammonia, producing molasses blocks, creating silage, formulating cost-effective concentrate mixtures, implementing feed lots, and adopting semi-intensive farming practices alongside ewe flushing.

Transitioning toward semi-intensive farming, which entails supplementary feeding within stalls, coupled with the application of non-traditional and budget-friendly feeding techniques, in conjunction with enhanced genetic resources, has the potential to transform livestock farming into a financially efficient endeavor. This, in turn, would yield favorable ripple effects throughout the farming community.

- **Poultry Farm**

Poultry farming stands as a significant investment opportunity within the district, with approximately 500 poultry farms already established. The district benefits from ready access to poultry feed resources.

## **15. Export Status and Potential.**

When it comes to export district Jaffarabad fails in some sector to produce such a finished Goods that can be export, some of business need much more attention to provide desired result while some of them needs little efforts as they are already making good product but lack in marketing.

List of those businesses which have the market in outside of Pakistan is stated below.

- **Fisheries.**

The district holds promising potential in the fields of fisheries, fish processing, and shrimp farming. Pakistan's coastal region is abundant in diverse and exceptional seafood species, making it a prime location for cultivating seafood products that enjoy significant demand both domestically and globally. Shrimp farming involves cultivating marine shrimp or prawns for human consumption. The project's successful execution will not only contribute to advancements within this vital sector but also open pathways for further development.

- **Food Processing**

Value addition through processing not only enhances product quality but also extends its shelf life, creating stronger demand for raw materials. In Balochistan, there is significant untapped potential in the processing of fruits and vegetables. The lack of effective post-harvest storage facilities and processing techniques results in wastage or low-value sales of perishable farm produce during peak seasons. This issue contributes to high wastage rates and underutilization of production capacity.

Balochistan has yet to fully exploit the possibilities in processing and exporting dried fruits and vegetables, as indicated by the limited number of active fruit processors and exporters. Dried fruits find application across various industries, including dried fruit and nut, breakfast cereal, confectionery, bakery, and other food sectors, as well as direct consumption.

In alignment with its agricultural modernization policy, the government aims to foster rural agro-processing and marketing development. Given its significant production of dates and seafood-related products, Balochistan presents numerous opportunities for investors to enter the high-end market within the processed and packaged food industry.

- **Sausage making.**

The sheep casings originating from Balochistan are widely acknowledged as optimal for sausage production and are directly exported to European nations in their raw state. This situation presents an open opportunity for any aspiring entrepreneur to establish a pioneering industry that holds strong potential for foreign exports.

## **16. Major issues & Policy Recommendation.**

- **Major Issues.**

The array of challenges faced by SMEs in the district varies across different sectors, with a prominent common issue being the prevailing energy crisis. Highlighted below are key sector-specific problems:

- **Livestock Sector:** i) Inadequate facilities in current market premises, such as stock water points, feed storage, veterinary aid, weighing scales, and related amenities. ii) Underutilization of slaughterhouses. iii) Difficulty accessing finance. iv) Scarce water sources for livestock farming. v) Limited availability of balanced feed and fodder. vi) Absence of technology for large-scale manufacturing of both traditional and nontraditional



dairy products. vii) Low milk yields per animal. viii) Lack of awareness about the value of hygienic milk throughout its production, distribution, and consumption stages. ix) Inadequate veterinary and laboratory testing facilities for detecting milk and feed adulteration. x) Traditional farming methods leading to high feed costs, animal resale losses, and disease-related reductions in milk production. xi) Shortage of animal medicines and vaccines.

- **Mineral Sector:** i) Absence of exploration and reserve estimates. ii) Poor infrastructure. iii) Lack of modern mining equipment. iv) Over-reliance on traditional mining techniques. v) Insufficient safety measures in the mining sector. vi) Challenges accessing finance. vii) Scarcity of skilled labor.

## 17. Policy Recommendations:

- **Agriculture Sector:** i) Implementation of vegetable dehydration to create products like tomato paste, canned vegetables, and pickles. ii) Enhancement of post-harvest management and modernization of processing techniques for fruits and vegetables. iii) Adoption of scientific methods to transform surplus seasonal produce into non-perishable items, primarily through dehydration, minimizing losses for local growers. iv) The introduction of efficient facilities and adherence to international packaging standards can significantly boost revenue from date harvesting. v) Addressing financial constraints related to acquiring modern equipment for the date industry.
- Balochistan possesses a considerable potential for growth in various sectors, requiring comprehensive attention to these outlined challenges and recommended solutions.

## 18. Business Support Institutions.

Jaffarabad District, situated within Balochistan, holds a strong agricultural identity, contributing to the economic vibrancy of the region. Despite existing challenges, there is a noteworthy interest among entrepreneurs to invest and collaborate with local businesses, aiming to elevate the district's economic landscape.

- **Private Sector (Technology Partner)**

Functioning as an agricultural nucleus, the district experiences notable industrial engagement in Dera Allah Yar and Jhat Phat. These centers have been pivotal in generating substantial revenue for the province. Notably, the private sector assumes a critical role in fostering business endeavors within the district.

With the Balochistan government's proactive initiatives, it is anticipated that the mining sector could potentially contribute up to 500 tons of Halal Meat daily to the markets in Quetta and Karachi.

## 22. Usefull links.

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

<b>State Bank of Pakistan (SBP)</b>	<a href="http://www.sbp.org.pk">www.sbp.org.pk</a>
<b>Punjab Small Industries Corporation</b>	<a href="http://www.psic.gop.pk">www.psic.gop.pk</a>
<b>Sindh Small Industries Corporation</b>	<a href="http://www.ssic.gos.pk">www.ssic.gos.pk</a>
<b>Pakistan Horticulture Development and Export Company (PHDEC)</b>	<a href="http://www.phdec.org.pk">www.phdec.org.pk</a>
<b>Punjab Vocational Training Council (PVTC)</b>	<a href="http://www.pvtc.gop.pk">www.pvtc.gop.pk</a>
<b>Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (TEVTA)</b>	<a href="http://www.tevta.org">www.tevta.org</a>
<b>Pakistan Readymade Garment Technical Training Institute</b>	<a href="http://www.prgmea.org/prgtti/">www.prgmea.org/prgtti/</a>
<b>Livestock &amp; Dairy Development Department, Government of Punjab.</b>	<a href="http://www.livestockpunjab.gov.pk">www.livestockpunjab.gov.pk</a>
<b>Punjab Industrial Estates (PIE)</b>	<a href="http://www.pie.com.pk">www.pie.com.pk</a>
<b>Faisalabad Industrial Estate Development and Management Company (FIEDMC)</b>	<a href="http://www.fiedmc.com.pk">www.fiedmc.com.pk</a>