

# DISTRICT ECONOMIC PROFILE LASBELA



**Turn Potential into Profit**

**Small & Medium Enterprise Development Authority**

Government of Pakistan

<http://www.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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### 3 PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

The objective of this District Economic Profile 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 Economic 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 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 district enjoys a position of being close to the major city of Karachi. Also it is bounded on the north by Khuzdar district, in the west by Hala off Shoot of Pub mountain range of district Awaran, in the south by Arabian Sea

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 7 Tehsils (Hub, Dhoreji, Gadani, Uthal, Sonmiani, Khanraj, and Bela), 2 Sub Tehsils (Lakhra and Layari), and 22 Union Councils.

#### 4.1 District MAP



This coastal district of Balochistan became a separate district in on June 30, 1954. The name is derived from the words Las which signifies a plain (as greater part of the area being a flat plain),

and Bela, which means “jungle” and is also the name of the principal town of the district. Uthal is the district Headquarters.

### 4.3 District Administrative division.

The district of Lasbela is administratively divided in eight tehsils one sub-tehsil and 22 Union Councils, Lasbela District was transferred from Karachi Division to Kalat Division; Makran Division split from Kalat Division. In August 2000, local government reforms abolished the "Division" as an administrative tier and introduced a system of local government councils, with the first elections held in 2001. 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 30 June 1954. Uthal is the district headquarters. The district is divided into eight Tehsil and 22 union councils namely (BELA,DUREJI,HUB,UTHAL,SONMIANI). The famous Hinglaj Mata mandir is situated in Lasbela district. The annual Hinglaj Yathra is took part by more than 250,000 people

## 5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

The socio-Economic frame work of district Lasbela 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 coastal district of Balochistan with total area of 15,153 km<sup>2</sup> where as weather condition are similar as Karachi because of the sea side That is, very hot during May and June and Cold during the months of December and January. Rains mostly occur in July and August.

Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	De c	Total
8.0	68.2	5.5	20.0	48.7	47.8	Trace	Trace	9.4	0.0	Trace	Trace	207.6
Jan	Feb	Ma r	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	



25.5	26.5	33.2	38.2	40.0	41.0	39.0	38.2	39.3	37.5	34.2	30.0
Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
9.8	13.8	18.4	20.1	24.3	27.9	27.6	26.9	26.0	20.0	15.3	10.3

Source: Ministry of Climate change govt of Pakistan

The ration of rainfall and temperature is illustrated in table above which shows different month condition of specific district.

### 5.1.1. Area under cultivation and Economic Activity.

The total cultivated area of District is 81,275 hectares and 895,271 hectares is potential area for further agriculture usage. Major source of earning for the people of the district, is agriculture sector specially the horticulture. The important crops are fruits, melons, vegetables, fodder, wheat, and cotton etc. Almost all the crops grown are produced for commercial basis. Most of the Cultivated Land in the district is Personal owner ship.

The Hub area of the district is dependent upon the water from the Hub Dam, and the underground water is saline. There is abundant underground freshwater available in Winder, Uhtal and Bela, making tube wells a good source of water.

<b>Total Geographical Area</b>	<b>1,515,300sq/km</b>
<b>Reported Area</b>	<b>1513761</b>
<b>Total Cultivated Area</b>	<b>50,651</b>
<b>- Area under forest</b>	<b>453,136</b>
<b>- Culturable waste<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>895,271</b>
<b>- not available for cultivation<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>122,569</b>

Source: Land utilization statistics Lasbela2 district 2014-2015

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

### 5.1.2. Residential Area.

The Population in 1981 was 188,139 which increased to 312,695 in 1998. The growth rate is 3.03 %. The population of the district as per the census in 2017 was around 574,292. 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 Sindhi (Lasi) while major languages are Balochi, and Sindhi. Though people from various other ethnic groups also work in the Industrial Estates, but they prefer to reside in Karachi, which is very close to Hub.

All the tribes other than Baloch and Brahvi that have settled in Lasbela are known as "Lasi". The principal Lasi tribes are only five in number: the Jamot, Roonjhas, Sheikh, Angaria and the Burra. Together they are called the Panjraj and constitute a tribal confederation. Under each 'raj' is a large number of heterogeneous groups. The Gunjas, Sinars, Sangurs, Burfats, Chhuttas and Khojas include the minor tribes. The Meds are fishermen who live along thecoast, mainly at Miani and Somiani.

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 Lasbella 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.

### **5.1.1. 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. There is an oil refinery owned by Byco International in particular district. Production of different Crops, Following is the data for various crops.

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Area (Hectares)</b>	<b>Production (Tons)</b>
<b>Wheat</b>	<b>12495</b>	<b>25588</b>
<b>Barley</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>359</b>
<b>Jowar</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>815</b>
<b>Maiz</b>	<b>1375</b>	<b>1373</b>
<b>Rice</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>173</b>
<b>Onion</b>	<b>2,341</b>	<b>39,797</b>
<b>Fruit</b>	<b>Area (Hectares)</b>	<b>Production (Tons)</b>
<b>Banana</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>2,501</b>
<b>Guava</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>1,501</b>
<b>Papaya</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>4,306</b>
<b>Coconut</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>8,156</b>
<b>Citrus</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>566</b>
<b>Dates</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>Vegetable</b>	<b>Area (Hectares)</b>	<b>Production (Tons)</b>
<b>Tomato</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>7452</b>
<b>Okra</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,122</b>



<b>Raddish</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>2096</b>
<b>Spinach</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>175</b>
<b>Turnip</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Peas</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>126</b>
<b>Beet Root</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Broad Bean</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cabbage</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Carrot</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>247</b>
<b>Cauliflower</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>499</b>
<b>Bitter Gourd</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>Bottle Gourd</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>1211</b>
<b>Pumpkin</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>Water Mellon</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>405</b>
<b>Sunflower</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Sesamum</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Caster Seed</b>	<b>3421</b>	<b>3830</b>
<b>Canola</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Pulses</b>	<b>Area (Hectares)</b>	<b>Production (Tons)</b>
<b>Moong</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>245</b>
<b>Mash</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Moth</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Masoor</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Mutter Pulse</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Gran</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Spices</b>	<b>Area (Hectares)</b>	<b>Production (Tons)</b>
<b>Chillies</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Corriander</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>

Source: The Agricultural Produce 2014-2015 (Directorate of Crops Reporting Services, Agriculture Department)

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.

## **Fisheries.**

The Arabian Sea is also an important source of livelihood for the people of the district Lasbela. The costal belt of Lasbela is around 120 Sq Km. Fishing is the mainstay of the coastal communities of Lasbela. There are around 10,500 Fishermen in the district, and 2,860 different kinds of Boats. The total fish landing in the year 2006 was 20,852 tons of with the value of Rs. 699 million. There are around 10 Fish meal processing units, using mainly the Sardine as raw material.

The types and quantity of fish catch in district is illustrated below.

**Fish Catch, District Lasbela**

S. No.	Commercial Fish	Area		Fish Catch In Tons
		Dhaam	Gadani	
1	Flat Fish	47.369	21.220	68.589
2	Sardine	4120.285	1239.370	5359.655
3	Other Clupeiform	436.326	39.333	475.659
4	Wolf Heirings	73.959	48.025	121.984
5	L. Mackerel	51.254	63.982	115.236
6	S. Mackerel	105.285	52.043	157.328
7	Tuna	503.328	297.278	800.606
8	Sea Catfish	1071.369	766.929	1838.298
9	Eels	79.326	81.788	161.114
10	Barracuda	311.245	124.818	436.063
11	Marlins	52.145	15.8	67.945
12	Mullets	74.898	23.467	98.365
13	Threadfin	49.326	34.463	83.789
14	L. Groper	182.323	99.396	281.719

15	S. Groper	307.042	182.001	489.043
16	Cobias	89.326	58.373	147.699
17	Scades	569.587	511.571	1081.158
18	Indian Mackerel	3620.215	1102.46	4722.675
19	Queen Fish	247.054	104.005	351.059
20	Travelly	203.006	60.231	263.237
21	Dolphin Fish	143.258	94.899	238.157
22	Grunts	109.660	59.968	169.628
23	L. Crocker	106.329	49.674	156.003
24	S. Crocker	142.258	36.560	178.818
25	Emperors	82.325	22.430	104.755
26	King Soldier Bream	17.204	4.542	21.746
27	Polmfrets	404.801	130.212	535.013
28	Hairtail	1069.693	794.579	1864.272
29	Sharks	67.303	58.252	125.555
30	Rays	61.870	23.923	85.793
31	Guitar Fish	15.214	0	15.214
32	Shrimps	115.599	0	115.599
	Kiddi	78.220	0	78.220
34	Crabs	9.909	0	9.909
35	Ivory Shell	11.205	0	11.205
36	Lobsters	10.008	2.365	12.373
37	Cuutle Fish	8.307	0	8.307
38	Jelly Fish	1.295	0	1.295
<b>Total</b>		<b>14649.077</b>	<b>6203.757</b>	<b>20852.834</b>

Source : Fisheries department Census 2017(fishers department of Balochistan website)

Majority of the fishermen of Gadani, own small boats, so, having a hunting distance of 25 Kms, with a normal trip of 8-12 hours. They stop the boats at one point, throw their nets into the sea, and after 6-8 Hours pull it manually. As compared to them the launches of Dhaam and Kund Malir, may stay out for around one week. On a launch called wire net, a team of fishermen, consisting of around twenty to thirty persons, go out to deep sea waters. The fish catch time extends from September to May, with, October being the peak period. Fishermen go out for a period of one to three weeks as far as to the borders of

India, Iran, and U.A.E. The total weight of fish catch varies from half a ton to five tons per haul.

Fishermen sometimes sell the fish at Sea, but the normal practice is to sell to the Middlemen. They are normally the big traders, who buy small sized fish for their Fish meal processing Factories, or for supply to the Karachi Fish Harbor, and the Fish processors. Besides this other small commission agents also buy for the Fish processing plants. Normally shopkeepers of Hub, bring the fish from Karachi, while in Dhamb and Kund Malir, a little amount is used for local sale. Prices are fixed by the middlemen except at sea, where the fishermen decide on the price themselves. Around 90% of the fish catch is sent to the market of Karachi via middle men.

## **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 Karachi. The Poultry Farming is very huge business at Hub and Winder. 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. Lasbela 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. The Government has established a Red Sindhi Cow farm at Sakran.

Livestock census data is prescribed below which shows different animals present in district.

Animals	2006 – 2020
Sheep	88143
Goats	1906310
Cattle	242601
Horses	4456
Donkeys	42468
Camels	77284
Buffalo	19152

*Source: Livestock census 2017(Deputy Director District Lasbela 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 as skin, head, trotters, stomach, lung and liver

### **Poultry.**

The poultry sector in the district is flourishing. There are around 530 Broiler poultry farms, and 10 Layer Farms in Hub, Winder, Uthal and Bela. The production of broilers fulfills the requirement of Lasbela district and the Karachi districts. Women are involved in keeping local (dasi) 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 Uthal and Hub. But on the occasion of the Eid-ul-Azha, the Market of Yousuf Goth Karachi (Adjacent to Hub) 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 cannot 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

### **Minerals.**

Some of the sizeable economic activity in the district is related to mining especially marble reserves are found in abundance in the district. The Major mineral resource of district includes marble, and limestone. The major market for marble is Karachi,

There is one Cement Factory in operation. While the Marble City is an opportunity for the Mine owners of the Lasbela and Khuzdar.

### **Handicrafts.**

The Handicrafts are the Balochi Zari work by women. There is also a stone work and a colony is known to be Pathar Colony, where the stone work is done.

### **Industries.**

Industries that are working in district Lasbela are in different sector and also have potential in these sector main industrial that are working in particular districts sector wise are namely Automobile sector, chemical, engineering, Pharmaceutical, Plastic ,Chemical,

Cement, Fisheries, Textile, Energy, Petro Chemical and food processing, hotel and restaurant.

*Source: Chamber of Commerce Lasbela.*

## **Tourism.**

Lasbela has a good potential for the Tourism. The Fruit Farms attract the visitors from Karachi, who come to spend weekends at the farms of their friends. The charming beach of Gadani entertain around 30 Picnic vehicles on working days and 300- 400 vehicles full of picnic enthusiasts on Sunday and Public Holidays there are 7 tourism palaces in district namely Kanrach Lasbela, Miani hoor beach Lasbela, Ghadni Beach Lasbela, Hub Dam, Beela River, Cave city of Lasbela, SaSi Panu Shrine.

Others main spots, are, the Rich Hub Delta, Hub Dam, ancient graveyard at Bhawani, the mangroves and still waters of Dhaam, natural fresh water lake of Sirenda at Winder with a distance of 70 Km from Hub, Kund Malir, and the Hingol National Park\*. Besides this the mandir of Nani Maa at Hinglaj, sees thousands of Hindu Community from April 20-23, as a yearly ritual.

### **5.3 INFRASTRUCTURE.**

The infrastructure has been continuously improving. The Major roads are the Makran Costal Highway and the Main RCD Highway running through the Lasbela. There is no airport or Railway station in this district

#### **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, while the others are restricted to Hub and Uthal only. 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.**

District has a developed road network in urban as well as rural areas. There is a network of 502 Km Black Topped Road and 1,232 Km of shingle roads in the district. The length of the National High way passing through Lasbela district is around 300 Km. Following are the Highways in Balochistan that links Lasbela with other parts of the country; N-25 (816 Km) Karachi - Khuzdar - Quetta Chaman (link to Afghanistan) Makran Coastal Highway (link to Gawadar).

Local Transport services include buses and rickshaws. The local transport operates within the District, and the Coaches and Vans to Karachi are available till the late night. Besides this the local transporters have secured contracts with the Industrial Units, for carrying their staff coming from Karachi. The Qingqi rickshaws are also available in the Market (Bazars) area.

#### **5.3.3. Utilities (Electricity, Natural gas, WASA)**

The District is being provided the Electricity by KESC, but the electricity to the industrial estates, is provided by LIEDA, a part of its one window operation. Some of the Industries, like Gatron have their own power generation plants. The District Government is also working on the projects of electrification of some villages via windmills Gas pipeline from Hub to Uthal is also been approved.

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

There are 564 schools in district Lasbela where 31 High Schools, 2 Intermediate College in the district, besides there is 1 Degree College and a University “Uthal University of Marine Sciences and Management”. Recently one Private sector institution “The University College of Management and Sciences” has started its operation.

High Schools	31
Intermediate Collages	2
Degree Colage	1
University	2

*Directorate of education lesbela (Education Department Government of Balochistan)*

#### **5.3.5. Industrial Estates and parks**

There are different types of industries operating in Lasbela<sup>5</sup>. Most of them are large industries. Which Include, Automobile Assembling, Auto Vendors, Cement, Textile Spinning, Food Processing, and Marble factory. There are four industrial estates operating under the LIEDA. These are the HITE, WITE, UITE, Marble City Gadani. Currently the LIEDA has announced a new industrial estate at the Zero point Uthal, which is at the Junction of Makran Costal Highway and the Main RCD Highway. Most of the industries are located in the HITE. (Please see the Annexure for a detailed overview)

The Industrial Estates are served by LIEDA as per one window operation including the provision of the Electricity, Water, and Land. These are spread over the area, as:

x HITE	:	1,500 Acres
x WITE	:	400 Acres
x UITE	:	2,585 Acres
x Marble City Gadani	:	600 Acres
x Zero Point	:	1,000 Acres

*Source: LIEDA web site and Small industries govt of Balochistan.*

HITE (Hub Industrial Trading Estate) is the most successful industrial estate with around 150 industrial units, located at a distance of 25 Km from Karachi. Major clusters of this



estate are Textile, Food Processing, and Light Engineering. Most of the executives, skilled labor and semi-skilled labor commute daily from Karachi. The sick and closed units are in the process of revival, and need to be assisted through business matchmaking.

WITE (Winder Industrial Trading Estate) being located at a distance of 50 Km from Hub, has only five industrial units. The worth mentioning are New Allied Electronics Industries (Pvt.) Ltd. and Siddiqsons Tin Plates Ltd.

While traveling a further of 100 Km from Winder, the UITE (Uthal Industrial Trading Estate) is another offer from LIEDA. This too has very few industrial units. But the newly announced Zero Point Industrial Estate at Uthal, carries a great potential. Due to its location at the junction of RCD Highway and Makran Coastal Highway it provides a promising spot for the industries. Within the district Lasbela, this seems be the best option for having fair access to Gawadar, Karachi and Quetta.

Marble City Gadani, at a distance of 07 Km from HITE, has taken a good start. Around thirty three units have started their operations; around 11 are near to start, and around 52 units are under various stages of construction. Some of the leading Marble Processors like Signature Stones, Stonyx, Shashan, J & H, Mohamand Dada, Ghantoot Marble, and Zehri Corporation are its most prominent investors.

Parks and tourist points are stated below.

### **Gadani.**

4

At a distance of around 16 Km from Hub, have the main attractive spots of Gadani Beach and Ship Breaking. The Ship Breaking and Beach spot are located at the same place, having a distance of around 3 Km from Fish Landing Jetty, and the main spot.

### **Dhamb.**

Dhamb is at around 64 Km from Hub. Having traveled 50 Km from Hub, a secondary road turning towards the west leads you to Dhamb after a next 14 Kms. A local NGO “SSDCN” has constructed an Eco Tourism Rest House at Dhamb. The front view of this rest house , has a spot suitable for Water Sports, having birds and Mangroves on the Location. The place as apparent from the Map, is an offshoot of the Arabian Sea, due to which there is no tidal flow. Therefore opportunity exists for water sports, like, boats sailing from the spot to the sea side where Dolphins can be seen.

### **Hingol National Park.**

5

The Hingol National park was declared reserved in 1988. Being located along the Makran Coastal Highway at a distance of around 200 Km from the main City of Karachi. The area covers about 610,043 hactores, which includes the parts of three districts, namely; Lasbela, Gawader and Owaran of Baluchistan province. Currently, 20 staff members including 18 game watchers, two deputy rangers are responsible for the management of the Park under the guidance of the park Manager who reports to the Conservator and the Secretary Wildlife, Forest, Livestock, Environment and Tourism. Wildlife. Wild animals include over 3000 ibexes and 1500 Urials and more than 1200 Chinkara, besides number of resident and migratory birds. The Houbara Bustard (*Chlamydotis undulata*), Dalmatian and Spot-billed Pelican (*Pelecanus philippensis*) are regular visitors to the area.

The River Hingol has been nurturing crocodiles for centuries, and can be observed from the main highway, and everywhere in the river. They survive on the wild meat sources, and the goats of the local residents. These include, Marsh Crocodile (*Crocodylus palustris*), Olive Ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) and Green Marine Turtles (*Cheloniamydas*), endemic and threatened species of fish, such as the Mahasheer occur and schools of Plumbeous Dolphins (*Sousa plumbea*) are known from close in-shore areas

## **Mammals.**

Mammals in the park include, Sindh leopard (T), Indian Fox (R), Jungle cat (C), Jackal (C), Sind Wildgoat (V), Blandford's Urial (T), Chinkara Gazelle (T), Honey Badger (R), Indian Pangolin (R), Hedgehog (C), Porcupine (C), Indian Grey Mongoose (C), Cairo Spiny mouse (?) and the Rock Mouse (C).

*Note: T=Threatened, V=Vulnerable, R=Rare, C=Common, ?=Unknown.*

### **5.3.6. Dry ports and/Sea ports.**

In district Lasbela no dry port or sea port is available major way of transportation is via road.

## **5.4 Demography.**

The district enjoys a position of being close to the major city of Karachi. Also it is bounded on the north by Khuzdar district, in the west by Hala off Shoot of Pub mountain range of district Awaran, in the south by Arabian Sea

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 7 Tehsils (Hub, Dhoreji, Gadani, Uthal, Sonmiani, Khanraj, and Bela), 2 Sub Tehsils (Lakhra and Layari), and 22 Union Councils.

### **5.4.1. Total Household.**

The Population in 1981 was 188,139 which increased to 312,695 in 1998. The growth rate is 3.03 %. The population of the district as per the estimates in 2005 was around 407,996 and in census of 2017 the total population estimated as 574,292. Dominant ethnic groups are the Baloch, and Sindhi.

Total house hold of District is illustrated in table below.

<b>Population and Household detail of District Bella</b>		
<b>Admin unit</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>No of household</b>
<b>LASBELA DISTRICT</b>	<b>574,292</b>	<b>93,165</b>
<b>BELA TEHSIL</b>	<b>104,438</b>	<b>18,788</b>
<b>BELA GHARBI QH</b>	<b>40,262</b>	<b>7599</b>
<b>KAHTOR PC</b>	<b>11,201</b>	<b>2166</b>

<b>DAWN</b>	<b>3,908</b>	<b>798</b>
480020203	1,766	353
480020204	2,142	445
<b>DAWN GHARBI</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>182</b>
480020205	892	182
<b>KAHTOR</b>	<b>6,401</b>	<b>1186</b>
480020201	2,558	484
480020202	3,843	702
<b>KANAR PC</b>	<b>15,523</b>	<b>3066</b>
<b>ARI WALA</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>88</b>
480020315	565	88
<b>BET JUMAN</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>95</b>
480020307	476	95
<b>BET KANGER</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>68</b>
480020308	366	68
<b>BHIT</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>66</b>
480020310	333	66
<b>FAIZOWALA</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>99</b>
480020312	531	99
<b>GUNDACHA JAGIR</b>	<b>2,477</b>	<b>481</b>
480020309	2,477	481
<b>JAMOTWALA</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>61</b>
480020311	371	61
<b>KANAR</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>158</b>
480020303	816	158
<b>KHARINEKA</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>139</b>
480020317	804	139
<b>KISHARI</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>169</b>
480020305	878	169
<b>KONDI</b>	<b>1182</b>	<b>235</b>
480020302		235
<b>KULRI</b>	<b>2664</b>	<b>633</b>
480020318		
<b>LANGRA</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>150</b>
480020304		

Source: Census 2017 Beauru of Statics 2020

#### 5.4.2. Average house hold size.

The average household size is 4.8. most of the people is lived near to cities or rural area of the district.

### 5.4.3. Urban population.

Urban Population of District with tehsil is illustrated below.

District and tehsil level Urban population break up[ of District Lasbella				
Distract/Tehsil	Region	Population	No of house hold	Avg
Lasbella District	Urban	279224	39261	7.111994
Bella Tehsil	Urban	24318	4039	6.020797
Dureji Tehsil	Urban	12871	2588	4.973338
Gaddani Tehsil	Urban	7667	1274	6.018053
Hub Tehsil	Urban	175376	22826	7.683168
Kanraj Tehsil	Urban	0	0	0
Lakhra Tehsil	Urban	0	0	0
Liari Tehsil	Urban	0	0	0
Winder Tehsil	Urban	20598	4411	4.669689
Utahl Tehsil	Urban	29414	4123	7.134126
Total		549468	78522	6.997631

Source: Census 2017 Beauru of Statics 2020

### 5.4.4. Rural Population.

Rural Population of District with tehsil is illustrated below.

Distict and tehsil level Rural population break up[ of District Lasbella					
Distrcet/Tehsil	Region	Population	No of house hold	Avg	
Lasbella District	Rural	295048	53904	5.473582665	
Bella Tehsil	Rural	80120	14749	5.432232694	
Dureji Tehsil	Rural	32791	6166	5.318034382	
Gaddani Tehsil	Rural	16912	2936	5.760217984	
Hub Tehsil	Rural	27644	4780	5.783263598	
Kanraj Tehsil	Rural	12387	2914	4.250857927	
Lakhra Tehsil	Rural	35522	5849	6.073174902	
Liari Tehsil	Rural	11766	2472	4.759708738	
Winder Tehsil	Rural	34794	6027	5.773021404	

Uthl Tehsil	Rural	43112	8011	5.3816003	
<b>Total</b>		<b>590096</b>	<b>107808</b>	5.473582665	

6. Source: Census 2017 Beauru of Statics 2020

### 6.4.1. 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 uthal occupies 78.5% poor and 22.6% of very poor households. Bela inhabits 60.2% poor and 30.4% very poor households. Dureji has 77.5% poor HH and 27.3% very poor. Sonmiani stands with 65.1% poor and 23.1% very poor HH and Hub sustain 54.6% poor HH and 11% very poor HH. Conclusions of the research, signposts that multidimensional poverty exists in district Lasbela. However, Dureji is found most deprived tehsil followed by Bela, Uthal Sonmiani and Hub. In Lasbela the literacy rate and level of education and skills, other than for those involved in agriculture and traditional livestock herding, are low.

## 5.5 Human Resource Availability

According to the Population Census 1998, the total labour force in district Lasbela was 27 per cent (50 per cent 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).

## 6 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, mining, SMEs, etc., and may be held in the district and in other parts of the province including Hub, Windar, Mable City, Gadani and Quetta, as well as outside the province, e.g., Karachi.

## 7 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, mining, tourism, agricultural, livestock and fisheries related trainings at

various levels, preferably district, at technical training centers, vocational training institutes and the University at Uthal 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 one of the largest District of Balochistan, Lasbella District has lots of business opportunities which can be explore.

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

The lists of main Sectors of district which are continue to grow are stated below.

1. Plastic
2. Engineering
3. Automobile
4. Chemicals
5. Fisheries.
6. Cement.
7. Petro-Chemical.
8. Textile
9. Food-Processing.
10. Marble.
11. Pharmaceuticals.
12. Livestock.

### **6.3 SMEs Presence in Sector.**

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

<b>SMEs</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Status</b>
01. M/s. Adamjee Polymers Co. (Pvt) Ltd	plastic	operational
02 M/s. Advance Pipe Industries	plastic	operational
03 M/s. Adam Steel (Pvt) Limited	Engineering	operational
04 M/s. Agriauto Industries Limited	Engineering	operational
05. M/s. Ahmed Automobile Company	Automobile	operational
06. M/s. Ahmed Engineering Works	Engineering	operational
07. M/s. Akhai Healthcare	Pharmaceutical	operational
08. M/s. Akhai Pharmaceuticals (Pvt) Ltd	Pharmaceutical	operational
09. M/s. Al-Aqmar Chemicals	Chemical	operational
10. M/s. Al-Batina Bottlers	Plastic	operational
11. M/s. Al-Hussaini Packages	Plastic	operational
12. M/s. Al-Karam Packages	Plastic	operational
13. M/s. Allied Plastic Industries (Pvt) Limited	Plastic	operational
14. M/s. Asad Manufacturing Ind: (Pvt) Limited		operational

15. M/s. Attock Cement Pakistan Limited	Cement	operational
16. M/s. Auvitronics Limited	Plastic	operational
17. M/s. Azan Fish Enterprises	Fisheries	operational
18. Balochistan Engineering Works Limited	Engineering	operational
19. M/s. Balochistan Poly Products (Pvt) Ltd	Plastic	operational
20. M/s. Balochistan Wheels Limited	Automobile	operational
21. M/s. Banu Mukhtar Products (Pvt) Limited	Engineering	operational
22. M/s. Bawany Metals Limited	Engineering	operational
23. M/s. Bilal Labour Contractor	Engineering	operational
24. M/s. Blue Chip Corporation	Engineering	operational
25. M/s. Bolan Castings Limited	Plastic	operational
26. M/s. Bolan Progressive Distributors	Trader	operational
27. M/s. Burraq Engineering (SMC – Pvt) Ltd	Engineering	operational
28. M/s. Byco Petroleum Pakistan Limited	Petro chemical	operational
29. M/s. Casing Corporation (Pvt) Limited	Plastic	operational
30. M/s. Coastal Converters (Pvt) Ltd	Engineering	operational
31. M/s. Changiz Construction & Contracting	Engineering	operational
32. M/s. Dam Fish Meal	Fisheries	operational
33. M/s. Dawood Engineering (Pvt) Ltd	Engineering	operational
34. M/s. Deenar Steel Mills	Engineering	operational
35. M/s. Deenar Industries (Pvt) Limited	Engineering	operational
36. M/s. Diamond International Corp: Limited	Engineering	operational
37. M/s. Digital Dyeing (Pvt) Ltd	Textile	operational
38. M/s. DFB Gypsum Industries	Engineering	operational
39. M/s. D.G Khan Cement Company Limited	Cement	operational
40. M/s. Dynea Pakistan Limited	Textile	operational
41. M/s. Exide Pakistan Limited	Automobile	operational
42. M/s. Fazal Industries	Engineering	operational
43. M/s. Feroze 1888 Mills Limited	Textile	operational
44. M/s. Filters Pakistan (Pvt) Limited	Textile	operational
45. M/s. Fintex Manufacturing Corp.(Pvt) Ltd	Engineering	operational
46. M/s. Friends Food Product	Food Processing	operational
47. M/s. Galadari Cement (Gulf) Limited	Cement	operational
48. M/s. Gatro Power (Pvt) Limited	Petro chemical	operational
49. M/s. Gatron Industries Limited	plastic	operational
50. M/s. Gaziani Industries (Pvt) Ltd	Engineering	operational
51. M/s. Gelcaps (Pakistan) Limited	Pharmaceutical	operational
52. M/s. Golden Steel Re-Rolling Mill	Engineering	operational
53. M/s. Good Luck Textile Mills (Pvt) Ltd.	Textile	operational
54. M/s. Green Real Estate & Marketing	Real estate	operational



55. M/s. Habib Rice Products Limited	Food Processing	operational
56. M/s. HTG Petrochemical Ind: (Pvt) Ltd.	Petro chemical	operational
57. M/s. Hub Links	Engineering	operational
58. M/s. Hub Pak Salt Refinery	Food Processing	operational
59. M/s. Hub Poly Packages (Pvt) Ltd	Plastic	operational
60. M/s. Hub Star Foam (Pvt) Limited	manufacturing	operational
61. M/s. Hui Coastal and Brewary	Food Processing	operational
62. M/s. Infra Dev (Pvt) Limited	Food Processing	operational
63. M/s. Ismail Industries Limited	Food Processing	operational
64. M/s. J & H Marble Industries	Marble	operational
65. M/s. Jfrin Pharmaceutical Laboratories	Pharmaceutical	operational
66. M/s. Lifcon Steel Industry	Engineering	operational
67. M/s. Lucky Industries (Pvt) Ltd	Textile	operational
68. M/s. Maas International Services	Engineering	operational
69. M/s. Mainetti Pakistan (Pvt) Limited	Engineering	operational
70. M/s. MAL Pakistan Limited	Engineering	operational
71. M/s. Mandviwalla Industries (Pvt) Ltd.	Engineering	operational
72. M/s. Mandviwalla Mauser Plastic Ind: Ltd	plastic	operational
73. M/s. Mayani Poly Packages (Pvt) Ltd	plastic	operational
74. M/s. MBL Pharma	Pharmaceutical	operational
75. M/s. Mehboob Steel Pipe Industry	Engineering	operational
76. M/s. Metal Drawing	Engineering	operational
77. M/s. Mian Nazir Sons Industries (Pvt) Ltd	Engineering	operational
78. M/s. Millennium Industries (Pvt) Ltd	Engineering	operational
79. M/s. Mondelez Pakistan Limited	Food Processing	operational
80. M/s. Mount Fuji Textile Limited	Textile	operational
81. M/s. MTW Pak Assembling Indus: (Pvt) Ltd	Automobile	operational
84. M/s. M Y Bari Mills (Pvt) Limited	Food Processing	operational
85. M/s. Nasa Chemicals (Pvt) Limited	Chemical	operational
86. M/s. Newton Healthcare (Pvt) Limited	pharmaceutical	operational
87. M/s. N.J. Auto Industries (Pvt) Limited	Automobile	operational
88. M/s. N.P Cotton Mills Limited	Textile	operational
89. M/s. Orient Automotive Industries (Pvt) Ltd	Automobile	operational
90. M/s. Otsuka Pakistan Limited	Automobile	operational
91. M/s. Pakistan Formica (Pvt) Limited	Engineering	operational

92. M/s. Pakistan Synthetics Limited	Engineering	operational
93. M/s. Pakistan Telephone Cables Limited	Engineering	operational
94. M/s. Pearl Ceramics (Pvt) Limited	Chemical	operational
95. M/s. Pioneer Cable Limited	Engineering	operational
96. M/s. Pirani Engineering (Pvt) Ltd	Engineering	operational
97. M/s. PlastiFlex Films (Pvt) Limited	plastic	operational
98. M/s. Plastic World (Pvt) Limited	plastic	operational
99. M/s. Pliva Pakistan	Engineering	operational
100. M/s. Prime International	Engineering	operational
101. M/s. Proctor & Gamble Pakistan (Pvt) Ltd	Food Processing	operational
103. M/s. Quality Wire Industries (Pvt) Limited	Engineering	operational
104. M/s. Quetta Distillery (Pvt) Ltd	Food Processing	operational
106. M/s. Rafiq Trading Corporation	Engineering	operational
107. M/s. Raza Khan Canteen Contractor	Food Processing	operational
108. M/s. Razaque Steel (Pvt) Limited	Engineering	operational
109. M/s. Reliance Industries	Engineering	operational
110. M/s. RCD. CNG Refilling Station	Petro chemical	operational
111. M/s. Royal Corporation	Engineering	operational
112. M/s. R.K Steel Mills	Engineering	operational
113. M/s. SAJ Steel	Engineering	operational
114. M/s. Sana Industries Limited	Engineering	operational
115. M/s. Sanabeel Waxes	Petro chemical	operational
116. M/s. S.B Iron Works	Engineering	operational
117. M/s. Shafi Gluco-Chem (Pvt) Limited	Chemical	operational
119. M/s. Shangri-La Onyx & Marble Works	Marble	operational
120. M/s. Shuja Marble Company (SMC)	Marble	operational
121. M/s. Siddiqsons Limited	Textile	operational
122. M/s. Sikandar Industries	Textile	operational
123. M/s. Speciality Sales	Engineering	operational
124. M/s. Stone Mart II	Food Processing	operational
125. M/s. Sultan Oxygen (Pvt) Limited	pharmaceutical	operational
126. M/s. Super Industries (Pvt) Ltd.	Food Processing	operational
127. M/s. The Building Technique (Pvt) Limited	Engineering	operational
128. M/s. The Snack Bites Company	Food Processing	operational

129. M/s. Tahiri Glass (Pvt) Limited	plastic	operational
130. M/s. TUSDEC – LEUC	Engineering	operational
131. M/s. Vantage Corporation	Engineering	operational
132. M/s. Ventex Industries	Engineering	operational
133. M/s. Vikor Healthcare (Pvt) Limited	pharmaceutical	operational
134. M/s. Winsome Enterprises	Engineering	operational
135. M/s. Yuasa Battery Pakistan Limited	Automobile	operational
136. M/s. Zum Zum Steel	Engineering	Operational

Source: Chamber of Commerce

## 6.4 Main Cluster of the District.

District lesbela is one of the districts which have huge potential in agriculture, particularly the production of Banana and chiku, in livestock the main clusters are cattle farming, Slaughter house, sheep farming, bird farming, fisheries are one of the major sector in district that comprise multiple industries in it like fish catching, fish draying, fish oil production and fish farming, Private industries in different clusters and capacity are working in district like pharmaceutical, cement manufacturing, auto parts manufacturing and textile which include waving stitching and spinning the list of main business of the district is explained above.

## 6.5 Main Product of District.

The Main product of district is illustrated below.

1. Banana and Chiku.
2. Cattle Farming.
3. Sheep farming
4. Textile Waving.
5. Textile Spinning.
6. Catch Fishing
7. Cement.
8. Medication manufacturing.
9. Energy Power plant(HOBCU).
10. Food Dry Processing.
11. Marble finishing.
12. Poultry farms.
13. Fish Processing.
14. Cable Farming.

# 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**

Ice Plant Climate of District Lasbela remains hot and humid for more than eight months a year, ice consumption both at domestic and industrial use is high, current ice factories are not enough to fulfill this demand. Moreover, there is one Fish processing plant in District and with the passage of time further investment is expected in this field, these plants require huge amount of ice for the preservation of catch fishes. The need of ice blocks is increasing due to economic growth, as major buyers are other Businesses (dairy, bakery, hotel, etc.), who buy in bulk.

- **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 Lasbela 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 vegetables; 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.**

Seasonal fruits and vegetables can be produced in off-season as well. Major fruits include Banana, Chikoo, Coconut, Guava, and Papaya. The important Vegetables of the district include Tomato, Okra, Cauliflower, Carrot, and Pumpkin. Most of the vegetables are exported to the Karachi. Production of high quality fruits and vegetables requires proper greenhouses where environment is controlled. This controlled environment gives the producer control over what kind of fruit and vegetables he wants to produce and under what conditions. Another important aspect of using a greenhouse is that high quality products can be produced all year round, irrespective of the weather that exists outside.

- **Marble Warehouse.**

Currently all of the marble goes to the Karachi market; from there the processors have to purchase. This results in the increased transportation costs.

- **Marble Mining.**

Marble is included in the list of largest minerals extracted among chromite, coal, rock salt, lime stone, china clay, dolomite, fire clay, gypsum, silica sand etc. Marble processing is gaining popularity due to increase in its usage in construction industry. Today almost all the modern architectural designs of houses and plazas include the final touch of beautiful shades of marble in exterior as well as interior portions.

- **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.

- **Mineral Warehouses**

Currently there are around 20 Minerals' warehouses located along RCD Highway, but all of them are situated in the area of Karachi within a distance of 10 to 20 Km from Hub. These are simple plots of 1 to 4 Acres, with boundary walls. They accommodate the chromites, and Iron Ore etc from Balochistan. Hub offers are more suitable place for such warehouses.

- **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.**

There are around 60 Dairy Farms throughout the district. Establishment of commercial dairy farms at district will not only be a source of supply for the district but due to closeness with Karachi the milk can also be transported to Karachi for marketing. With the active advent and support of PDDC, the “MM Dairies” has established a modern dairy farm at Winder.

- **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.

- **Hotels, Restaurants and Resorts.**

Tourism sector is having very bright future there; people specially from Karachi come to Gaddani for recreational purpose. There are a number of opportunities in invest in hotels, restaurants and resorts. Currently there is only one restaurant “ Sunny Foods”, mainly targeting the high income people. Another road side restaurant “Civic Food” having quality has focused mainly on the tourists for Gadani etc.

- **Re-rolling mills.**

Gaddani ship breaking industry is an important source of raw material for re rolling mill. Iron and steel is used widely in the construction of roads, railways and in infrastructure of bridges and buildings. To strengthen a construction structure, steel is used in mostly in the shape of Iron rods of varying lengths and sizes. Owners and builders of the real estate development projects have to bring construction materials such as steel and cement etc from Karachi and other parts of the country. They are facing major problem in accessing the raw materials on timely basis, as a result the timely delivery of the project becomes very difficult, and both the parties’ i.e. Project owner and builders incur major financial losses.

## **7.2 Export Status and Potential.**

When it comes to export district labella fails in some sector to produce such a **finshed** 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.

- **F i s h e r i e s.**

Fisheries fish Processing and Shrimp farming, Nature has blessed Pakistan with the coast that is full of finest species and it is the region for the cultivation of the seafood products that has high demand both at national and international level. Shrimp farming is the cultivation of marine shrimp or prawns for human consumption. Pakistan Coastal areas geographical and ecological conditions favors inland shrimp farming and investors are coming in this sector due to its high turnover and short payback time. Though the area of Bheera (Dhamb) offers rich potential for shrimp farming, but still there is no formal shrimp farm. Recently a team of Karachi University (Marine Sciences Department) with the

support of HEC has started a research project at Dhamb. The success of the project will pave way for developments within this important sector

- **Food Processing.**

Processing add value to the product, preserves it thus prolonging shelf life and generates effective demand for raw materials. Fruits and vegetable processing in Balochistan is under exploited. Perishable farm produce are wasted or sold at throwaway prices during the peak seasons due to inadequate post harvest storage facilities and lack of effective processing or preservation techniques, leading to high wastage levels and low capacity utilization Balochistan is far from tapping the potential of processing and exporting dried fruits and vegetables as shown by the limited number of fruit processors and exporters currently available. Dried fruits have a large number of end-users including use in the dried fruit and nut industry, the breakfast cereal industry, the confectionery industry, the bakery industry, other food products, and are consumed directly. The government through its policy on modernization of agriculture aims at promoting the development of rural agro-processing and marketing. With the existence of J & S Fruit Juice processing unit in Hub, and some other fruit juice processing units in the adjacent city of Karachi, offers another potential for fruit pulp processing units to be established in the district. As a large producer of dates and seafood related products, there are many opportunities for investors to move into high end market in the processed and packaged food industry.

- **Oil palm cultivation.**

Due to its long coast line and ideal location Lasbela district can be productive for cultivating palm oil trees, this product is having ready market both at national and international level.

- **Minerals.**

Marble processing units Marble and granite processing industry has been using modern techniques to come at par with other provinces of the country but still it requires more for better quality production. Currently the Processing Industry relies mostly on locally made H/V block cutter, sizing machine, overhead cranes and gantry cranes with accessories and polishing machines etc. Abundance of the high quality marble throughout the district and the province of Balochistan, Marble City Gadani, offering plots with economical prices of around 9 Lac/Acre in the form of development charges. Proximity to the Verona Reserves which is supplied to Karachi and Punjab. Adjacent to Karachi, so enjoying the marble market of Karachi and Karachi port PASDEC has decided to invest around 160 Million in a CFC at Marble City Gadani. This will result in the availability of stones at lower prices, the trained labor, and the lab facilities. Port of Gawadar for export marketing

- **Sausage making.**

Sheep casings produced in Balochistan are considered to be the best for preparation of sausages and are exported in raw form to European countries. Any entrepreneur can avail the chance of pioneer industry with good prospects of foreign exports.



## **8 MAJOR ISSUES & POLICY RECOMMENDATION.**

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

### **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.

### **Recommendation for livestock sector**

- i) Facilitate current market to improve premises and environment by giving trainings to framers.
- ii) Availability of vaccination centers.
- iii) Data and record keeping about farms and there vaccination.
- iv) Keeping in view about the market situation it is important to engage business person and encourage them to invest in Slaughter houses.
- v) Helping farmers to avail access to finance by multiple donor agencies and banks.
- vi) Training of farmers to adopt new technic's to increase production and provide healthy atmosphere to animals.

### **Problem and Issues of Mineral Sector.**

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

### **Recommendations for Mineral Sector.**

- i) Guidance to be given to mine owners and factory owner to develop feasible

infrastructure to keep finished and raw minerals while roads and traveling pathways of finished goods needs to develop in a way to provide better and timely availability of product to customers.

- ii) Training should be provided to factory owner and they should be equipped with modern technology and machinery.
- iii) Availability of skilled labor, labor need to properly trained and guided about handling of raw mineral with new techniques.

### **Problem and issues of Agriculture Sector.**

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 loses 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.

### **Recommendation for Agriculture Sector.**

- i) Traditional process of harvesting should be changed and enact with new techniques to produce better results.
- ii) Modern machinery need to be installed in dehydration of fruits to have maximized result and quality product.
- iii) Local growers have to train to modern ways of harvesting.

### **Problems and issues of Fisheries Sector.**

- i) Water pollution on the costal belt mostly limited to Ghadni area, The Ghadni fish harbor is severely affected by variety of pollutants.
- ii) Over fishing of shrimps throughout the year even in the breeding season.
- iii) Mangroves act as a barrier and protect the coastline from high low tides. The mangroves that are breeding ground for fish and shrimps cannot thrive in polluted sea water.
- iv) Fishing on large scale by foreign boats marine water of Pakistan.
- v) Availability of credit at the right time and at reasonable interest rates may prove a key element that determines the intensification, expansion of production and technological improvements in fish farming business. Procedural complexities and inadequate grace period for repayment of loan are the main problem with respect to credit availability.
- vi) Cold Storage Facility in not available to store and transport fish.

### **Recommendation for Fisheries Sector.**

- i) Availability of Credit at the right time and low markup rates for the

sector.

- ii) Determine specific region and limit of boats in sea of foreign boats.
- iii) Cold storages should be made by the support of government to maintain the quality of fish.
- iv) Reduce in water pollution caused by spillage of oil and other impurities in sea to enhance the breeding of fish

### **Problems and issues of manufacturing unit.**

- i) There is widespread smuggling and that has adversely impacted the growth of many industries, especially consumer durables. Domestic producers cannot compete with smuggled goods because import duties on raw materials and intermediate goods have been high.
- ii) Regulatory and Legal Environment of district Lasbela is same as all over Pakistan which limits investors and operational SMEs to develop
- iii) Financial System has a huge impact on business over all particularly financial institutes and not present in remote area of district.
- iv) Weak Infrastructure.
- v) Power Supply.
- vi) Transport.
- vii) Skilled human resource.

### **Recommendation for manufacturing Sector.**

- i) Regulation to stop illegal transportation of Goods via border areas.
- ii) Making regulation to promote SMEs in district and eliminate hectic documentation process or linked all process online or One window operation.
- iii) Specify financial aids for the sector and promote financial institutes to operate in remote areas.
- iv) Availability of Power to manufacturing sector SMEs.
- v) Training of Human resource and work on R&D to increase potential of this Sector.

## **9 BUSINESS SUPPORT INSTITUTIONS.**

District Lasbela is one of the largest district of Balochistan and enjoys the neighborhood of Pakistan's business hub Karachi 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.

### **9.1 Local Bodies and Chamber & Trade Association.**

Lasbela Chamber of Commerce is working in district to support and enhance worth local business man and also to attract investors in the district with the coordination with district administration. The Chamber is affiliated with Federation of Pakistan chambers of commerce and industry in view of the above, the Lasbela Chamber of Commerce and Industry enjoys a singular distinction of being the most active, popular and important Chamber of the province of Balochistan representing the business community of the district. It was formed in 1995 after being licensed by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of Pakistan, and being registered with the Securities Exchange Commission of Pakistan with the merger of Hub Association of Trade and Industry.

## **9.2 Private Sector (Technology Partner)**

Being the industrial hub and Gateway of CPEC there is substantial industrial activity in Gadani, Vinder and Lasbela 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 HUB tehsil of District lasbela to attract more private sector organization

As measures been taken by government of Balochistan its estimated that the mining sector get significant enough significant enough to supply as much as 200,000 tons of marble daily to markets in Karachi. The provincial government had established the Gadani Marble City to promote mining in the province and that the provision of basic facilities to it had been approved in the federal Public Sector Development Program (PSDP).

## 10 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>Lasbela 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>

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Hingol National Park