

DISTRICT ECONOMIC PROFILE SOUTH WAZIRISTAN



Turn Potential into Profit

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Map



Topographic Map of South Waziristan

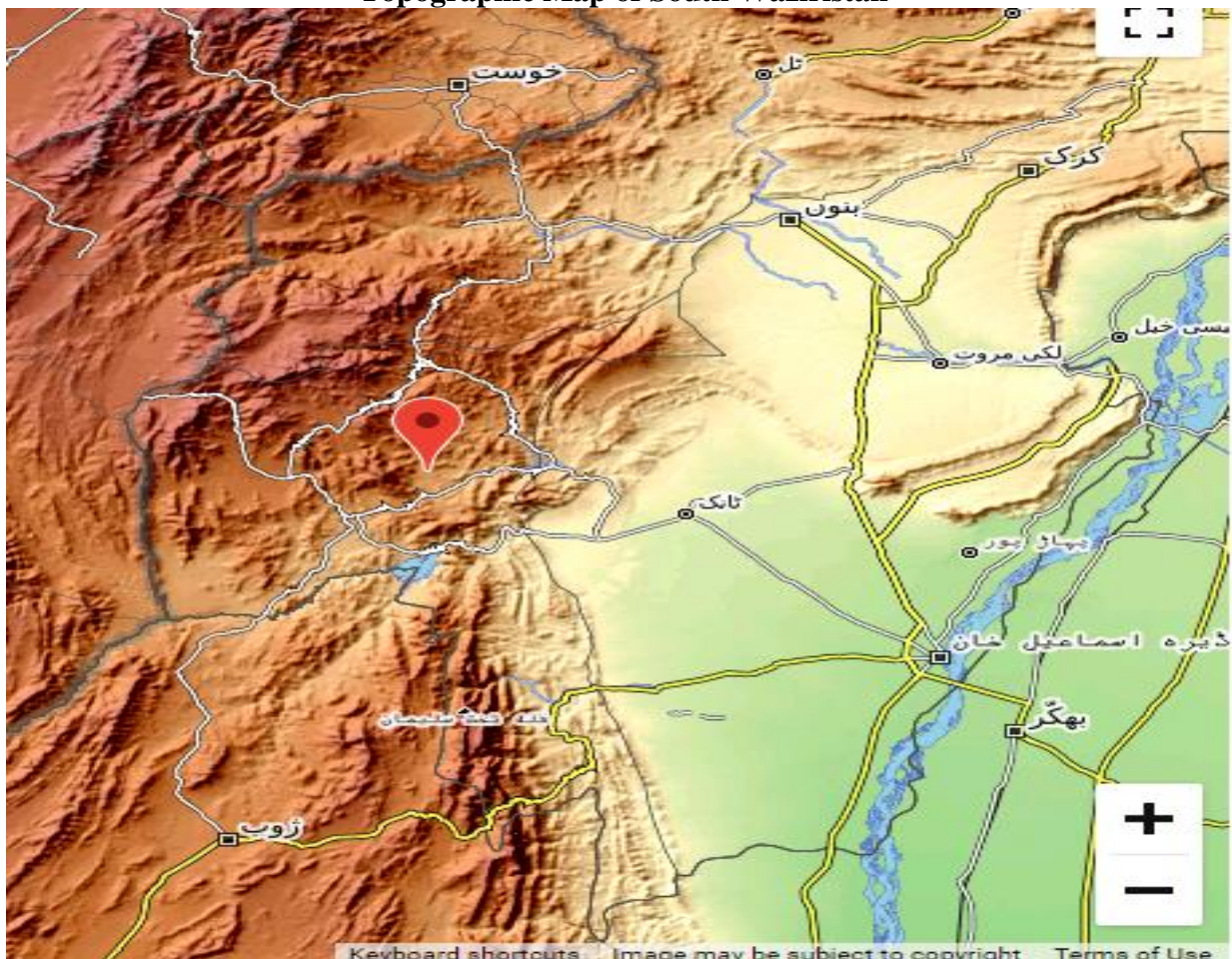


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1. Introduction and History

South Waziristan, is a hilly southern district of Dera Ismail Khan Division, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It is the largest newly merged districts NMDs (Ex-FATA) of the province having an area of 6,619 km². It is bordered to the North Waziristan on North, to the north-east by Bannu and Lakki Marwat Districts, to the east by erstwhile tribal areas (FRs) adjoining the Tank and Dera Ismail Khan Districts, to the south by Zhob District of Baluchistan Province and tribal areas adjoining Dera Ismail Khan District, and to the west by Afghanistan.

The advent of Islam in the region is traced back to the 7th century A.D. South Waziristan has been functioning since 1895 under British Indian rule after the 1893 Durand Line agreement. The advent of Islam is traced back to the 7th century A.D. In 2018, it became a district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan with merger of FATA with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

With the capital city of Wanna, the South Waziristan is divided into the three administrative subdivisions of Ladha, Sarwakai, and Wanna. These three subdivisions are subdivided into eight Tehsils, namely, Ladha, Makin, Sararogha, Sarwakai, Tiarza, Wanna, Barmal, and Toi Khula.

South Waziristan District is mostly a mass of rugged and complex hills and ridges with no regular mountain alignments. The land rises gradually from south and east to north and west. The dominating range is the Preghal in the west along the border with Afghanistan. It is the highest peak which is 3,515 meters high. Zarmelan, Wanna, Shakki, Zalai, Spin and Tiarza are the main plains of the district.¹

1.1. Religious History

The Shaka arrived in 97-B.C. before Indo-Parthians of Arsacid Empire governed under Gondophares, the prominent king to almost A.D. 75. The few Centuries-A. D introduced nominal Kidarite, Ephthalite, Kushan, and Sasanian Persian Empire, the last one got defeated by Rashidun Caliphate, which introduced Religion Islam in 7th century East-Iranian borderlands.

1.2. Political And Administrative History

The coming centuries saw control of Ghaznavid, Babar, and Ghorid. Later the Pashtun tribes residing in and in the mountain range Hindu-Kush fought encroaching 'British-India' Punjab's north-west. The area then remained under British-India's rule after the 'Durand-Line' agreement until Pakistan was founded.

1.3. Appointment of Political Agents

After taking over control from Sikhs, The Deputy-Commissioner of Banu and Dera Ismail Khan had handled all political affairs in Waziristan. These regions didn't control British rule until Nov 1893, when Afghanistan Amir signed an agreement rejecting all the claims to those areas.

In 1894 after an assault on Bounded Commission at Wanna and eventually big military-operations in 1894 to 1895, a political-agent was appointed permanently for South-Waziristan

¹ <https://www.pakpedia.pk/south-waziristan-agency>

having head offices at Wana, and another agent was designated for Tochi area having head offices at Miranshah.

1.4. Creation of Resident Post

In 1908 Resident post was created in Waziristan with a political agent being a sub-ordinate to the Resident. With the Indian government's withdrawal, the proper military forces drew out, and local militia created in 1900 replaced them.

In 1904, large disturbances happened, resulting in the assassination of Militia-Commandant and Political-agent at Sarwakai. Later, the plan to murder British officials, conquer the Wanna-fort, and give it to Mulla Powinda, Waziristan's self-styled ruler, got discovered. The Commandant and Political-agent dismissed and disarmed all Mehsuds from the Military.

1.5. Demography

Pashto is predominantly spoken by 97.3 percent of the population. Many residents also speak the Urmuri dialect in Kaniguram town. The two principal tribes of this Agency are Mehsud and Ahmadzai Wazir, and other important tribal-populations include Taji, Khomia, Ghilji, Sulaimankhel, Dostana, and Ormur.

Bettani tribe resides on the southeast corner, while tribe Ghilji resides on the South-West border. The Sulaimankhel and Dotani tribes mainly live in Gulkuch and Toi Khwla.

1.6. Dressing & Ornaments

Men of the area wear Chaddar, Shalwar, and a turban-smock. Smock color is generally grey or white and occasionally have embroidery on the chest with cotton or silk. They wear big and baggy shalwars. Wealthy and Maliks wear white-colored cotton smocks and a chaddar on shoulders, and educated and young men wear a modern and stylish dress.

Females wear colored dresses. Married females put on dark red or dark blue smocks made of coarse-cotton. The married females wear a giant frock called 'Ganr Khat.' Un-married ones wear simple kameez and shalwar. Married and unmarried can be differentiated by this frock.

Trends are changing currently, and they embrace new and advanced cultures too. In Waziristan, trends are gradually emerging, but people who had migrated to different Pakistani Urban regions have modified the fashion and style and have adopted the new cultures.

1.7. Food

The people here eat maize and wheat bread. They also like rice prepared with mutton and chai. Pulao with roasted-meat is served at some special events. The main dish is 'Sohbat' of Mehsud tribes. Popular food of Suleman Khel and Dotani tribe is 'Korrat,' Barbecue of Goa, and half white-rice mixed with ghee.

1.8. Occupation

The majority of Mehsuds, Suleiman khail, and Dotani of South-Waziristan have a Pastoral lifestyle. Wazirs breed sheep and cows and earn their income from the sheep. Suleimankhail rear sheep and horses, and some move to Punjab's different areas in the summer season, and most people travel to Iran to make money.

A larger number of Mehsud's are hired in the Military as levies & Khassadars in scouts and militia. Mehsud also drives trucks and buses in Dera Ismail Khan. The Agency trades or produces Chilghozas (pine), potatoes, wool, charcoal, and some locally cultivated fruits.

1.9. Tourism Potential

The 'Wanna' tehsil is important and enjoyable, just like Razmak. The area comprises of vast plains with broad valleys, surrounded by hills from all sides. It is an agricultural and industrial center. Angur Ada, Azam warsak, Sararogha, Makin, Ladha, Karama, Osspass, and Khaisur are essential sites in the Agency.

The tribesmen are known for manufacturing knives, and small arms liked for their performance and finished by foreigners and tourists.

2. Social Environment

Total population of the district as per the 2017 census was reported to be 675,215 with annual growth rate of 2.43 % and population density 102 per sq. km.

Table 01: Demographics of South Waziristan²

Description	In Numbers
Total Population (Estimated for 2020)	679,185
Female Population	321,294
Male Population	357,889
Transgender	02
Urban & Rural Population	0 & 679,185
Total Housing Units (Urban & Rural)	0 & 80,717
Sex Ratio (Males/Hundred Females)	116
Total Households	80717
Average Household size	7.98

² Source: District wise Socio-Economic Indicators KP 2020, District Wise Census-2017 Results, Pakistan Bureau of statistics, Development statistics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 2020

The two main tribes of the SWD are the Ahmadzai Wazir and the Mahsud. The other significant tribal populations are the Ormur (Burki or Baraki), Dotani, Sulaimankhel, Ghilji, Khomia and Taji. The predominant language is Pashto, spoken natively by 97.3% of the population. There is also a pocket of speakers of the relatedOrmuri language in the town of Kaniguram.

The tribes are divided into sub-tribes governed by male village elders who meet in a tribal jirga. Socially and religiously, Waziristan is an extremely conservative area. Women are carefully guarded, and every household must be headed by a male figure.

Like the rest of KP, the South Waziristan also exhibits a male dominated society where bringing the women into formal businesses or employment is very difficult. The core farming and trading activities are performed by male family members whereas the female have the supporting role on agricultural lands, subsistence livestock management, and domestic work.

The place of social gathering and leisure time is also different for male and female. The recreational activities of men are off the work and during afternoon and in the evening. They normally gather in the Hujra. The women on the other hand either meet each other by mutual visits to homes during day time or during their visit to the Gudar for water dependent tasks. The “Gudar” is a Pashto term used for the water catchment area where they come to fetch water for domestic use, and wash clothes at source.

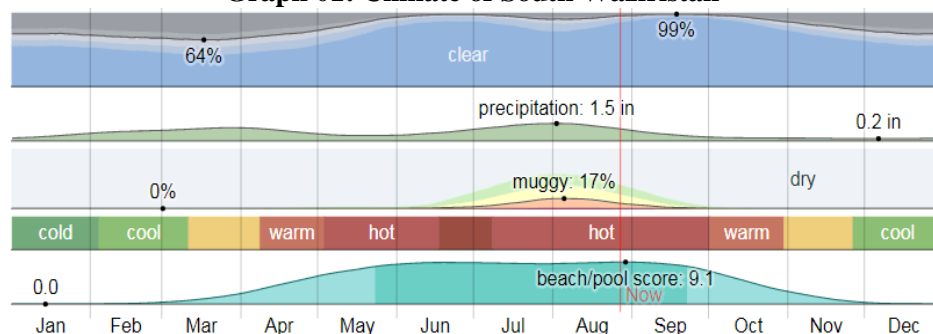
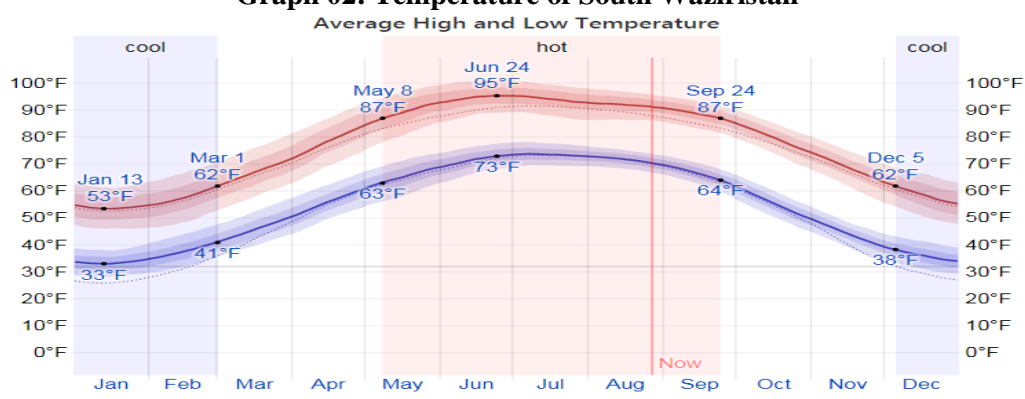
Apart from these, an investor will also have to consider the influential factors on decision making and dispute resolution. The consent of a tribal elder for a new project within his territory, or seeking his help for disputed matter is the preferred method. In case of complexity of an issue, the gathering of elders called Jirga will be requested by conflicting parties.³

3. Climate

South Waziristan District has a dry climate, receiving minimal precipitation. The western portion, bordering Afghanistan, receives more rainfall than the eastern portion touching Tank and D.I.Khan districts due to high altitude. Most of the district receives mean annual rainfall of 6 inches, while a small area in the southeastern corner receives less than 10 inches (250 mm) of rainfall annually. South Waziristan has hot summers and very cold winters. In winter, temperatures go below freezing point in places of high altitude. The summer season starts in May and ends by September. June is generally the warmest month when the mean maximum temperature rises slightly over 86°F (30 °C). The winter starts in October and continues until April. December, January and February are the coldest months. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures for this period are 10 and 28.4°F (-2 °C), respectively.⁴

³ FATA Development Indicators Household Survey 2013-14

⁴ <https://weatherspark.com>

Graph 01: Climate of South Waziristan**Graph 02: Temperature of South Waziristan**

4. Educational Institutions and Literacy Rate

The literacy ratio of the population (10 years & above) in the district reported in the year 2013-14 is 31%, with the boys' literacy rate of 44% and that of girls is 12%.

Table 03: No. of Government's Functional Educational Institutions (Year 2018-19)⁵

Institutions	Number of Institutions		
	Total	Boys	Girls
Primary Level Schools	616	363	253
Middle Schools	75	55	20
High Schools	34	24	10
Higher Secondary	02	02	0
Degree Colleges	02	01	01
Technical and Vocational Institutes	02	02	0

⁵ Source: Socio Economic Indicators of KP-Report 2020, Source: Census Report of FATA (1998).

5. Health Facilities

Table 05: Number of Health Facilities-Government (Year 2018-19)⁶

Description	Number
Hospitals	10
Dispensaries	56
Rural Health Centers	00
T. B Clinics	04
MCH Centers	00
Sub Health Centers	00
BHUs	16
Leprosy Clinics	00

Table 06: Number of Medical Practitioners/Paramedics-Govt.(Year 2018-19)⁶

Description	Number
Doctors	126
Radiologist	01
Dental Surgeons	03
Nurses	42
Nurse Dais	00
Dais	100
Primary Health Technicians	32
Other Para Medical Staff	422

6. Economic Scenario

6.1. Economic Infrastructure

With a mass of rugged and complex hills and edges the direction of water courses, in general, is from west to south i.e. from the watersheds of Sulaiman Mountains to the Indus. The district has two main rivers, namely Gomal of Luni and the Tank Zam. Some important streams are Khaisora, Shaktu, Siplatoi, Toi Khwla, Shuza, Shinkai and Shahur. The rest are mountain streams which can become dangerous and impassable during heavy rains which frequently occur during the months of July and August. The Gomal River rises in two branches in the eastern slopes of the western Sulaiman range in the Barmal District of Afghanistan. The Tank Zam is formed by the junction of the Tauda China and the Baddar Toi, at Dwa Toi, south of Razmak.

⁶ Source: Development Statistics of KP 2020 –Report, Socio Economic Indicators of KP-Report 2020

The 400 km long Gomal River flowing from Afghanistan to Pakistan, surrounds the South Waziristan agency and forms the boundary between Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan. From South Waziristan, the river enters the Gomal Valley in the district of Tank, Pakistan at a place known as Girdavi Murtuza. The water of Gomal is used to cultivate the lands in Gomal Valley through Zam System (RodKohi).

Currently, there are roads of 1,317.410 KM (year 2018-19), out of which 881.051 KM is black topped and 438.360 KM is shingled road. In the year 2018-19, the numbers of telephone connections were 4,892 & 07 exchanges, and 08 numbers of post offices. Total housing units reported in the year 2017 Census are 80,717⁷. The 28.6% households are facilitated with electricity connection (with average availability of electricity 2.4 & 2.7 hours in Summer & Winter respectively), 5.1% LPG, and 89.2% Solar Power⁸.

6.2. Livelihood

Livelihood by Tribes:

Livelihood of the different tribes is as under:

- The Wazirs breed and rear cows and sheep.
- Suleimankhel from horses and sheep. Some of them go to different parts of Punjab in summers and most of them are working in Iran to earn their livelihood.
- A large number of Mahsuds are employed in the Army, as levies and Khassadars in militia and scouts. Mahsuds are also engaged in transport business across the country.

Livelihood by Business Sectors:

Agriculture and trading have been the main sources of livelihood whereas the trading activities flourished during the nineteenth century. The district produces or trades charcoal, wool, timber, ghee, few varieties of locally grown fruit (Apple, Pine Nuts, Peaches, Water Mellon, Apricot, Almond, Pears, Pomegranate, Plum, Musk Mellon, Grapes), and vegetables (Potatoes, Tomatoes, Onion, Spanish, Lady Finger, Radish, Brinjal, Turnip, Ware, Carrot, Bottle Gourd, Caulis Flower and Bitter Gourd).

The district has an important trading links with the Tank district. The timber and ghee used to be brought from the Waziristan to District Tank and supplied into other areas. Similarly, the export of the grain, timber, vegetables & fruits has been the major trading activity in the district. The trading activity is supported by the supplies from the North Waziristan and the Afghanistan. Another advantage is the road linking the Quetta with the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa via Wana and Zhob.

6.3. Agriculture

Land use data from 2011-12 shows that 3% of the total geographic area of South Waziristan is arable, while more than 96% of the land is not available for cultivation. This puts intense pressure on the available land for agriculture and creates food insecurity in the agency. Due to the mountainous terrain and limited surface water resources, the agriculture is done on the few small plains using water from the mountain streams.

⁷ Source: Development Statistics of KPK 2020

⁸ Source: Fata Development Indicators Household Survey 2013-14., and Source: Fata Development Indicators Household Survey 2013-14.

There used to be thick forests on some of the higher ranges, such as the Shawal and Pir Ghal however, most of the wood has been cut in these areas⁹.

South and North Waziristan are both highest producers of pine nuts (chilghoza) and Pakistan is reported to be the second highest exporter of pine nuts after China. However, due to lack of training in harvesting, cutting, roasting and processing there is high percentage of wastage.

The estimated & reported production of fruits & vegetables of SWD is about 70,000 Tons per annum. The production of cereals like Maize and Wheat is widespread throughout the district for food security. Wheat and Maize are the major crops of the area besides of fruits & vegetables. The area and production for wheat considerably increased. In 2018-19 the wheat area was 8,093 hectares producing 8,855 tones with 1122 Kgs yield/hectare and the maize area was 3,291 hectares producing 1,878 tons with 571 Kgs/hectare.

Table No. 08: Land Utilization Statistics - Area in Hectare (2016-17)¹⁰

Reported Area	Cultivated Area	Cropped Area	Forest Area	Non-Available area for Cultivation
662,000	19,602	24,279	2,165	595,329

Table No. 09: Agriculture Machinery Statistics - 2019-20¹¹ (Unit= #)

Tractors	Bulldozer	Wheat Threshers	Rice Husking Machines
539	05	181	00
Maize Shellers	Wheat Harvesters	Wheat Reaper	Cuter Binder
07	15	00	00

Table No. 10: Tube-Wells & Lift Pumps Statistics - 2019-20 (Unit= #)

Tube Wells			Lift Pumps
Diesel	Electrical	Solar	
334	141	00	1333

The WANA Tehsil of South Waziristan has a sizeable production of fruit and vegetable. It is estimated that the mentioned Tehsil is producing 50% of agribusiness of the entire NMDs region. Further, the pine nut business is also on the rise in WANA Tehsil. Around 300,000 to 350,000 pine trees are located in the region. According to estimates the turnover of pine nut business ranges between PKR 1.5 billion to PKR. 2.24 billion. Apple is also another product of the area

⁹ <https://fata.gov.pk/Global-fac.php?iId=343&fid=36&pId=305&mId=119>

¹⁰ Source: Development Statistics of KP 2020 & Crop Statistics KP 2019-20 - Reports LAND USE STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 2018-19 IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA.

¹¹ Crop Statistics KP 2019-20 - Reports

with huge potential to grow.¹²

Table No. 13: Irrigation Status (2019-20, Area in hectares¹³)

Description	Area (hectares)
Total Cultivated Area	19,580
Cultivated Area with Irrigation Facilities	6,997
Canal only	2,970
Tanks & Tubewells Only	1,468
Tube Well Only	1,360
Wells only	120
Lift Pumps Only	1155
Unspecified Sources	1284

The total production of fruits in the district was 38,475 tons during the year 2019-20.

Table No. 14: Production of Fruits (Year 2019-20)¹⁴

Fruit	Area (Hectares)	Production (Tons)
Kharif Season		
Water Mellon	53	922
Must Mellon	57	920
Apricot	350	773
Banana	0	
Apple	2315	28,767
Dates	0	
Pears	64	642
Peaches	543	1,198
Plum	224	2,141
Pomegranate	95	1,045
Walnut	68	645
Almond	117	877
Grasps	48	363
Others	26	182
Total	3,960	38,475

¹² 2017 CENSUS REPORT FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREA (FATA)

¹³ Source: Tabulation of KP Province (Agri Census-2010)

¹⁴ Source: Crop Statistics KPK 2019-20 - Report

Table No. 15: Production of Vegetable (Year 2019-20)¹⁵

Vegetable	Area (Hectares)	Production (Tons)
Kharif Season		
Okra	27	198
Tinda	-	54
Tomato	6,389	1,808
Bitter Guard	-	75
Bringal	-	76
Bottle Guard	-	61
Potato	504	5,182
Others	15,167	176
Total	22,087	7,630
Rabi Season		
Garlic	16	76
Onion	197	2422
Turnip	12	61
Carrot	9	47
Spinach	42	253
Tomato	44	291
Cauliflower	13	77
Radish	19	101
Others		
Total	352	3,328

7. Livestock

7.1. Livestock Sector

Table No. 17: Livestock Population Reported (2006)¹⁶

Description	Number of Farm/Households	Number of Animals
Buffaloes	4,521	14,677
Camels	4,380	9,356
Cattle	18,683	134,611
Asses	15,102	23,022
Goats	17,686	399,137
Horses	212	314
Mules	900	1416
Sheep	16,968	313,639
Domestic Poultry Birds	20,083	496,924

¹⁵ Source: Crop Statistics KPK 2019-20

¹⁶ Source: Livestock Census 2010- Directorate of Livestock and Dairy Development Department

Table No. 18: Veterinary Hospitals, Dispensaries and Centers reported (2018-19)¹⁷

Number of Hospitals	Number of Dispensaries	Number of Centers	Total
04	21	77	102

7.2. Services Sector

As mentioned in the introduction, the district South Waziristan is an important trading route for goods from Afghanistan and Baluchistan to southern districts of KP and Punjab. A distributive service (transport, storage and communications & Wholesale, Retail Trade and Restaurants) is the main trading activities in the area.

The machinery suppliers provide machinery services to agricultural farm owners during sowing or harvesting.

Table No. 19: Use of Rented Machinery by Private Farms

Description	Number
Tractor	539
Tube Well/Pump	1,360
Wheat Thresher	181
Maize Sheller	07
Wheat Harvester	15
Reaper/Harvester	0
Bulldozer	05
Spray Machine	-

Universal Service Fund (USF) USF with a project worth Rs 90 million, aims to provide services in 411 uncovered mauzas of South Waziristan and Tank districts. The NGOs are also playing their role under various thematic areas. Among them the name of FIDA is worth mentioning. The Foundation for Integrated Development Action (FIDA) is not only working on social issues but also done well on the socio-economic front. Till the date it has established 105 biogas plants in the district Tank, to utilize the cattle's waste into gas for the households. UNDP, WAWA etc. FIDA works primarily in Dera Ismail Khan and South Waziristan in the FATA area of Pakistan with a long-term aim of social change in the region.

¹⁷ Source: Development Statistics of KP, 2020, Bureau of Statistics

8. Economic Potential

With estimated 70,000 Tons per annum production of fruits & vegetables, the district has great potential for:

- Fresh fruits and vegetable processing
- Fruits and vegetable dehydration
- Cold Storage

Olive farming and processing is also a potential project with great profit margins. The maize area of 3,291 hectares with production of 1,878 tons makes the maize silage production to be a promising subsector. Similarly, around 300,000 to 350,000 pine trees and 5,000 tons annual pine nut yield has been a lucrative business.

While talking about the livestock sector, there is a gap to be filled by commercial dairy farms. Abundant pastures can be utilized to establish organized livestock farming and then fattening projects.

Above all, the border of district with the Afghanistan makes the cross-border trade to be a very charming business.

9. Small And Medium Sized Potential Investment Projects

9.1. Mines and Minerals in SWD;

South Waziristan has reasonable reserves of mineral deposits of Marble & Granite, Chromite, Copper and Gold. According to FATA Development Authority's (FDA) Annual Report 2015-16 studies are ongoing for deposits estimation, and exploration of Oil & Gas in the region including South Waziristan.¹⁸ The potential of the district needs to be explored by the relevant department(s).

9.2. Pine Nuts in SWD;

As mentioned earlier, the main source of livelihood of South Waziristan's residents is agriculture. Pine Nut (Chilghoza) is one of the main sources of income. In South Waziristan landscape of Pine Forest covers the area from Shakai to Angoor Adda along the border of Afghanistan, where around 20% of the forest comprises of Pine trees. Waziristan produced around **5,000 tons** of pine nuts annually. South Waziristan accounts for nearly 85-90% of the Pakistan's pine nut produce. South Waziristan has a special weather condition, hence these nuts are rear and famous around the globe for variety, quality taste and color.¹⁹

9.3. Export Processing Zone;

Keeping in view the natural potential of the region and specifically the district, an establishment of EPZs will helpful to organize the various businesses and to enhance the trade activities in the region.

9.4. Border Market;

As mentioned in the introduction section of the study, the district is bordered with Afghanistan in the west and having the advantage of close proximity with the Central Asian countries for medium and large-scale trade and export. Therefore, establishment of boarder market will be helpful to encourage/facilitate the trade in the region to gain reasonable share in export of the country.

9.5. Calf Fattening

This is another potential investment area in the district. Calves are raised in rural and semi-urban areas and sold in urban markets normally in livestock markets (Mandies). 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. Higher yields are achievable with better farm management, and by selecting better quality breeds. Pre-feasibility of farm of 146 calves per annum is developed by SMEDA KP with an estimated investment of Rs. 2.18million.

9.6. Honey Bee Keeping;

The district appears to be a promising area for the commencement of micro to small scale honey bee apiaries. This can be inferred from the existence of number of Jujube and Acacia trees and acres under production of crops upon which the honey bee works for nectar.

9.7. Olive Farming;

As per the claim of WAWA (a local NGO), in South Waziristan, it has grafted and planted about 27,000 olive trees. Out of these, approx. 5000 of trees started production in the year 2018, and 22,000 will start fruiting by end of the year 2023. Though the KP government has initiated provision of olive oil processing machines but with current speed wastage of about 50% is forecasted. Therefore, there is a need to quickly start provision of small scale olive oil processing machines.

10. Institutional Interventions^{18&19}

It is pertinent to mention that the business and trade sector of the district is unorganized. In the recent past, after flushing out militants from North and South Waziristan agencies through military operations, Pak Army had taken several steps and actions for the betterment and development of said sector in the region. Besides federal & provincial governments various NGOs (as mentioned earlier) are also working for the development of the district to improve the socio-economic conditions of the people of South Waziristan district.

Agri Park Wana – Pak Army Pak Army has recently been established the colossal Wana Agri Park in South Waziristan of 1000 metric tons cold storage capacity at a cost of Rs. 880 million spread over 350-kanal land with all basic infrastructures. The facility is located on the road leading to Angur Adda, one of the region’s major border crossings. The Agri Park Project in Wana, aims to incubate local agriculture and agro based business potential and reduce wastages that occur during the process of harvesting,

¹⁸ Source: <http://fatada.gov.pk/minerals/>, <http://fatada.gov.pk/minerals-sector-projects>

¹⁹ Source: SMEDA’s Value Chain Study of Pine Nuts in SWD & SMEDA’S PC-1 of F&VPP, SWD

Fruit & Vegetable Processing & Packaging Plant, Wana ¹⁹– SMEDA has proposed Fruit & Vegetable Processing & Packaging Plant in South Waziristan. The Project is based on Vision 2025, which aims to improve private sector led growth. The project will benefit the fruits & vegetables Farmers/ Producers/Processors/Traders of the newly merged district of South Waziristan by introducing worldwide followed practices used for Sorting, Cleaning, Grading, Waxing, Washing, Packing and Cold Storage facilities for fruits & vegetables especially Apple, Pine Nuts, Peach, pomegranate, grapes, Plum etc and Potatoes, Tomatoes, Onions, Spinach, Lady finger, Radish, Cauli Flower, and Turnip etc. The proposed facility would be used as a Common Facility Center by local Farmers/ Producers/ Processors/Traders for Processing (Sorting, Cleaning, Grading, Waxing, Washing), Packing and Cold Storage facilities to enhance fruits & vegetables shelf life, fetch good market price and to compete both in domestic and global markets.

Federal Departments;

- Directorate of Forests FATA has been working for the development and promotion of forestry, soil conservation works, watershed management, wildlife conservation and sericulture.
- FATA Development Authority was established as a specialized development organization in 2006 with the aim to harness abundant human resource and exploit and add value to equally abundant natural resources of the area so as to create economic and employment opportunities in FATA. FATA Development Authority has trained about 1500 local pine nuts SMEs/Growers/Processors/Traders with the teamwork of WAWA-Wana Welfare Association.

Provincial Departments;

- Forestry, Environment & Wildlife Department of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is striving to improve the Forests, Environment and Wildlife through development & application of innovative technologies in Forests, Environment and Wildlife and efficient management of natural resources.
- Forest Development Corporation (established in 1977) is working for economic & scientific harvesting of forests, sales of forests products, regeneration and establishment of wood processing units

11. References

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