

# Poverty Analysis and Social Development Plan: Sahiwal City

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December 2016

TA-8683 PAK: Punjab Intermediate Cities  
Improvement Investment Program (46526-001)

Prepared by the Saaf Consult B.V., Netherlands, joint venture with dev~consult, Pakistan and  
NEC Consultants Private Limited, Pakistan, for the Asian Development Bank.

## **CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS**

(as of 1 January 2017)

Currency unit	–	Pakistan Rupee
1.00 PKR	–	\$ 0.0096
1.00 \$	–	PKR 104.42

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ASER	Annual Status of Education Report
BISP	Benazir Income Support Programme
EOBI	Employees Old-age Benefits Association
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FY	Fiscal Year
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HIES	Household Integrated Economic Survey
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
NESR	National Socio Economic Registry
PESSI	Punjab Employees Social Security Institution
PFS	Pre-Feasibility Study
PHSR	Punjab Private Housing Schemes Rules
PICIIP	Punjab Intermediate Cities Improvement Investment Programme
PRs	Pakistan Rupees
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement Survey
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
SPDC	Social Policy and Development Centre
TA	Technical Assistance
TMA	Tehsil Municipal Administration
UC	Union Council
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

**NOTES**

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of Pakistan, its agencies and participating financial institutions ends on 30 June.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars unless otherwise stated.
- (iii) Marla is a land area measure equal to 272 square feet.
- (iv) Kanal is a land area measure equal to 605 square yards.
- (v) Katchi adadis are squatter settlements established on state land
- (vi) Tehsil is a sub-district
- (vii) Rs. Refers to British Indian Government Rupee

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## Executive Summary

1. Sahiwal is a predominantly rural district, with only 16.9% (almost half of the provincial and national average) of the population living in an urban environment. Sahiwal City experienced rapid urban growth between 1951 and 1998, during which time the population increased from 50,185 to 208,778. The projected population in 2016 is 294,005. Migration from rural to urban areas has declined considerably in recent years. The majority of households (85%) own their own homes and the same percentage of houses are made of baked bricks with reinforced cement concrete (RCC) roofs. The city has 29 regularized katchi abadis (squatter settlements) comprising 8,697 houses. The three marla low-cost government housing project is only half constructed. Many new housing colonies were planned nearly 10 years ago, but development and construction have not yet begun. Sahiwal City is comprised of 10 urban union councils. With the establishment of the municipal corporation in the near future, this will increase to 12.

2. Both public and private educational institutions exist in the city. The male literacy rate is 82% and the female rate is 71%. The primary school net enrolment ratio is 91 for boys and 82 for girls. Within the district, approximately 10.3% of children are not enrolled in school. Public and private sector health facilities are available in the city. According to one survey, 45% of household have a monthly income of PRs 30,000 or less. Unemployment is reportedly high, particularly for educated men. There are about 43 units in the small industries estate within municipal limits which provide employment to over 1500 workers.

3. Sahiwal district has witnessed poverty reduction in the past decade. Various studies report the percentage of the population below the poverty line as being in the range of 16% to 32% in urban areas of Sahiwal district. According to the Planning Commission of Pakistan, 30.8% of the population was facing multidimensional poverty in the district in 2015.

4. Water supply services are not well maintained and are used by only 18% of the city households. Electric water pumps are commonly installed in houses for a private water supply. The municipal water supply is contaminated in different areas because of aging pipelines. Water contamination is considered a major cause of disease (including hepatitis, which is widespread). Sewerage systems in the city are also aging and poorly maintained. Many areas in the city experience frequent blockages in sewer pipes and sewage overflow in the streets. The Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA) cannot adequately address the complaints because it has a sewerage sanitary staff of only 28 men and 14 supervisors. Water rates are approximately PRs 400 per annum and sewerage rates are in range of PRs 180-700 per annum (according to the house size). Annual bills are sent to households, but TMA accounting staff report that only 20% of households pay these water and sewerage bills. Proper solid waste management is lacking and there is no designated landfill site for the city. There is very little willingness to pay for improved water and sanitation services in the city.

5. Social protection is weak in the city and social insurance (old age pension) is restricted to government employees. Social assistance is provided by zakat and the Benazir Income Support Programme. Child protection is weak and child labour is prevalent in the district. The unemployment rate is high - about 8% in urban areas. The unemployment rate for women is very high at 20.4%. The child labour rate is high, with 10% of the district

households having working children. Child labour mitigation measures have been introduced in the area, and all out-of-school children are engaged in wage labour.

6. This Social Development Plan recommends expansion of health and education services to serve an increasing population. Improvement of the municipal water supply could occur in selected areas where households do not have their own pumping arrangements. Sewerage and solid waste management need considerable improvement. Unbridled growth of small-scale housing societies must be regulated and only large and planned housing schemes should be allowed.

# **Poverty Analysis and Social Development Plan: Sahiwal City**

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

7. Sahiwal City is located in the province of Punjab, Pakistan. It has experienced significant population growth, and is facing inadequate health and educational services to serve the growing population. Other municipal services, including water, sewerage and solid waste removal, are fraught with problems and are not capable of properly serving the existing population. The Government of Punjab, with assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), intends to implement the Punjab Intermediate Cities Improvement and Investment Program (PICIIP). This program is intended to improve the quality of life in selected cities of Punjab, including Sahiwal City, by focusing on urban development challenges at the city level. The PICIIP will provide a framework for integrated urban planning and an improved institutional outline for successful urban development. This will assist in improving urban infrastructure and services with a strengthened business approach for utilities. The PICIIP will provide investment in urban management and infrastructure, strengthen the regulatory framework and municipal governance, and promote efficient financial management for sustainable urban development. This will enhance professional knowledge in the use of financial, human, and natural resources for providing high quality services at an affordable cost.

8. The purpose of this Poverty Analysis and Social Development Plan is to assess the socioeconomic conditions of the city residents, including their access to and utilisation of social sector infrastructure and services in Sahiwal City. The study will focus on the costs incurred for utilisation of municipal services, problems associated with these and willingness to pay for the improved level of services. Identification of the problems associated with municipal services can set the agenda for investment and improvement.

## **II. METHODOLOGY**

9. This study assesses poverty and social development in Sahiwal City based on primary data collection and utilisation of available secondary data. Many studies have been carried out in the earlier phases of this programme. The final Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) of Sialkot and Sahiwal are two lengthy documents. Each PFS is supplemented with twelve Annexes. These studies provide large amounts of data on different aspects of urban planning and city development, in addition to socioeconomic data. The PFS and Annexes for Sahiwal district focus on main components of the PICIIP. The Annex-8 of the PFS, entitled "Pro-Poor Growth, Poverty, Social Inclusion, and Safeguards," reports on socioeconomic data. This Annex used a survey of 300 respondents (150 male and 150 female) conducted in Sahiwal. These surveys provide brief and summary data on housing, access to water and sanitation, level of satisfaction, willingness to pay for these services, income poverty, employment, educational attainment, and disease pattern. Data presented in these survey reports is basic, with brief interpretation. Population data for both cities in the PFS and in different Annexes lacks consistency and projections of population are somewhat overstated. Detailed socioeconomic conditions of different segments of population are unclear. The list of katchi abadis (squatter settlements) is given for Sahiwal town but without the number of

household included in these. In Sialkot, the list of poor areas and katchi abadis is combined. There is no information about regularisation of katchi abadis in both cities.

10. For undertaking this Poverty Analysis and Social Development Plan, secondary data were collected from various published sources, including recently completed ADB Technical Assistance reports and pre-feasibility studies. Additional studies and reports published by international agencies, government and civil society organisations were also used. To supplement this existing data and fill in knowledge gaps, additional socioeconomic data was required. Conducting socioeconomic surveys requires considerable effort and time. Due to the time frame of the assignment, the available data was supplemented and strengthened with qualitative and quantitative data collected through focus group discussions (FGD) and interviews with key informants.

11. A total of four FGD were conducted. Three discussions were with the councillors of three separate union councils. One union council was comprised of inner city slums or poor areas, the second union council included a high concentration of katchi abadis, and the third union council covered relatively wealthier areas of the city. In order to sex dis-aggregated data collection FGD was conducted with women group which included advocate, political activists, politicians and former councillors. Two of these women were candidates for special seats for women councillors. (elections of female councillors will be held in near future).

12. A total of seven key informant interviews were conducted with the following: i) Enforcement Inspector Colonies, ii) Sanitary Inspector, iii) Water Rate Superintendent, vi) In-charge Katchi Abadis, v) District Officer Social Welfare, vi) District Officer Punjab Bait-ul-Mall, vii) District Labour Officer, and viii) officers of local NGOs. Interviewees also provided quantitative data on municipal services, water rate collection, housing societies and katchi abadis. The District Labour Officers provided data on industries in the city, employment, and social protection provided to industrial workers.

### **III. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF SAHIWAL**

#### **A. History of Sahiwal City**

13. Sahiwal City is the headquarters for the district of the same name. The city was made divisional headquarters with the creation of a new administrative division of Sahiwal in 2008. Sahiwal is located on the Peshawar-Lahore-Karachi rail and road network. It is located to the south-west of Lahore and north-east of Multan on the N-5 National Highway (about 175 km from each of these cities). It is well connected with national road and rail networks to other cities, however there is no airport.

14. The present city of Sahiwal has grown from a very small village. The district was established by the British Indian government in 1849, and the district headquarters was shifted to the village of Sahiwal in 1865 after construction of the railway line. The village was selected as district headquarters and the district was renamed Montgomery in the same year. The Imperial Gazetteer reported that the town "is almost unequalled for dust, heat and

general dreariness, but is not unhealthy. It has no commercial or industrial importance and merely consists of bazaar and residences of the district officials.”<sup>1</sup>

15. The municipality was constituted in 1967 and its main sources of income were tax on goods brought to the town and school fees. Its income in 2003-4 was PRs 16,600 and expenditure was PRs 15,200. The town had a girls’ high school, a dispensary and one cotton ginning factory which employed 37 people in 1904. The town had a central jail which usually contained 1,500 prisoners.

16. The district of Sahiwal was a desert area with a very small population until the commissioning of Lower Bari Doab Canal in 1914. The canal irrigation facilitated a population increase due to in-migration and economic growth associated with agricultural development. The district of Sahiwal is now one of the most fertile agriculture districts of Pakistan.

## **B. City Boundaries**

17. Since the time of the establishment of the local government system under the 2001 Local Government Ordinance, Sahiwal City has been comprised of 10 union councils. These are:

- i) UC No. 42 Fareed Town,
- ii) UC No. 43 Jahaz Ground,
- iii) UC No. 44 Goal Chakkar,
- iv) UC No. 45 Tariq Bin Zayad Colony,
- v) UC No. 46 Bhutto Nagar,
- vi) UC No. 47 Mohalla Noor Park,
- vii) UC No. 48 Ansar Gali Road,
- viii) UC No. 49 Ehata Baidian,
- ix) UC No. 50 Dispensary Road Ghalla Mandi, and
- x) UC No. 51 Arif Road.

18. In 2013, boundaries of union councils were changed in Sahiwal District for delimitation of constituencies for the local government elections. As a result, their number was increased from 89 to 102. Delimitation was also carried out in the ten urban union councils, and with the creation of municipal corporations in the near future, the number of urban union councils will increase from 10 to 12. The two new union councils to be included in the city will be Chak No. 85/6R, which was constituted as a union council in 1998, and Chak No. 86/6R, which was constituted in 2001.

## **C. Population of Sahiwal District**

19. The population of the Sahiwal District was numbered at 1.84 million in the 1998 census, with 16.4% of the population living in urban areas and 83.6% in rural areas. The population of Sahiwal tehsil (sub-district) was 1.06 million, with 21.7% urban and 78.3% rural. Sahiwal District has a small proportion of urban dwellers compared to national and provincial averages. The national average for urban population was 32.5%, while in Punjab

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<sup>1</sup> The Imperial Gazetteer of India, Volume 17, page 419.

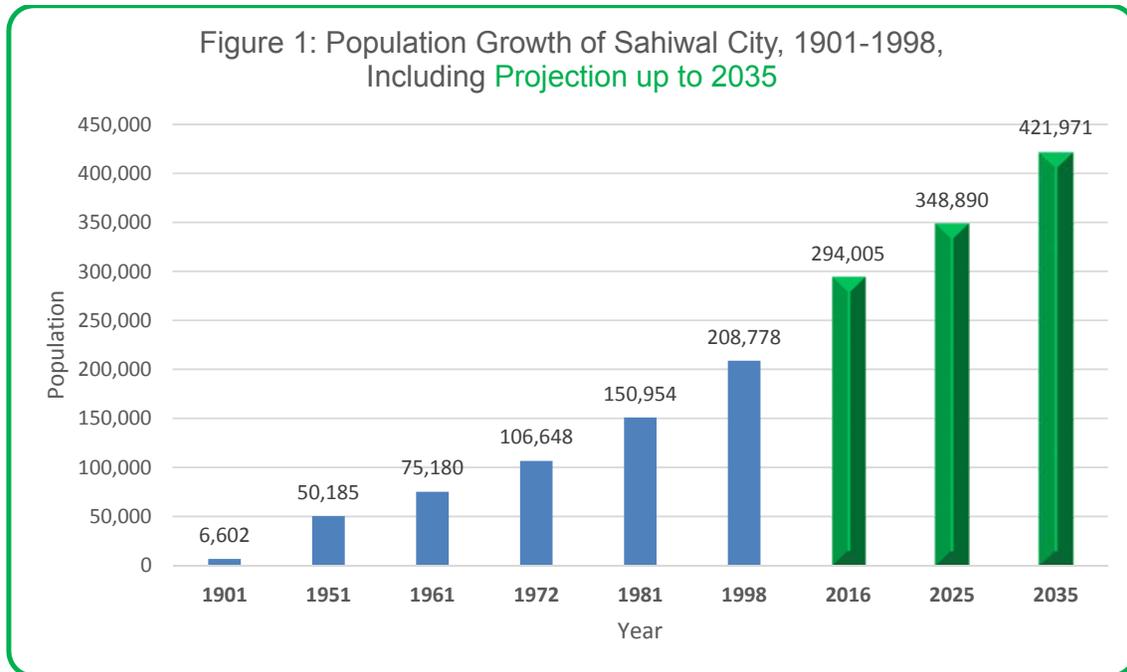
31.3% of the population lived in rural areas. The average annual rate of population growth in the district was 2.16%, while in Sahiwal tehsil this was 2.22%. These statistics indicate that Sahiwal is largely a rural district. This is because of its intensive agriculture and rich livestock resources.

#### **D. Population of Sahiwal City**

20. The population of Sahiwal City was reported at 6,602 in the 1901 census. Population growth in the district increased with the commissioning of the Lower Bari Doab Canal in 1914. After the creation of Pakistan, the population increased due to the settlement of refugees from India. In the 1951 census, the population of the city had reached 50,185. At that time the average annual rate of population growth in the city was 4.2%.

21. In 1961, the population had increased to 75,180, representing an increase of 50% in ten years. A decade later, the 1972 census reported a population of 106,648, and in these 11 years the city witnessed a 42% increase. Similarly, in the next census of 1981 the population increased again by 42%, reaching 150,648 persons. In the last census of 1998, the population of the city was 208,778, representing an increase of 38% in 17 years. According to these statistics, there has been a decline in population growth of the city.

22. Population projections according to the latest inter-census growth rate of 1.92% indicate that the population of the city in 2016 is 294,005, and that this will increase to 348,890 by 2025 and to 421,971 by 2035.



Source: Imperial Gazetteer Population Census Reports

### E. Urbanisation of Sahiwal

23. Sahiwal was one of the five districts which received the largest number of refugees from India after the creation of Pakistan. The inter-census (1941-51) average annual rate of population growth was 4.2%. From the mid-1960s, the most important change was the introduction of green revolution technologies, which changed the relations of production in the agriculture sector. Tractors drastically reduced the input of farm labour in agriculture production and large numbers of landless labourers became unemployed. Economic growth in the agriculture sector provided expansion in urban economies and landless labourers moved to cities in search of work. Since the late 1960s, migrant workers from rural areas started encroaching on government lands. This was the beginning of the katchi abadis. There were 8,697 houses in the katchi abadis of Sahiwal City by the end of the 1970s. By 1998, the average household size in Sahiwal City was 7, meaning that 60,879 people were added to the city because of rural to urban migration by rural poor.

24. Landowners from rural areas also migrated to town for urban facilities and the education of their children. They settled in new housing colonies constructed in the city. FGD conducted in the city indicated that over 10% of households in the city are rentiers derive income from agriculture land.

### F. Rural to Urban Migration:

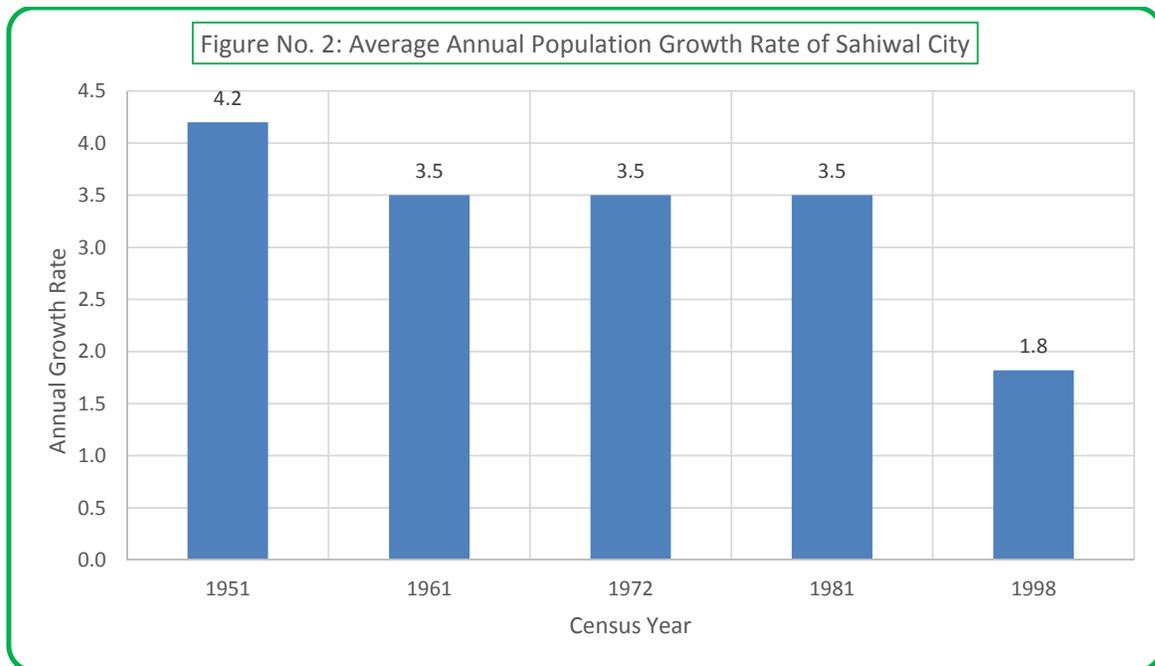
Rural to urban migration was the most important factor in rapid population growth and urbanisation of Sahiwal in the recent past. However, the FGD participants expressed the opinion that rural to urban migration has been insignificant in Sahiwal in more recent years.

The Pakistan Labour Force Survey also indicated a decline in rural to urban migration in Punjab province. The 2015 survey reported “rural to urban migration is on wane in total and in all provinces except Balochistan.”<sup>2</sup>

### Population Growth Rate

Between 1951 and 1961, the census average annual population growth rate of the city was 4.2%. This declined to 3.5% in the subsequent inter census periods up to 1981. The major change in population growth rate occurred in the last inter-census period (1981-1998), when it declined to 1.92%.

25. There was tremendous decline in the average annual population growth rate in the city reported in the 1998 census. This is partly due to a notable reduction in rural to urban migration. But the most important factor is a national-level decline in the total fertility rate and crude birth rate. The total fertility rate declined from 6.5 in 1981 to 4.8 in 1998, and to 3.6 in 2014. Similarly, the crude birth rate declined from 42.2 in 1981 to 33.7 in 1998, and to 29.2 in 2014.<sup>3</sup> The population growth rate for the city is likely to be less than 1.92% in the next population census due to this decrease in rural to urban migration and the decline in fertility rate and crude birth rate.



Source: Government of Pakistan, District Population Census Reports (different years), Population Census Organisation

<sup>2</sup> Government of Pakistan, Labour Force Survey 2014-2015, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Islamabad. Pg. 18.

<sup>3</sup> World Bank. 2016. “Birth rate, crude (Per 1000 People) - Pakistan.” <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.CBRT.IN?locations=PK>

## **G. Population Composition**

26. The sex composition of the city population in the 1998 census reported a larger number of males than females (109 male per 100 females). The male population of the city was 52.2% while the female population was 47.8%. This could be partly due to enumeration error, since females are sometimes not fully reported in the census.

27. The 1998 census showed an age structure of the population with 39% under 15 years of age, and 3.5% above 65 years. The relatively large proportion of young population indicates a high youth dependency ratio, the potential for high population growth, and a significant burden on education and health facilities. The overall dependency ratio in the city population was 73.8 while the youth dependency ratio was 67.8 and the aged dependency ratio was 6. Although the age dependency ratio was low in 1998, it will increase because of the increase in life expectancy (male life expectancy increased from 61.5 in 1998 to 65 in 2014, and for females from 63 in 1998 to 67 in 2014).

## **H. Religious and Sectarian Groups**

28. The majority of the population in Sahiwal City belongs to various sects of Islam. However, 4% population of the district practice the Christian faith, and a tiny fraction belongs to the Ahmadi community. The city is a model of religious and sectarian harmony and all sects and religious groups interact without any obvious faith-based prejudices.

# **IV. HOUSING AND EXPANSION OF THE CITY**

## **I. Housing**

29. Many houses in the city area (60%) are 5-7 marla in size. Approximately 20% of the houses have an area of 10 marla or more, while 10% of the houses are 20 marla or more. Larger houses are mostly located in Fareed Town and other new housing projects. About 10% of the houses, mostly in the inner city area and in katchi abadis, are about 3 marla in size.

30. Houses are made of baked bricks, with about 70% of the houses having RCC roofs and 70% having added another floor. There are no adobe houses in the city, but these do exist in new areas of encroachment on the land of the Irrigation Department, in the form of a new unauthorised settlement of katchi abadi in the Jhal area of the city.

31. The average household size in the town is 7 people. FGD informed that there is a shortage of housing for low income groups. Thus, many small houses are home to more than one family. Because of a joint family system, families of a few brothers and their parents live together. This cohabitation is a common feature of the low-income households in the city.

32. Electricity and gas connections have been provided to all houses, although daily outage hours for both utilities are in practice.

33. In Sahiwal District, 85.5% of households own the house in which they reside, and 5.3% are living in rented accommodation. About 9.2% include households who are living free of rent, have other arrangement, or who have not responded to ownership questions.<sup>4</sup>

#### **J. New Housing Societies**

34. Sahiwal faces problems associated with the unbridled growth of housing societies that do not have approval of the TMA, under the Punjab Private Housing Schemes and Land Subdivision Rules of 2010 (PHSR). The largest and planned housing society, which was established in 1960, is Fareed Town. It has different blocks with various house sizes, ranging from 5 *marla* to 4 *kanals*. There were several other housing schemes established with proper planning in the past.

35. In 2016, there are about 99 housing schemes in Sahiwal tehsil against which TMA has issued notices for approval. These housing schemes are of different sizes, some of less than 12.5 acres and others above this limit. Housing societies of up to 12.5 acres are designated as Land Subdivision, and those above 12.5 acres are designated as Housing Schemes. PHSR provides regulations for land use planning, environmental safeguards, housing, civic amenities, and other requirements for establishment of a housing society. In Until 2010, out of 73 housing societies, only one was approved by TMA. Unauthorised housing societies were issued show notices and police cases were registered against 30 housing societies in 2010.<sup>5</sup>

36. Of the 99 housing schemes referenced above, 70 are classified as Land Subdivisions and 29 are Housing Schemes. After TMA notices for regularisation, 51 housing societies have applied for TMA approval - 23 were granted approval, while cases for 28 schemes were in process. Among the 23 approved housing societies, 21 are Land Subdivisions and two are Housing Schemes. Housing societies are developing in all directions of the town, in Chak Numbers 82, 85, 86, 94, and 95.

37. A vast majority of the housing societies have not started development works, and the majority of housing plot buyers have just invested in real estate. Construction of houses has commenced in some housing schemes established in the 1990s. The only new housing society that has actually been developed is Gulshan-Noor, where about 80% of houses have been constructed.

38. None of these housing schemes except one have established water and sanitation infrastructure. Sewerage connections are provided to approved housing schemes on one-time payment of PRs10,000 per kanal. No monthly sewerage fee is levied by TMA on these housing schemes. Water supply is provided by TMA to one housing society - Gulshan Noor on Multan Road.

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<sup>4</sup> Government of Punjab-UNICEF, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2014.

<sup>5</sup> *Dawn*. "All except one Sahiwal housing societies illegal." March 11, 2010.

<http://www.dawn.com/news/952815/all-except-one-sahiwal-housing-societies-illegal>

39. Data collected through FGD indicated that housing plots in new housing schemes are purchased by residents of the city. Some of these buyers are investors in land and others want to upgrade to a large house size.

#### **K. The Three Marla Scheme – Low-Income Housing**

40. In 1995, the government developed a low-income housing scheme, known as the 3 marla scheme, in Chak No. 95/6R. It is located at the outskirts of the city and close to the right bank of the Lower Bari Doab Canal. It is comprised of plots of 3 marla (91 yards) and allotment was determined through ballot. Development works (construction of roads, street lights, power and gas supply infrastructure), have long been completed, yet about 50% of the housing plots are still unconstructed in 2016. Waste water disposal for the 3 marla schemes was constructed but it is defunct.

41. The new proposed Sewage Treatment Plant on about 11 acres of land under the PICIIP will be located close to the 3 marla scheme and adjacent to the existing disused disposal on 10 marla land.

#### **L. *Katchi Abadis***

42. A large number of *katchi abadis* have emerged in Sahiwal since 1970. *Katchi abadi* is unregulated and unauthorised occupation of state land for the construction of houses. These encroachers have been mostly migrant workers from nearby rural areas. These *katchi abadis* are established on state land owned by different government departments and are found in almost every town and city of the country in large numbers. These are in such great numbers that the Government of Punjab established a Directorate General of *Katchi Abadis* to regulate their affairs. Regularisation of *katchi abadi* means giving landownership rights to residents of these localities. After ownership rights, they can apply for access to electricity, gas and municipal services.

43. In total, 29 *katchi abadis* were established and surveyed by 1985. These localities have been regularised in the past years and ownership rights have been accorded to residents. They were required to pay a token amount of money for obtaining ownership rights. The price charged was PRs 172 per marla and PRs 500 development charges for houses measuring up to 5 marla (1502 yards). For houses larger than 5 marla, residents were required to pay PRs 2,500 per marla as well as PRs 500 in development charges. According to the Department of *Katchi Abadi*, Sahiwal residents have almost all paid these dues and obtained ownership rights. The total number of houses in the 29 regularised *katchi abadis* is 8,697.

44. Two of these *katchi abadis*, Essa Nagri and Karbala Road, are inhabited mostly by a Christian population and both are regularised.

45. There are 9 *katchi abadis* with a total of 1,668 houses which are not regularised and their cases of regularisation are pending. One small *katchi abadi* was established in Chak No. 95/6R on land of the irrigation department. This settlement was demolished once, but it has been reconstructed.

## V. SOCIAL SECTOR SERVICES

### M. Literacy and Education Levels

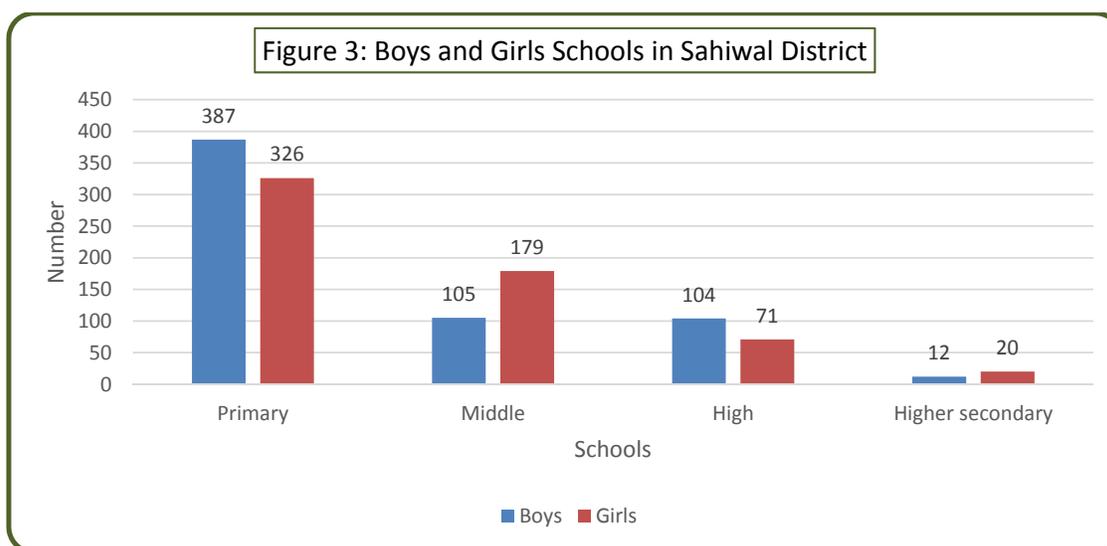
46. Sahiwal District and its urban areas have made steady progress in literacy levels, based on 1998 census data. The literacy rate for the district was 21.7% according to the 1981 census, which increased to 43.9% in the 1998 census. The Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement Survey (PSLM) of 2015 indicated the literacy rate for the district was 76%. In urban areas of the district this literacy rate of 76% was broken down into 82% literacy for males and 71% for females.

47. The highest level of education attained has also increased in the district, with 52% of the population having completed primary or higher education (59% for males and 44% for females). In urban areas, this proportion is much higher with 70% of the population having attained primary or higher education (77% for males and 63% for females).

48. Gender disparity in literacy and educational attainment is prominent in the district, but is much lower than many other districts in the country. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) of literacy rate in urban areas of the district was 0.86 in 2015 up from 0.68 in 2005, while GPI in primary completion or higher educational attainment was 0.81 increased from 0.56 in 2005. The statistics indicate that the gender gap in literacy and education attainment is decreasing.

### N. Education Facilities in the District

49. Public sector facilities for basic and elementary education are provided for both male and female children in almost equal number. The government has provided 608 schools for boys and 596 schools for girls in the district. Of these, 104 high schools are for boys and 71 are for girls. Gender distribution of these schools is shown in Figure 3. The school statistics indicate near gender parity in the number of institutions. Statistics for government educational institutions in Sahiwal City is not available.



50. The government has provided higher education institutions in the district, which include three intermediate colleges for boys, and nine degree colleges (four for girls and five for boys). The higher secondary schools also provide education up to intermediate college level. There are three postgraduate colleges (two for boys and one for girls). There are four Elementary Teacher Training Colleges in the district.

51. About 66% of the students are enrolled in government schools and 23% are in private schools in the district. This indicates a preference of parents for government school enrolment in the district.

52. There are private schools in all villages of the district. The exact number of private educational institutions and their education level is not available. There are 31 private schools in Sahiwal City.

### **O. Primary School Enrolment**

53. The PSLM data on net enrolment in primary schools indicates that Sahiwal district is ranked well below its neighbouring district. Sahiwal is ranked 17 in net school enrolment in 36 districts of Punjab, while the rank of Okara is 8 and Faisalabad is 11.

54. The net enrolment ratio in primary schools in Sahiwal district is 73 (70 girls and 77 boys). In rural areas, girls enrolment ratio is 71 compared to 68 for boys. In urban areas, school enrolment is 86 (91 for boys and 82 for girls). Thus, the number of girls in primary school is greater than the number of boys in rural areas of the district, while in urban areas boys have higher enrolment than girls. These statistics mean that the GPI in rural Sahiwal was 1.04 and in urban areas it was 0.90.

55. Data collected through FGD indicated that about 7% of the children are not enrolled in schools because they work to help their parents in their vending business and other activities, or they work for wages in various establishments.

### **P. Health Facilities**

56. Sahiwal District and City have been reported as healthy places to live, despite the alleged excessive hot weather and dust in the older monograph of the colonial times. However, high population growth, congested residential areas, dangerous vehicle emissions, highly inadequate water, sanitation, and solid waste disposal have damaged the healthy environment of Sahiwal. According to the pre-feasibility study (Annex-8), disease prevalence is high. The largest proportion of sick population was suffering from respiratory infections (29%), followed by 21% from anemia, 16% from diarrhea, 9% from fever, 8% from skin diseases, and 5% from malaria and other diseases. The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014 data indicated 26% of children under 5-years of age have suffered from fever, 19.4% from diarrhea and 3.4% from acute respiratory infection.

57. The prevalence of hepatitis B and C is reported at 5%. The 2011 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Report for Punjab indicated a prevalence of Hepatitis B at 2.4% and C at 7.1% in the district. Participants of all FGD indicated that hepatitis prevalence is highest in Sahiwal City because of water supply contamination. In their opinion, roughly one quarter of the city population was suffering from hepatitis because of contaminated water, highly inadequate waste water disposal and inappropriate solid waste removal.

#### **Q. Maternal and Child Health**

58. Maternal and child health are important issues for Sahiwal, as well as for the rest of the country. Sahiwal District has a very high rate of infant mortality and under 5-year child mortality, as reported in the MICS of 2008. The infant mortality rate in Sahiwal District was 92, which is well above the provincial average of 82. The mortality rate for children under 5 years of age was 119 compared to 104 for Punjab. Regarding child immunisation (12-23 months), urban areas of the district lagged behind rural areas. The immunisation coverage rate for the district was 89% - 72% in urban areas and 92% in rural areas.

59. The MICS (2014) indicated considerable improvement of these rates. The infant mortality rate in the district had reduced to 76 and the under-five mortality rate was 96. These are the same as the provincial averages.

60. Assistance from medical professionals during child delivery is an important factor in protecting the health of a mother and child. More than half of births (68.4%) were attended by medical professionals and 30.5% were attended by Trained Birth Attendants. About 65.9% of babies were delivered in a health facility (15.5% of these in a government health facility and 50.4% in a private health facility). The remaining deliveries (33.7%) took place in the home. The majority of women (79.4%) received at least two doses of neonatal tetanus protection.

#### **R. Health Facilities**

61. Sahiwal City is served by a large number of public and private sector health facilities. Public sector health facilities in Sahiwal District include 10 hospitals with 1,286 beds, 6 Rural Health Centres with 120 beds, and 39 Basic Health Units with 78 beds. In addition to these there are 3 mother and child health centres and 16 dispensaries in the tehsil. The government established a medical college in Sahiwal in 2012 and designated the district headquarter hospital and Qayum hospital as teaching hospitals for the medical college.

62. Private sector health facilities include many general medical practitioners, hospitals and specialised clinics in all areas of the city. The large number of hospitals and clinics in the city indicate relatively high incidence of health problems in the city.

## VI. SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS

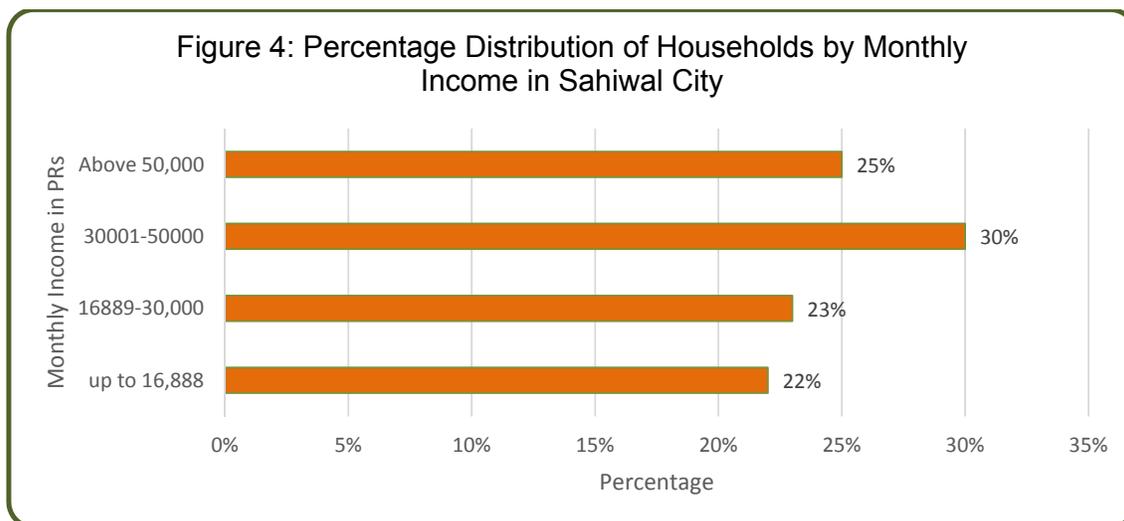
### S. Major Economic Activities

63. Sahiwal is a large city with diverse economic activities that provide livelihood to the residents. The city and the district as a whole have a semblance of prosperity because of fertile agriculture lands, labour intensive agriculture production, rich livestock and urban services that provided employment and income earning opportunities for the district population. The city is the seat of administration for the district and division. It has a small industrial estate, large and congested traditional bazaars in the inner-city area, and modern shopping centres located in various housing schemes in the city. There are many professionals practicing in the area, including lawyers, doctors, and paramedical personnel. The education sector is another important employer through government and private schools.

64. The most important economic activity in the city is retail and wholesale trade, which provides a livelihood for about 20% of the households. Government services are also important sources of livelihood, accounting for about 10% of households. Private employment in local small industries and in business centres also account for about 10% of the households. Agriculture landowners who have migrated to the city account for another 15%, earning income from profit of agriculture land. Professionals, artisans, and self-employed skilled workers account for 15%. Daily wage earners in different professions account for 30%.

### T. Household Income

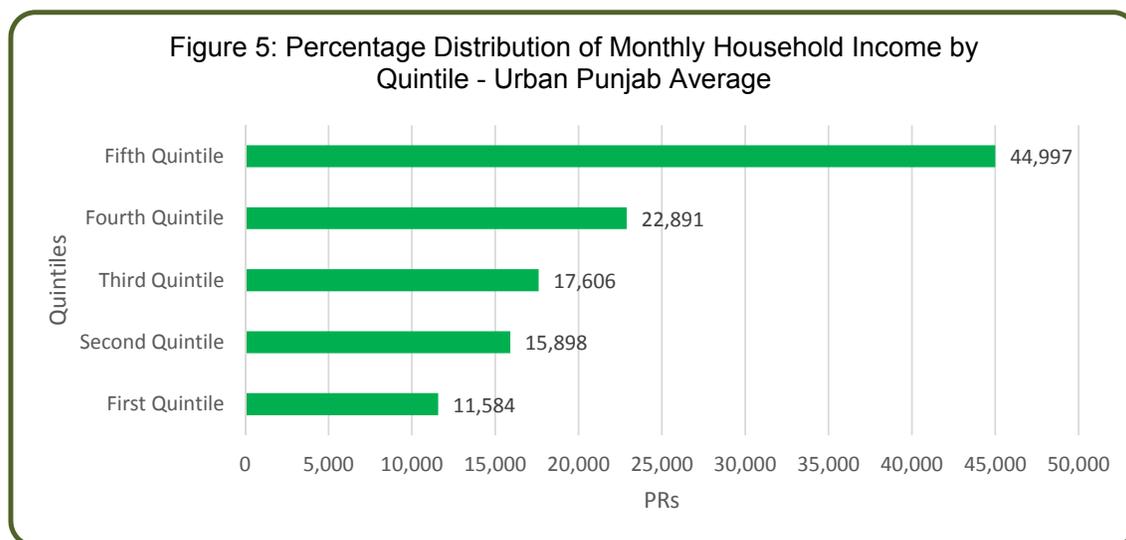
65. Household income and expenditure data collection requires a detailed socioeconomic survey. The Annex-8 of the pre-feasibility study of Sahiwal provided the following data on household incomes, based on a sample of 300 interviews (see Figure 4). The household income includes the income of all household members; according to the survey, an average of 1.89 household members were the income earners. According to these statistics, 22% of the households were living below the poverty line.



66. The Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES) for the FY 2012 provides estimates of the total monthly income by population quintiles. Information for the urban Punjab district is presented in Figure 5. These data indicate that the lowest 20% of the households earn PRs 11,584 per month, and the second lowest 20% of households earned PRs 15,898 per month. This indicates that 20% of the urban population of Punjab was under the poverty line and the second lowest 20% were vulnerable in 2012.

67. The population in different income quintiles for Sahiwal district is given in the Punjab MICS 2014. From this study, 20.1% of the district population is included in the lowest quintile, 25.9% in the second lowest quintile, 22.5% in the third quintile, 18.9% in the fourth quintile and 12.6% in the fifth and highest income quintile.

68. Both HIES and MICS data indicate severe income disparities in the population. The income of the fourth quintile is almost double that of the lowest quintile, and the income of fifth quintile is four times higher than the lowest quintile. The income difference between the second and third quintile is small compared to the difference between the first and the second quintile. These statistics indicate that a relatively a small proportion (12.5%) of the population is included in the high-income quintile.



Household Integrated Economic Survey 2011-12

69. FGD participants were asked about estimated income of households in their localities. They estimated 40% of the households have an income of up to PRs 20,000 per month. The income of 5% of households was estimated at PRs 10,000 or less. These estimates are close to the poverty headcount ratio of 2015 (see section VIII). The Labour Force Survey indicates an 8% unemployment rate in urban areas. The daily wage earners work for about 20% of each month and are in perpetual poverty.

70. The PSLM 2015 asked households about their perception of change in their economic situation over time. In urban areas of Sahiwal, 1.08% of the households said their economic situation was much worse than the preceding year. About 13.38% said that their

economic situation was worse than the previous year. The largest proportion of households (49.9%) said there was no change in their economic situation compared to the previous year. About 25.68% households experienced a better situation, and 9.8% a much better economic situation than the year before.

#### U. Household Assets

71. The survey of 300 respondents undertaken in the city as part of the pre-feasibility studies indicated that 99% of the households own a TV set, 71% own a refrigerator, 66% own a washing machine, 54% own a motorcycle, 29% own a computer, 11% own an air conditioner, and 9% own a car. Mobile phones are the most common device owned by almost every adult and also by children in well off households. This distribution of assets indicates the relatively better socioeconomic conditions of households compared to other districts.

72. Another common asset is the electric water pump which provides a household water supply from groundwater under the property. Information provided in the FGD indicated that about 70% of the houses have their own water pumps and are not dependent on municipal water supply.

#### V. Industries in Sahiwal

73. There are several large-scale industries located at some distance from the city. Many small-scale industries are located within the municipal limits. There is a small industrial estate in Sahiwal city where 42 small-scale manufacturing units are working. The District Labour Office provided data about the industries in this small industrial estate of the city (every manufacturing unit employing more than 10 workers is defined as an industry). The data provided indicates that the largest number of units (25) are manufacturing agricultural tools, and on average every unit employs about 20 people. The workforce of all industries except leather garment factories is male - only the leather garment factories employ female workers (70 women in total).

**Table 1: Number of Industries in the Small Industrial Estate**

Type of Industries	Number	Workers Employed
Agricultural tools	25	500
Biscuits, snacks, and candies	9	475
Leather garments	2	320
Flour Mills	2	50
Leather Tannery	1	40
Dairy Industries	2	60
Herbal Medicines	1	50
Marble Factory	1	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1,515</b>

Source: Office of District Labour Officer Sahiwal

74. None of the above industries, including the tannery, have any mechanism for treatment of wastewater. All wastewater drains into the municipal sewers.

## **VII. MUNICIPAL SERVICES**

### **W. Water Supply System**

75. Ground water is the sole source in the city. The water supply system is very old, although it has been extended and rehabilitated periodically in different parts of the city. The total number of households in the city is about 42,000 in 2016 (calculated from the average household size being 7). The total number of household and commercial water connections in the city was only 14,734.

76. The advent of small motorised water pumps in early 1990s changed the water supply system of the city. The water table was around 60 feet and water pump installation became very popular. The cost of installation of a water pump in 2016 is reported to be around PRs 20,000. The vast majority of households installed water pumps and applied for disconnection from the municipal water system. About 7,034 municipal water connections were severed by 1995.

77. The total number of household water connections in the city in 2016 is 7,550 and the number of commercial connections is 150. Household connections are provided through a 0.5-inch pipe and commercial connections use a 0.75-inch pipe. Water is supplied from overhead tanks in some areas and directly from tube wells in some other areas where overhead tanks need replacement. Water is supplied three times a day, and the duration of every supply is about 1.5 hours.

78. The municipal water supply is provided to areas of the city, not including housing societies. There are many housing societies which only exist on paper and the only housing society where 80% of the houses are constructed is Gulshan Noor.

79. The FGD indicated that the municipal water quality is very poor in most areas, and tolerable in a few parts of the city. Sewerage and water supply pipelines are very old in some city areas and leakage from both is common. Sewage is mixing with water supply pipelines in many areas, rendering the water unusable. There are 12 localities of the town that receive the poorest quality of water. The problem is more severe in areas where houses are very small and where they have not installed water pumps. Most people obtain drinking and cooking water from water filtration plants installed in different localities. Water is collected in large cans and majority of the people transport it on motorcycles.

### **X. Sewerage System**

80. The sewerage system, mostly comprised of pipelines (70%) and, in some areas, covered and open surface drains (30%), extends to all areas of the city, including katchi abadis. The system is very old, although it has been occasionally rehabilitated by the replacement of pipelines and improvement of the disposal system. The system is unsatisfactory and services are extremely poor, mostly in low income areas of the city.

81. In almost half of the city areas there are frequent overflows and flooding of the streets with sewage. There are very few staff resources for clearing sewers and drains on a regular basis. The department receives more than a dozen complaints of blocked sewers from different city areas every day. The total number of sanitary staff in the TMA is about 450 persons, 90 of which are women. Sanitary work is carried out by non-Muslim employees only. Out of the 450 staff, about 160 sanitary staff are Muslim – these staff members do not provide services for sanitation jobs, and have been allocated jobs of peons and office boys. Thus, the total sanitation staff providing services is 290. The city is divided into 14 blocks and every block has a Sanitary Inspector and two sewer workers for addressing complaints. Sanitation staff is overwhelmed with complaints and unable to address these in a timely manner.

82. FGD indicated that in two union councils (UC), the sewerage system is almost completely dysfunctional (in all areas of UC No. 50 and in some areas of UC 44). The elected councillors noted that streets are frequently flooded with sewage and access to homes is difficult. Complaints are made frequently but are not addressed without follow-up and payment of petty cash to sewer workers. In view of the FGD participants the main cause of the flooding was irregular operation of the disposal pumps. It was reported that sewage is sold to farmers, who mix it with canal water for irrigation of vegetables grown near the city area. During peak demand for sewage by farmers, pumps operate regularly and the streets are clean. But in periods of reduced sewage demand, pumps are not operated and sewerage overflow occurs in different city areas.

#### **Y. Solid Waste Management**

83. The solid waste management system is rudimentary. The municipality has provided 36 large trash receptacles for waste collection in different areas of the city. Waste from these designated points is removed by 11 vehicles. There is no designated landfill site and waste is dumped in different areas on the outskirts of the city.

84. In most areas of the city, solid waste removal is managed by private arrangements. This private service includes waste collection from homes and is carried out by donkey carts. Private waste removers charge PRs 50-100 per household per month, depending on the area of the city. A vast majority of the solid waste is dumped in the Jhal area, on the left bank of the Lower Bari Doab Canal, which is on the outskirts of the city in Chak No. 86/9-L.

85. In some city areas, a small proportion of households keep cattle, however the disposal of animal waste is not carried out appropriately. In some localities, several people collect dung from cattle-owning households and utilize it as farmyard manure. FGD participants considered this to be a health hazard, however complaints about this practice have not produced any result.

#### **Z. Water and Sewerage Rates**

86. The water rate for domestic connection is PRs 400 and for commercial connection is PRs 2,640. TMA informed that consumer bills are sent on a quarterly basis, however FGD indicated that bills are sent on an annual basis. TMA stated that only 20% of the consumers

pay these utility bills and 80% are defaulters. Defaulters are punished with disconnection. About 122 water connections were severed in 2015 because of non-payment of water rates. TMA sends notice to defaulters informing them that dues will be recovered under the Land Revenue Act, which implies imprisonment until clearance of dues. However, no action is actually taken against defaulters.

87. The wastewater disposal fee is charged according to the size of the house (see Table 2). Outside of the city, only one housing society - Gulshan Noor - is connected with the sewerage system. Residents here were asked to pay a one-time-only fee of PRs 10,000 per kanal. There are about 17,000 domestic and 170 commercial connections to sewerage system.

88. The FGD informed that water and sewerage rates are not paid by people on two pretexts: (i) very low quality of services, and (2) annual billing instead of quarterly bills. Many households cannot afford to pay annual bills because of the escalating cost of living and low incomes.

**Table 2: Sewerage Fees by User**

<b>Service Users</b>	<b>Annual Sewerage Rate</b>
Houses, less than 5 <i>marla</i> area	PRs 180
Houses of 5 to 9 <i>marla</i>	PRs 480
Houses of 10 to 20 <i>marla</i>	PRs 600
Houses larger than 20 <i>marla</i> area	PRs 700
Commercial establishments	PRs 1,200
Industries	PRs 3,000

#### **AA. Willingness to Pay**

89. FGD conducted with public representatives indicated that the main reason for default on utility bills is the poor quality of services. Some participants believed that payment of water rates will increase after an improvement of services. A prominent question asked during the discussions was regarding what tariffs for water and sanitation services will be. The updated tariff cannot be speculated, but participants were asked if the service charge is PRs 500 per month, how many people did they think would be willing to pay this amount. A minority of the participants said that people will pay if they get clean running water and an efficient sewerage system. But the majority of participants said that people cannot pay this amount because of low income. Women participants noted that this amount is in addition to monthly bills paid by households for electricity and gas. Women participants explained that they had first-hand experience with the economic conditions of the households, and the vast majority face difficulties in paying utility charges and school fees for their children.

90. In katchi abadis and inner city areas, about 50% of the houses are very small (up to three *marla* size), and many houses are home to more than one family. They are not overly

poor, but they cannot afford to pay water and sanitation fees because of low income and high cost of living.

#### **BB. Willingness to Connect to Municipal Water**

About 80% of the households have their own arrangement for water supply. In some upper class areas of the city, households have both their own water pump and a municipal water supply connection. The FGD participants informed that in large houses, municipal water is used for irrigation of lawns, car washing and floor washing. Because of its contamination, it cannot be used for other purposes. People are satisfied with their own water pumps which provide clean water and they will not prefer to apply for municipal water connection. This is also evident from the fact that about 50% of the households applied for and obtained disconnection of municipal water supply since mid-1990.

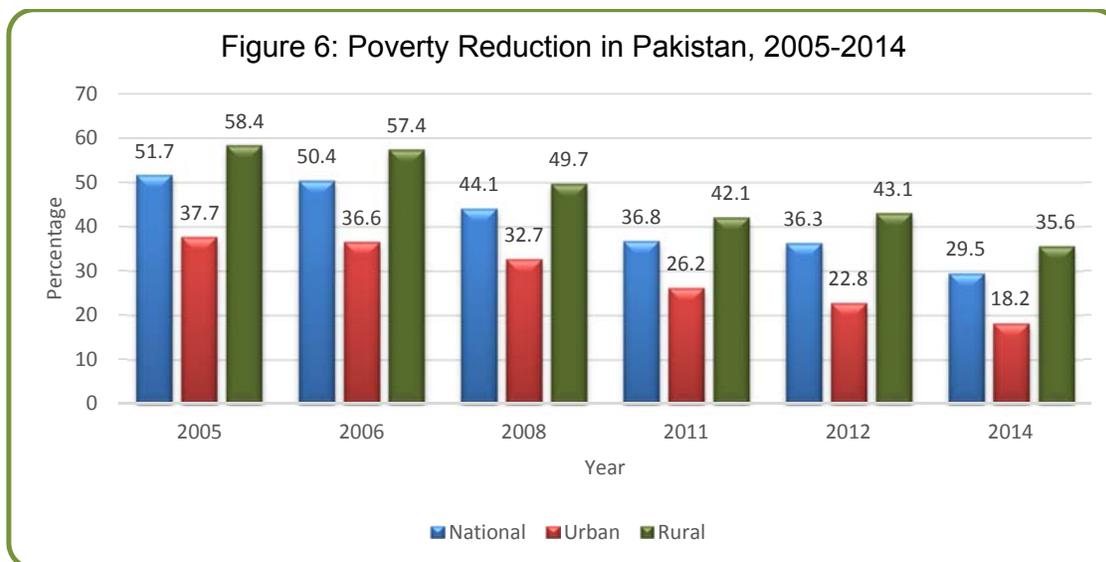
#### **CC. Public Transport**

91. Sahiwal is a large city with long distances between different localities. There is no public transport system provided by buses or vans on any route in the city. The only mode of intra-city transport is motorcycle and auto rickshaws. Motorcycle rickshaws charge a fare per passenger while auto rickshaws charge per trip. According to the FGD participants, about 7% of households own a car and about 40% own motorbikes. Traffic congestion is observed in centre of the city, near government offices and markets. There are two traffic signals in the city but neither of these is operational.

### **VIII. POVERTY ANALYSIS**

#### **DD. National Poverty Levels**

92. Pakistan has achieved substantial reduction in the poverty headcount ratio, based on the national definition of poverty. The threshold of poverty was based on the availability of 2,300 calories per adult equivalent per day. About 51.7% of the population was below poverty line in 2005. The rural-urban distribution of poverty was such that 58.4% of the rural population was poor compared to 37.7% of urban population. In the 1998 census, 67% of the population lived in rural areas compared to 33% in urban areas. Rural areas of the country have witnessed and continue to experience higher levels of poverty compared to urban areas, largely because of limited income generating opportunities in rural areas, where agriculture continues to be the major economic activity. In 2014, the national level of poverty was 29.5% - in rural areas it was 35.6% and in urban areas it was 18.2%. Poverty reduction from 2005 to 2014 is shown in Figure 6.



Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan, Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan

### EE. Poverty Reduction in Sahiwal

93. Incidence of poverty is not uniform in all geographical regions and agro-climatic zones of the country. Various studies have examined the spatial distribution of poverty at the district level. An income poverty study of districts based on the 2004-05 Household Income and Expenditure Survey and the Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement Survey (PSLM) was carried out by the Social Policy and Development Centre (SPDC). This study indicated that in Sahiwal, 21.66% of the district population was below poverty line. The study also found much higher levels of poverty in urban areas compared to rural areas of Sahiwal (opposite of the national trends presented above). In rural areas of Sahiwal, 19.28% of the population was below poverty line compared to 32.42% of the urban population.<sup>6</sup> The total urban population of Sahiwal District was 16.4% in the 1998 census. According to this study, the poverty ranking of Sahiwal district was 21 among the 34 districts of Punjab. This indicated that 20 districts of Punjab have a higher incidence of poverty compared to Sahiwal, and 13 districts have a lower incidence of poverty.

94. Another study (using the same data sets with different variables) estimated different levels of poverty in Sahiwal. This study by Oxford Policy Management (OPM) found that, overall, 25% of the population in Sahiwal district was below poverty line. However, this study found more poverty in rural areas compared to urban areas. In rural areas of Sahiwal, this study reported that 27% of the population was below poverty line, compared to 16% in urban areas.<sup>7</sup>

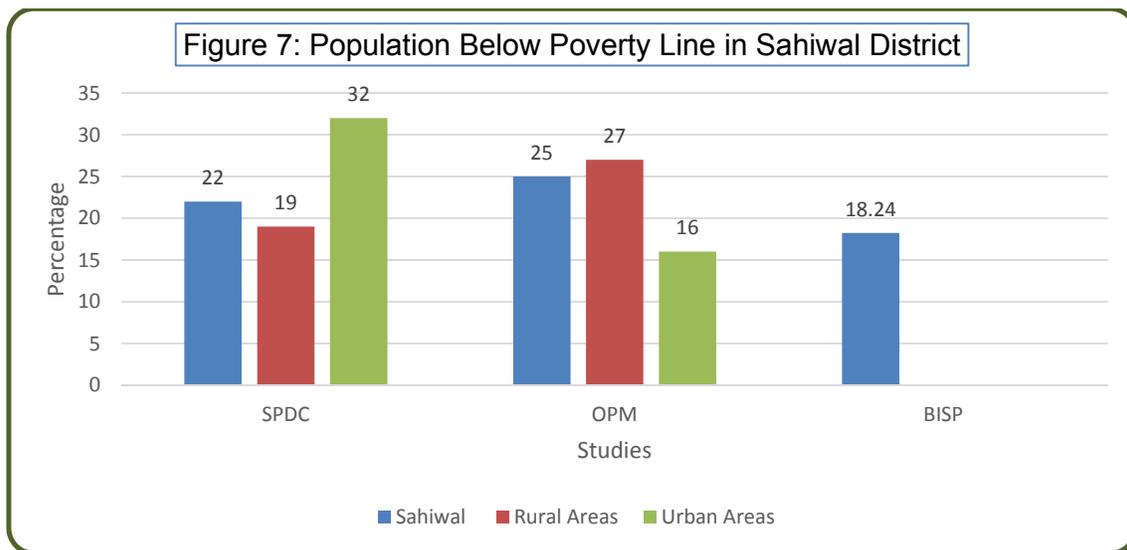
95. Benazir Income Support Programme's (BISP) National Socio-Economic Registry (NESR), based on a Poverty Scorecard Survey of 2010-11, provided data on socioeconomic indicators of 27 million households in the country. This study divided districts of Pakistan into five levels of poverty: i) Least Poor, ii) Vulnerable, iii) Poor, iv) Very Poor, and v) Extremely

<sup>6</sup> Haroon Jamal, *Income Poverty at District Level*, Social Policy and Development Centre, 2007.

<sup>7</sup> Iftikhar A. Cheema, *Tracing Spatial Dimension of Poverty*, Oxford Policy Management, 2010.

Poor. Sahiwal was included in the Vulnerable districts, where 18.24% of the population was below the poverty line. Sahiwal had a poverty rank of 16 based on the NESR data. This indicates that 19 districts of Punjab had a larger population below poverty line compared to Sahiwal and 15 districts of Punjab experienced less poverty than Sahiwal.

96. The above statistics for poverty in the district indicate that Sahiwal is not the least poor district of Punjab province. Districts where poverty headcount ratio was more than half of the national average but less than the national average are classified as vulnerable. According to NESR, population below poverty line in Sahiwal district was 18.24% while the national average in 2010-11 was 27.8%.

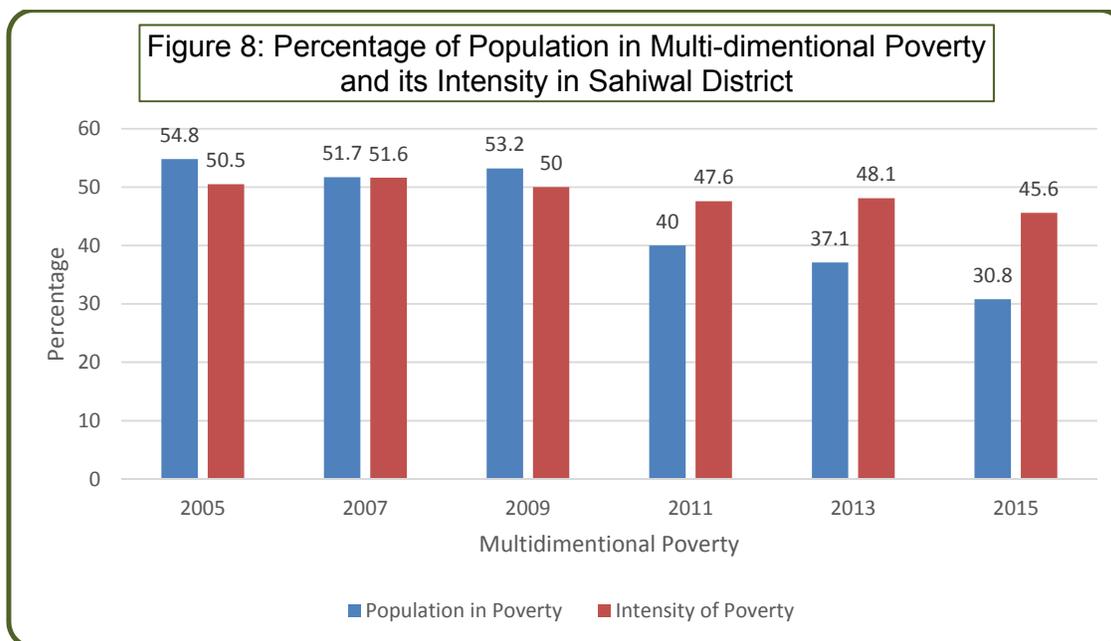


## FF. Multi-Dimensional Poverty in Sahiwal

97. The traditional definition of poverty is linked only with income and is measured either in terms of calorie intake or in earning a dollar a day. Poverty is a complex and multi-dimensional phenomenon which cannot be measured by the level of income alone. The traditional definition of poverty does not take into consideration deprivations of a person or household in terms of access to education, health, and standard of living. These deprivations are the focus of the definition of multi-dimensional poverty. The Planning Commission of Pakistan, with the help of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), conducted a multi-dimensional poverty analysis and published a report in 2016. This poverty study selected 15 variables (five each for health, education, and standard of living) to measure multi-dimensional poverty in Pakistan.

98. Pakistan has achieved substantial income poverty reduction in the decade from 2004-5 to 2014-15, as shown in Figure 6. Pakistan has also achieved substantial reduction in multi-dimensional poverty over the same period, according to this study. Multi-dimensional poverty not only measures the headcount ratio or the number of persons facing poverty, but also measures the intensity of the poverty. In 2004-5, the percentage of the population facing multi-dimensional poverty was 55.2%, which was reduced to 38.8% by 2014-15.

However, the intensity of the poverty (the extent of deprivation and suffering of the poor) only saw a 2% reduction over the same period. The intensity of multi-dimensional poverty faced by the poorest portion of the population has only reduced from 52.9% in 2004-05 to 50.9% in 2014-15. The poverty reduction trend in Sahiwal district is shown in Figure 8.



Source: Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan, Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan, 2016

99. The above data indicates a substantial reduction in the percentage of the population in poverty, from 58.4% in 2005 to 30.8% in 2015. It is notable that the intensity of poverty has experienced a smaller reduction than the prevalence of poverty. This means that the 30.8% of the district population faces deprivations of 45.6% in education, health, and standards of living. This had serious implications for payment of water rates and the willingness to pay.

## **GG. Social Protection**

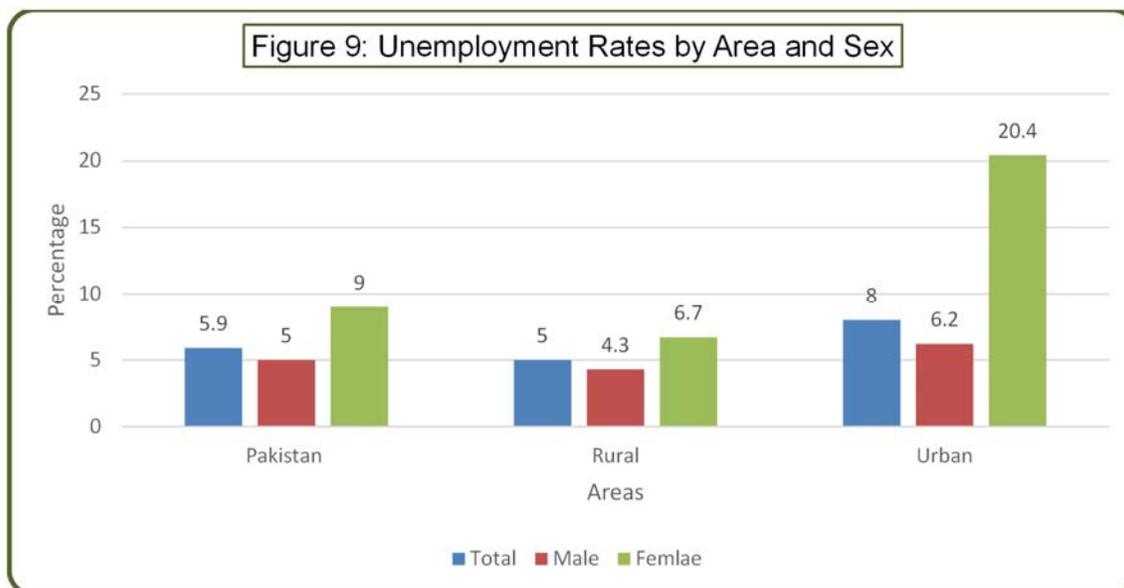
100. Poverty reduction cannot be achieved through economic growth and the development of physical and social sector infrastructure, which are the pillars of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper approach followed by the Government of Pakistan. The Asian Development Bank developed a social protection strategy and a Social Protection Index for its developing member countries. Social protection includes five categories: i) labour market programmes, ii) old-age and health insurance, iv) social assistance, v) programmes for people with disabilities and child protection. Several of these are considered below, as they relate to the poverty analysis in Sahiwal City.

### **1. Labour Market**

101. The labour market programme includes increasing access to employment through technical education, vocational training, and employment exchange to assist job

seekers. The level of employment, underemployment and unemployment are addressed as part of the labour market programmes.

102. The unemployment rate for Sahiwal City or District is not available. The Labour Force Survey of the 2014 reported a national unemployment rate of 6%, with a significant difference between rural and urban areas. In rural areas the unemployment rate was much lower at 5%, compared to 8% in urban areas. By 2015 the unemployment rate had declined by one percentage point to 5.9% for the country, but without any significant change in rural and urban areas.



Government of Pakistan, Pakistan Labour Force Survey 2014-15, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Islamabad

103. The unemployment rate by sex indicates a significant difference between male and female unemployment, with urban women having the highest rate of unemployment. In rural areas, 4.3% men were unemployed compared to 6.7% women. In urban areas, the unemployment rate among men was 6.2%, while it was 20.4% for women.

104. In Sahiwal, unemployment among educated male youths and men was reported as major problem by FGD participants. They described general unemployment for daily wage earners and for skilled workers. Unemployment of women was not cited as a problem by male or female FGD participants. However, they all agreed that there is no trend of female employment in the city and there are little opportunities for women to be employed in the city.

105. The Labour Market Study of Sahiwal also cited an important reason for unemployment. The study found a number of problems in terms of quality and relevance of technical and vocational training courses offered by local institutions. The training imparted by these institutions does not match the market demand, and the reason for unemployment includes 'inappropriate training and lack of proper skills.'

## 2. Social Insurance

106. Social insurance includes both old-age pensions and the provision of health insurance. A health insurance system is not developed in Pakistan. Health insurance currently has a very limited scope and is almost entirely restricted to a small number of corporate entities. Public sector health services are accorded to all citizens where available and are restricted mainly to the provision of medical consultations. Supply of medicines by government is scarce and restricted only to certain types of medicines. Public sector facilities are limited, mismanaged and are of poor quality. Therefore, the private sector has taken the lead in providing medical facilities, but at a high cost not affordable by about 80% of the population.

107. Old-age insurance includes the provision of pensions to retired persons. All employees of the federal and provincial government, armed forces and civilian armed forces are entitled to receive a pension and gratuity according to government rules. In case of death of the pensioner, survivors are eligible to receive a reduced amount of the pension. All pension funds for public sector employees are non-contributory. In the private sector, the Employees Old-age Benefits Institution (EOBI) are responsible for management of a contributory pension fund collected from contributing private sector organisations. Under the EOBI Act, all private sector establishments employing 10 or more persons are required to register their employees with the EOBI. The employer and employee both are required to contribute toward the pension fund. In Pakistan, only a small proportion of large scale industries register about one quarter of their workers with EOBI, to avoid payment of the pension contribution. The small industries and commercial establishments rarely register their employees with EOBI. Therefore, a small proportion of private sector workers are provided old-age insurance in the country.

108. Statistics of Employees Old-Age Benefits Institutions (EOBI) for Sahiwal district was not available. The sources in labour department indicated that in Sahiwal, about 15% of the workers in industry are registered with EOBI. This means that a vast majority of the small industry workers are excluded from these benefits. These unregistered workers are not eligible for other benefits in case of injury or death in the workplace.

109. Under the law, all establishments employing 10 or more workers are required to register these workers with the Punjab Employees Social Security Institution (PESSI). For every registered worker, the employer is required to pay 7% of their wage toward the social security fund. PESSI provides health facilities to workers in its hospitals and other benefits, including maternity leave. In case of injury and death on workplace, PESSI provides compensation to registered workers. The discussions with labour office staff in Sahiwal indicated that about 25% of the workers are registered with PESSI. This means that a vast majority of small industry workers are excluded from these benefits.

## 3. Social Assistance

110. The nationwide Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) provides a stipend to eligible women, although the number of recipients in the city is not known. Participants of the FGD believed that some women in every locality received the stipend. Women participants of the FGD said that a certain proportion of wealthier women also received the BISP stipend, while some more eligible women did not.

111. Another unconditional social assistance benefit is zakat, managed by the Provincial Zakat Council and distributed by local zakat committees in the district. There are about two to three local zakat committees in every union council of Sahiwal City. Only meagre sums of about PRs 2,000 is provided to about 10 persons by zakat committee on annual basis. The eligible persons are selected by local zakat committees. Each zakat committee provided financial assistance to about 10 people per annum.

112. Punjab Bait-ul-Mal provides a small amount of financial assistance, disbursing a total of PRs 6.9 million during the 2014 and 2015 FY. The District Bait-ul-Mal committee, which has 36 members, is entrusted with selection of the recipients. The District Officer for the Social Welfare Department is the secretary of the committee. The committee receives a large number of applications from different areas in the district, and a small fraction of these are selected for cash assistance.

#### **4. Child Protection**

##### **i. Child Labour**

113. The Pakistan Labour Force Survey of 2014-15 indicated that 3.97% of children between the ages of 10 and 14 years were working in Punjab. This child labour was more prevalent in rural areas (4.71%) than in urban areas (2.09%). District-level statistics are not available from this survey.

114. Child labour is prevalent in Sahiwal District, however estimates of the rate differ. The Sustainable Policy Development Institute study of 2015 reported a relatively high rate of child labour in Sahiwal district. Out of 3,000 sample houses, about 310 had a working child in the district (3.10%). This study defined child workers within the age group of 5-17 years (the same definition used by UNICEF in the MICS study). The total number of child labourers in the sample was 372, of which 24% were in urban areas and 76% in rural areas. These children were working for daily wages: 64% earned less than PRs 100 per day and 35% earned more than this amount. About 75% of the children were working out of poverty, 9% were working because their parents will, and 16% were working out of their own will. About 53% of the children were working in the agriculture sector and 47% were engaged in non-agricultural labour.

115. Insan Dost Association, a local NGO of Sahiwal, gave alarming numbers of child labour in the district. According to their studies, 31,000 children of 5-14 years of age were working in 730 brick kilns of Sahiwal division. In Sahiwal District about 11,000 children were working in brick kilns.<sup>8</sup>

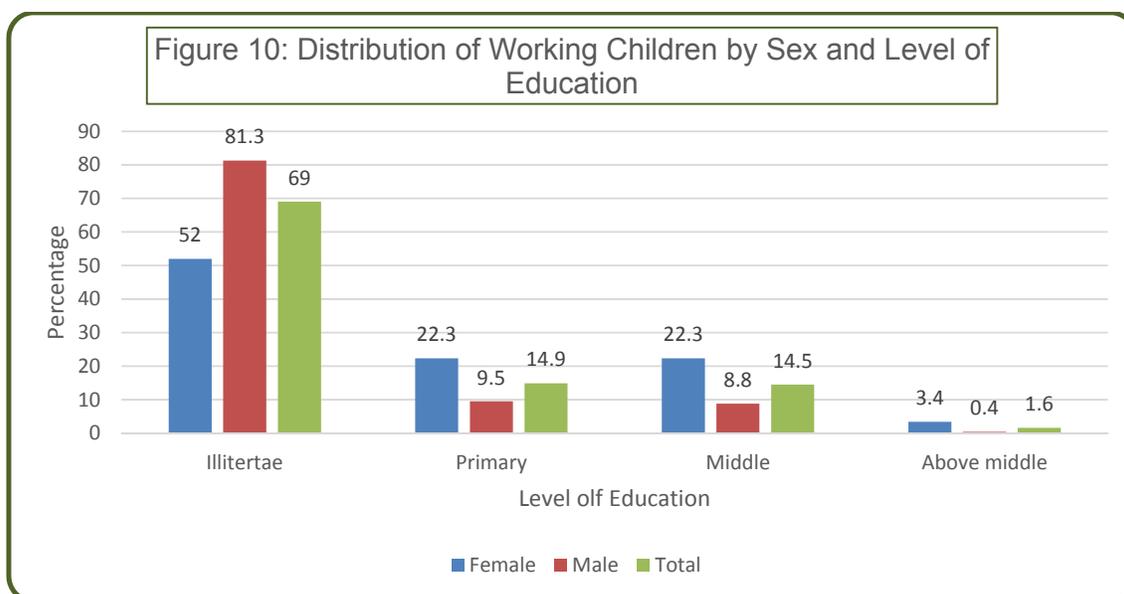
116. A labour market study of Sahiwal indicated that 12.6% of children aged 10-14 years were working in Sahiwal district in 2010. The sample survey of working children indicated that 58% were male and 42% were female. About 70% of the children were illiterate - a large percentage of boys (81%) were illiterate, compared to 52% of girls. The

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<sup>8</sup> Dawn. "Around 30 per cent of children forced into labour in southern Punjab." June 14, 2013. <http://www.dawn.com/news/1017988>

parents of 40% of the working children were illiterate themselves, 25% had attained primary education, 25.5% had completed middle school, 7.7% matriculated and 1.8% had an intermediate certificate. Of these parents, 21% were unemployed and 79% were employed. The monthly income of parents was PRs 7,000 or less.<sup>9</sup>

117. According to the 2014 MICS, child labour in Sahiwal is very high compared to the provincial average. The provincial average of child labour in Punjab was 16.4% for the 5-17-year age group. In Sahiwal District, child labour was 21.7%, which is higher than 24 other districts of Punjab. The involvement of younger children within the 5-11-year age group in economic activities in Sahiwal District was also higher than the Punjab average. In Sahiwal, 10.8% of children aged 5-11 were engaged in economic activities compared to provincial average of 8.4%. For this indicator, 26 districts of Punjab have lower percentage of young working children than in Sahiwal.



Source: Local Labour Market Study in Sahiwal

118. There are two National Centres for Rehabilitation for Child Labour in Sahiwal District, operated by the Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal. Children working in hazardous jobs (e.g., brick kilns, carpet weaving, tannery, construction, etc.) are eligible for admission to these centres. Children and their parents are given a small amount of money for the children to attend school. Each school has capacity to enrol around 120 students.

119. The European Union funded a child labour rehabilitation project, which was implemented by country office of International Labour Organisation in Pakistan. This project established 40 literacy centres, which are informal education centres for working children in Sahiwal District. Under this project, 54 children were withdrawn from the worst forms of child

<sup>9</sup> ILO-NRSP, Local Labour Market Study in Sahiwal District, Islamabad

labour and 1,973 were enrolled in literacy centres. Mothers' groups were also established, provided with training, and given access to microcredit.<sup>10</sup>

## ii. Children Out of School

120. Child labour has a significant impact on school enrolment. Over 8% of children do not attend school in Pakistan. In Sahiwal District, 8.3% of children aged 6-10 years and 10.3% of those aged 6-16 have never enrolled in school.<sup>11</sup> Information on rural-urban and sex distribution for out of school children for the district is not available.

121. The FGD in city union councils suggested that about 8% of households do not send their male and female children to school because of poverty. These children are engaged in different economic activities, including working in shops, restaurants, and automobile workshops or in other trades as apprentices or helpers to their parents.

122. In Sahiwal District, 18.2% of children were out of school in 2015, including 7.9% that were never enrolled in school and 10.3% that had dropped out. The drop-out ratio was very low in the 6-10-year-old age group (3.3%) and highest in 14-16-year-old age group.<sup>12</sup> Sex distribution of children out of school was not available from this study.

123. The 2014 MICS by UNICEF and the Government of Punjab provided sex distribution information for out of school children. According to this study, 15.6% of boys and 18.7% of girls of primary school age were out of school.

## IX. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

### HH. Introduction

124. Sahiwal originally designed as a planned colony town has grown without urban and land use planning. Physical growth of the city commenced, first time after independence with settlement of a large number of refugees from India and secondly in the late 1960s when mechanised farming created unemployment in rural areas. Since then 38 squatter settlement were established on state land in the city area. These encroachments were initially declared illegal, ineligible to access municipal services, power supply and gas connections. But gradually these localities were surveyed and were given ownership rights and access to services in the last two decades of 20th century. The only large planned housing colony in the city was Fareed Town established in 1960.

125. Growth The city has not witnessed in-migration from its rural areas on other towns since the past two decades. The population growth rate of the city was 1.97% per annum and the national population growth rate in 2015 was 1.92% per annum. The growing population of the city requires planning for the future urban growth. The social development plan for the city provides suggestions for planning of social sector services with growing population.

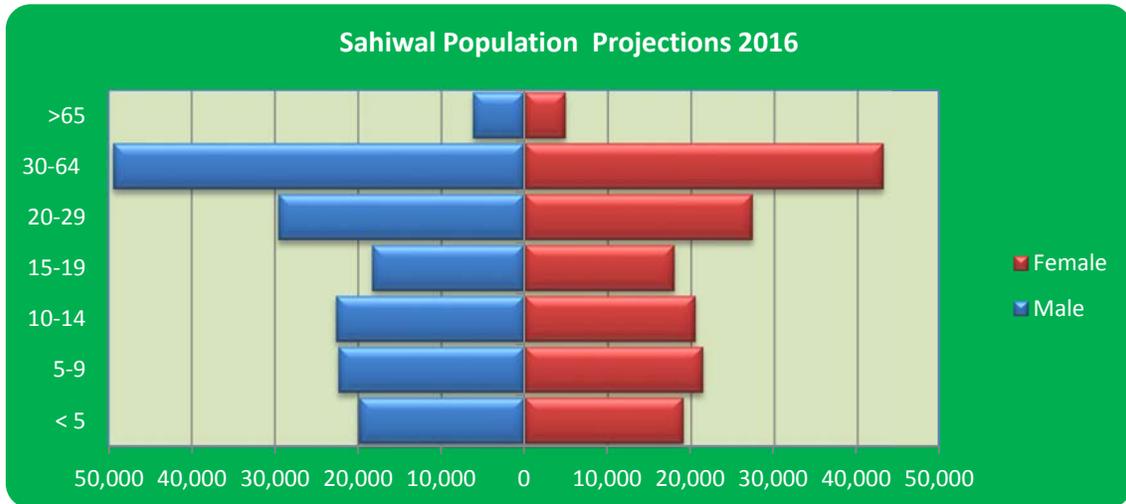
<sup>10</sup> European Union, Memo/11/409. EU Funded Projects in Pakistan, Brussels 2011.

<sup>11</sup> Annual Status of Education Report, District Directory -2, SAFED Secretariat Pakistan, Islamabad, 2015

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.aserpakistan.org/document/aser/2012/presentations/districts/Punjab/>

126. This social development plan includes the provision of services to protect the well-being of the community. Sahiwal has many areas where social development efforts are needed, some in the short term and others for a medium and long-term. These are explored below. The population of city is increasing at a relatively rapid rate, as forecast in the population pyramids in Figure 11. Thus, planning to service an increasing population is necessary, and is also required as part of the PICIIP.

**Figure 11: Population Pyramids showing forecasted age and sex composition of the city for 2016, 2025 and 2035.**





## II. Water Supply System Improvements

127. The water supply system requires a complete renovation, due to its age and lack of maintenance in recent years. As described in section W, the present water supply is contaminated in varying degrees in different areas of the city. Participants of the FGDs unanimously confirmed that water supplied by the municipality is contaminated and poses a major health hazard.

128. In 2016, there are over 42,000 houses in the city, however municipal water is supplied to only 7,550 houses. This means that more than 82% of the houses have their own arrangement for water supply. Electricity operated water pumps are the major source of household water supply. Installation of these pumps cost about PRs 20,000 according to information provided in FGD. Therefore, all households who can afford this have their own arrangement for water services. Participants in FGD informed that people are satisfied with the quality of water obtained from pumps.

129. Upgrades to the water supply system will take into consideration the willingness of people to obtain municipal water connections, and an upgraded will provide water supply system in those areas of the city which need it. A proper survey is required to assess the demand for improved water supply in the areas.

### JJ. Upgrades to the Sewerage System

130. As discussed in section X, the sewerage system of the city has become dysfunctional in many areas of the city due to its age. Although the various parts of the system have been renovated from time to time, this has not made any overall impact due the piecemeal nature of the upgrades. For example, a new sewerage pipeline has been laid in only one street of the city due to public demand, and this has not resulted in any positive change. Sewage overflows are frequent, and staff capacity to address these is minimal. The

city sewerage system needs complete renovation, including restoration of proper functioning of the sewerage disposal pumps.

#### **KK. Solid Waste Management**

131. Management of solid waste in Sahiwal is minimal, and is restricted to certain areas of the city. The majority of the areas in the city depend on private services for waste collection, at the nominal cost of PRs 50-100 per month. There is no landfill site for the city, and solid waste is thus disposed of in various areas. The largest improvised landfill site is kilometre-long strip near Jhal road, along the right bank of Lower Bari Doab Canal on the eastern outskirts of the city. This landfill is contaminating canal water. There is a *katchi abadi* in the immediate vicinity of this elongated improvised landfill site. The community experiences many health problems due to its proximity to the landfill. The city needs a proper landfill site with appropriate mitigation measures to properly address environmental, health and safety hazards.

#### **LL. Planning for Education Services**

132. The school-aged population (5-14 years) has increased by 41% from 1998 to 2016. This represents an increase from 61,767 children in 1998 to 86,891 in 2016, and will further increase to 103,219 in 2025 and 124,840 in 2035.

133. There is strong preference for enrolment in government schools in the district - 66% of the children are enrolled in government schools compared to 23% in private schools in 2015 (11% were out of school).

134. The government needs a plan to increase the number of schools to provide education to 19% more children in 2025 and 21% more children in 2035.

#### **MM. Health Facilities**

135. Because the population of the city is increasing rapidly and because lifespan has increased, more health facilities will be required to serve the population. The government needs to plan for an expansion of health services.

#### **NN. Regulate Housing Societies**

136. A large number of housing societies are planned, spreading in all directions from the city. About 70% of these housing societies have small area of less than 12.5-acres each, and are designated as Land Distribution. Only 23 of the 99 housing schemes are approved by the TMA. This unplanned urban sprawl is likely to cause significant problems in the delivery of municipal services to these new areas.

137. The government should take necessary measures to curb this fragmented housing development in the city. Only larger housing schemes designated as housing societies under the 2010 Punjab Housing Societies Rules should be permitted. The contiguous Land Distributions could be organised into joint venture housing societies.

**OO. Improve Urban Traffic**

Traffic is highly congested in market areas and main roads. Two traffic signals are installed but not functional. Motorcycles are more numerous than any other vehicle in the city. Motorcycle rickshaws are abundant and plying on all roads in the city. The traffic is free from any rules of driving. Proper installation of traffic signals is required on different junctions for smooth flow of traffic. And, one way flow of traffic may be required in three main bazaar of the city..

**PP. Conclusion**

138. Sahiwal presently faces problems in management and delivery of quality municipal services in addition to unplanned growth of housing colonies. Water supply, sewerage system and solid waste management services are inadequate in terms of management and service delivery. Consequently, increased burden of disease was reported from different city areas. Social sector services in health and education may be enhanced corresponding to the increasing population of the city in the coming years. PICIIP will provide revamping of the management and service delivery in the city. The benefits of the PICIIP will improve the urban environment and enhance provision of adequate services to improve the living conditions of the residents in the city. The expected outcomes of the PICIIP may include significant reduction in disease burden and savings on health expenditure. This may also bring improvement in socioeconomic conditions of the households due to increased work days because of morbidity reduction.

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**RR. List of Personsd Met**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation / Occupation</b>
1	Malik M. Asghar	Tehsil Municipal Officer Sahiwal
2	Malik Nisar Ahmed Hayat	Tehsil Officer (Infrastructure and Services)
3	Sheikh M. Qaiser	Sub Divisional Officer
4	Jamaeel Anjum	Water Rate Superintendent
5	M. Riaz	Sanitation In charge
6	Khalid Zia	Enforcement Inspector
7	Dr. Amir Sheerazi	Enforcement Inspector Sanitation
8	Tariq Mehmood	Katchi Abadis Officer
9	Ms. Hajin Firdous Zafar	Corporation Member (UC 10)
10	Mrs. Ayesha Younus	Corporation Member (UC 05)
11	Ms. Kaneez Fatima	Women Councilor UC 04
12	Ms. Farzana Abbas	Advocate
13	Ms. Naseem Akhtar	Women Councilor UC 08
14	Mubeen Ahmed	Computer Operator Union Council Administrator
15	Nazeer Ahmed	Secretary UC 44/3
16	Naseem Iqbal	Secretary UC 44/3
17	Syed Alamdar Hussain	Chairman Social Welfare
18	Rizwan Haider Shah	District Labour Officer
19	M. Zafar Ashraf	Chairman UC 44/3
20	Rana M. Lateef	Vice Chairman UC 44/3
21	M. Amir Nomi	Labour Councilor UC 44/3
22	Rana M. Ali	General Councilor UC 44/3
23	M. Anwar	General Councilor UC 44/3
24	Imtiaz Ahmed	AWAZ Society - NGO manager
25	M. Aslam	General Councilor UC 44/3
26	M. Ismail Qari	Vice Chairman UC 49/8
27	Syed Ejaz Ahmed	General Councilor UC 49/8
28	Malik Amjad Ali	General Councilor UC 49/8
29	Aamir Nazeer	General Councilor UC 49/8
30	Mazhar Husain	General Councilor UC 49/8
31	Asif Iqbal	General Councilor UC 49/8

32	Mohsin Bhatti	Secretary UC 49/8
33	M. Abdullah	Businessman
34	M. Afzal	General Councilor UC 50/9
35	Imran Nadeem	General Councilor UC 50/9
36	Nazakat Ali	Brick Kiln owner
37	M. Aslam	Labour Councilor UC 50/9
38	Basharat Ali	Businessman
39	M. Saleem	Bike Mechanic
40	Sufiyan Lodhi	Vice Chairman UC 50/9
41	M. Abdullah	Secretary UC
42	Anjum Raza Mattu	President Insan Dost Association
43	Haider Ali Saleem	District Anti TB Association
44	Mahmoud ul Hassan	Aligarh Welfare Society
45	Saeed ul Hassan Tariq	Numberdar Chak 95 6R
46	Naeem Iqbal	Patwari Chak 95 6R
47	Muhammad Laeeq	Superintendent TMA