



## DISTRICT ECONOMIC PROFILE QUETTA.



### *Turn Potential into Profit*

**Small & Medium Enterprise Development Authority**

**Government of Pakistan**

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## District Economic Profile Quetta



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## 1. Introduction to SMEDA.

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

With a mission "to assist in employment generation and value addition to the national income, through development of the SME sector, by helping increase the number, scale and competitiveness of SMEs", SMEDA has carried out 'sectorial research' to identify policy, access to finance, business development services, strategic initiatives and institutional collaboration and networking initiatives.

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

Concurrent to the prefeasibility studies, a broad spectrum of business development services is also offered to the SMEs by SMEDA. These services include identification of experts and consultants and delivery of need based capacity building programs of different types in addition to business guidance through help desk services.



## 2. Disclaimer.

This information memorandum is to introduce the subject matter and provide a general idea and information on the said matter. Although, the material included in this document is based on data/information gathered from various reliable sources; however, it is based upon certain assumptions, which may differ from case to case. The information has been provided on as is where is basis without any warranties or assertions as to the correctness or soundness thereof. Although, due care and diligence has been taken to compile this document, the contained information may vary due to any change in any of the concerned factors, and the actual results may differ substantially from the presented information. SMEDA, its employees or agents do not assume any liability for any financial or other loss resulting from this memorandum in consequence of undertaking this activity. The contained information does not preclude any further professional advice. The prospective user of this memorandum is encouraged to carry out additional diligence and gather any information which is necessary for making an informed decision; including taking professional advice from a qualified consultant/technical expert before taking any decision to act upon the information.

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### *Document Control*

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### **3. Purpose of Document.**

The objective of this District profile study is primarily to facilitate potential entrepreneurs and investors to invest in multiple sectors of business present in particular district different identification for investment. The project District Profile may form the basis of an important investment decision and in order to serve this objective, the document/study covers various aspects of business concept development, start-up, and production, marketing, finance and business management.

The purpose of this document is to facilitate potential investors in particular district by providing them with a general understanding of the business with the intention of supporting potential investors in crucial investment decisions.

The need to come up with District profile report for undocumented or minimally documented sectors attains greater imminence as the research that precedes such reports reveal certain thumb rules; best practices developed by existing enterprises by trial and error, and certain industrial norms that become a guiding source regarding various aspects of business set-up and its successful management.

Apart from carefully studying the whole document one must consider critical aspects provided later on, which form basis of any Investment Decision.

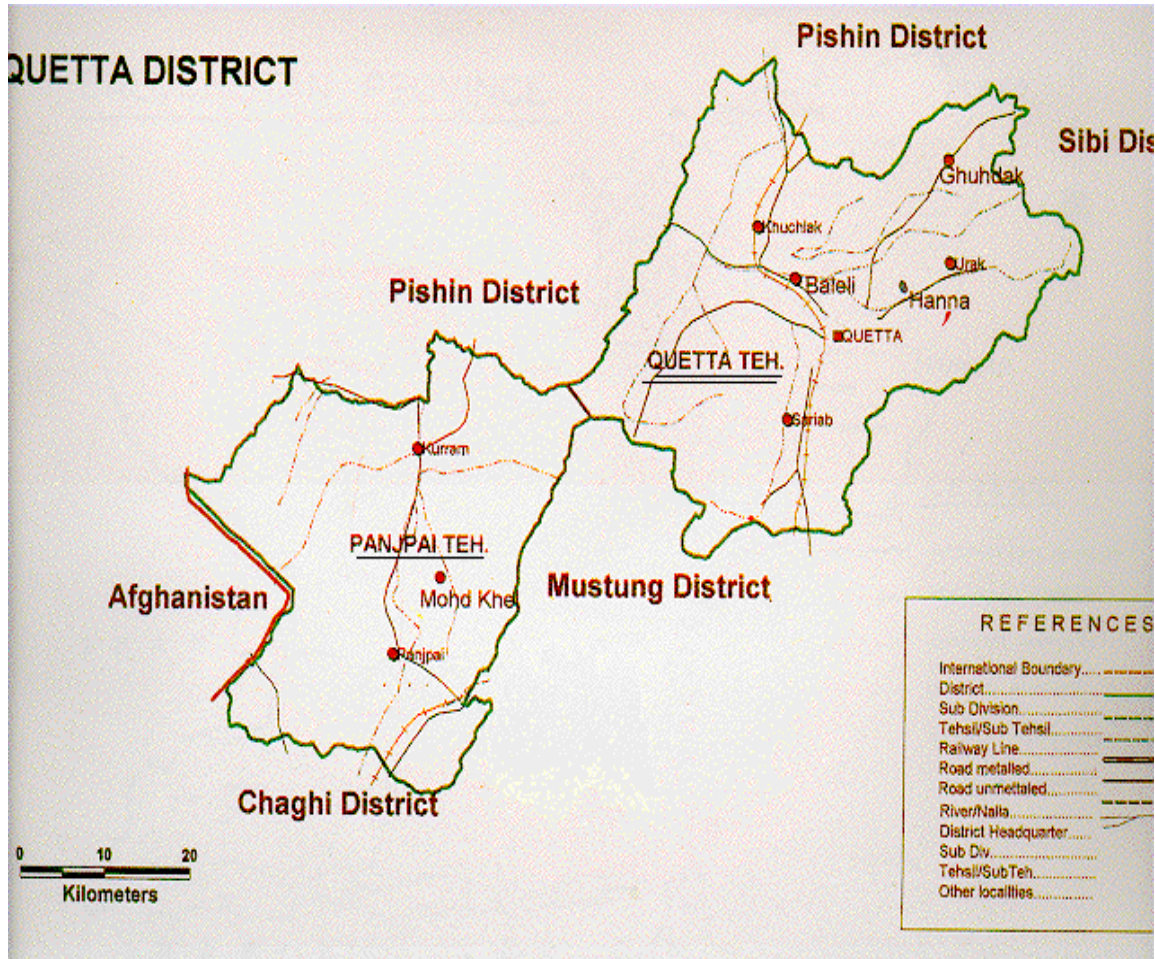
### **4. Introduction.**

Quetta, the provincial capital of Balochistan, is situated at an elevation of 1700 meters (5,500 ft) and is one of the best known hill resorts in Pakistan with delightful summer weather and severe winters. It is located at North West of Balochistan. Its bordering districts are Mastung, Bolan, Pishin and Nushki.

Name Quetta formerly known as Shalkot, Quetta valley is surrounded by imposing hills on all sides. These include Chiltan, Takatoo, Mordar and Zarghun. It is one of the most important military locations in Pakistan it commands the entrance through the strategic Bolan Pass into Afghanistan and is a tradecenter for Afghanistan, Iran, and much of central Asia.

Total area of district is 2,653 square km. Projected population of the district was 2,275,699 in 2017. City Government of Quetta contains two towns Chiltan and Zarghoon Towns. Panjpai sub Tehsil is also part of the district.

#### 4.1 District MAP.



#### 4.2 District History.

Historically Quetta remained under control of Afghan, Mughal and Persian control at different times. Quetta was occupied briefly by the British Government during the first Afghan war in 1839. In 1842 Khan of Kalat took it back from British Control. Later, it came under permanent control of British in 1876.

Most of the city was razed to the ground in the disastrous earthquake of 1935 about 40,000 people died in that earthquake. The reconstruction started soon after that and with the passage of time Quetta became a beautiful small town.

After partition, in 1947, the population of Quetta has increased dramatically because of its military base, trading activities and the introduction of commercial fruit farming. Another reason for increase of the population was the arrival of Afghan refugees during the 1980s.



New residential areas have been established at Satellite Town, Jinnah Town, Samungli Town, Model Town and Shahbaz Town. Besides there are a number of “Killi” located around the city. All this population expansion has turned the city into an over-populated city.

The ancient name of Quetta was Shalkot, a term by which it is still known among the people of the country. The district was held in turns by the Ghaznavids, Ghurids, and Mongols, and towards the end of the fifteenth century was conferred by the ruler of Herat on Shah Beg Arghun, who, however, had shortly to give way before the rising power of the Mughals. The Ain-i-Akbari mentions both Shal and Pishin as supplying military service and revenue to Akbar, however these areas passed with Kandahar to the Safavids. On the rise of the Khilji power in Kandahar at the beginning of the eighteenth century, simultaneously with that of the Baloch in Kalat, Quetta and Pishin became the battle-ground between Afghan and Baloch, Ahmad Shah Durrani Finally handed Quetta over to the Khan of Kalat Mir Noori Naseer Khan Baloch for helping him with his Baloch Army against Persians in Iran in 1751 against Marathas in Third Battle of Panipat (1761) and against Sikh in 1765 .

### **4.3 District Administrative Division.**

The District of Quetta is administratively divided in to 3 towns Total area of district is 3,447 square km. Projected population of the district was 2,275,699 in 2017 census. City Government of Quetta contains two towns Chiltan and Zarghoon Towns. Panjpai sub Tehsil is also part of the district total union councils of district are 66, Mauzas 45, Municipal corporation 1, Cantoment 1.

## **5. SOCIO-Economic Framework.**

The socio-Economic frame work of district Quetta 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.**





District Quetta is Capital city of Balochistan with total area of 3447 km<sup>2</sup> it is located at north west of Balochistan Climate of Quetta is cold and dry, minimum temperature in winter reaches below freezing point while in summer it can reach as high as 40 C. As compare to the rest of Balochistan Quetta district was also affected by drought.

Mean of maximum temperature of Quetta by Month

| Jan | Feb  | Mar  | April | May  | June | July | Aug  | Sept | Oct  | Nov  | Dec   |
|-----|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 8.8 | 10.6 | 18.6 | 24.7  | 28.3 | 35.0 | 37.6 | 35.6 | 33.6 | 27.4 | 19.5 | 14.38 |

Mean of minimum temperature of Quetta by Month

| Jan  | Feb | Mar | April | May  | June | July | Aug  | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec  |
|------|-----|-----|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|------|
| -1.3 | 1.1 | 6.6 | 8.4   | 13.1 | 18.1 | 22.2 | 18.2 | 15.0 | 6.8 | 1.2 | -4.3 |

\*Rainfall Quetta by Month

| Jan | Feb | Mar | April | May  | June  | July | Aug   | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec   | Total |
|-----|-----|-----|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| 59  | 141 | 72  | 4     | 30.5 | Trace | 0    | Trace | 0    | 0   | 4   | Trace | 310.5 |

### 5.1.1 Area Under Cultivation and Economic Activity.

The total cultivated area of District is 161558 hectares, the major source of earning In the urban area of the district trade and commerce activities are predominant while in the rural parts of the district major portion of the population is involved in Horticulture and livestock sectors. Apples and Grapes production is very high. Number of industrial units in the city also has increased in the past few years.

|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| <b>Total Geographical Area</b>               | <b>168800 sq/km</b> |
| <b>Reported Area</b>                         | <b>161558</b>       |
| <b>Total Cultivated Area</b>                 | <b>29895</b>        |
| - Area under forest                          | <b>80816</b>        |
| - Culturable waste <sup>3</sup>              | <b>28994</b>        |
| - not available for cultivation <sup>4</sup> | <b>21853</b>        |

Source: Land Utilization statistics of Balochistan 2017-18

The combination of the climate and the prevailing soils makes the area suitable for growing deciduous fruits. But the shortage of water is especially a constraint for further expansion of the horticultural sector.



Labor is hired on daily wages or a short contract period. Machinery including tractors, tube wells are used for the agricultural work.

### 5.1.2 Residential Area.

It is the highly populated and most urbanized district in the province. Population in 1981 was 381,566 which increased to 759,941 in 1998 high growth rate of 4.13 % was observed due to urbanization of the district and influx of refugees from Afghanistan. Population of the district reported was 2,275,699 in 2017 census. Different ethnic groups include Baloch, Pashtun, Brahvi, Hazara and Punjabi.

Most of the local inhabitants exercise the rural norms, and follow the local traditions and customs. The major Ethnic Groups are Baloch and Pashtuns while major languages are Brahvi, and Pashto. Though people from various other ethnic groups also work in the Industrial Estates.

## 5.2 Resource Endowment.

District Quetta is one of the largest district and capital of Balochistan with having huge opportunities in different sectors particularly in industries related to energy, livestock and agriculture because of its metropolitan status this district has great potential in said business.

### 5.2.1 Main crops, live stock, 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 a pharmaceutical company owned by MARKAR International in particular district. Production of different Crops, Following is the data for various crops.

- **Agriculture.(Fruits & Vegetables)**

Agriculture is the main pillar of economic growth in the rural areas of the district. Cultivable land is available but availability of water is a serious constraint in realizing the full potential of growing temperate fruit orchards and early and late winter vegetables.

**Agricultural Marketing:** Quetta is one of the two largest agricultural markets in the province. A proper agricultural market was established in Quetta City in the recent past. The provincial agricultural marketing services are also based in Quetta City. The optimum potential of improving marketing exists in improving coordination and collaboration between the two and dissemination of accurate and timely marketing information in order to help farmers make profitable marketing decisions regarding what to produce, where to market the produce, and what price to expect. Quetta

City is a good and exclusive market in the province for certain produce, e.g., cherry and other temperate fruits, and is well connected with the markets in other cities such as Faisalabad, Lahore, Multan, Karachi and Islamabad.

Below illustrated chart shows current status of fruits and vegetables produce in the district.

| <b>Crop</b>      | <b>Area<br/>(Hectares)</b> | <b>Production<br/>(Tons)</b> |
|------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Wheat            | 2500                       | 5183                         |
| Barley           | 190                        | 288                          |
| Onion            | 370                        | 6852                         |
| Patato           | 35                         | 525                          |
| <b>Fruit</b>     | <b>Area<br/>(Hectares)</b> | <b>Production<br/>(Tons)</b> |
| Apple            | 1336                       | 11937                        |
| Apricot          | 529                        | 5110                         |
| Grapes           | 1446                       | 7023                         |
| Peach            | 456                        | 3724                         |
| Pomegranate      | 2                          | 22                           |
| Plum             | 570                        | 4758                         |
| Cheery           | 21                         | 17                           |
| <b>Vegetable</b> | <b>Area<br/>(Hectares)</b> | <b>Production<br/>(Tons)</b> |
| Tomato           | 126                        | 1018                         |
| Lady Finger      | 41                         | 248                          |
| Tinda            | 34                         | 220                          |
| Spinach          | 45                         | 735                          |
| Radish           | 25                         | 441                          |

## District Economic Profile Quetta



|                     |                            |                              |
|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Turnip</b>       | <b>60</b>                  | <b>852</b>                   |
| <b>Broad Bean</b>   | <b>25</b>                  | <b>243</b>                   |
| <b>Carrot</b>       | <b>10</b>                  | <b>179</b>                   |
| <b>Cauliflower</b>  | <b>30</b>                  | <b>499</b>                   |
| <b>Bottle Gourd</b> | <b>10</b>                  | <b>88</b>                    |
| <b>Pumpkin</b>      | <b>10</b>                  | <b>99</b>                    |
| <b>Cucumber</b>     | <b>15</b>                  | <b>119</b>                   |
| <b>Water Mellon</b> | <b>40</b>                  | <b>522</b>                   |
| <b>Musk Melon</b>   | <b>20</b>                  | <b>260</b>                   |
| <b>Caster Seed</b>  | <b>3421</b>                | <b>3830</b>                  |
| <b>Spices</b>       | <b>Area<br/>(Hectares)</b> | <b>Production<br/>(Tons)</b> |
| <b>Cumin</b>        | <b>100</b>                 | <b>51</b>                    |

*Source: Directorate of corps Reporting Services Balochistan 207-18*

The vegetable and fruits are sold to the agents of 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.

- **Minerals.**

Some of the sizeable economic activity in the district is related to mining specially coal reserves are found in abundance in the district. A large number of SMEs are involved in the coal mining activity.

The Major mineral resource of district includes coal, limestone and building stone. Moreover, at Sur range an oil and gas reserve has also been found. Most of the coal is transported to other provinces for Brick kilns & cement industries.

Production of different minerals in



| Minerals       | Prospecting licenses(acres) | Mining Leases(acres) | total    |
|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------|
| Coal           | 30124.66                    | 31754.13             | 67878.79 |
| Limestone      | 1803.40                     | 581.60               | 2385.00  |
| Ordinary stone | 0                           | 92                   | 92       |
| Marble         | 2729.51                     | 50                   | 5779.51  |
| Flouride       | 1000                        | 0                    | 1000     |
|                |                             |                      |          |

Source: \*Directorate general of mines.2015

Minerals found in the district are coal, marble, fluorite, limestone and ordinary stone. Other construction materials such as clay, sand and gravel deposits are also found in the district.

Fluorite mining by the private sector is often carried out on a sporadic basis to supply small tonnages only, as and when the opportunity arises. Royalties are payable on any mineral that is mined, and hence the lessees of the mines declare only a part of the production to avoid payment of full royalty. This leads to reduced government revenue and discrepancies in statistics. Minerals and rocks are being used in local industries and for other domestic purposes. Potential exists for large-scale export of certain mineral commodities like marble, building stones, provided export markets could be developed. Enormous resources exist for local consumption in the form of cement raw material and aggregates for use in the construction industry.

- **Live Stock.**

Livestock and rangelands are important for the people of the district for subsistence, reducing poverty and enhancing livelihood. A large workforce and households in the district are engaged in livestock-rearing. The district has great potential in this regard but this sector, especially in case of rangelands, has not received adequate attention. As many as 26.3 percent households in the rural areas own livestock. A significant percentage of workforce and households in the district are engaged in livestock rearing. Generally, sheep and goats are grazed in the rangelands in the rural areas.

Livestock population in district Quetta is mentioned in below table.

| Type    | Numbers of animals |
|---------|--------------------|
| Sheep's | 163799             |
| Goats   | 120364             |
| Buffalo | 25547              |
| Asses   | 3468               |
| Camel   | 1377               |
| Cattle  | 1124               |
| Horse   | 297                |
| Mule    | 106                |
| Poultry | 128331             |



*Source: Balochistan livestock census 2017*

Out of 120,384 goats, 70,944 were male and 16,306 female; 54,637 were of age more than one year (40,988 in milk, 11,315 milking for human beings, 8,152 were dry and 5,497 were not yet lambed); 49,441 goats were of age below one year. Out of total 1,377 camels, 492 were male (377 above three years and 115 below three years of age); 885 were female (641 above three years while 245 of age below three years). Work animals for agricultural and other purposes included 617 camels, 193 horses, 2,211 asses and 52 mules during twelve months before Livestock Census 2006. Veterinary coverage of cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats and camels during last twelve months before Livestock Census 2006 is given in Figure 29. Out of 6,331 cows, 2,718 (42.93 percent) and out of 20,866 buffaloes, 46 (0.22 percent) were artificially inseminated during twelve months before Livestock Census 2006. The reasons for low ratio of artificial insemination 110 are disliking (40.02 percent), AI centre being

Located far away (0.71 percent), process being very expensive (0.47 percent), results being not satisfactory (8.4 percent) and artificial insemination service not being satisfactory (0.06 percent). Total animals slaughtered in the district were 90,705 (40,093 in slaughterhouses, including 13,207 buffaloes/cattle, 13,800 sheep and 13,086 goats; and 50,612 in the open, including 20,112 buffaloes/cattle, 13,800 sheep and 16,700 goats during 2006-0776).

- **Poultry.**

Poultry provides protein as well as income. Poultry is farmed on a commercial scale, though domestic poultry-keeping is also popular in the rural areas of the district. It is the main source of eggs and also white meat for the population in Quetta District since much less fish is eaten. Poultry is, however, vulnerable to diseases and farm mismanagement. In case of domestic poultry keeping, eggs and meat are generally used for family members and guests while surplus eggs and birds are sold and women can use the income thus generated. Chicken and eggs produced under free-range system (desi) fetch higher prices as compared with farm-bred chicken and eggs. There is a government-owned and many privately-owned poultry farms in the district. There were 12,8331 poultry birds (16,287 cocks, 63,199 hens, 48,625 chicken and 219 ducks /drakes/ ducklings) in Quetta District in 2006.

- **Industry.**

The Industrial sector in Baluchistan is not much developed which is due to a very low population density, weak infrastructure, and volatile security situation. The major industry is in Lasbela. There are small industries like rice mills, brick kiln industry, flour mills, cooking oil mills and steel re-rolling mills in district Quetta and other parts parts.



Markers Ice Factory, and Markers Alkaloid Limited in the private sector, and Bolan Textile Mill in the public sector were among the earlier investments in the industrial sector in Quetta City. However, the latter could not survive due to expensive transportation of cotton from a distance (not grown locally), lack of local skilled labor and mismanagement. There are ghee and edible oil mills, flour mills, cold storages, ice factories, food-processing and beverage factories, and a large number of SMEs in the informal sector in the city

The major sector in which industries are working in specific district are stated below

1. PVC pipe industry.
2. Beverages industry.
3. Bricks manufacturing.
4. Construction industry.
5. Pharmaceutical industry.
6. Cold storage houses.
7. Ice factory.
8. Trading.
9. Hotel and restaurant industry.

Haphazard growth of industry in the city in the absence of a proactively-planned industrial estate, Lack of trained local labor. Unavailability of raw materials at reasonable distances, Lack of the required initial investment, high risks and fear of unknown, and low profitability vise-versa commerce and trade.

- **Hotels and restaurant industry.**

Hospitality–Hotel industry in Pakistan has started to pick due to rising economic activity. This is particularly related to foreign travellers and local travellers visiting for CPEC. The hotel occupancy rate has gone up to 80percent (on an average) across the country compared to 35 percent previously. In Baluchistan, there are limited number of first class hotels and their occupancy is also improving but is still far below the other parts of the country. With growing momentum on CPEC the demand for hotel accommodation is likely to rise in Baluchistan. The hotel operating in Baluchistan faces problem in meeting their skill requirements.

Hotels and restaurant industry is one of the major sector which linked with other industry too, in district Quetta in a few years there is a dramatic change in this sector as the tourist along with families are welcomed in city which increase demand in this sector.

Though locals of the city also have high purchasing power and like to spend on new things which also become a part to enhance and uplift this sector few traditional cousin restaurant are opened in the city that attract consumer and participating in economic growth of district.



- **Service Sector.**

The Service Sector is strongly linked with other sectors of economy; it delivers important inputs and outputs to other sectors. The recent development that is taking place in terms of the development of the Gwadar port the importance of service sector will grow further. Port Handling- The development and operation of the Gwadar Port and associated Free Trade Zones are awarded to China Overseas Ports Holding Company Limited (COPHC). In initial phase, the southern area of the free trade zone is being built. It includes a commercial logistic zone, transit, and distribution center and a fish processing unit. Manufacturing area will be developed in the northern area of the zone. Gwadar till now has only been a remote fishing town. Recent exemptions from taxes on investment, development of industrial zone and development of the port are likely to boost the development of service and industrial sector in Gwadar. This will require introduction of modern practices, and right skills to run it effectively. Being a capital city of Balochistan District Quetta is becoming the main hub of this industry to facilitate link business service sector is improving day by day in district focusing on consumer basic needs companies like careem, food panda becoming major players to fulfill transportation and food delivery in district though there is lot of improvement and work required in this sector.

### **5.3 Infrastructure.**

Quetta being the provincial capital is much more developed as compared to the rest of the districts in province. It has primarily good network of roads, rail, air and telecommunications. Economically Quetta is very important due to its access to Iran, Afghanistan and Central Asian States. The development of Gawadar port will even increase its importance.

The infrastructure has been continuously improving. There is an airport, Railway station and Commercial buss stand available in district. New construction of shopping malls and cinemas are also present in district.

District Quetta has one of the largest and oldest cantonment area in Pakistan which are well developed and planed some of big construction joints are showing there presence in district recently DHA Pakistan has announced a housing sceame in district with the name of Quetta DHA which enhance beauty of district more.

#### **5.3.1 Communication System.**

The district has well established telecommunication network. There are 14 telephone exchanges in the district and the total number of telephone lines was 40,098 in 2014-2015 broad bands are 28035 and Wireless phones are 4303 available in district.





There are a number of Cellular companies operating in the district including Mobilink, Zong, U phone, Telenor and Warid. There were 80 post offices in the district. There are a number of National and International courier services available in the district (TCS, OCS, DHL FedEx etc).

### 5.3.2 Road and Rail network.

District has fairly developed roads in urban as well as rural areas. There is a network of 575 Km metalled and 402 Km of shingle road in the district. The length of the National Highway passing through Quetta district is 56Km

Quetta not only has a central position in the province but it also serves as a gateway for Afghanistan, Iran and Central Asian States. The reconstructions underway in Afghanistan, the introduction of market-oriented reforms in Pakistan, and developments in Central Asia have opened up new opportunities for closer cooperation among these countries. In this perspective the government has taken a major initiative for improvement and construction of roads that links Quetta with different parts of the country and in turn connects it with Afghanistan and Iran.

Major work is being carried out to improve the provincial road network, including a priority regional transport corridor, in Balochistan. This will support institutional development, improvement of provincial roads and national highways. Balochistan provincial government has taken some initiatives to address provincial road sector policy issues and established a road management unit at its Communications and Works Department (C&WD).

A project for improvement of national highways is under progress, it will widen 247 km of National Highway 25 from Kalat to Quetta and Quetta to Chamman, forming part of the Central Asia-Afghanistan-Pakistan transport corridor that passes through Balochistan.

Development of Road infrastructure will act as catalyst to Capitalize on opportunities for trade with landlocked Central Asian States through linkage of Gwadar Deep Sea Port to Major Cities and Highways via Road and Railways.

Following are the Highways in Balochistan that links Quetta with other parts of the country, Iran and Afghanistan

N-25 (813 Km) Karachi - Khuzdar – Quetta- Chaman (link to Afghanistan)  
N-40 (610 Km) Quetta - Dalbandin - Taftan (link to Iran)

N-50 (531 Km) Kuchlak - Zhob - D. I. Khan (Link to Punjab, NWFP)

N-65 (385 Km) Quetta - Sibi - Dera Allah Yar-Sukkar (Link to Sindh)



N-70 (447 Km) Qila Saifullah - Loralai – Rakhni-DG khan - Multan (Link to Punjab,NWFP)

Local Transport services include buses and rickshaws. The local transport operates with in 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 QESCO to the households and also to the industrial estates, Quetta is connected to the National Grid System which supplies major part of electricity to the district besides there is one power house in the district which is working under private sector. In addition to the domestic requirements electricity is the major requirement of Agriculture as well as industrial sector. Gas is also available in major parts of the District especially in urban areas and industrial zones.

### 5.3.4 Social Infrastructure (Educational Institute, Technical/Vocational Hospital etc)

There are a large number of public and private educational institutions for matriculation and intermediate level. Besides a number of higher education institutions including University of Balochistan, Balochistan University of Information Technology, SBK Women University, and Bolan Medical College are based in Quetta. There is multiple university operating in private sector like NUML Quetta Campus, IQRA University, NISA Institute for women

|  |     |            |
|--|-----|------------|
| Boys Primary middle & high schools     | 206 | Government |
| Girls Primary middle & high Schools    | 234 | Government |
| Boys Intermediate and degree Collages  | 3   | Government |
| Girls Intermediate and degree Collages | 1   | Government |
| Universities                           | 3   | Government |

Source: Directorate of education Balochistan quetta



### 5.3.5 Industrial Estate and parks.

The government has established two industrial estates in the district. The smaller industrial estate is located at Sirki road and is known as Small Industrial Estate. The larger one is established at Eastern by pass.

There are different types of industries operating in Quetta<sup>10</sup>. These units comprise of small industries mostly labor intensive in nature. Sirki Road Small Industrial Estate contains following types of industries, Flour Mills, Ghee Mills, Furniture Industries, Soap Factories, Tobacco Factories and Marble factory. In spite of the fact that No. of plots have been allotted in Industrial Estate at eastern by pass but only 15-20 % of the allottees have established industries. Mainly plots have been allotted for Marble cutting units, Ghee Mills, Flour Mills, Furniture industry, Cold Storage, Soap Factories, Plastic Items, Packaging Units, Steel Items, Steel Re-rolling Mills, Beverages, Food Items, Pharmaceuticals, RCC Pipes, PVC Pipes and Fruit Juices.

- Parks and Tourits points.

The City has a dramatic setting with a mountainous backdrop on all sides. Quetta's climate is dry and well suited for the cultivation of different fruits it is also called the fruit basket of Pakistan the important fruits include grapes, peaches, plums, apricots, apples, almonds, pears and pomegranates.

There are about 225 species of some pretty exotic plants, such as Pistachios, Juniper, wild Olives, wild Ash and wild Almonds. A wide range of shrubs is also found like, wild fig, barberry, wild cherry and herbs like, Ephedra etc. There is a splash of colours during springtime when most of the plants bloom.

Chiltan-Hazarganji National Park located at 20 kms south-west of Quetta is an internationally recognized wildlife reserve. It was established to protect and propagate endangered wildlife species like Chiltan Markhor. The park is spread over 32,500 acres, altitude ranging from 2021 to 3264 meters. Besides Chiltan Markhor other animals and birds like Hares, foxes, Porcupines, Partridge, Blue Rock Pigeon, Sparrows, are also found.

Karkhasa is another recreation Park situated at a distance of 10 kms. to the west of Quetta. It is a 16 kms. long narrow valley having a variety of flora. One can see birds like partridges and other wild birds in the park. Limited recreational facilities are provided to the visitors through the Forest Department



The Urak Valley is 21 kms from Quetta City. The road is lined on either side with wild roses and fruit orchards. Peaches, plums, apricot and apples of many varieties are grown in this valley. The waterfall at the end of the Urak Valley, which is full of apple and apricot orchards, makes for an interesting picnic spot.

Hanna Lake is located at 10 Kms from Quetta, it's a beautiful man made lake. Several recreational facilities like boating, restaurants, cottages are available.

Quetta is famous for its traditional food particularly Sajji and Karai. The important picnic sites include Hanna and Urak Vallies in the district while other tourism spots like BundKhusdil Khan, Ziarat are also easily accessible from Quetta

### **5.3.6 Dry Ports and Sea Ports.**

In district Quetta 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 Afghanistan border Chaman. It is located at North West of Balochistan. Its bordering districts are Pishin, Sibi, Mastung and Chaghai

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 of Quetta is administratively divided in to 3 towns Total area of district is 3,447 square km.

### **5.4.1 Total House Hold.**

It is the highly populated and most urbanized district in the province. Population in 1981 was 381,566 which increased to 759,941 in 1998 high growth rate of 4.13 % was observed due to urbanization of the district and influx of refugees from Afghanistan. . Projected population of the district was 1,008,814 in 2005 while as per census 2017 was 2,275,699 the population of district quetta with average growth rate 5.81 was estimated as Different ethnic groups include baloch, Pashto, brahvi, Hazara and Punjabi.

Total house hold of District is illustrated in table below



| Population and household details of District Quetta |            |                 |                   |         |         |
|---|------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| Area  | Population | Total household | Average Household | Male    | Female  |
| 3447  | 2,275,699  | 87091           | 7.97              | 1190467 | 1078718 |

Source: Bureau of Statistics census 2017

#### 5.4.2 Average house hold size.

The average household size is 7.97 most of the population lived in city area of district.

#### 5.4.3 Urban Population.

Urban population of district with tehsil is illustrated below.

| District Tehsil      | Region | population |
|----------------------|--------|------------|
| District Quetta      | Urban  | 1,001,205  |
| Panjpai Sub Tehsil   | Urban  | 0          |
| Quetta City Tehsil   | Urban  | 1,001,205  |
| Quetta Saddar Tehsil | Urban  | 0          |

Source: Bureau of Statistics census 2017

#### 5.4.4 Rural Population.

Rural Population Of District with Tehsil is illustrated below.

| District Tehsil      | Region | population |
|----------------------|--------|------------|
| District Quetta      | Rural  | 1,274,494  |
| Panjpai Sub Tehsil   | Rural  | 20,726     |
| Quetta City Tehsil   | Rural  | 724,994    |
| Quetta Saddar Tehsil | Rural  | 528,774    |

#### 5.4.5 Education and Literacy.

There are still strong indicators that the literacy and primary school enrolment rates in Pakistan are low compared with the countries of the region, these are improving over the passage of time due to Government policies through different programs such as SAP, PRSP etc by extending



universal primary education and improving the quality of education. Education commands a large share of the overall development budget and the strategy for the sector includes, improving the functioning, utilization of existing school, improving the quality of education, increase enrolment, improving access to education and expanding the primary education system.

Quetta district faces a number of education related challenges in terms of access and quality both. Article 25A of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan has been made the basis of the targets faced by the district. BESP also used the same framework for the provincial indicators. The Article stipulates free and compulsory education for children between ages 5 to 16 as a fundamental right. The Constitution allows each province to prepare its own law for implementation. Government of Balochistan has already passed ‘Balochistan Free and Compulsory Education Act 2014’. This Act makes the government responsible for bearing all the education-related costs inclusive of stationery, schoolbags, school meals and transport for the children falling in the aforementioned age group. This bill further stipulates that free and compulsory education is imparted to every child regardless of sex, nationality, race or disability in a neighborhood school.

| Indicator                           | Current (%) | Target |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| NER Primary                         | 77          | ≈ 100  |
| NER Middle                          | 46          | ≈ 100  |
| NER Secondary                       | 25          | ≈ 100  |
| Survival Rate Primary               | 58          | ≈ 100  |
| Survival Rate Middle                | 80          | ≈ 100  |
| Survival Rate Secondary             | 102         | ≈ 100  |
| Transition Rate Katchi              | 72          | ≈ 100  |
| Transition Rate Primary to Middle   | 101         | ≈ 100  |
| Transition Rate Middle to Secondary | 95          | ≈ 100  |

Access and quality of education in the district is much better against the situation in other districts of the province. However issues in school availability, enrolment gaps in existing schools and missing facilities like water and toilets adversely affects the enrolment and retention. School availability bottleneck that appears at the primary to middle and secondary to higher secondary level further hampers the access situation. Teaching learning quality is a key concern in Quetta district. Annual Status of Education Report 2015 shows poor learning outcomes of the students which leads to the low survival and transition rates

**Literacy Rates in the District.**

|     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 10+ | 10+ | 10+ | 15+ | 15+ | 15+ |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|



| Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|
| 85%  | 52%    | 70%   | 83%  | 46%    | 66%   |

### 5.5 Human Resource Availability.

Human Resource plays key role in development of country and its administrative units, Balochistan as province lacks the availability of skilled labor while being the capital city of the province district Quetta somehow manage to attract human resource from out station to engage In economic growth of district, District Quetta owns the reputation of being in top list list when its come from human resource perspective but still industry need good and efficient human resource in district.

## 6. Economic Potentials.

### 6.1 Main Sector of Distict.

Being the capital District of Balochistan, Quetta District has lots of business opportunities which can be explore.

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

The major sector in which industries are working and have further growth potential in specific district are stated below

1. PVC pipe industry.
2. Beverages industry.
3. Bricks manufacturing.
4. Construction industry.
5. Pharmaceutical industry.
6. Cold storage houses.
7. Ice factory.
8. Trading.
9. Hotel and restaurant industry.

### 6.3 SMEs Presence in Distict.

There are number of SMEs working in distict wih their potential the sector and SMEs detail are stated below

| Name                                   | Area                       | Status     |
|--|----------------------------|------------|
| M/s Mohkam Wood Industry               | S.I.E., Sirki Road, Quetta | Registered |
| M/s Naz Furnitures                     | S.I.E. -do-                | Registered |
| M/s Nurband Wood Industry              | S.I.E. -do-                | Registered |
| M/s Ghazavi Floor Mills                | S.I.E. -do-                | Registered |
| M/s Nadeem Flour Mills                 | S.I.E. -do-                | Registered |
| M/s Adil Floor Mills                   | S.I.E. -do-                | Registered |
| M/s Madina Floor Mills                 | S.I.E. -do-                | Registered |
| M/s Masood and Company                 | S.I.E. -do-                | Registered |
| M/s Dittu and Sons                     | S.I.E. -do-                | Registered |
| M/s Quetta Plastic Factory             | S.I.E. -do-                | Registered |
| M/s Trans Balochistan Enterprise       | S.I.E. -do-                | Registered |
| M/s Kharan Marble Factory              | S.I.E. -do-                | Registered |
| M/s Haji Naseer Shaheed flour mills    | S.I.E. -do-                | Registered |
| M/s Chiltan Ghee Mills                 | S.I.E. -do-                | Registered |
| M/s Iqbal Brothers                     | S.I.E. -do-                | Registered |
| M/s National PVC Pipe Factory          | S.I.E. -do-                | Registered |
| M/s Quetta Distillery                  | Quarry Road, Quetta        | Registered |
| M/s Farooq Ghee Mills                  | P.No. D-276-278            | Registered |
| M/s Ishaq Flour Mills                  | Sariab Road, Quetta        | Registered |
| M/s Zia-ud-Din Flour Mills             | P.No. A-7-9 Q.I.E.         | Registered |
| M/s Jalil Food Industries              | Sabzal Road Quetta         | Registered |
| M/s Halim and Sons                     | Sariab Road Quetta         | Registered |
| M/s Haji Mohammad Shafi Tin containers | Mansafi Road Quetta        | Registered |
| M/s Clifton Food Industries            | Kirani Road Quetta         | Registered |
| M/s Iqra Flour Mill                    | Western By-Pass Quetta     | Registered |

#### 6.4 Main Cluster of District.

Climate of Quetta remains hot and humid for more than six months a year which provide opportunity and growth potential in multiple sectors like Ice plant, Cold Storage, Food Processing. Being rich in agriculture sector the economic and weather conditions provides opportunity in sector like Vegetable and fruit dehydration plant, Green house and Tunnel Farms. The remote areas of district contains huge reserves of minerals such can be exploited by creating economic opportunity in sectors like Coal washing Plant, Marble Processing unit, Marble Warehouses and Stone Crushing. Live Stock sector is one of major cluster of district as huge population is depends on it District Quetta has huge markets for livestock almost 40% of population is attached with this





business having opportunity in sector like Tannery, Sausage making, Meat Processing and cattle sheep and goat farming.

### 6.5 Main Product of District.

The Main product of district is illustrated below.

- 1 Cold Storage.
- 2 Food Processing.
- 3 Coal Mining
- 4 Agriculture.
- 5 Livestock.
- 6 Stone crushing.
- 7 Dairy Farms.
- 8 Poultry farms.
- 9 Re rolling mills.
- 10 Wheat processing Millis
- 11 PVS product Manufacturing.
- 12 Hospitals and Clinks.
- 13 Building and Infrastructure.

## 7 Potential Sectors for investment.

### 7.2 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.

- **Ice Plant**

Climate of Quetta remains hot and humid for more than six months a year, ice consumption both at domestic and industrial use is high. Furthermore, a large portion of the population cannot afford refrigerators for domestic use. A growing market for ice plants is industries linked to food products i.e. fish, poultry, dairy, bakeries, restaurants etc. Their increasing demand for Ice has increased the demand of Ice plants in the district.

- **Cold storages**

Keeping in view the shelf life of the perishable food items it becomes essential to freeze and store these products. . A large quantity of fresh fruits including apple, apricot, grapes from all



over the Balochistan are brought to Quetta. Similarly the Cold storage can be used for vegetables and other perishable items. In addition to local demand a large Quantity of Fruits are also exported to Afghanistan and other Central Asian States through Quetta and a cold storage facility will also assist the exporters of these items.

- **Food Processing**

Fruits & vegetables are seasonal and perishable commodities. These cannot be retained by the growers for a long period. During the peak harvest season, when bulk supplies arrive and the market is glutted with fruits and vegetables, prices fall down substantially. This plant will utilize the low grade fruits of the Farming Community which has a negligible price in the local market into valuable by-products which would further be used in Jam, Juices, Concentrates, Chutney, Candy etc. The by-products can be prepared and packed according to the market acceptable standard, thus improving quality, price and shelf life. The introduction of processing technology shall minimize the post-harvest losses, wastage of low grade fruits and increase quantity, quality, shelf life and the availability of fruits through out the year.

As a large producer fruits and vegetables there are many opportunities for investors to move into high end market in the processed and packaged food industry.

- **Fruits & Vegetable dehydration**

Balochistan is far from tapping the potential of processing and exporting dried fruits and vegetables. 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.

Dehydration offers an economical and satisfactory means to extend the shelf life of Fruits and vegetables. The main advantages of dehydration over other methods of preservation being that the dehydrated products are light in weight and occupy much less space than the original, frozen or canned materials they are Cheap to pack compared to tinned materials and they are Stable under ordinary storage conditions. 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. Fruits and vegetables are the major source of income in Agriculture sector of the district Quetta, major fruits include Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach and Plum. The important Vegetables of the district include Cabbage, Tomatoes, Carrot, Cauliflower, Pumpkins and Potato etc.

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.

- **Coal Mining**

Coal is the major mineral resource of district. Majority of coal mines in the district are located at Sorange. Initially the major buyers of the coal were the brick clans mostly located in Punjab but with the conversion of cement industries from Gas/Oil to coal fired system greatly increased the demand of coal from the district.

- **Coal Washing Plant**

The cement industry is energy-based which constitutes 45 per cent of the cost of production of cement. This includes both furnace oil and electricity. While the prices of furnace oil and electricity are on rise, coal is a much cheaper alternative for cement industry. To meet the requirement of the cement plants the coal miners would have to upgrade their production to a uniform standard. This activity requires investment in the coal washing plant where coal from different mines would be treated to a homogeneous final product.

The washing plant would not only be able to process the coal produced in the district but would also be able to process the coal produced in other districts of Balochistan.

The coal washing plant is a commercially viable project and therefore would attract private investment. The whole operation would upgrade the coal sector as it would rate the coal produced in Balochistan as a value-added product and would fetch a higher price for it. Also the project would curb the imports of coal being made by the cement industries.

- **Marble processing units and Handicraft manufacturing units**

There is abundance of the high quality marble throughout Balochistan. There are a number of marble processing plants working in the district but due to high quantity of supply of raw marble most of marble and granite is processed outside the province. 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. Processing plants with modern equipment will not only supply marble for local use but would also supply to other parts of the province and within the country.

- **Marble Warehouse.**

There are a number of marble processing plants within Quetta district. The warehouse will facilitate the buyers in selecting the stone of their choice and will enable them to streamline the supply of consistent product to the end users/exporters in a given time frame. The Warehouse would provide the storing, stacking, and cutting/squaring services for irregular



shaped blocks of Marble, Granite, and Onyx for their extractors and processors in the district on rental basis.

- **Stone Crushing**

Over the last few years, the Construction sector has been registering strong growth rates in the district. In addition to housing construction the crush is also used for the building of roads and bypasses, and other developmental projects there is a mass and consistent need of crushed stone across the district. Hard Lime Stone is the basic raw material which is used for the production of quality crushed stone and enormous reserves of Hard Lime Stone are found around the district in abundance

- **Chromite Beneficiation**

Chromite is found abundantly in the adjoining district of Muslim bagh and Pishin. Most of the chromite is transported to Karachi for beneficiation. SMEs can save a large amount on transportation costs by beneficiating the chromite in Quetta and carry a more refined ore to Karachi for exports.

- **Tannery**

Balochistan is producing a sizable quantity of hides and skins locally, besides local production good quantity of hides and skins from Iran and Afghanistan is traded through Quetta which at the moment is purchased by tanneries of Karachi. Investment in a wet blue processing industry or a tannery can be a viable project.

- **Meat Processing**

Balochistan produces 48 % Sheep 22 % Goats and 41 % of camels in the country. There is no meat processing plant, neither in the district nor in the Province. Meat processing plant will not only bring value addition to the local resource but would also help in supply safe meat for human consumption

- **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 the livestock farming will become a cost effective enterprise



- **Dairy Farms**

Pri urban commercial milk production has developed rapidly in recent years in response to growing urban milk demand in the district. The large peri-urban units have herds ranging from 20 to 600 heads, almost all adult females buffalos. The cross breeding measures with exotic European dairy breeds has also helped to build a good number of herds of cross bred cows in and around Quetta which yield almost two to three times more milk at the same cost. Even with a large number of peri urban dairy farms there is a deficiency of almost 100,000 litres per day which is met through; liquid milk brought from Jacobabad and Shikarpur in iced form and frozen cans after adding chemicals for prolonging its shelf life, Packed UHT milk of different brands and imported dry whole milk powder. There is lucrative market of milk in Quetta due to low production against heavy demand of fresh and liquid milk.

- **Poultry Farm**

As compare to beef and mutton broiler meat is the cheapest source of animal protein. The time required for raising broiler birds is less than that for big animals. The consumption of white meat is increasing due to growing health consciousness in the masses. Quetta, Lasbela and Pishin are the major poultry rearing areas of Balochistan. Poultry farming has got great scope for investment in the district. There are only few private poultry farms in the district and most of the demand is met through transport of poultry products from other parts of county. Due to dry weather and colder temperatures these districts provides the best areas for Breeders poultry farming in the province.

- **Re-rolling mills:**

Steel is a vital component of modern construction. 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. The demand of iron rods is very high not only due to the increasing number of construction projects within the district but there is also great demand of iron in Afghanistan due to reconstruction activities.

The scrap is being imported from Russia, Central Asian Countries through Quetta. The other sources of raw materials are ship breaking industry at Gadanni. The availability of raw material and demand for iron bars makes establishment of Steel Re-Rolling Mill a viable project.

- **PVC Products**

In addition to iron bars there is also a great demand of PVC products in construction industry. Latest trend is to use the, proven cost effectiveness, microorganism resistant, corrosion free,



and durable PVC pipes for Water Flow and Air Flow. In addition to construction projects these pipes are also being used by Agriculture Department in different Irrigation Projects.

- **Hospitals and Clinics**

Lack of infrastructure and growing number of population has increased demand of medical facilities, which has direct impact on public & private sector health care centers. No access to clean water and proper sanitation facilities has posed a major threat to the health of masses. Moreover, the overlapping and harsh climate of the region causes major viral diseases throughout the year. This creates a great demand for hospitals and clinics.

## 7.2 Export Status Potential.

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

Though Quetta is the major city of the province still it did not develop as a major industrial city. Most of the people are inclined more towards trade then industry due to the fact that a number of problems are being faced by the industries.

The trading activities in Quetta have flourished because not only because it is center of economic activity of the province but also it is located on the trade route to Iran and Afghanistan.

Legal trade with Afghanistan from Chaman border has increased during past years, in 2001-02 total exports were above 5 Billion Rupees which increased to more than 15 Billion Rupees in 2004-05, different items particularly construction material, food items including wheat, sugar and edible oil are exported to Afghanistan. On the other hand a broad band of items are brought from Afghanistan that includes consumer items such as Shampoo, Soaps, Cigarettes, and Electronic items such as TV, Radio, Tapes. Other items including fresh/dry fruit, timber, cotton, sheep and goat skins etc. are also imported in great quantity.

Likewise, there is a huge trade through Iran as well, Important commodities imported/smuggles from Iran includes petrol, blankets, carpets, plastic goods, dried fruit and fresh fruit e.g. cherries, dates and tinned fruit.

Government has initiated the project for improving cross-border facility at Chaman which will be equipped with modern systems and equipment. The border facilities and improvements to NH25 will provide easier and more controlled movement of goods along the main corridor linking Afghanistan to major ports in the south of Pakistan, promoting economic and social



development in the province. All these facilities will give a further boost to trade in District Quetta as well.

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

- **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.

- **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. currently government is making efforts and allocated multiple land for industry growth some new and modern techniques can be adopted to enhance quality finished product so that can be export.

## 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

- **Problem and issue in Agriculture/Horticulture Sector.**

The district has faced drought for last decade which has severely effected its production of fruits and vegetables.

Major issues faced by this sector:

- 1 Scarcity of Water resources. The water table has been decreasing steadily for fast few years which have forced farmers to drill more and more tube wells.



- 2 In adequate Capacity of Cold storages and unavailability of cool chains
- 3 Problems in access to finance
- 4 Lack of value addition in the production
- 5 Load shedding
- 6 Introduction of high efficiency irrigation system.

• **Recommendation for Agriculture/Horticulture Sector.**

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

• **Problem and issues in Mineral Sector.**

Some key issues in Mineral sector are stated below.

- 1 Lack of exploration and reserve estimates.
- 2 Poor infrastructure
- 3 Lack of modern mining equipment
- 4 Reliance on traditional mining techniques
- 5 Poor Safety measures in the mining sector
- 6 Access to finance
- 7 Scarcity of skilled Labor.

• **Recommendation for Mineral Sector.**

- 1 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.
- 2 Training should be provided to factory owner and they should be equipped with modern technology and machinery.
- 3 Availability of skilled labor, labor need to properly trained and guided about handling of raw mineral with new techniques.

• **Problem and issues in Livestock Sector.**

The livestock sector faces a number of issues which is hindering its development.

- 1 Current market premises have inadequate facilities of stock water points, feed stores and quarters, veterinary aid facilities, weighing scales and other such amenities
- 2 Non utilization of slaughter house
- 3 Difficulty in access to finance
- 4 Scarce source of water for livestock farming;
- 5 Lack and insufficient availability of balanced feed and fodder;





- 6 Lack of technology for manufacturing traditional and non traditional dairy products on a commercial scale
- 7 Absence of farmers associations;
- 8 Low milk yields per animal.
- 9 Improper management of Peri-urban commercial dairy farms;
- 10 Lack of awareness regarding value of hygienic milk in its various processes of production, distribution and consumption;
- 11 Lack of veterinary and laboratory testing facilities for milk and feeds adulteration.

● **Recommendation for Livestock Sector.**

1. Facilitate current market to improve premises and environment by giving trainings to framers.
2. Data and record keeping about farms and there vaccination.
3. Keeping in view about the market situation it is important to engage business person and encourage them to invest in Slaughter houses.
4. Helping farmers to avail access to finance by multiple donor agencies and banks.
5. Training of farmers to adopt new technic’s to increase production and provide healthy atmosphere to animals.

## 9 Business Support Institutions.

District Quetta is capital district of the Province, one of the largest district of Balochistan and enjoys the neighborhood of Pakistan’s border city chamman 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 chambers & Trade Association.

Quetta Chamber of Commerce and Quetta Small 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 Quetta 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 1972 after being licensed by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of Pakistan, and being registered with the Securities Exchange Commission of Pakistan.

### 9.2 Private sector (Technology partner)

Being the capital city of Balochistan and Gateway of CPEC there is substantial industrial activity in Southern Industrial zone, Boston industrial zone and Quetta City 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 remote area of District quetta 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 300,000 tons of marble daily to markets in Karachi.

## 10 Use full 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>Quetta Small Chamber of commerce.</b>                                   | <a href="http://www.smalltradersandindustryquetta.com">www.smalltradersandindustryquetta.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>   |



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|---|--|
| <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>                       |