

# District Economic Profile

## NAGAR



### Turn Potential into Benefit

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## **About SMEDA**

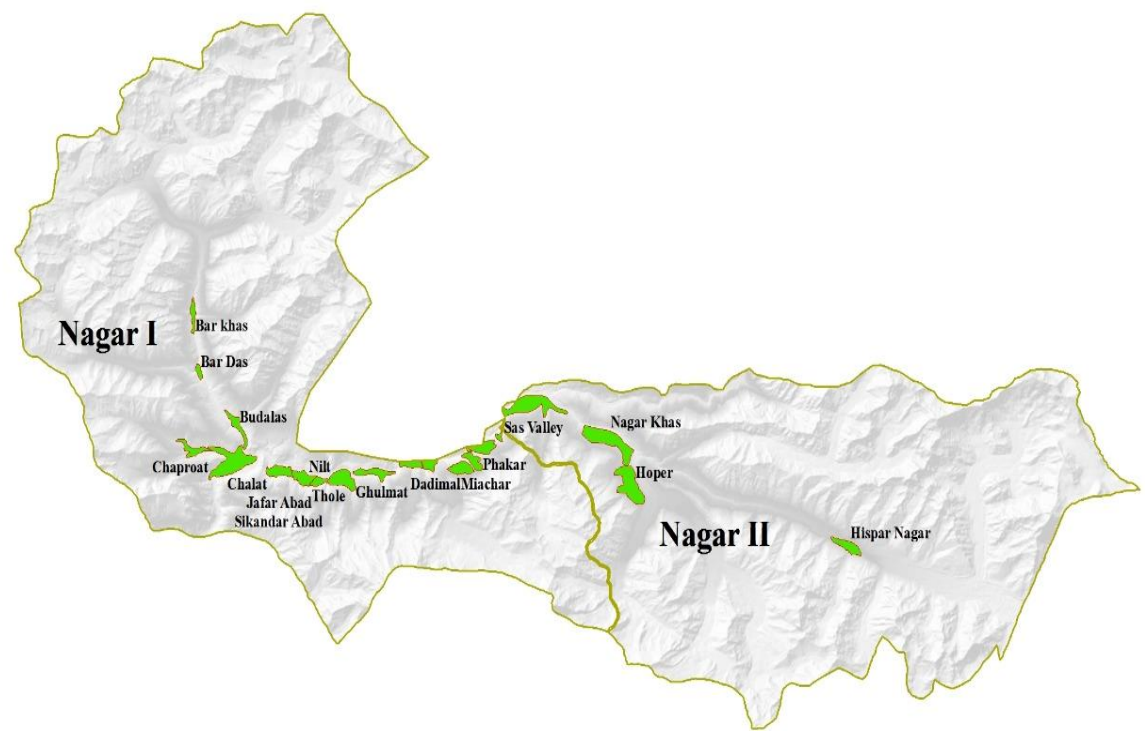
The Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority (SMEDA) was established in October 1998 with an objective to provide fresh impetus to the economy through development of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs).

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 sectoral research to identify policy, access to finance, business development services, strategic initiatives and institutional collaboration and networking initiatives.



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

Concurrent to the pre feasibility studies, a broad spectrum of business development services is also offered to the SME 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

# Map Of District Nagar



## Legend

-  District Boundary
-  Village Boundary



## **1. INTRODUCTION & HISTORY**

Historically Nagar is the oldest and independent state of Gilgit Baltistan until 1889, when British gain control of Nagar district between 1889 and 1892. The battle was fought in 1892 between British army and locals at Jangeer-e-lay, which went in favor of British army at last moment when representative of state betrayed and provided information of secret mountain routes to English army, which were major obstacle for British army to invade state. After succession British army rule over Nagar district till 1947. In November 1947, Nagar acceded to Pakistan maintaining their internal self government and merged with Northern Areas during Government of Pakistan People's Party in 1972. Nagar remain sub division of Gilgit district till 2008. In July 2015, Hunza Nagar was divided into two districts.

District Nagar, previously known as Brushall, is one of the largest and scenic district of Gilgit Baltistan, Situated at an elevation of 2688metres about 85 Km for Gilgit City along bank of Nagar river. It has an estimated population of about 70,000 according to population census 2017 with the literacy rate of 95%. District Nagar boards the Gilgit city to south and west, Hunza and Skardu to the north and east. Karakoram Highways (CPEC Economic Corridor) passes through heart of Nagar connecting Pakistan to China through Khunjerab Pass. District Nagar is home to large number of natural fauna and flora. The district is famous for tourist sites, highest trekking mountain and beautiful valleys.

North east district Nagar consist of two divisions namely Nagar 1 and Nagar 2. Nagar 1 includes 6 villages Shayar, Askurdas, Summayar, Nagar khas, Hopar and hisper while Nagar 2 consist of 16 villages starting from Sikandarabad, Chalt, Chaprote, Bar, Budalas, jaffarabad, Nilt, Thole, Masoot, Ghulmet, Yal, Minapin, Pissan, Miacher, Dadimal and Phaker. Sikandarabad village is declared as head quarter of district Nagar, all government's offices and government residency situated in Sikandarabad.

### **1.1. Dressing**

Traditional dress of district Nagar is shalwar Kameez with different stuff of woolen hat locally known as "Pharchin". Men usually wear woolen hat, shalwar kameez and woolen robe with long or short sleeve. Women usually wear loose shalwar kameez, colourful frock and Iraghi cap with a traditional piece of the jewelry called silsila.

## 1.2. Food

Nagar Valley is famous for delicious and enriched food. Commonly used traditional dishes include chapshoro, geyaling, diram phiti, Battering doudo, tumuro chai and mul. Due to harsh climatic condition during winters people here use traditional dishes made of clarified butter with maize and wheat bread. In summers people use green leafy vegetables and rice.

## 1.3. Languages

Following languages are spoken in Nagar Valley

- ✓ Burushaski
- ✓ Shina

## 1.4. Tourist points

<b>Trekking Points</b>	Rakaposhi Base Camp, Nagar Rash Phari, Tagaphari, Daitar, Gappa Trek
<b>Glaciers</b>	Biafo & Hisper Glacier, Hoper Glacier, Miar Peak, Barpu Glacier
<b>Lakes</b>	Rush Phari, Minapin Tagaphari, Darukush Lake
<b>Peaks</b>	Rakaposhi, Dastagil Sur, Diran Peak, Mamubar Peak
<b>Historical Places</b>	Palace of Nagar Empire, Shah Kamal Mosque, Mughul Mazaring, kino Kutt0

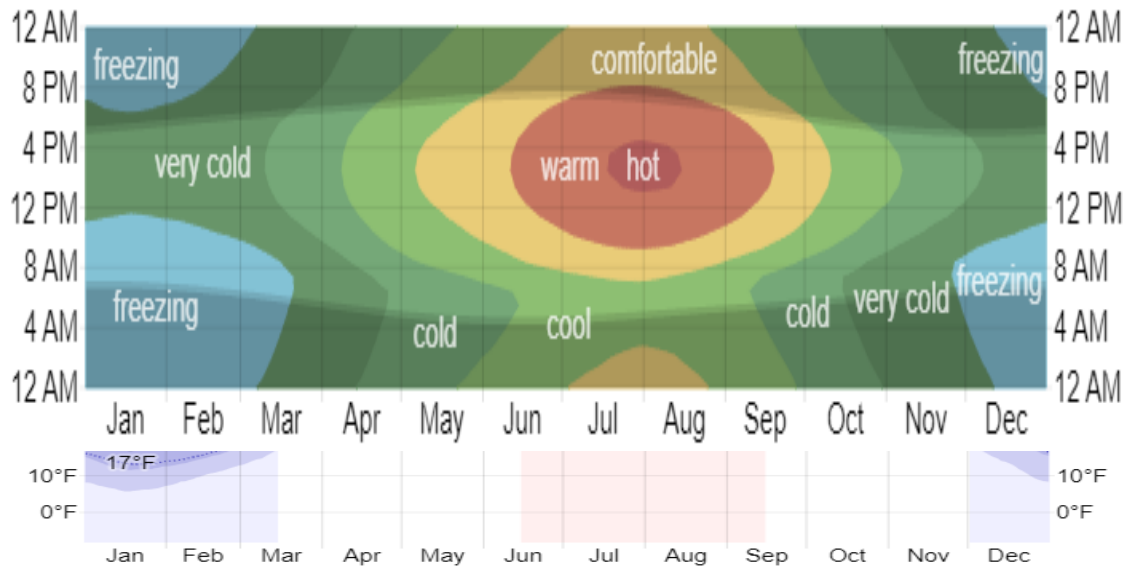
## 1.5. District distance chart

<b>Name of Place</b>	<b>Distance (Km)</b>
<b>Rakaposhi View Point Gulmet</b>	22
<b>Gappa Track, Chaprote</b>	06
<b>Daiter Pastures, Bar Valley</b>	20
<b>Jangir Lai, Nilt</b>	16
<b>Diran Peak Minapin</b>	28
<b>Mamubar Peak Summayar, SAS Valley</b>	44
<b>Royal Palace of Nagar</b>	63
<b>Hoper Glacier Nagar</b>	70
<b>Rush Lake Hoper Nagar</b>	75
<b>Spantik (Golden Peak) Hopper Nagar</b>	80

## 2. CLIMATE

Climate of district Nagar is moderate with average minimum temperature of  $-6^{\circ}\text{C}$  and maximum temperature of  $35^{\circ}\text{C}$ , from December to February temperature falls to  $-6^{\circ}\text{C}$  with a heavy snow fall. The average annual rainfall in the Nagar Valley is 136mm with minimum 2.1 mm in November and maximum 28mm in April.

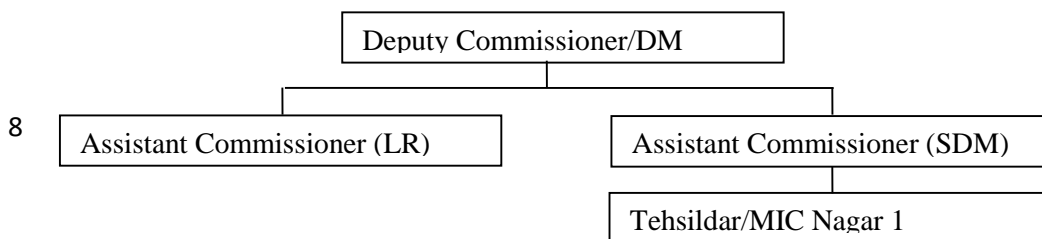
Graph 1: Climate of District Nagar



<https://weatherspark.com>

## 3. ADMINISTRATION

District Nagar is divided into two Tehsile Nagar I and Nagar II. It comprise of 01 subdivision and 97 union councils. District commissioner control the overall administrative activities supported by Assistant commissioner LR and Assistant commissioner SDM along with 2 Tehsildars for each division of Nagar 1 and Nagar 2. Every major department is under their district incharge named as Deputy Director. In Nagar judicial system is based on criminal procedure code. There are about 04 Police stations with 01 CPs.





### 3.1. Political setup

District Nagar had 2 seats in Gilgit Baltistan Legislative assembly with 5 district council seats and 47 union council seats.

- ✓ GBLA-4 (Nagar II)
- ✓ GBLA-5 (Nagar I)

## 4. EDUCATION

With the increasing trend according to recent census literacy rate of district Nagar is about 95%. There are about 94 public and private educational facilities. Mostly private school and colleges are community owned facilities with the government institutions headed by deputy director education resided at district head quarter.

**Table 1: Number of Public & Private Functional Educational Institutions**

Description	Sector	Girls	Boys	Co-edu	Total
Higher Sec.	Public	2	1		3
High	Public	6	8		14
Middle School	Public	13	8		21
Primary school	Public	12	13		25
Primary School	Private	1		29	30
High	Private			1	1
Total Education Facilities					<b>94</b>

## 5. HEALTH

Regarding community/public health facilities, district Nagar has about 38 basic unit including 04 civil hospitals and 04 A-class dispensaries. Among them 35 health care units are under PPHI project with remaining under District health office. There are about 06 EPI centres for polio eradication and infectious disease control. District health office controls over all health facilities of district.

**Table 2: Number of Health Facilities-Government**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Number</b>
<b>Combined CMH/DHQH</b>	0
<b>Civil Hospitals</b>	04
<b>Rural health Centres (RHC)</b>	1
<b>A-Class Dispensaries</b>	05
<b>Basic Health Units (BHU)</b>	0
<b>C Class Dispensaries</b>	10
<b>MCH Centres</b>	08
<b>TB/ Laprosy Centres</b>	02
<b>Dental Care Centres</b>	04
<b>FAP</b>	04
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>

District Health Office, District Nagar

## 6. COMMUNICATION/ TELECOMMUNICATION

In district Nagar, Digital telephone exchange is working under Special communication Organization. SCOM is the only network with 4G internet services in district. Other cellular phone companies of Zong, Telenor and Warid/Jazz are working with 2G internet facility. TV transmissions are received via satellite through dish system. Local private companies spread cable system in every village of district. Postal service is only mean for communication and good services. There are 05 postal sub offices with 10 branch offices of Pakistan post in district.

## 7. TRANSPORTATION/ROADS

Karakoram Highway is only main road passes through district Nagar. There is a total of about 100 Km main road network in the valley. It entre into district at Jaghlot and leave it at Pissan valley. There are small link road to every village from main KKH. In some villages shingle road cover the internal villages with some villages having metal roads.

## 8. POWER GENERATION

Recently in District Nagar there are about 11 power stations working with an installed capacity of 6MW. It generate about 4.35 MW in summer and 1.98MW in winters with a short fall of

about 3.65 MW in summer and 10.02MW in winters as consumer demand increases in winters as compare to summer due to cold climatic conditions. In summer consumer demand is about 8MW with 12 MW in winters.

**3: Power Generation in District Nagar**

Description	Summer	Winter
<b>Total Power Generation</b>	4.35 MW	1.98MW
<b>Consumer Demand</b>	8 MW	12MW
<b>Short Fall</b>	3.65 MW	10.02 MW

LG & RD Office, District Nagar

## 9. LAND USE MAP

Total area under district Nagar is about 3294.101 sq.km with wide range of natural forest land spread over 46.442 sq.km including farm forest of about 17.326 sq.km. Region comprise of about 21.406 sq km scattered agricultural land in form of patches. Rest of the area is covered by pastures/range lands (337 sq.km), wet lands (2.736) and other lands about 2870 sq.km.

**4: Land Utilization Forest, Wildlife & Environment Department Gilgit Baltistan**

Land Use Category	Sub Land Use Category	Land Use Type	Area (sq.km)
<b>Forest Land</b>	<b>Natural Forest</b>	Dense Broad Leaved	11.352
		Dense Conifer	6.976
		Dense Mix	2.601
		Sparse Broad Leave	10.005
		Sparse Conifer	12.337
		Sparse Mix	3.170
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>Sq.km</b>	<b>46.442</b>
		<b>ha</b>	<b>4644.160</b>
	<b>Farm Forest</b>	Linear/Block Plantation	17.326
<b>Crop Land</b>	<b>Agriculture Land</b>	Agriculture Land	21.406
<b>Grass Land</b>	<b>Pasture/ Range Land</b>	Alpine/Summer Pasture	210.705
		Winter pastures	126.406
<b>Wet Land</b>	<b>Water Bodies</b>	River/Lakes	4.736
<b>Settlements</b>	<b>Built-up Area</b>	Settlements	0.311
<b>Other Land</b>	<b>Rocks/ Barren Land</b>	Rock/Barren Land	1586.480
	<b>Snow/ Glaciers</b>	Snow/ Glaciers	1280.290
<b>Total</b>		<b>Sq.km</b>	<b>3294.101</b>
		<b>ha</b>	<b>329410.096</b>

## **10.INDUSTRY TRADE AND COMMERCE**

Inhabitants of district Nagar are related to different sectors for their food security. Farming is one of a major source of income for relative portion of population. Being literate major part of a population bears government jobs with the remaining involved in their own business. People used to do business on china route exporting and importing goods from china to Pakistan and Pakistan to China. Large portion of population is also involved in tourism industry opening hotels, restaurant, trekking services and transportation services due to high inflow of foreign and domestic tourists to enjoy the natural sceneries of district Nagar. Almost all of the inhabitants of Summayar Valley, oldest village of district Nagar, are doing business of precious gemstones due to presence of gemstone mining area near Summayar village.

## **11.ECONOMIC POTENTIAL**

A Nagar district is gifted with abundant natural resources. Climatic and geographic landscape of region offers huge potential to region including hydro potential, agriculture/ horticulture potential, tourism potential and mineral mining potential. Canals from glaciers falls into Indus River at different villages of district Nagar offering tourist sites and fulfilling water requirements for crops. The economic landscape of Gilgit Baltistan can be broadly categorised under the following categories.

The Land of District Nagar is fertile and beautiful with a home to large number of flora and fauna. 20% of area is under cultivation with remaining area under forest. Varieties of agricultural and horticultural crops are cultivated across region. These fruits vegetables and crops are main source of income for inhabitants. Large portion of population rely upon horticultural produces for food security. Among fruits cherry is said to be major source of income by exporting and supplying to down country markets.

### **11.1. Agriculture**

Cold dry climate along with abundant hydro resources in region favors ideal climatic and hydrological conditions for cultivation of varieties of cash crops and seasonal fruits. Other agricultural activities consists of production and processing of vegetable seeds such as onion potato, cabbage, turnip, tomato, carrot. Recent reports showed that there is a vast potential for horticulture in the region and countries like japan and India shown keen interest in particular sector.

**5: Fruit Production (2017)**

<b>District</b>	<b>Bearing Tree</b>	<b>Non Bearing Tree</b>	<b>Area (Hectare)</b>	<b>Production (T)</b>
<b>Cherry</b>	52,600	35,747	245	915
<b>Apricot</b>	467,684	262,959	3,104	31,606
<b>Apple</b>	151,776	70,880	980	5,670
<b>Mulberry</b>	33,405	28,567	216	8,976
<b>Almond</b>	28,085	20,500	186	380
<b>Walnut</b>	35,678	12,987	210	1,520
<b>Grapes</b>	27,106	10,000	185	1,400
<b>Peach</b>	11,450	3,550	89	605
<b>Pear</b>	4,470	1,987	35	197
<b>Plum</b>	872	230	5	10
<b>Pomegranate</b>	7,252	2,998	252	245

Gilgit Baltistan Agriculture Statistics Survey Report-2014, Department of Agriculture

Agricultural and horticultural produces are main source of livelihood in district Nagar. Large population depends upon agricultural commodities for their food security. They earn their annual needs from cash crops and fruits

Being fertile land for various high return crops district Nagar have a huge potential in dry fruits and fresh fruit processing. Fruits being seasonal can be commercially consumed in both fresh form and can be preserved as Jam, Jellies and Squashes that can be used in off season. Climatic and topographic conditions of district Nagar also favors off seasonal vegetable farming, which can be also a source of high income.

## **11.2. Livestock**

Livestock plays core role in rural economy of district Nagar as inhabitants mainly depends upon livestock for their dairy and meat requirement. They used to rear cattle and cows as part of survival farming for their food security. Besides having mountainous ranges offering large pastures and live stock production potential the region still fill production gap from other cities down country.

## **11.3. Mining**

Nagar Valley is also home to varieties of gemstones and minerals. It has gain central position in gemstones market to supply unique precious and semi precious stones. About 50% of inhabitants are involved in gemstones mining and is the main source for their livelihood. Gemstone of Nagar district is largely exported to international markets.

The region is endowed with mineral reserves as well as gemstones and certain base metals. The mining produce includes metallic, non metallic, energy minerals, precious/dimension stones, industrial minerals, placer deposits for recovery of gold and other precious metals from the alluvial deposits these include precious and semi precious stones such as ruby, topaz, fluorite, quartz tourmaline, epidote, margnite, calcite, aquamarine etc. Gemstone mining in the region is carried out mostly at Chumar Bakor Sumayyar in large scale while small scale gemstones mining is carried out across region. Gold mining is also carried across region along banks of the Indus river. Huge deposits of white granite and Sulphur reservoirs are also available in the region. The raw materials obtained from mining are sold either in down country markets or exported to other countries. Even so, mining as an industry, has not flourish very much regarding mining methods which not only devalue raw materials during mining process but it also endangers ecosystem of area by causing erosion, deep fractures in country mother rocks.

#### **11.4. Hydropower**

Glaciers and snow reserves makes the region rich in hydro resources with huge potential of power generation. The River Indus originating in the Khunjerab valley flows southwards along Karakorum highway and passes through district Nagar. Canals and springs originated from glaciers at different villages of district Nagar merges into this river. Power requirement of the region is largely fulfilled by power generations from natural hydro resource.

There are 11 power stations with installed capacity of 6 MW with present generation of 4.35MW in summer and 1.98MW in winters with short fall of 3.65MW in summer and 10.02 MW in winters. There are still 6 MW ongoing schemes in pipeline.

#### **11.5. Tourism**

Nagar district is one of the tourist points in Gilgit Baltistan with adventurous trekking routes, glaciers and historical places, which become sources of attractions to foreign and domestic tourists. Certain portion of population earns relative high return from tourism industry through hoteling and transportation services. The region homes vast tracks of snow covered area, peaks, Lakes, Glaciers, historical archeological sites, inscriptions, yearlong festivals and devotion to indigenous music which includes natural parks, wild life sanctuaries and game reserves. Every year large number of domestic and foreigner tourist visit region and mountain ranges have attracted mountaineers and expeditions from western countries. Some of the famous tourist spots are:

#### 6: Tourist Attraction Points

Valleys	Places to See
Minapin	Hapakun Valley, Diran and Rakaposhi Base Camp Trek
Nagar Khas	Capital of Nagar District
Hisper Valley	Hisper Glacier Trek
Chalt	Gappa Valley, Daitar Meadows
Hoper Valley	Hoper Glacier, Rush Lake Trek
Miacher Valley	Kho, Rakaposhi View Point Trek
Rush Lake	4694m
Kacheli Lake	4000m

Department of Tourism, District Nagar

### 11.6. Medicinal Herbs

Nagar district is home to vast varieties of fauna and flora including natural medicinal plant. Large number of medicinal plants are collected and use by locals to cure different diseases. Medicinal plants are grown naturally in mountainous area which can be a source of raw material to cottage industry if awareness related to importance and commercial production spread among locals. It create off farm income generation and provide support to cottage industry. Some of the medicinal plants known for health benefits, grown in area are

- ✓ Sea buckthorn
- ✓ Cumin
- ✓ Mint
- ✓ Fileel
- ✓ Buckwheat
- ✓ Tobacco
- ✓ Bakla etc.

Nagar's weather favors high production of medicinal herbs due to high snow fall and rain throughout year, unfortunately local do not cultivate medicinal plants at commercial level due to lack of require resources. Medicinal plant can be used in various forms for jam, jellies, syrup and shampoo. It can be used for curing pain, support digestion, getting rid of cough and are good for blood circulation.

### 11.7. Trout Fish Farming

Climatic conditions and hydrological sources in district Nagar provide opportunity for trout fish farming. Recently there is no any trout fish farm ing is carried in Nagar district due to lack of awareness and unavailability of minimum resources.

## **12. TYPE OF INDUSTRIES**

Besides having huge business potential, the district still lacks industrial level activities, usually small unit are working to meet local requirements including flour mill, marble processing, gemstones cutting, bakery production etc.

## **13. SMALL & MEDIUM SIZE INVESTMENT PROJECTS**

### **13.1. Fruit Processing Unit**

Nagar is famous for delicious and variety of fruit, as mentioned earlier mostly people depends upon horticultural produces for their livelihood. People sale their fresh produce to down countries at a very low prices due to unavailability of processing unit. District Nagar is famous for Apricot, Cherry and Apple production. Establishment of process unit (drying, pulp, oil extraction, packaging etc), can be source of high income and economic uplift.

### **13.2. Tourism**

Influx and increasing trend of tourist flow has opened a vast potential for hospitality sector. District Nagar has a huge potential areas and tourist spots for establishment of hotels, restaurants, trekking companies and transportation services.

### **13.3. Minerals and Gemstones**

District Nagar is home to large reserves of many precious gemstones and minerals. Currently people are engaged in mining at a very low scale, a region need large investment in minerals and gemstones mining for maximum income generation.

### **13.4. Apiculture**

District Nagar appears to be a promising area for commencement of micro to small scale honey bee apiaries. This can be inferred from existence of number of fruit, crops and ornamental trees.

### **13.5. Fruit & Vegetable Market**

Regions have a huge potential and production of fruits and vegetables with shorter shelf life. Establishment of fruit wholesale market near district can minimize the losses during far off transportation.



### **13.6. Export Processing Zone**

Geographical location of district bordering with China opens a huge potential for export of dry and fresh fruits. Establishment of export processing zones will be helpful to organize the various businesses and enhance the trade activities.

### **13.7. Handicrafts**

Traditional handicrafts are another potential of regions with huge demand all over the world. People used to develop different varieties of handicrafts at their home. Establishment of handicrafts centers and helps to bring scattered business under one umbrella, which can be a very good source of income and economic growth.

### **13.8. Poultry Farming**

Region contains open pastures and lands suitable for poultry farming. Instead of favorable environmental and geographical conditions, poultry is supplied here from Mansehra and Abbottabad, due to which there is always a shortage in domestic markets. Establishment of poultry farms for the purpose of meat as well as eggs in vicinity will be helpful to fulfill local demand.

### **13.9. Tunnel Farming/ off season vegetable farming**

District Nagar has a huge potential for production of agricultural produces. About 357 sq.km area is an agricultural land with favorable climatic conditions, enriched soil and abundant water resources. There is a huge potential to grown high valuable cash crops in off season.

### **13.10. Dairy Farming**

Availability of grazing pastures occupying about 210.705 sq.km of land open a potential for open grazing dairy farming in the district Nagar.

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