

DISTRICT MALAKAND



Turn Potential into Profit

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Map

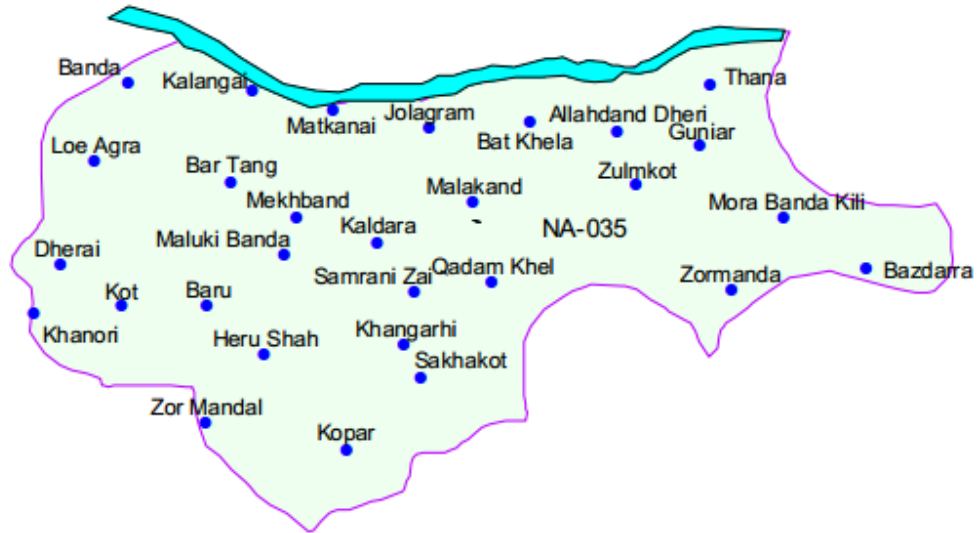


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1. Introduction and History

The District Malakand is the smallest district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, having an area of 952 Sq. Km. Though small but lies in strategically important position due to being a gateway to Bajaur, Lower Dir, Swat, and Bunair.

The area was a part of Gandhara civilization, which is evident from the Historic ruins. The last Buddhist ruler, Raja Gira, seems to have ruled over there about nine hundred years ago and defeated by Sultan Mahmood of Ghazni, Later, another Turkic ruler, Muhammad Ghauri, invaded the area and Islam began to spread there. The Yusufzai Pathan tribe came to inhabit this area is the wake of this invasion.

The District was formed in 1970 as a Provincially Administered Tribal Area (PATA). It had previously been a tribal area known as the Malakand Protected Area, part of the Malakand Agency. From 1970 the district became part of Malakand Division.

2. Social Environment

Total population of the district as per the 1998 census was reported to be 452,000 with annual growth rate of 3.36 %. The people of Malakand are Suni Muslims. They speak pure Pashto language. The main tribes dwelling on the Malakand soil are: Akozai Yousafzais, (Khan Khel and Ranizai), Uthmankhel, Piran-Syeds and Gujars.

Table 01: Demographics of Malakand¹

Description	In Numbers
Total Population (Estimated for 2014)	763,000
Female Population	369,000
Male Population	394,000
Urban Population	73,000
Rural Population	690,000

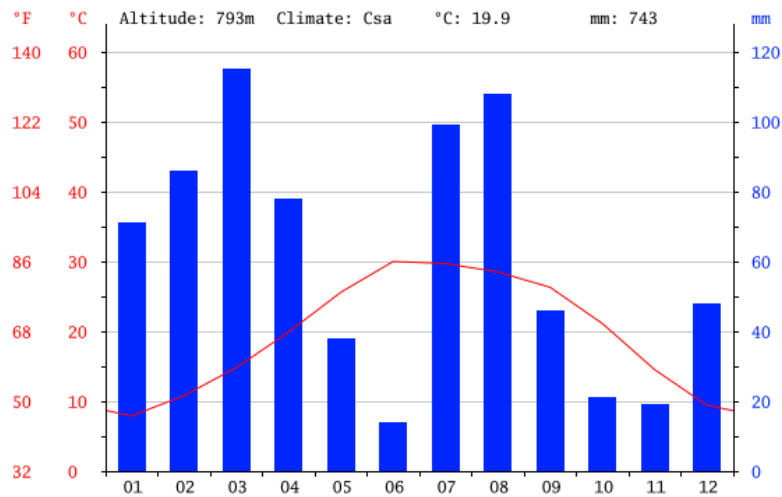
¹ Source: Socio Economic Indicators of KP

Table 02: Sources of Income Reported By Households Other than Agriculture (2010)²

Source of Income	Number of Households		
	All Households	Non Agriculture Households	Agriculture Households
Service or Pension	48	21	27
Business/Self Employed	21	10	11
Commercial Livestock	7	1	6
Foreign Remittance	21	5	16
Agricultural Labor	22	4	18
Non Agricultural Labor	48	26	22
Land/Machine Rent	2	+	2
Poultry Farming	1	1	+
Other Sources	59	24	35

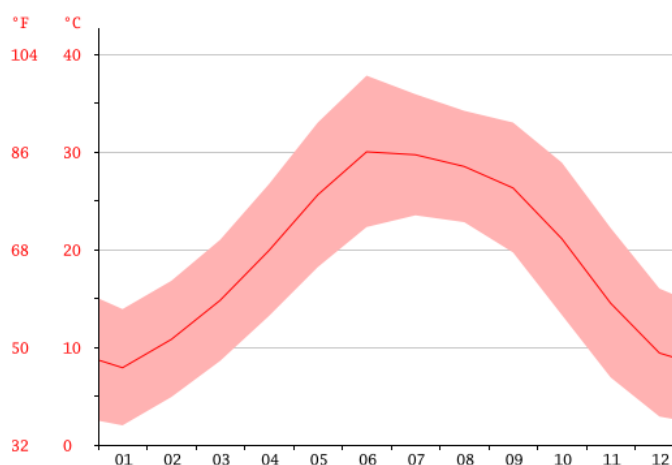
3. Climate

The climate in Malakand is warm and temperate with average annual temperature of 19.9 °C. The rain in Malakand falls mostly in the winter, with relatively little rain in the summer. The average annual rainfall is 743 mm.³

Graph 01: Climate of Malakand

² Source: Agriculture Census 2010, Govt. of KP

³ Source: <http://en.climate-data.org/>

Graph 02: Temperature of Malakand

4. Educational Institutions and Literacy Rate

Table 03: No. of Government's Educational Institutions (Year 2012-13)⁴

Institutions	Number of Institutions		
	Total	Male	Female
Primary Level Schools	518	307	211
Middle Schools	63	29	34
High Schools	70	43	27
Higher Secondary	7	5	2
Degree Colleges	10	6	4
Technical and Vocational Institutes	---	---	---
Govt: College of Management Science	1	1	---
Pole technical Institute & Govt: Colleges of Technologies	1	1	---

Table 04: The Literacy Ratio (Year 2012-13)⁵

Description	%		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	13.79	19.51	24.87
Urban	59.18	60.25	61.24
Rural	20.21	24.37	28.15

⁴ Source: Socio Economic Indicators of KP-Report

⁵ Source: Socio Economic Indicators of KP- Report

5. Health Facilities

Table 05: Number of Health Facilities-Government (Year 2013)⁶

Description	No.
Hospitals	7
Dispensaries	9
T. B. Clinics	0
Rural Health Centers	5
S. Health Centers	0
Basic Health Units	20
M.C.H. Center	2

Table 06: Number of Medical Practitioners/Parmedics-Govt. (Year 2013)⁷

Description	No.
Doctors	181
Radiologist	2
Dental Surgeons	9
Nurses	87
Nurse Dais	52
Dais	52
Primary Health Technicians	25
Others	271

Table 07: Number of Private Medical Practitioners (Year 2013)⁸

Description	No.
Total	66
Male	58
Female	8

6. Economic Scenario

In the year 2011-12, the total roads were 466.43 KM out of which 387.58 KM was black topped. In the year 2012-13 the number of telephone connections was 7,609 and the number of post offices stood at 54. The rail track is present over 10 Km. As per the 2012-13 a total of 759

⁶ Source: Socio Economic Indicators of KP- Report

⁷ Source: Socio Economic Indicators of KP- Report

⁸ Source: Socio Economic Indicators of KP- Report

villages were electrified with the consumption of 148.2 Million KWH. The total number of electricity connections was 84,251 (82,509 domestic/commercial, 603 Industrial, 09 Irrigation, and 1,104 Bulk). The housing units reported in 2012-13 were 49,000, of which 92% exist in the rural areas.

6.1.1. Agriculture

Table No. 08: Land Utilization Statistics- Area in Hectares (2012-13)⁹

Reported Area	Cultivated Area	Cropped Area	Uncultivated Area			
			Total	Culturable Waste	Forest	Not Available
52,134	45,681	50,938	6,453	1,023	4,405	1,025

As per the agricultural census of 2010, there are a total of 6,504 private farms with the total area of 26,722 acres.

Table No. 09: Status of Private Farms (2010)¹⁰

Size of Farms (Acres)	Number of Farms
Under 1	1,369
1 to 2.5	2,433
2.5 to 5	1,137
5 to 7.5	736
7.5 to 12.5	452
12.5 to 25	239
25 to 50	101
50 to 100	27
100 to 150	6
150 and above	5

Table No. 10: Orchard, Orchard Nursery, Flower Fields & Their Nursery¹¹

Orchard		Orchard Nursery		Flower Fields & Their Nursery	
Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
187	537	5	5	5	1

⁹ Source: Agricultural Statistics, KP

¹⁰ Source: Tabulation of KP Province (Agri Census-2010)

¹¹ Source: Tabulation of KP Province (Agri Census-2010)

Table No. 11: Irrigation Status (2010, Area in Acres)¹²

Description	Area (Acres)
Total Cultivated Area	23,490
Cultivated Area with Irrigation Facilities	15,848
Canal only	3,492
Canal & Tube well Only	268
Tube Well Only	1,676
Tank/Bandit only	8,859
Spring/Rodkohi only	1,532
Karez Only	0
Unspecified Sources	22
Not Irrigated	0
Cultivated Area without Irrigation Facilities	7,641
Sailaba	213
Barani	7,428

Table No. 12: Production of Fruits (Year 2014)¹³

Fruit	Area (Hectares)	Production (Tons)
Kharif Season		
Apricot	68	605
Apple	02	13
Banana	02	03
Guava	141	1,180
Mango	12	140
Musk Melon	15	150
Pear	13	95
Peaches	70	578
Plum	51	562
Persimmon	165	1,250
Water Melon	35	508
Rabi Season		
Citrus	640	4,830
Guava	139	678
Loquat	25	172
Others	70	580

¹² Source: Tabulation of KP Province (Agri Census-2010)¹³ Source: (Situation Analysis & Baseline Surveys For Poverty Reduction through Rural Development in KPK, FATA & Balochistan)

Table No. 13: Production of Vegetable (Year 2014)¹⁴

Vegetable	Area (Hectares)	Production (Tons)
Kharif Season		
Arum	23	97
Okra	76	634
Tinda	23	222
Brinjal	33	310
Pumpkin	18	217
Bitter gourd	19	130
Tomato	281	2,620
Other	15	99
Rabi Season		
Turnip	117	1,165
Carrot	26	339
Spinach	70	810
Tomato	780	8,353
Cauliflower	54	872
Peas	25	58
Radish	34	440
Other	85	920

¹⁴ Source: (Situation Analysis & Baseline Surveys For Poverty Reduction through Rural Development in KPK, FATA & Balochistan)

Table No. 14: No of Reporting Farms, and Fruit Trees (Year 2010)¹⁵

Fruit	Number of Reporting Farms	Number of Trees				
		Total	Fruit Bearing	Non Bearing	Compact Plantation	Scattered
Apricot	65	6,460	6,200	260	6,226	234
Date	40	6,249	6,249		6,209	40
Guava	87	10,789	10,184	5	10,030	159
Leechi	5	707	707		707	
Lemon	14	48	48			48
Loquat	29	143	107	35		143
Mango	20	36	25	10		36
Mulberry	5	76	76			76
Orange	114	19,405	13,398	6,007	19,227	177
Persimmon	53	3,164	3,063	101	3,054	110
Peach	42	6,095	5,792	302	6,079	15
Plum	35	5,452	5,427	25	5,401	50
Others	15	323	323		222	101

Table No. 15: Non Fruit Trees (Year 2010)

Trees	Number
Sheesham	22,847
Kikar	58,134
Bekain	82,604
Sareen	417
Simbal	210
Cheer/Partal/Deodar/Kail	331,252
Cheer/Partal/Deodar	2,388
Other	49,883

¹⁵ Source: Agriculture Census 2010

6.1.2. Livestock Sector

Livestock

There are 12 commercial livestock farms with a total number of 94 adult buffaloes, and 98 adult cows. The land holding for fodder is 70 acres in total and varies in size from 0.5 acres to 05 acres.¹⁶

Table No. 16: Livestock Population Reported (2010)¹⁷

Description	Number of Farm/Households	Number of Animals
Buffaloes	1,512	5,621
Camels	25	50
Cattle	8,138	31,475
Donkeys	690	1,271
Goat	4,620	33,268
Horses	96	128
Mules	45	50
Sheep	227	676

Poultry Farming

Total number of commercial poultry farms in the district is 36, out of which 24 are operational. All of these farms are of capacity 2000-3000 birds with total number of 41,387 birds.

6.1.3. Forestry Sector

Table No. 17: Forestry (Year 2012-13)¹⁸

Description	Area (Acres)
Total	101,181
Protected Forest	1,100
Communal	1,018
Miscellaneous	10,685
Private Plantation	88,378

¹⁶ Source: Directorate of Breed Improvement and Farms, L&DD, KP

¹⁷ Source: Livestock Census 2010- Directorate of Livestock and Dairy Development Department

¹⁸ Source: Development Statistics of KP, 2014

6.1.4. Processing Industry

Table No. 18: Detail of SMEs Units in 2011 ¹⁹

Description	Units	Investment (Million Rs.)	Employment
Total	50	363.107	370
Cement Based	16	11.702	102
Ice Plants	4	3.390	0
Flour	7	71.63	68
Marble	8	8.085	48
Rice	7	5.3	28
Soap	1	1.2	6
Vegetable Ghee & Cooking Oil	7	261.8	118

6.1.5. Mineral Sector

As per the year 2012-13 estimates, the production of chromite, marble, slate stone is 4,584 tones, 1,551, and 100 tons respectively.

6.1.6. Services Sector

The SME scale services sector of Malakand include the agricultural supplies, wholesale stores, grocery stores, auto mechanic shops, auto spares shops, tailor shops, private medical clinics, private schools, and transport.

Out of 6,504 farms, a total of 6,088 report of using rented tractors, 292 Tube well pump, 5,569 use threshers, 207 use Sheller, 51 combined harvester, 5 reaper/harvester, 15 drill, and 1,341 use spray machines on rent.

The transport sector comprises of intercity buses and minibuses, intracity passenger pickups, shahzore/trucks, and delivery vans.

7. Economic potential

¹⁹ Source: Bureau of Statistics (2014)

The total reported area of the district during 2012-13 is 52,134 hectares, including 45,681 hectares cultivated, 50,938 hectares cropped, and 6,453 hectares uncultivated. Of this uncultivated area, about 1,023 hectares is Culturable waste land, 4,405 hectares forest, and 1,025 hectares not available for cultivation²⁰. The utilization of Culturable waste land can result in commencement of 1,200 new farms and generate direct employment of around 5,000 people. For the purpose, the olive plantation, tunnel farming, livestock farming can be considered.

The abundance of Acacia, Apricot, Eucalyptus, Peach, Persimmon, and plum trees supported by mustard cultivation is an opportunity for small scale apiaries. There are about 11 suitable sites for construction of Small Hydel Power projects.

8. Small and Medium Sized Potential Investment Projects

Olive Orchards

The climate of the district is conducive for the plantation of edible oil bearing olive varieties. Keeping in view the small sized land holding, the olive can be a very profitable option among all fruits. For a project of intercropping, a total number of 108 per acres will require investment of about Rs. 0.3 million. The project will be earning nominal income from intercropping until the olive fruit production starts after 3 years. The estimated annual income from 4th year of plantation is around Rs. 0.7 million.

Olive Conversion

The wild olive groves mainly present in the graveyards need to be converted into edible oil bearing species. The cost of grafting per tree will be about Rs.60 to 80 whereas the income generated by a single tree is estimated to be Rs. 6,000/year.

Calf Fattening

In Calf fattening business, calves are raised on nutritionally balanced feed to get targeted weight gain in a specified time. These calves are grown in groups and each batch stays on farm for a period of 120 days. The expected live body weight gain ranges between 700 - 850 grams/day. Higher yields are achievable with better farm management, and by selecting better quality breeds.

Calves are raised in rural and semi-urban areas and sold in urban markets normally in livestock markets (Mandies). A farm of 146 calves per annum is suggested in this pre-feasibility study. An estimated investment of Rs 2.18 million is required. The Internal Rate of Return (IRR), Net Present Value (NPV) & payback period of the project are 41%, Rs.8.15 million and 3.56 years respectively. The project is proposed to operate as a sole-proprietorship.

²⁰ Source: Agriculture Statistics, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar

Hydroponic Fodder

The fodder production is about 11,500 Tons per year within the district, which is totally insufficient for its ruminants. With such small scale fodder farming, the livestock sector relies upon a mix of sources, including the maize, wheat straw etc.

Keeping in view, the small land holding, water scarcity, and the climatic conditions, the production of hydroponic fodder is a potential project.

The project with an average cost of Rs. 1 Million will be a greenhouse of 300 sq. ft. producing 365 Ton fresh green fodder per year, which is equivalent of 25 acres of grass field. In this only 2 to 3 liters of water are required to produce 1 kg of green fodder as compared to the conventional methods requiring an average of 80 liters water to produce the same quantity.

Small Scale Chromite Stocking Yard

Initially the chromite will be stocked and processed manually into lumps. Later on this project can be upgraded for the beneficiation into concentrates. The estimated initial investment is Rs. 10 Million.

9. References

Agriculture Extension Services, Govt. of KP

Bureau of Statistics, Benevolent Fund Building. Peshawar, KP

Board of Investment, Govt of KP

Industries, Commerce, and Technical Education Department, Govt. of KP

Livestock Department, Govt. of KP

Pakistan Oilseed Development Board, KP

Malakand Olive Growers Association

Tribal Area Chamber of Commerce and Industry