

FAISALABAD REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

URBAN PLANNING SECTOR PLAN



The Urban Unit
Urban Sector Planning & Management Services Unit (Pvt.) Ltd.



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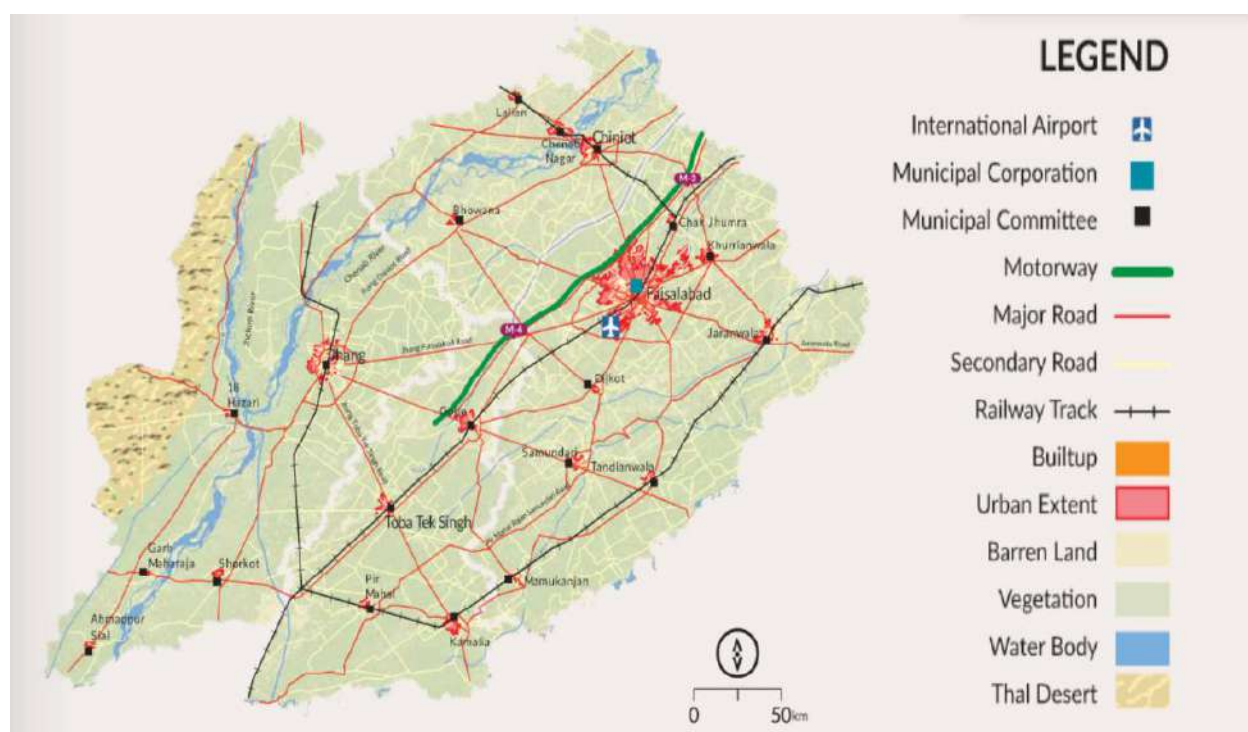
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SECTION 1: OVERVIEW

1.1. Study Area

The Faisalabad Division is located at the East-Central Punjab. It comprises of four districts: Faisalabad, Chiniot, Jhang, and Toba Tek Singh. The region has strategic importance as it lies at the route of China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). Therefore, it can contribute significantly to the national economy if proper planning is carried out for that purpose. Under CPEC, Allama Iqbal Industrial City (AIIC) is a priority Special Economic Zone and is being developed on approximately 3,217 acres adjacent to the existing SEZ of M-3 Industrial City, Faisalabad. The Faisalabad Regional Plan covers all four districts of the Faisalabad division. A substantial role in the regional plan is played by the existing cities and potential urban areas of these four districts when urban planning considerations are taken into account.



Map 1: Location Map of Faisalabad Division

Source: The Urban Unit

The Faisalabad Division has 414 Rural Union Councils and 157 Urban Union Councils. The breakdown of total number of UCs in each district of the Faisalabad division is provided below.

Table 1: Number of Rural and Urban Union Councils in Faisalabad Division

District	Total UCs	Urban UCs	Rural UCs
Faisalabad	346	157	189
Chiniot	39	-	39
Jhang	91	-	91
Toba Tek Singh	85	-	85

Source: LG&CD Department, Govt. of the Punjab, Lahore

1.2. Objectives

The main objectives of the Faisalabad Regional Plans are elaborated below.

- To regulate the growth of cities in a planned and sustainable way.
- To address the issues of haphazard growth, illegal development of housing schemes, inadequate open spaces, and infrastructure requirements for various urban needs for the future.
- Tapping into the potential of commercial and industrial growth to boost the regional economy and minimize the regional disparity.
- Identify the potential for city growth and urban development by carrying out temporal growth analysis.
- Review existing planning and institutional structure, identify the loopholes and develop strategy/institutional framework for the smooth functioning of developmental activities in the division.
- Make targeted interventions to improve quality of life, urban form, liveability of urban centers in the division, with a forward.
- Implement a participatory approach in the formulation of urban growth direction and proposed interventions.

1.3. Context and Purpose

The purpose of this report is to present the Faisalabad Regional Plan in the context of the “Regional Planning in Punjab” project. This project is in line with the Punjab Spatial Strategy that is intended to realize sustainable development in Punjab. This report will cover the Urban Planning and Development sector of the spatial growth strategy within the scope of the Faisalabad Regional

Plan. The report will particularly suggest urban planning related pragmatic interventions for realizing sustainable development in the Faisalabad division.

SECTION 2: APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

This section of the report details out the approach and methodology for preparing the Urban Planning Sector Regional Plan for the Faisalabad division. The methodology relied upon gathering primary and secondary data and then, analyzing the data for proposing the interventions. In this regard, consultation with major stakeholders was also conducted for gaining their input regarding the existing development challenges and urban planning related measures in the region. The following methodology is adopted for development of Faisalabad Urban Planning Sector Plan.



Figure 1: Methodology for Development of Faisalabad Urban Planning Sector Plan

Source: The Urban Unit

2.1. Inception Visit

The Inception Visit consisted of an initial regional consultative workshop with the divisional and district administrations, and relevant stakeholders to discuss and agree on the objectives and the expected outcomes of the urban planning perspective of regional development within Faisalabad division.

2.2. Baseline Study

A baseline study was also conducted of the region, which provided important insights of the region including information about the urban growth scenarios, demographic trends, and urbanization

patterns. The prior studies carried out in the region were consulted, which also included reports formulated by the government authorities about the region and its development.

2.3. Stakeholder Consultative Sessions and Site Visits

Consultation with major stakeholders is essential for carrying out regional planning. The locals are better cognizant of their indigenous problems. It is imperative in the planning process to ensure their intelligent participation so that the real problem of each locality is being identified and addressed through the plan's development initiatives. There are numerous stakeholders whose plans, aspirations, views, and data sets can contribute to informed decision-making with respect to sustainable planning. Therefore, the Urban Planning and Architecture team conducted meetings /sessions with the stakeholders in all four districts of the Faisalabad region. The sessions included official meetings with the Director and Deputy Director (Urban Planning) of the Faisalabad Development Authority (FDA), District Officers in District Councils of four districts, PHATA officials, Municipal Officers of Municipal Committee of 4 districts, and other departments.

The purpose of these consultative sessions was to acquire knowledge regarding the existing and upcoming development projects in the region. Likewise, information regarding the district's urban planning-related initiatives was also acquired. The consultative sessions provided valuable information regarding the trends of urbanization, regional development, urban planning, tourism, cultural aspects, and demographic trends of all four districts in the Faisalabad region. The brief of consultative sessions and site visits of the region are explained below.

2.3.1. Faisalabad District

a) Consultative Sessions

i. Faisalabad Development Authority

A consultative session with the Director, Town Planning and Deputy Director, Town Planning was held at the Faisalabad Development Authority (FDA) on 6th December 2022. The purpose of the meeting was to gain insights about the urban growth trends in Faisalabad. The Director, Town Planning briefly explained the Draft Master Plan of Faisalabad city. He also provided insights on the development trends in Faisalabad city. For instance, the FDA controlled boundary is 1300 sq. km. and FDA is amending its Building and Zoning regulations for promotion of higher density

development, including high rise buildings. Meanwhile, city growth is taking place towards canal road as many housing colonies are being constructed around the canal road. The road is in very good condition and has good connectivity which invites investment from developers. Furthermore, D-Ground is a major commercial hub that has shops of several high end brands. More focus for development and infrastructure is being given at Narwala Road.

A significant concern is that there is no public transport in Faisalabad district, and residents rely on private providers including wagons and rikshaws. However, as per the Faisalabad Master Plan, 2041, a rail shuttle has been proposed to be run in the city. Business and Technology Parks are also proposed to be constructed near M4 Interchange so that the business community could benefit from them. This will improve the connectivity of other cities with Faisalabad and foster regional trade and economic growth. Furthermore, major problems face by the city, implications of the regulations related to urban development plans, and ongoing major development projects in Faisalabad were also discussed during the meeting. The Director, Town Planning also shared the lists of Katchi Abadis and the Developed Housing Schemes that are included in the jurisdiction of Faisalabad Development Authority. These lists are attached as an Annexure-A and Annexure-B, respectively.



Figure 2: Meeting with Director, Town Planning, Faisalabad Development Authority

Source: The Urban Unit

ii. Metropolitan Corporation, Faisalabad

As part of the stakeholder consultation activity, an official meeting with the Municipal Officer, Planning and District Officer, Planning of the Faisalabad Metropolitan Corporation was also held. The Municipal Officer described Faisalabad's peri-urban structure plan and mentioned that the city's master plan is also on the verge of approval. The District Officer (DO) explained the silent features of the city such as urbanization trends, city growth direction, commercialization of roads, low density, and others – in particular, it is important to note, that the city is expanding horizontally at a rapid pace. He explained that the local government has its own domain, ordinance, regulations, and acts. However, since the local government composition and structure has been continuously changing in the recent past, this has prevented MC Faisalabad from progressing with development work. The DO explained that Faisalabad MC is the biggest MC of Punjab but is highly neglected in terms of institutional capacity. There is shortage of technical human resource and the lack of capacity building of MC staff was also highlighted. Both officers also informed that the Master Plan of Faisalabad is on its way towards finalization. The officers also shared data regarding the Master Plan of Faisalabad City, which is attached in Annexure-C.



Figure 3: Meeting with Director Officer & Metropolitan Officer, Metropolitan Corporation, Faisalabad

Source: The Urban Unit

iii. PHATA Officials

In addition to the meetings with the Faisalabad Development Authority and the Metropolitan Corporation, Faisalabad, a consultative session was also held with Director, Punjab Housing and Town Planning Agency (PHATA) in Faisalabad. The goal of the meeting was to avail knowledge

regarding ongoing and planned affordable housing schemes in the region. The Director of PHATA shared knowledge about the existing projects and the criteria of selecting people for affordable housing schemes. He explained the governing rules, laws and regulations of PHATA, in this

regard. He also shared that all kinds of basic amenities including parks, water supply and sanitation lines, and public spaces are provided by PHATA in its housing schemes in the area, such as People's Colony, Area Development Scheme, Summandri, Chiniot, Jhang, Toba Tek Singh and others. High rise as well as low rise building are constructed under PHATA schemes. Agricultural area is now reducing as people have constructed housing schemes on green land. Under Naya Pakistan Housing Scheme mandate was changed for Affordable Housing Schemes (AHS). 20% of area will be allocated for low-income in AHS scheme by the private sector and PHATA will have a supervisory role. The Director also shared data regarding the number of previously completed housing schemes by PHATA and the housing schemes that are under the Naya Pakistan Housing Scheme project. The lists of these schemes are attached as an Annexure-D and Annexure-E, respectively. Some key challenges in affordable housing development were also highlighted. Firstly, the canal is only source of water in the city and therefore, there is a dire need for installation of filtration plants, to make housing development more feasible. Furthermore, building control and authority enforcement should be under one department, so that there is speedy processing of housing schemes. Lastly, PHATA itself requires skilled Human Resource at all the levels and technical trainings and conferences should be arranged for them.



Figure 4: Consultative session with Director PHATA

Source: The Urban Unit

iv. Deputy Director (Architecture), Communication & Works Department and Assistant Director (Technical), Deputy Director Development Office, MC Faisalabad

The Deputy Director (Architect) and Assistant Director (Technical) shared valuable information regarding the urbanization trends, city growth, commercialization of roads, and tourism potential in the Faisalabad District. The Assistant Director informed about the problems faced by the city. Firstly, haphazard city expansion is taking place and as a result, the congestion on main roads is rising. Therefore, it is likely that roads will have to be broadened in the near future. Haphazard planning and growth have occurred in Jhang, and Chiniot city as well. Chiniot's and Shorkot's interconnecting city roads are also damaged and in poor condition. The textile industry in Faisalabad is also declining and focus should be given on its improvement. The issue of environmental degradation is also observed - industrial waste is thrown in Chenab river directly, thus, the fishing industry is badly affected due to the presence of industrial waste. He also shared upcoming major projects in the region i.e., Rehabilitation of Faisalabad Bypass to upgrade road connectivity, renovation of Dingru Bridge, and the construction of a new Hockey Stadium.

The Deputy Director (Architect) explained the major problems faced by the tourism industry and potential for tourism sites of the division. Furthermore, he also suggested about the up-gradation, preservation and revitalization of tourism sites such as Omer Hayat Mahal, Shahi Masjid, TDCP parks and others. Several places/temples are still unidentified, e.g. Shiv Temple at Bhawana is in poor condition. The Mountains in Chiniot are diminishing, as people are crushing them and trading their stone, these mountains have the potential to be used for tourism due to their scenic beauty. He also suggested that the master plans of other regional cities should also be prepared in order to define their growth boundaries. List of declared historical buildings and towns under PLGO, 2001 is also provided and attached as an Annexure-G.



Figure 5: Consultative session with Deputy Director, Architecture and Assistant Director (Technical), Development

Source: The Urban Unit

b) Site Visits

On the basis of prior study, and literature review of the region and following the suggestions of the stakeholders, the team visited important commercial sites, industrial sites, housing societies, katchi abadies, public spaces, and other places. The visits revealed valuable information regarding the existing urban features and demographics of city.

i. Residential Area



Figure 6: Residential/Apartment Buildings in Faisalabad

Source: The Urban Unit

ii. Katchi Abadis



Figure 7: Katchi Abadis in Faisalabad

Source: The Urban Unit

iii. Commercial Area



Figure 8. Faisalabad Clock Tower

Source: The Urban Unit

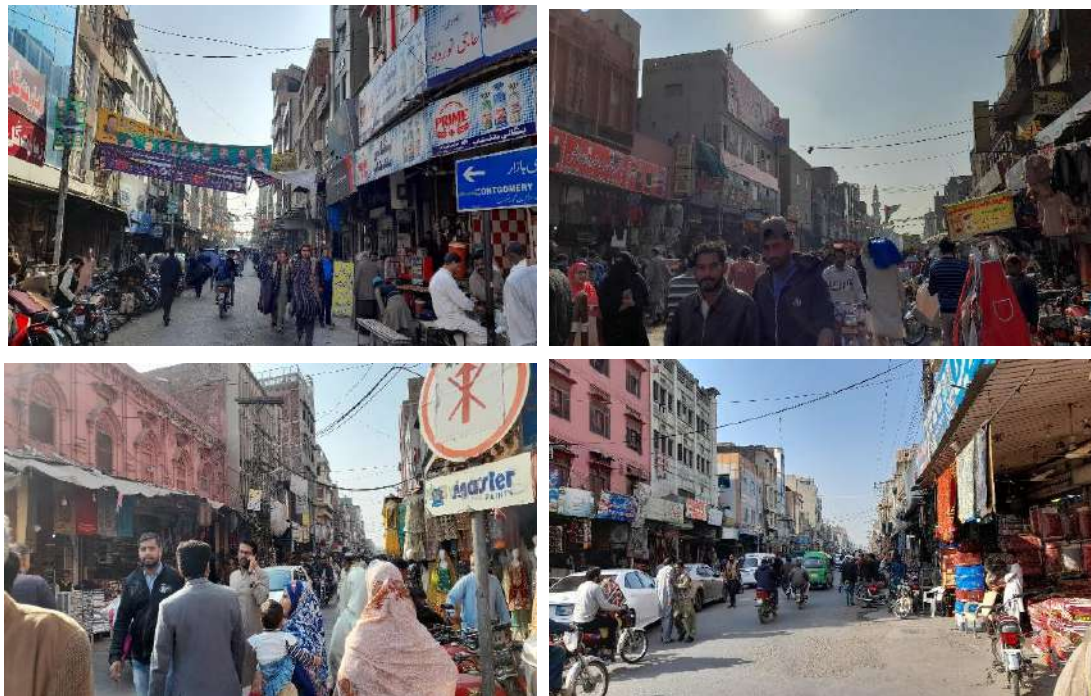


Figure 9: Condition of Bazaars in Faisalabad connected with Faisalabad Clock Tower

Source: The Urban Unit

iv. Roads



Figure 10: Condition of Roads in Faisalabad

Source: The Urban Unit

v. Streets in Residential Areas



Figure 12: Condition of the streets in four different residential colonies (Left: Saiyyanwala road; right: Muslim Town and Sargodha Road) in Faisalabad

Source: The Urban Unit



Figure 11: Left: Street in Mall Road; Right: Street at Tariq Abad

Source: The Urban Unit

vi. Open Dumping



Figure 13: Open dumping of solid waste at sideways of a nullah in Faisalabad

Source: The Urban Unit

vii. Cottage Industry



Figure 14: Cottage Industry in Faisalabad

Source: The Urban Unit

viii. Tourism**Figure 15: Tourism Sites in Faisalabad**

Source: The Urban Unit

2.3.2. Chiniot District**a) Consultative Sessions****i. Municipal Committee, Chiniot**

A session was held at the Municipal Committee office, Chiniot, with the District Officer (DO), Planning. The DO informed that there are 3 Tehsils in Chiniot district i.e. Bhawana, Lalian, and Chiniot. The MCs of district has been digitized by private consultant in 2022. The Land Use Classification Maps of Chiniot City has been approved. The data shows that the growth trend of the city is towards Faisalabad Road. There is no government housing scheme/project in Chiniot; all are privately owned. The Katchi Abadis are located outside the MC boundary. There is a shortage of Human Resource especially of planners. For example, all seats on MCs are empty for planners. He also explained the major problems faced by the city and provided valuable recommendations for the improvements of city.



Figure 16: Meeting with District Officer, Planning, Municipal Committee, Chiniot

Source: The Urban Unit

ii. Deputy Director (Development), Municipal Committee, Chiniot

The Deputy Director of Development, Municipal Committee Chiniot, explained some developmental challenges faced by city. A major concern is that basic facilities such as roads, healthcare and education are insufficient as they are not equally distributed among the population. The demographic dynamics, city growth, urbanization trend and other major features of city were also discussed. He also expanded upon the major ongoing project of Chiniot i.e., Faisalabad-Chiniot Road is a project that is underway. It is being funded through the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Some valuable suggestions were given by him such as that sustainable plans should be developed, gated communities should be promoted, sugar mills should be located away from busy roads and housing colonies, and Master Plans for waste – sewerage management should be made.



Figure 17: Meeting with Deputy Director (Development), Municipal Committee, Chiniot

b) Site Visits

Visits to the important sites in Chiniot were also conducted. These sites included Chiniot Wood Market, Heritage sites, Shrines, Shahi Masjid, Umer Hayat Palace, Bazaars, and residential areas.

i. Residential Area



Figure 18: Residential Area in Chiniot

Source: The Urban Unit

ii. Commercial Area



Figure 19: Bazaars in Chiniot

Source: The Urban Unit



Figure 20: Wood Market in Chiniot

iii. Katchi Abadis



Figure 21: Katchi Abadis in Chiniot

Source: The Urban Unit

iv. Religious Historic Sites:



Shrine of Hazrat Boo Ali in Chiniot



Shahi Masjid's entrance



Umer Hayat Palace



Shahi Masjid's Interior Style

Figure 22: Religious Sites in Chiniot

Source: The Urban Unit

v. Roads/Streets



Figure 23: Roads/Streets in Chiniot

Source: The Urban Unit

vi. Railway Track



Figure 24: Railway Track beneath the road-bridge in Chiniot

Source: The Urban Unit

vii. Tourism



Figure 25: Recreation facility at Chenab River bank

Source: The Urban Unit

2.3.3. Jhang District

a) Stakeholder Consultations

i. Municipal Committee Office, Jhang

A consultative meeting with the District Officer, Municipal Committee, Jhang was held. The DO explained the dynamics of Jhang city and briefly discussed the Site Development Zone of Jhang, which has been prepared and notified last year. Developmental challenges and issues were also

highlighted during this meeting. While the Site Development Zone, proposes future growth towards Faisalabad Road and around Gojra Road, the city is actually expanding towards Chiniot Road. Another issue regarding the SDZ is that the proposed residential zone area is more than the required area, and this may lead to excessive urbanization and loss of agricultural land. Most of the commercial activity is concentrated in central area in Saddar bazaar. The DO also shared the list of Katchi Abadis in Jhang, which is attached as an Annexure-H.



Figure 26: Meeting at Municipal Committee Office, Jhang

Source: The Urban Unit

ii. Deputy Director (Development), Municipal Committee, Jhang

A consultative meeting with Deputy Director, Development was also held, in which the Deputy Director shared information about major problems prevalent in Jhang District. According to him, the poor condition of roads, sewerage, and water supply are the main issues in Jhang District. He also shared his insights about the urban dynamics and trends of Jhang city.



Figure 27: Consultative session with Deputy Director Development, Jhang

Source: The Urban Unit

b) Site Visits

The team also visited the residential, commercial and tourism sites in Jhang and made observations regarding the current situation of roads, public places, public buildings, markets, and residential places.

i. Residential Area



Figure 28: Residential area in Jhang

Source: The Urban Unit

ii. Commercial Area



Figure 29: Commercial Area in Jhang

Source: The Urban Unit

iii Katchi Abadi



Figure 30: Katchi Abadis in Jhang

Source: The Urban Unit

iv. Roads



Figure 31. Existing condition of a major road, in Jhang

Source: The Urban Unit

v. Solid Waste Management



Figure 32: Solid Waste Management in Jhang

Source: The Urban Unit

vi. Religious Sites



Figure 33: Religious Site

Source: The Urban Unit



Figure 34: Nursery in Jhang

Source: The Urban Unit



Figure 35. Flood Control Room at Chenab River near Trimoo Barrage

Source: The Urban Unit

vii. Tourism



Figure 36. Pictures of park adjacent to Chenab River

Source: The Urban Unit

2.3.4. Toba Tek Singh District

a) Stakeholder Consultations

i. Municipal Committee, Toba Tek Singh

At Toba Tek Singh, a consultative meeting was held with the Municipal Officer, Planning at the Municipal Committee Office, Jhang. He shared valuable knowledge regarding the planning and urban growth trends of the Toba Tek Singh city. According to him, Toba Tek Singh was a very planned city during the rule of the British in the colonial era. At present, it has two government owned housing schemes namely, Housing Scheme 1 and Housing Scheme 2. The city is well planned as compared to other cities of the region. He further shared that the Site Development Zone and classification map of Toba Tek Singh are approved. He shared the maps of Toba Tek Singh which revealed that the development is mostly being carried out in the core city area. Furthermore, the agricultural area in the district is also under threat due urban sprawl. Therefore, the trend of agricultural land's conversion into residential is foreseen to grow further in the district.

In addition to agriculture, industrial activity also exists in Toba Tek Singh, particularly, the cotton industry, orange (kinoo) industry, and thread industry.

He also made recommendations for addressing these issues. In particular, amendments in the by-laws regarding commercialization of roads and development of rural areas / chaks/ towns, are required. Firstly, the roads behind the commercialized roads should also be declared as commercial zone to avoid illegal development in that area, and secondly, although chaks were initially planned areas but due to population increase, haphazard development has begun which needs to be regulated by proper planning and development of appropriate regulations.

ii. Deputy Director (Development), Municipal Committee, Toba Tek Singh

A consultative session with the Deputy Director, Development was also held at Toba Tek Singh city. The Deputy Director shared information about the ongoing development projects in the district and the existing urbanization trends. He highlighted that new health projects are being implemented in Toba Tek Singh district such as the development of a trauma center, dialysis center, burn unit, DHQ hospital and surgical wards. He added that many people visit from outside of the district to avail the health facilities, due to these facilities. He further added that an ADP project named *Punjab Arterial Road improvement Program* is also on the road to implementation in the district. This project includes the construction of a four-way dual carriage road from Rajana to Komalia and Chichawatni, and it will also be linked to the M3 Interchange, at Komalia. AS a result, traffic from Sahiwal and Okara will also become connected to this area, and this may increase the economic and commercial activity in the city. The World Bank funded Punjab Cities Program is also being implemented in Toba Tek Singh. This project entails the overhaul of the solid waste management system in the city.



Figure 37: Consultative session with Deputy Director Development, Toba Tek Singh

Source: The Urban Unit

b) Site Visits

Field visits were also conducted at the important sites pertaining to urban planning sector in the Toba Tek Singh district. These sites included residential areas and housing schemes, katchi abadis, and commercial areas.

i. Residential Area



Figure 38: Residential Area in Toba Tek Singh

Source: The Urban Unit

ii. Commercial Area:



Figure 39: Main Bazaar in Toba Tek Singh

Source: The Urban Unit



Figure 40: Residential Building in Main Bazaar in Toba Tek Singh

Source: The Urban Unit

iii. Katchi Abadis



Figure 41: Katchi Abadis in Toba Tek Singh

Source: The Urban Unit



Figure 42: Rehabilitated [former] Katchi Abadi

Source: The Urban Unit

iv. Roads/Streets



Figure 43: Street in Government owned Housing Scheme 1

Source: The Urban Unit



Figure 44: Streets in residential areas



Figure 45: Residential Area at Samundri Road

Source: The Urban Unit

v. Roads



Figure 46: Samundri Road

Source: The Urban Unit

iv. Disposal Station:



Figure 47: Disposal Stations in Toba Tek Singh.

Source: The Urban Unit

vii. Tourism



Figure 48: Rajana Wild Life Park in Toba Tek Singh

Source: The Urban Unit

2.4. Data Analysis

A rigorous and unbiased methodology is adopted for adequate analysis in the report, including use of statistical techniques to estimate future growth and demands in the region. Geographic Information systems (GIS) and remote sensing techniques are used to analyze spatial trends of the Division and for developing a set of feasible regional planning proposals for the future.

2.5. Proposed Interventions

After analysing the primary and secondary data and feedback from the stakeholders, urban planning-related interventions were proposed. In this regard, the proposed interventions were assessed as pragmatic, realistic, and attainable.

SECTION 3: POPULATION DYNAMICS

3.1. Projected Population Growth

The population of all districts included in the Faisalabad Division has been estimated as per the population growth rate of each district. This growth rate was calculated in the population census of 2017. The population projections of each district provided the following estimates.

Table 2: Projected Population of Districts in Faisalabad Division

District	Growth Rate	Population 2017	Projected Population 2022	Projected Population 2032	Projected Population 2047
Faisalabad	1.98	7,882,444	8,694,326	10,577,572	14,194,207
Chiniot	1.85	1,368,659	1,500,032	1,801,817	2,372,063
Jhang	2.03	2,742,633	3,032,544	3,707,541	5,011,922
Toba Tek Singh	1.59	2,191,495	2,371,348	2,776,546	3,517,785

Source: Census, 2017

In Faisalabad District, the total population is 7.88 million, as per the 2017 census. This population has been estimated to reach to 8.69 million in 2022 at a growth rate of 1.98. At this rate, the population is expected to reach to 10.58 million by 2032 and 14.19 million by 2047.

On the other hand, according to the 2017 census, the total population of Chiniot district is 1.368 million and the population growth rate is 1.85. As per this growth rate, the population in Chiniot district may reach 1.5 million in 2022. The future projections at this growth rate illustrate that the population of the district will be 1.8 million in 2032 and 2.37 million in 2047.

In Jhang district, the total population of the entire district is 2.74 million, according to the census report of 2017. This population is growing at the rate of 2.03, which is highest growth rate among the districts of Faisalabad Division. At this rate, the population of Jhang district is estimated to reach 3 million by 2022. Likewise, at the existing growth rate, the total population of the Jhang district will reach 3.7 million by 2032 and 5.01 million by 2047.

As per the 2017 census, the total population of Toba Tek Singh district is 2.19 million. With a population growth rate of 1.59, the population in the district is expected to reach 2.37 million in 2022, 2.78 million in 2032 and 3.52 million in 2047.

3.2. Rural and Urban Population Growth Trends

In Faisalabad Division, the highest urban population is in Faisalabad District, while other three districts have significantly lower population. The population projections also illustrate this trend to continue in the future as it is expected that the urban population in Faisalabad District will rise to 8.42 million by 2047 taking the total population in the district to 14.19 million. On the other

hand, the urban population in Chiniot, Jhang, and Toba Tek Singh will rise to 0.94 million, 1.02 million, and 0.792 million by 2047, respectively. This is illustrated in the graph below:

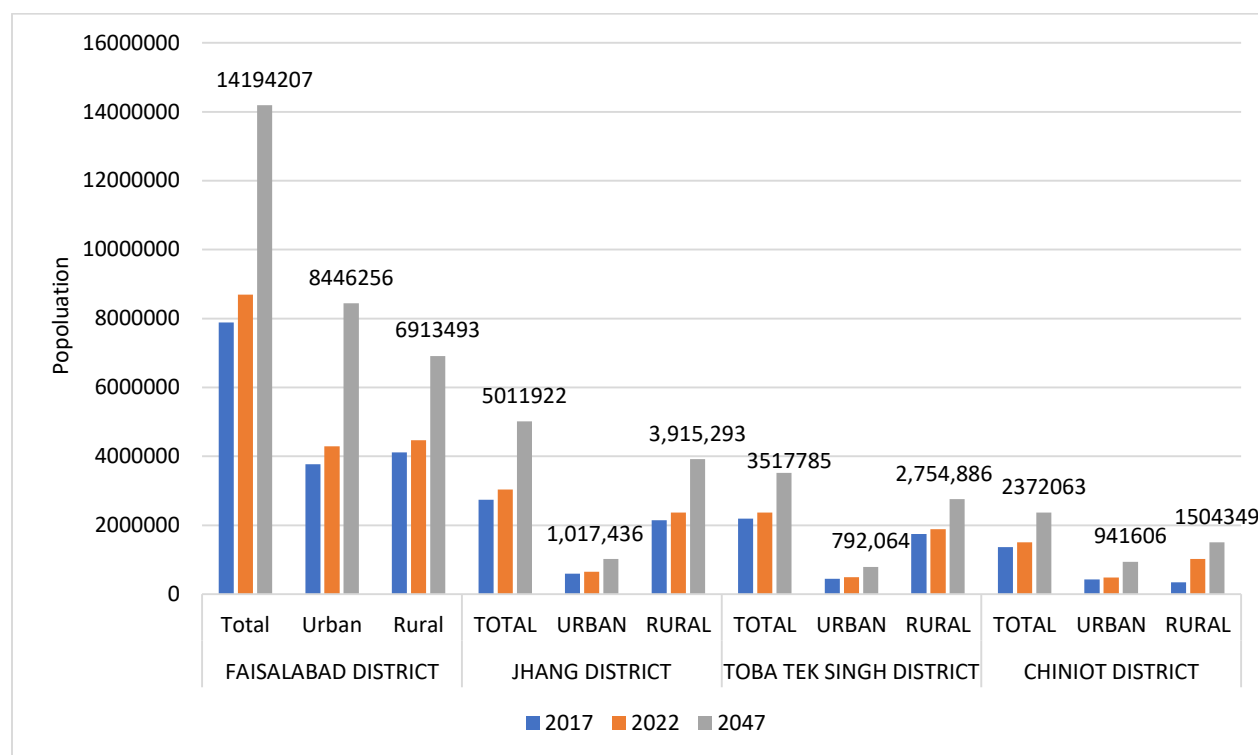


Figure 49: Rural and Urban Population Projections in Faisalabad Region

Source: Census, 2017

More detailed tehsil wise population breakdown is included below for each district:

Table 3: Urban and Rural Population Growth of Tehsils in Faisalabad Division

District	Tehsil	Population 2017	Projected Population 2047	Growth Rate	Urban Population 2017	Projected Urban Population 2047	Growth Rate (Urban)	Rural Population 2017	Rural Population 2047	Growth Rate (Rural)
Faisalabad	Chak Jhumra	332,966	514,191	1.44	48,796	94,289	2.22	284,170	419,902	1.31
	Faisalabad City	324,425	671,791	2.21	321,015	671,384	2.49	34,101	4,071	-6.84
	Faisalabad Sadar	1,465,027	3,031,307	2.45	398,733	940,033	2.9	1,425,154	2,937,304	2.44

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	Jaranwala	1,493,923	2583918	1.81	226606	501011	2.68	1267317	2082907	1.67
	Sammundri	643114	1362397	1.24	156938	820879	5.67	486176	541518	0.36
	Tandlian Wala	703155	1063823	1.39	84495	136032	1.6	618660	927791	1.36
Chiniot	Bhawana	373841	660459	1.67	34087	138734	4.79	339754	521725	1.44
	Chiniot	555796	1021139	1.98	278528	592842	2.55	277268	428297	1.46
	Lalian	439022	763663	1.85	109615	209337	2.18	329407	554326	1.75
Jhang	Ahmad Pur Sial	433534	789557	2.02	67,634	122870	2.01	365,900	666687	2.02
	Jhang	1,464,818	2,680,504	2.03	429441	737728	1.82	1035377	1942776	2.12
	Shorkot	548,567	1,005,735	2.04	73803	125299	1.78	474764	880436	2.08
	18-Hazari	295,714	327,614	2.07	27554			268,160	289597	1.55
Toba Tek Singh	Gojra	657222	1035867	1.5	174,831	325173	2.09	482,391	710694	1.3
	Kamalia	372010	573072	1.43	135674	228986	1.76	236336	344086	1.26
	Pirmahal	422246	769115	2.02	44220	80334	2.02	378026	688781	2.01
	Toba Tek Singh	740017	1168895	1.53	87246	157570	1.99	652771	1011325	1.47

Source: Census, 2017

3.2.1. Projected Population of Tehsils in Faisalabad District

Within the Faisalabad District, the highest urban population is in the Faisalabad city, and it is equal to 3.2 million as per the 2017 census. This population is expected to grow to 6.7 million. The urban and rural population of all tehsils in Faisalabad district is illustrated in the below graph.

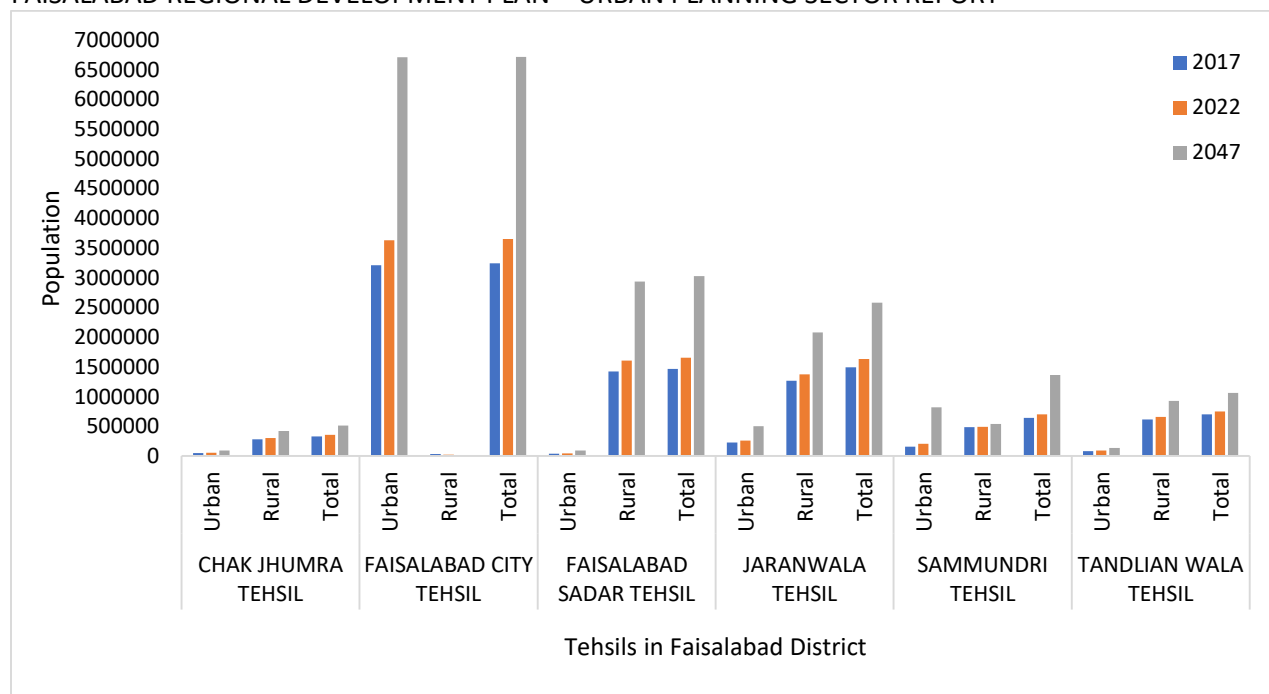


Figure 50: Tehsil-wise Rural and Urban Population in Faisalabad District

Source: Census, 2017

3.2.2. Projected Population of Tehsils in Chiniot District

In Chiniot District, the highest population is in Chiniot Tehsil, which is 373,841 as compared to 34,087 and 109,615 in the urban areas of Bhawana and Lalian Tehsil, respectively. These numbers are according to the 2017 census. Considering the growth rate of the population, the urban population in Chiniot Tehsil will cross 1 million by 2047 while the urban population of Bhawana and Lalian will reach to 138,734 and 209,337 respectively.

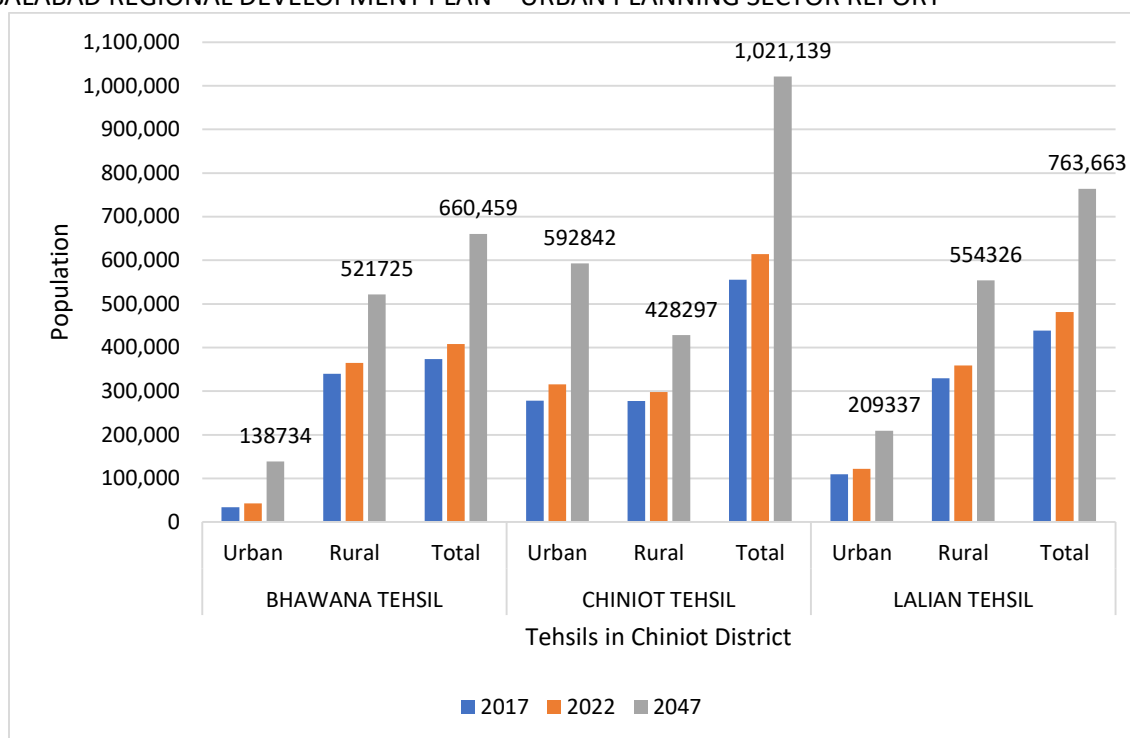


Figure 51: Tehsil-wise Rural and Urban Population in Chiniot District

Source: Census, 2017

3.2.3. Population Projections in Jhang District

In Jhang District, the highest urban population is in Jhang Tehsil. It is 429,441 as compared to 67,634 and 73,803 in Ahmad Pur and Shorkot Tehsils, respectively. The population projections estimate that the urban population in Jhang, Ahmad Pur, and Shorkot Tehsils will reach to 737,728, 122,870, and 125,299, respectively.

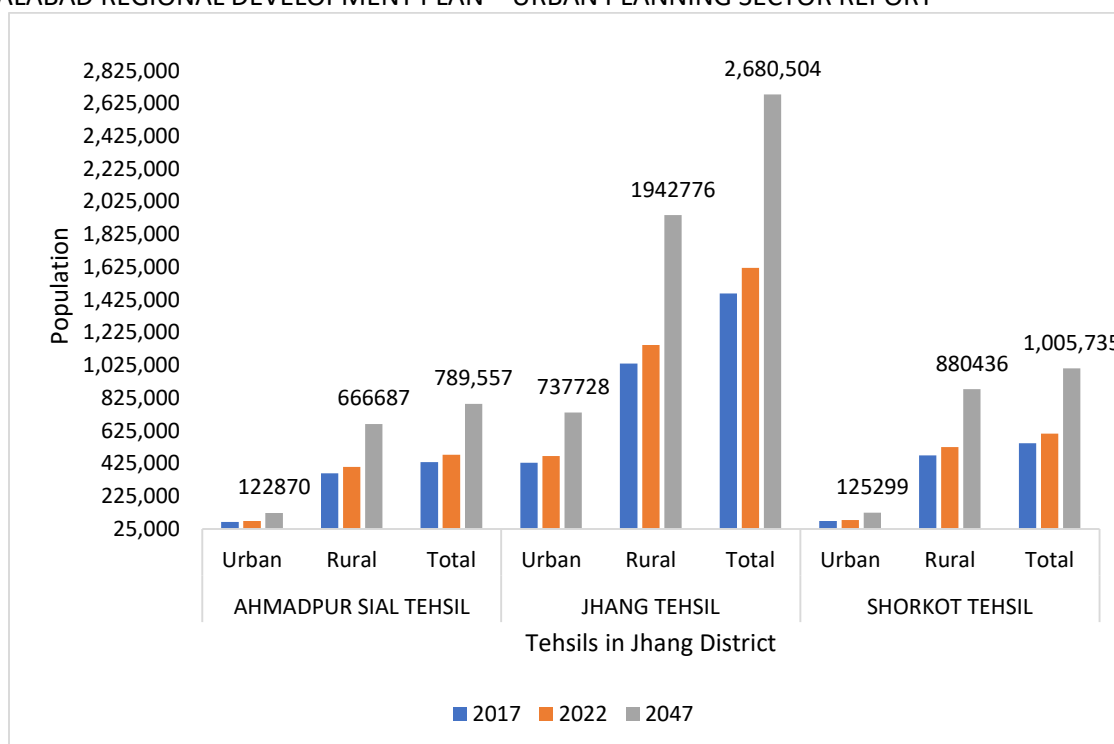


Figure 52: Tehsil-wise Rural and Urban Population in Jhang District

Source: Census, 2017

3.2.4. Population Projection in Toba Tek Singh

In Toba Tek Singh District, the highest urban population is in Gojra Tehsil as it is equivalent to 174,831 according to the 2017 population census. On the other hand, other Tehsils, which include Toba Tek Singh Tehsil, Kamalian Tehsil, and Pir Mahal Tehsil, have urban population of 87,246, 135,674, and 44,220, respectively. The population projections hint that the urban population in these tehsils will grow significantly. For instance, in Gojra MC, the population will reach to 325,173 by 2047 which is double the existing population. Similarly, in Toba Tek Singh, Kamalian, and Pir Mahal tehsils, the urban population will become 157,570, 228,986, and 688,781 by 2047, respectively.

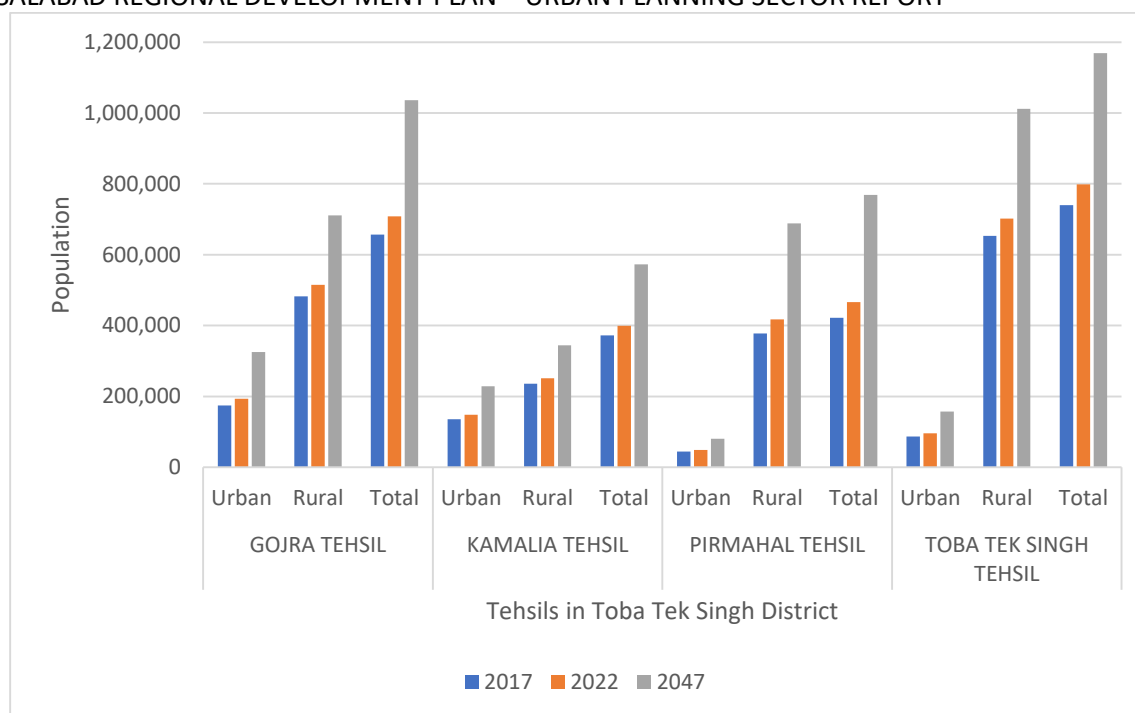


Figure 53: Tehsil-wise Rural and Urban Population in Toba Tek Singh District

Source: Census, 2017

3.3. Classification of Cities Based on Population

In order to identify cities as small, intermediate, or large, they have been categorized as per their population level. Thus, a city with population of over 1 million individuals is regarded as a large city, whereas a city with a population between 250,000 and 1 million is considered an intermediate city. Similarly, a city with population between 100,000 and 250,000 is called a small city. The table below summarizes this classification criteria:

Table 4: Classification of cities based on population.

Large Cities	1,000,001-10,000,000
Intermediate Cities	250,001-1,000,000
Small Cities	100,000-250,000
Towns	< 100,000

Source: Punjab Local Government Act, 2019

Based on the above classification, the cities in the Faisalabad District are categorized as illustrated in the below table.

Table 5: Classification of Cities/Urban Areas of Faisalabad District.

Classification of Urban Areas in Faisalabad District				
Urban Area	Population 2022	City Classification (2022)	Population 2047	City Classification (2047)
Faisalabad Municipal	3,818,386	Large City	7061829	Large City
Jaranwala	254,071	Intermediate City	398825	Intermediate City
Sammundari	206,839	Small City	821157	Intermediate City
Khurianwala	110,694	Small City	374851	Intermediate City
Tandlianwala	106,970	Small City	162237	Small City
Dijkot	101,410	Small City	207236	Small City
66 Jb Sadhar & 66 Jb Dhandra	112,729	Small City	184039	Small City
229/Rb Makuana	77,646	Town	126763	Small City
Mamu Kanjan	43,575	Town	63381	Town
Chak Jhumra	53,465	Town	92569	Town
243/Rb Roshanwala	24,384	Town	39809	Town
Garh Fateh Shah	22,927	Town	37430	Town
Satiana	16,746	Town	27339	Town

Source: Punjab Local Government Act, 2019

The table above signifies that the Faisalabad MC is a large city due to its population of more than 3 million as per the 2017 census. On the other hand, Samundri and Jaranwala, are categorized as small cities in the 2017 census; however, these two cities will fall in the category of intermediate cities by 2047 as the population in these cities will rise above 250,000. Jaranwala is projected to have crossed this number already in 2022, and is thus, already an intermediate city.

Using the same approach, the cities in Chiniot, Jhang, and Toba Tek Singh are categorized in the following three tables.

Table 6: Classification of Cities/Urban Areas of Chiniot District.

Classification of Cities/Urban Areas of Chiniot District				
Name of City	Population 2022	City Classification (2022)	Population 2047	City Classification (2047)
Chiniot	311,259	Intermediate City	584136	Intermediate City
Bhawana	43059	Town	138694	Small City
Chenab Nagar	85281	Town	140600	Small City
Lalian MC	51236	Town	93152	Town

Source: Punjab Local Government Act, 2019

Chiniot MC is the only intermediate city in 2022 with population of 311,259. However, Chenab Nagar and Bhawana city will become small city by 2047.

Table 7: Classification of Cities/Urban Areas of Jhang District

Classification of Cities/Urban Areas of Jhang District				
Name of City	Population 2022	City Classification (2022)	Population 2047	City Classification (2047)
Jhang MC	513,057	Intermediate City	807,344	Intermediate City
Shorkot	54184	Town	98,512	Town
Garh Maharaja	41301	Town	67,263	Town
Ahmadpur Sial	37272	Town	61,750	Town
18-Hazari	21445	Town	35,443	Town
Rodu Sultan	25210	Town	41,665	Town
Hassu Balail	23856	Town	39,426	Town

Source: Punjab Local Government Act, 2019

Jhang MC is the only Intermediate City in 2022 and all other urban areas are classified as towns with respect to their population.

Table 8: Classification of Cities/Urban Areas of Toba Tek Singh District

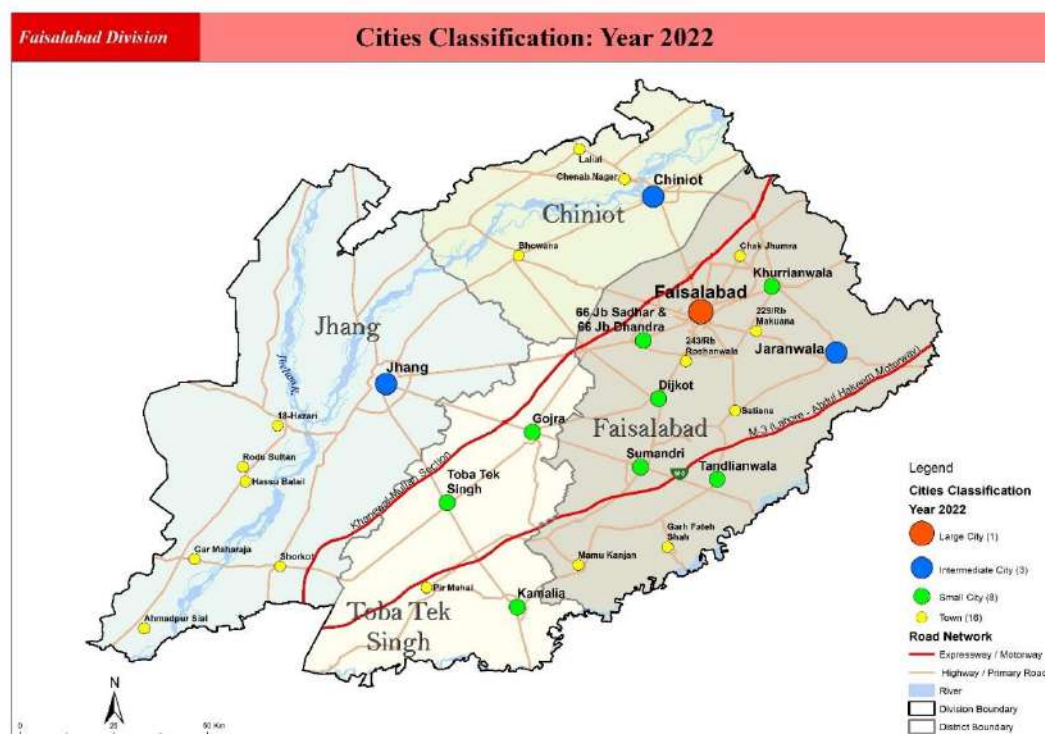
Classification of Cities/Urban Areas of Toba Tek Singh District				
Name of City	Population 2022	City Classification (2022)	Population 2047	City Classification (2047)
Gojra	193913	Small City	325,227	Intermediate City
Kamalia	148778	Small City	230,126	Intermediate City
Toba Tek Singh MC	113675	Small City	186,039	Small City
Pir Mahal MC	69885	Town	114,935	Small City

Source: Punjab Local Government Act, 2019

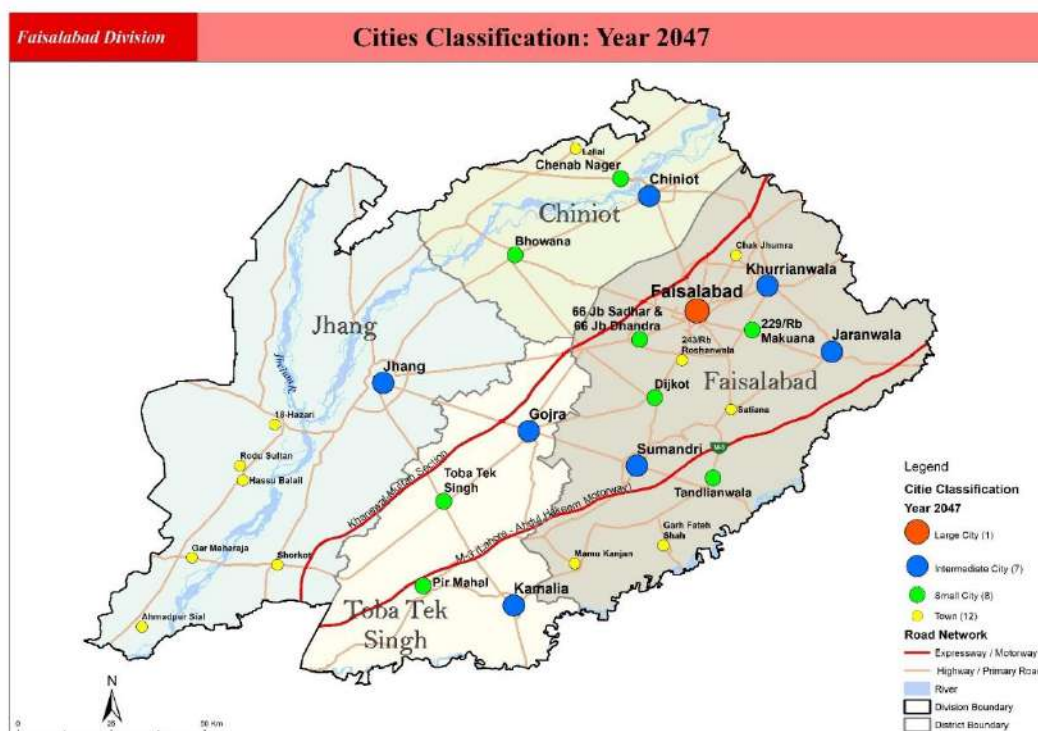
In 2022, Gojra, Kamalia and Toba Tek Sing are under the small city category based on the population however, these will become intermediate cities by 2047.

The map below shows the classification of city/urban areas of Faisalabad Division based on the population projections for the year 2022. Faisalabad is the only large city, whereas, Jhang, Jaranwala and Chiniot are ranked as intermediate cities.

a

**Map 2: Classification of Cities/Urban Areas of Faisalabad Division, 2022**

The map below shows the classification of cities based on the population projections for 2047. In total, Faisalabad division will have seven intermediate cities by 2047.



Map 3: Classification of Cities/Urban Areas of Faisalabad Division, 2047

Source: The Urban Unit

SECTION 4: SPATIAL ANALYSIS

This section of the report summarizes the population related dynamics over spatial grounds. Pertinently, the population-based estimations have been carried out in the Faisalabad region, which also includes an analysis of population density in the region.

4.1. Population Density in Faisalabad Division

In Faisalabad Division, the Faisalabad District has the highest population density per sq. km due to the higher population as compared to other districts. On the other hand, the Jhang District has the largest area, but the lowest population density as compared to other districts in the entire

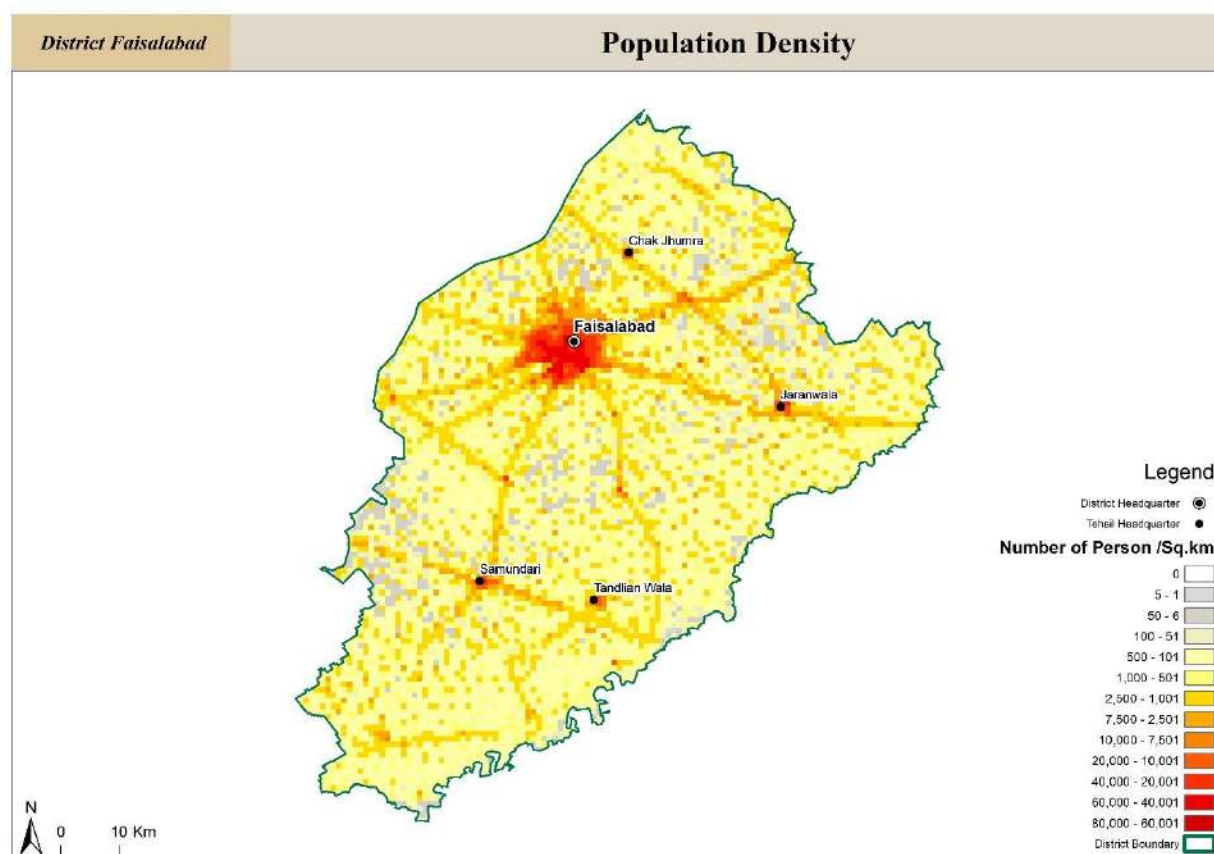
division. A larger area of Jhang District is covered in crops. Also, the population in Jhang is lower than other districts in the Faisalabad division, which gives a lower population density in the district.

Table 9: Population Density of Districts in Faisalabad Division

Name of the District	Area	Avg. Population Density per Sq. Km (2017)
Faisalabad District	5857	1484
Chiniot District	2643	568
Jhang District	6166	492
Toba Tek Singh District	3252	729

Source: Census, 2017

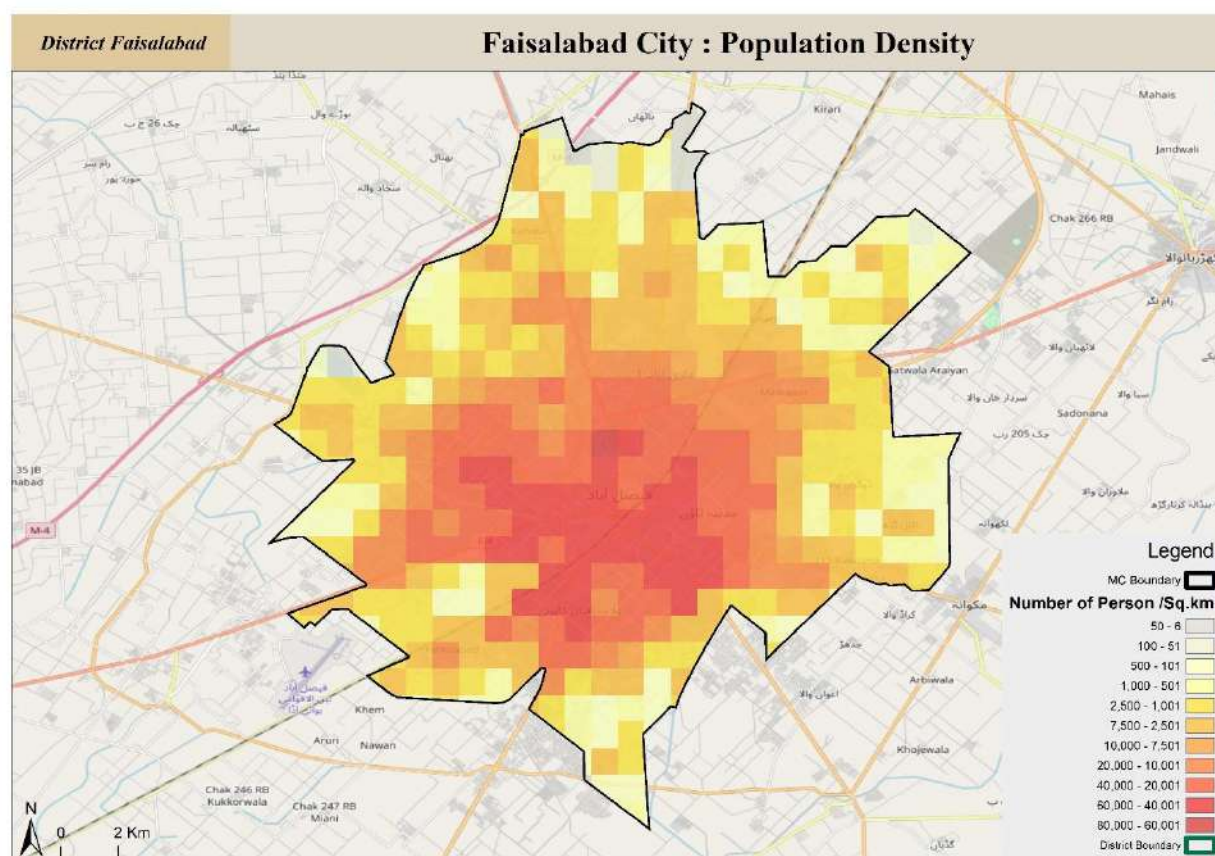
4.1.1. Faisalabad District



Map 4: Population Density in District Faisalabad

Source: The Urban Unit

Map 4 shows the average population density map of District Faisalabad. As evident from the map, the highest population density is at the North-West-Center of the District, which is the urban area of the district. At average, the population density per square kilometer of the Faisalabad District comes up to be at 1484, as per the population census of 2017. The district has six Tehsils which include Chak Jhumra Tehsil, Faisalabad City Tehsil, Faisalabad Saddar Tehsil, Jaranwala Tehsil, Samundri Tehsil, and Tandlianwala Tehsil. Due to the population density-based mapping criteria adopted in the figure, the above map has added Faisalabad City and Faisalabad Saddar Tehsils into one, which further illustrates that this combined area of Faisalabad City and Faisalabad Saddar has the highest population density area per square kilometre in the entire Faisalabad District.



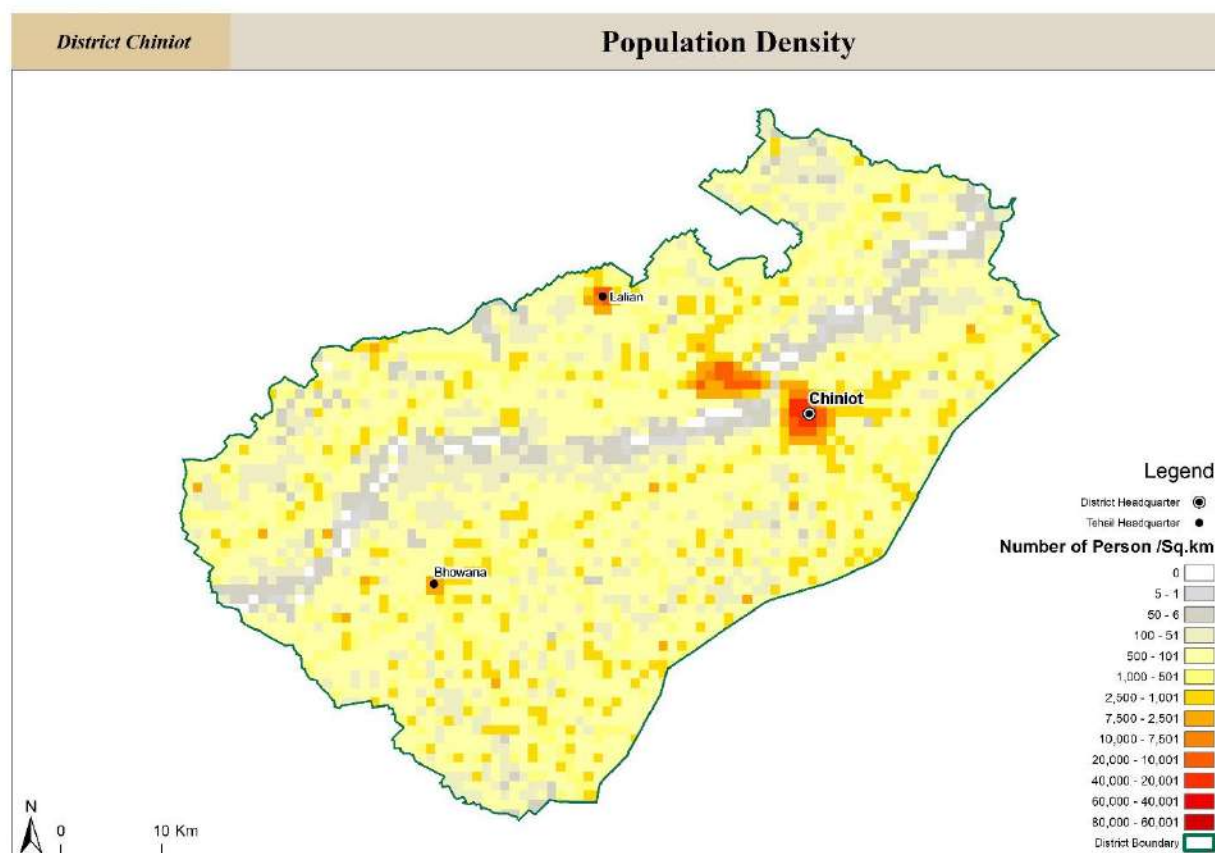
Map 5: Population Density in City Faisalabad

Source: The Urban Unit

Map 5 shows the average population density of Faisalabad city. The city core is highly dense thus, it has significantly higher population density as compared to the rest of the Faisalabad city. The average population density is relatively higher at the centre of the city, while it is lower at the peripheral areas of the city.

4.1.2. Chiniot District

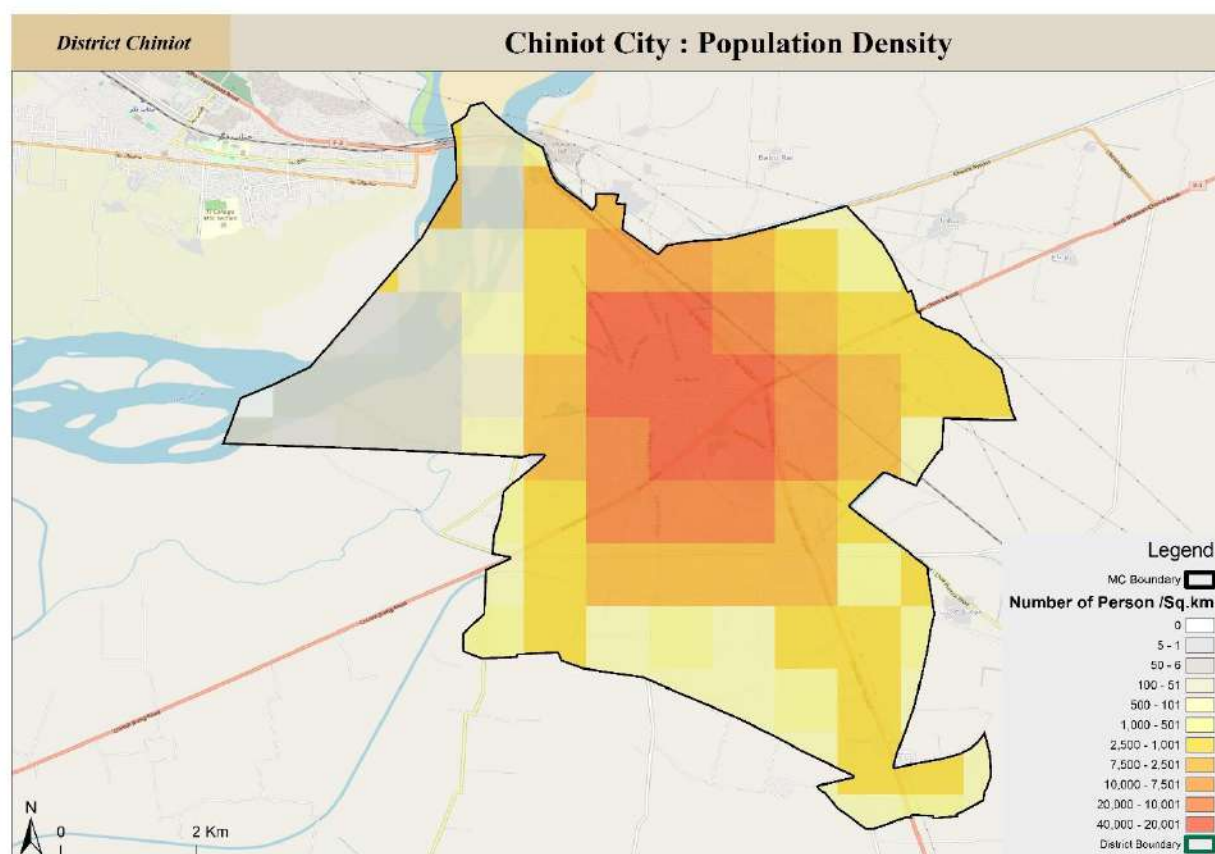
The average population density in Chiniot district varies as it is the highest in the urban area but significantly lower in the rest of the area of the district. According to the 2017 census, the population density in the entire Chiniot District on average is 568 per square kilometer. The district has three Tehsils, which include Chiniot Tehsil, Bhawana Tehsil, and Lalian Tehsil. Among these, the Chiniot Tehsil has the highest population density among these three tehsils.



Map 6: Population Density in Chiniot District

Source: The Urban Unit

The average population density in Bhawana and Lalian Tehsils is 425 and 416 per square kilometer, respectively. In Chiniot city, the average population density is 6225 per square kilometer, as per the 2017 population census. Within the city, the population density is high at the central area of the city, while it is low at the South-Western area of the city. The map below shows this.

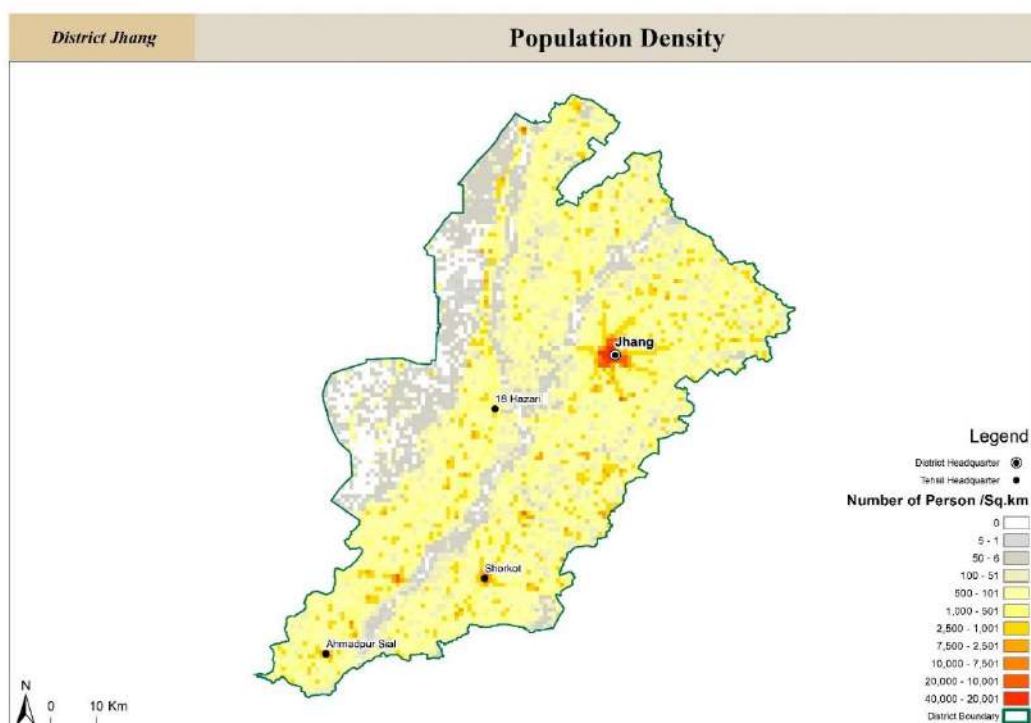


Map 7: Population Density in Chiniot City

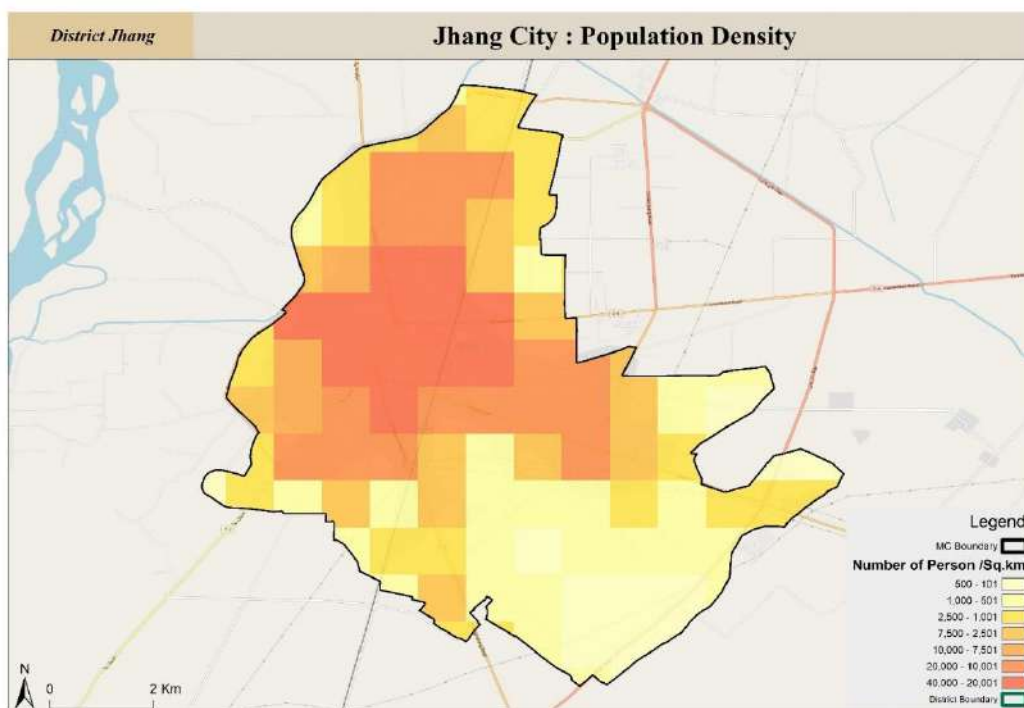
Source: The Urban Unit

4.1.3. Jhang District

The population density in the Jhang District is highest in the city area, while it is relatively lower in other Tehsils in Jhang. According to the population census of 2017, the average population density is 492 per square kilometer in Jhang District. The district has four tehsils which include the Ahmadpur Tehsil, Jhang Tehsil, Shorkot Tehsil, and Hazari Tehsil. The Ahmad Pur, Hazari, and Shorkot tehsils have average population density of 509, 188, and 473 per square kilometer, respectively, as per the Census 2017.



Map 8: Population Density in Jhang District



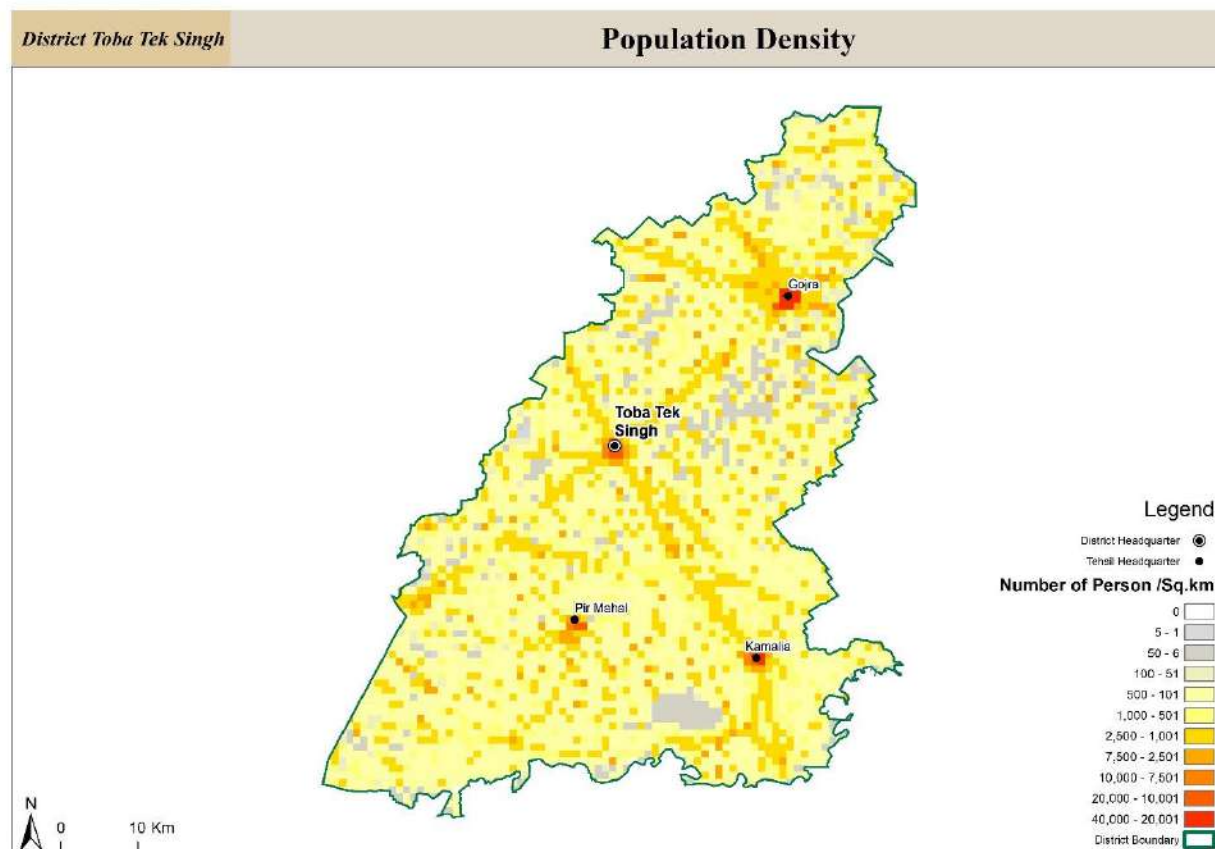
Map 9: Population Density in Jhang City

Source: The Urban Unit

The above map of the Jhang city illustrates that the city has population dense areas at the Southern side of the city, while its Eastern area has lesser population density.

4.1.4. Toba Tek Singh District

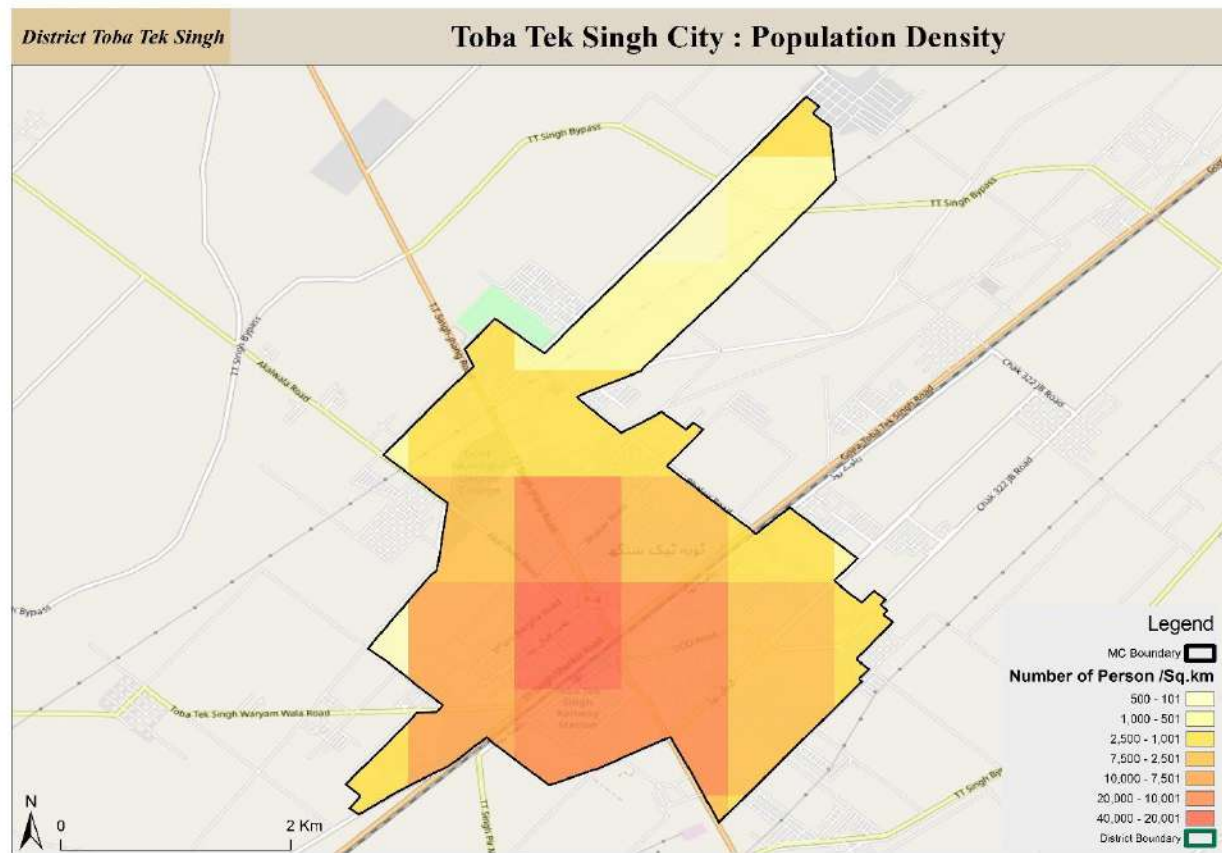
Toba Tek Singh has four tehsils: Gojra Tehsil, Kamalia Tehsil, Pir Mahal Tehsil, and Toba Tek Singh (city) tehsil. According to the population census of 2017, the district has average population density of 729 per square kilometer.



Map 10: Population Density in Toba Tek Singh District

Source: The Urban Unit

Among the four tehsils of Toba Tek Singh, the Gojra Tehsil and Kamalia Tehsils have higher average population density, i.e., 772 and 765 per square kilometer, respectively, as compared to other tehsils. Pir Mahal Tehsil has 545 per square kilometer, while the Toba Tek Singh Tehsil has average population density of 648 per square kilometer, as per the Census 2017.



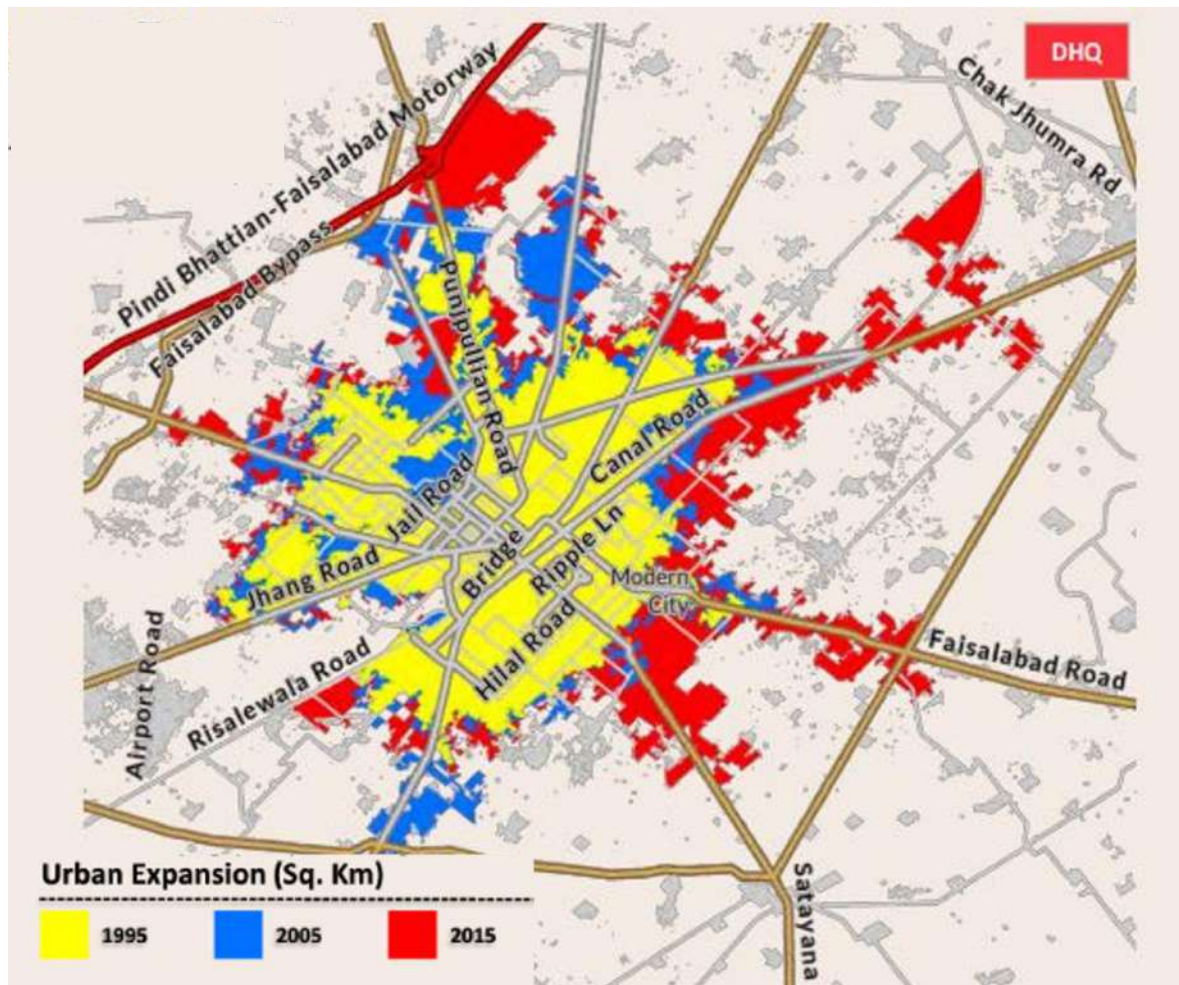
Map 11: Population Density in Toba Tek Singh City

Source: The Urban Unit

As illustrated from the above map, the population in Toba Tek Singh is almost evenly distributed; however, relatively, the central area of the city has higher population density as compared to the rest of the area of the city to a certain extent.

4.2. Built-up Area Expansion

4.2.1. Faisalabad City



Map 12: Faisalabad City Built-Up Area Expansion

Source: The Urban Unit

In Faisalabad, the expansion in the city area is taking place around the periphery of the city, particularly alongside the Canal Road and Jaranwala Road. Also, the expansion is also taking place at the peripheral area of Pindi Bhattian – Faisalabad Motorway. Below figures shows that maximum built up expands between 2005-2015 i.e., 48%. Furthermore, if built-up expands with same rate, then built-up area will become 272.1Sq.Km by 2025.

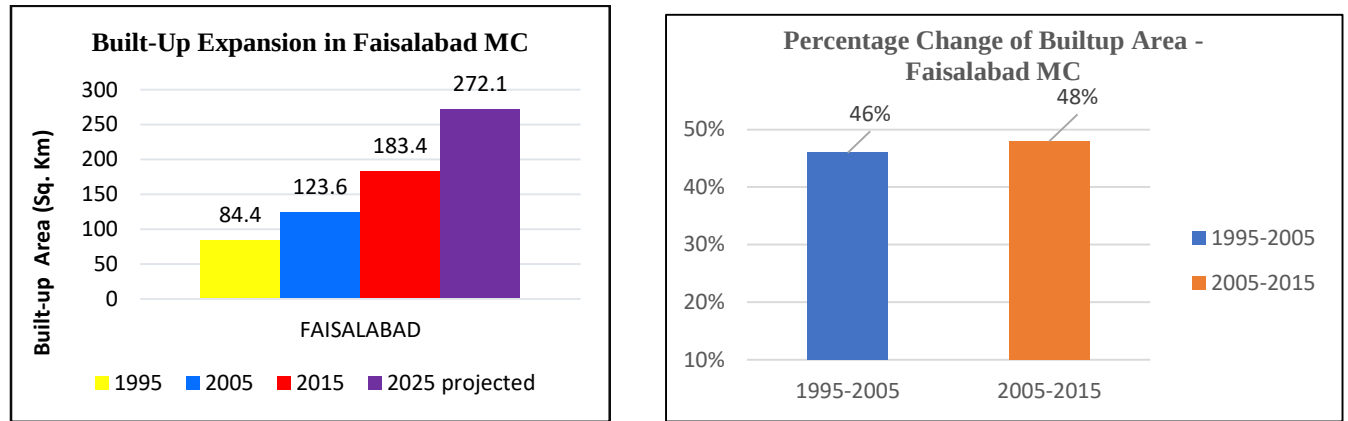
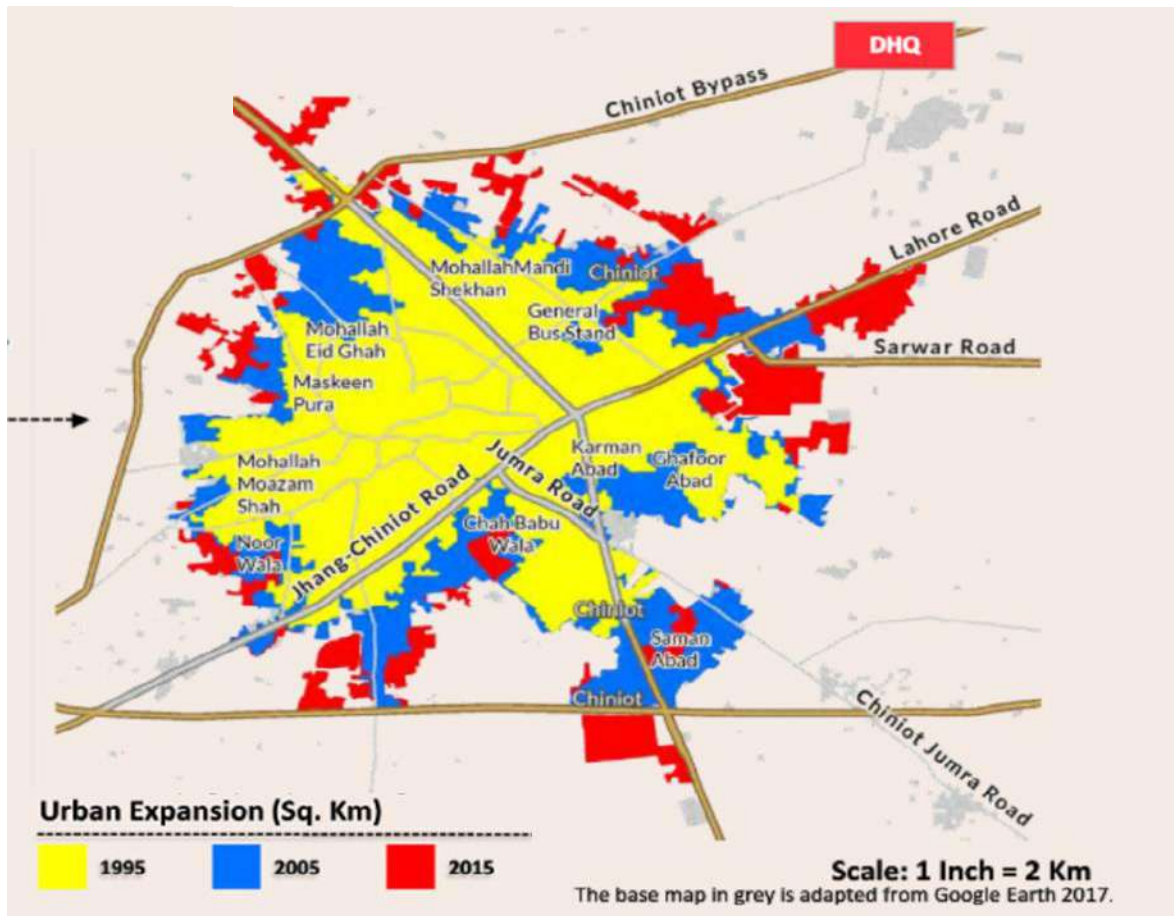


Figure 54: Built-up Expansion in Faisalabad City

4.2.2. Chiniot City



Map 13: Chiniot City Built-Up Area

Source: The Urban Unit

The expansion in built up area was the highest in the central area of the city before 1995. After 1995, the expansion started taking place at the peripheral area of the city. This trend of expansion

also continued from 2005-2015. The trend is continued to take place, which is inviting urban sprawl and haphazard development in the city. However, the pace of expansion has declined from 50% in 1995-2005 to 2005-2015.

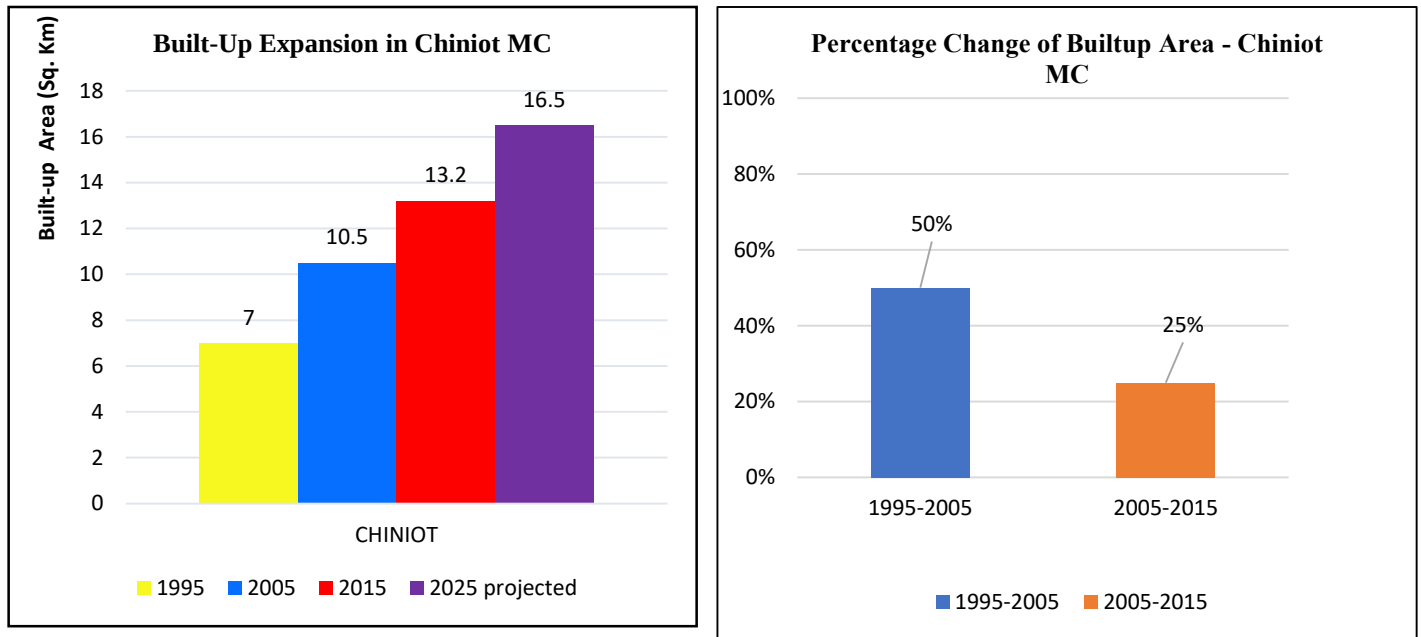
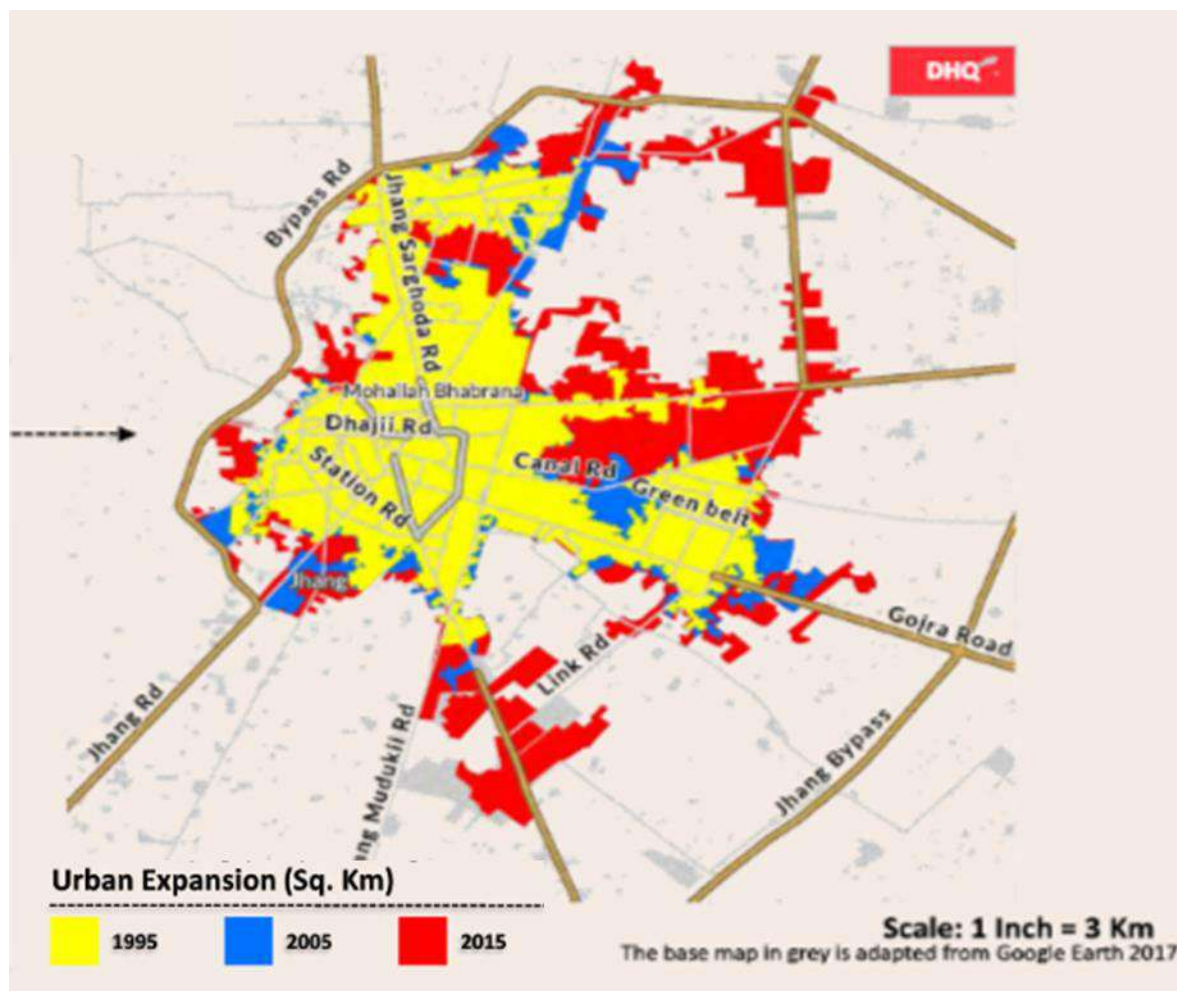


Figure 55: Built-up Expansion in Chiniot City

Source: The Urban Unit

4.2.3. Jhang City



Map 14: Jhang City Built-Up Area

Source: The Urban Unit

Majority of the expansion is taking place at the North-Eastern side of the city that is along mohalla bhabrana above Canal Road. Expansion is also taking place at the Southern area of the city that is adjacent to Link Road. Furthermore, the pace of the expansion has increased significantly i.e., to 63% in the period of 2005 to 2015 as compared to the expansion of 23% from 1995 to 2005. This expansion is graphed below as well.

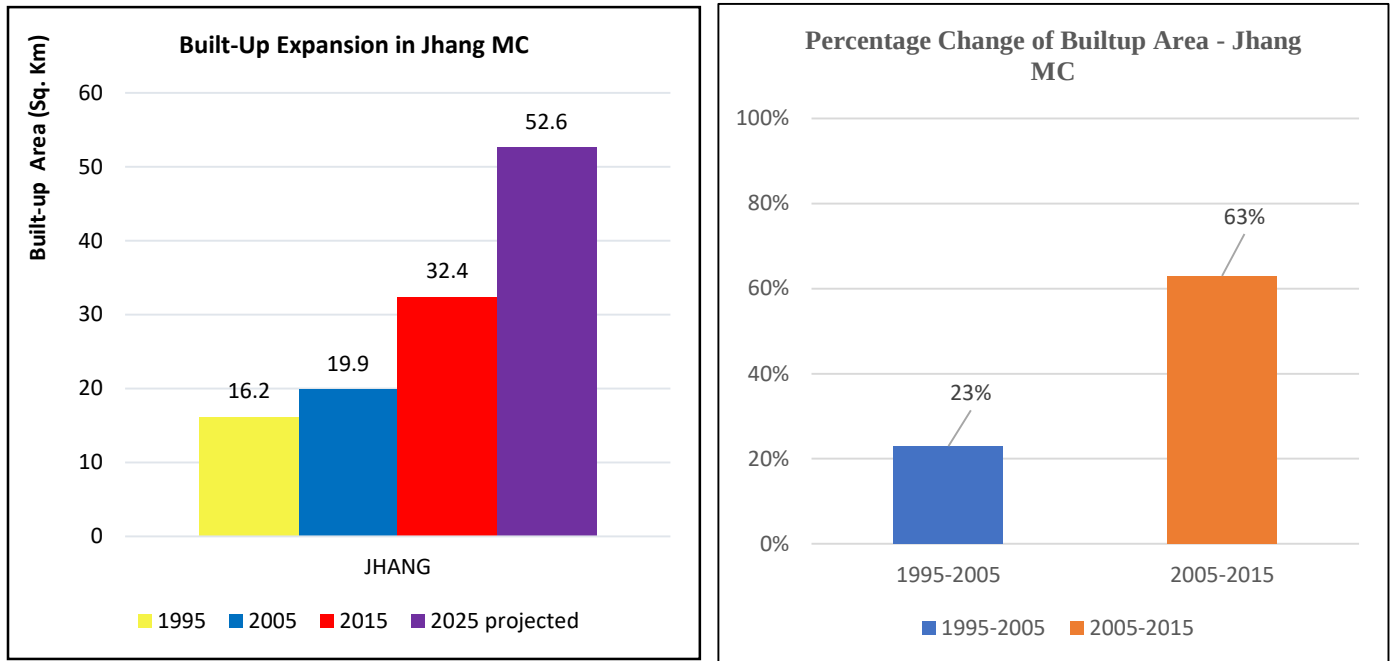
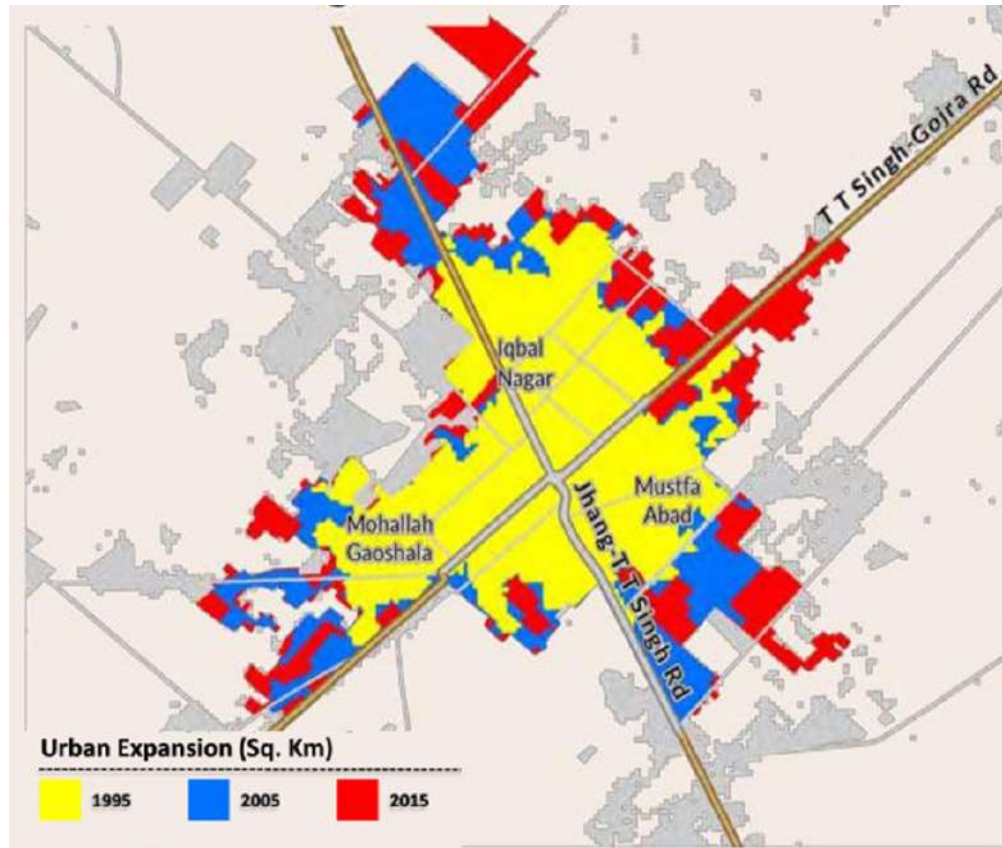


Figure 56: Built-up Expansion in Jhang City

Source: The Urban Unit

4.2.4. Toba Tek Singh City



Map 15: Toba Tek Singh City Built-Up Area

Source: The Urban Unit

In Toba Tek Singh city, the expansion is majorly taking place at the peripheral area of the city which particularly includes the Eastern and Northern areas of the city. Nonetheless, the pace of expansion has declined to 36% in the period of 2005 from 2015 as compared to 46% previously in the tenure of 1995 to 2005. However, the expansion is haphazard in the city. In comparison, the Gojra MC has higher rate of expansion as compared to the city. Furthermore, in Toba Tek Singh city, the expansion rate is higher alongside the Gojra Road. In Gojra MC, the rate of expansion is 42%.

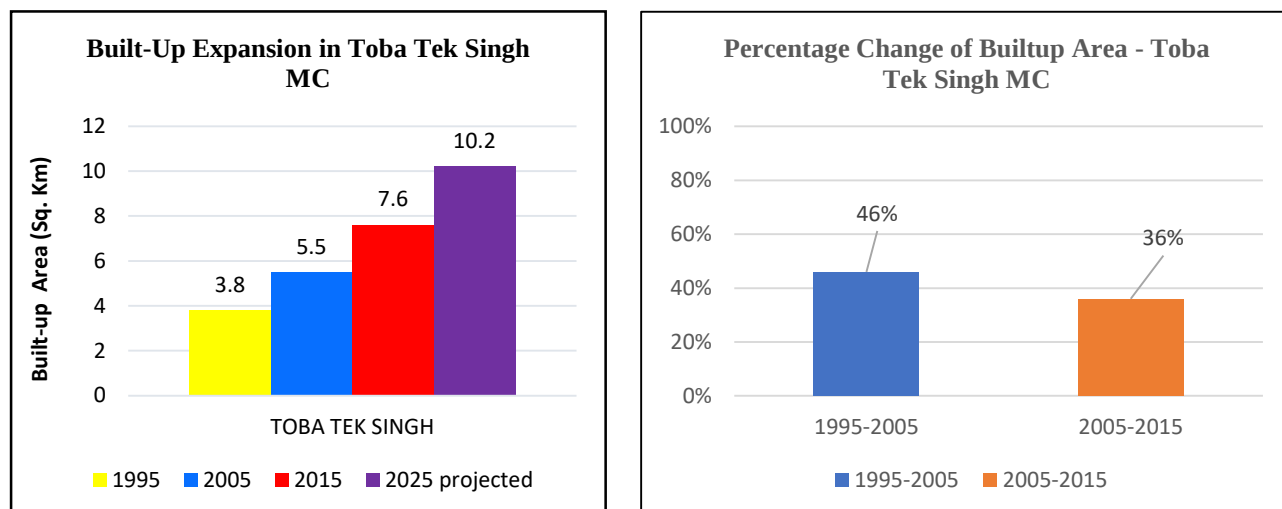


Figure 57: Built Up Area Expansion in Toba Tek Singh City

Source: The Urban Unit

SECTION 5: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES:

The prominent issues in the entire Faisalabad region are mentioned below.

5.1. Urban Sprawl

The prominent issue in the Faisalabad division is the urban sprawl that is taking place at majority of the urban areas in the district, due to rapid and unchecked urbanization. In addition, commercialization is also rising along the major roads and transit corridors.

5.2. Diminishing of agricultural land

In all the urban centers of Faisalabad division specially Faisalabad MC, Chiniot, Toba Tek Singh and Jhang, haphazard development is taking place, due to which agriculture land is converted to brown land. This not only results in loss of agricultural livelihoods, but also placed stress upon the city's existing municipal infrastructure as well.

5.3. Lack of Parks and Playgrounds

In Faisalabad division, there is a lack of recreational areas and community spaces, including playgrounds and parks. In the dense urban cores, there is limited space left for such land uses,

which are vital for healthy community living. In addition, encroachment on existing parks and playgrounds is also taking place.

5.4. Road Infrastructure

According to primary and secondary research studies carried out in Faisalabad and as per the consultative sessions held in the division, the Western side of the Faisalabad city has weak transport infrastructure. The Jaranwala to Faisalabad Road is in poor condition. The road connecting Faisalabad with Chiniot also needs to be overhauled.

The situation of roads is also poor in Chiniot. The roads linked with the public buildings are also in poor state. According to the Deputy Director (Development), TST roads are being constructed which have less life span and there is a need to think long term and develop carpeted roads which are more durable and have a longer life span.

Similarly, many of the roads within Jhang city, as well as those connecting Jhang city with other areas, are not in good condition. The roads have several potholes and patches. Comparatively, however, the intra-city roads in Toba Tek Singh City are in a relatively better condition.

5.5. Public Transport

Faisalabad does not have a proper public transport system. People normally rely on private providers such as rickshaws or wagons, etc. However, given the high population of the district, and its dynamic socioeconomic profile, we can expect a significant demand for a public transit network, particularly in the urban areas of the region. A well-functioning public transit system would also help in managing traffic on the roads, and ease road conditions.

5.6. Lack of Human Resource

The representatives of local government and municipal corporation officers complained that there is a significant lack of skilled human resource in the local government's administrative bodies. This makes several tasks, including making and implementing district plans, tedious and extremely challenging to meet.

5.7. Declining Textile Industry

The textile industry in Faisalabad is also declining. Focus should be given on its improvement as it has a historic role of contributing to the regional, provincial, and national economies; and is an important source of livelihood and income generation for the region's residents. The industry can also play its role in boosting the division's economy by tapping into the potential benefits of nearby route of CPEC.

5.8. Open Dumping of Solid Waste

In almost all urban centres of Faisalabad division, open dumping of solid waste is prevalent, particularly around nullahs. These nullahs are also connected with industrial development, which makes them vulnerable to the industrial waste, which poses risks of contamination of drinking water and the ground water table and is a serious health concern.

5.9. Poor Condition of Heritage and Tourism Sites

Unfortunately, a lack of attention is being given on the rehabilitation and management of the existing heritage and tourism sites in Chiniot. For instance, some heritage sites e.g., Umer Hayat Palace are in poor and dilapidated condition and would continue to deteriorate if no preservation efforts are made. There is no consideration being given on the rehabilitation of Shahi Masjid and other heritage sites.

5.10. Lack of adequate sanitation infrastructure

According to the stakeholders, Jhang and Chiniot city lack adequate sanitation infrastructure, which has led to improper management of sewerage and this needs to be given due consideration.

SECTION 6: HOUSING DEMAND

The regional plan seeks to make sure that future growth is planned throughout the entire region in a way that benefits our communities, the economy, and the environment. Housing is one of the key sectors for such a plan. Calculating the housing needs for a region is important, because as the population grows, so does the demand for homes.

The total housing deficit in a given year is calculated from three components: i. the gap between housing demand i.e., the number of housing units needed to house the number of households in

the area, and the housing supply; ii. the number of new housing units needed to allow overcrowded households to move into new housing units - that is, the housing deficit expressed in terms of overcrowded living conditions; and iii. the number of new housing units needed to replace dilapidated housing units - that is, the housing deficit expressed in terms of dilapidated living conditions.

Overcrowding is defined as a house where there are more than 3 persons living in a room, as per the 2007 guidelines of the United Nations on population and housing. The data on the number of overcrowded housing units, that is, housing shortage due to overcrowding is taken from the Census 2017.

Projected housing demand is calculated using the projected population and project average households' size:

$$\text{Housing Demand Year } X = \text{Projected Population Year } X / \text{Projected Average Household Size Year } X$$

Furthermore, the following formula is used to calculate the projected population:

$$N_t = P_e * (1 + r/100)^t$$

Where, N_t = Population of Future year

P_e = Present Population i.e. Population 2017 (Census 2017)

r = Population growth rate i.e. Population Growth Rate 1998 – 2017

t = Time Period in-between

And the following formula is used to calculate the projected average household size:

$$A_t = H_e * ((1 + r)^t)$$

Where, A_t = Average household size of Future year

H_e = Present i.e. Average household size 2017 (Census 2017)

r = Household size rate of change i.e. Household Size Rate of Change 1998 – 2017

t = Time Period in-between

Furthermore, the projected housing supply has also been calculated, in order to assess the housing demand-supply gap:

$$St = Pe * (1 + r/100)^t$$

Where, St = Housing Supply of Future year

Pe = Present Housing Supply I.e. Housing Units 2017 (Census 2017)

r = Intercensal Housing Growth Rate 1998 – 2017

t = Time Period in-between

Furthermore, the housing shortage due to overcrowding and housing shortage due to dilapidated housing replacement has also been calculated:

*Project Shortage due to overcrowding Year X = Projected Housing Supply Year X * Percentage of Overcrowded units 2017*

*Projected Shortage due to dilapidated housing replacement Year X = Projected Housing Supply * Percentage Dilapidated housing replacement 2017*

6.1. Projected Housing Deficit in Faisalabad Division

According to data from the 2017 census for the Faisalabad Division, the district of Faisalabad is predicted to experience a sharp rise in housing deficit in 2047, rising from 836,713 units in 2017 to 1,666,909 units in 2047. Compared to the Faisalabad district, housing deficit would not rise as dramatically in other districts by 2047, with Chiniot, Jhang, and Toba Tek Singh having an estimated demand of 456,025 units, 336,318 units, and 251,278 units respectively. Nonetheless, all four districts are already facing a housing deficit, and by 2047, this backlog and deficit, would continue to grow, if not catered to properly.

Generally, 37% of housing units are overcrowded (>3 individuals per room), and 5.7% of housing units are dilapidated (katcha), meaning that there would be a total deficit of 2,710,530 units in the division by the year 2047.

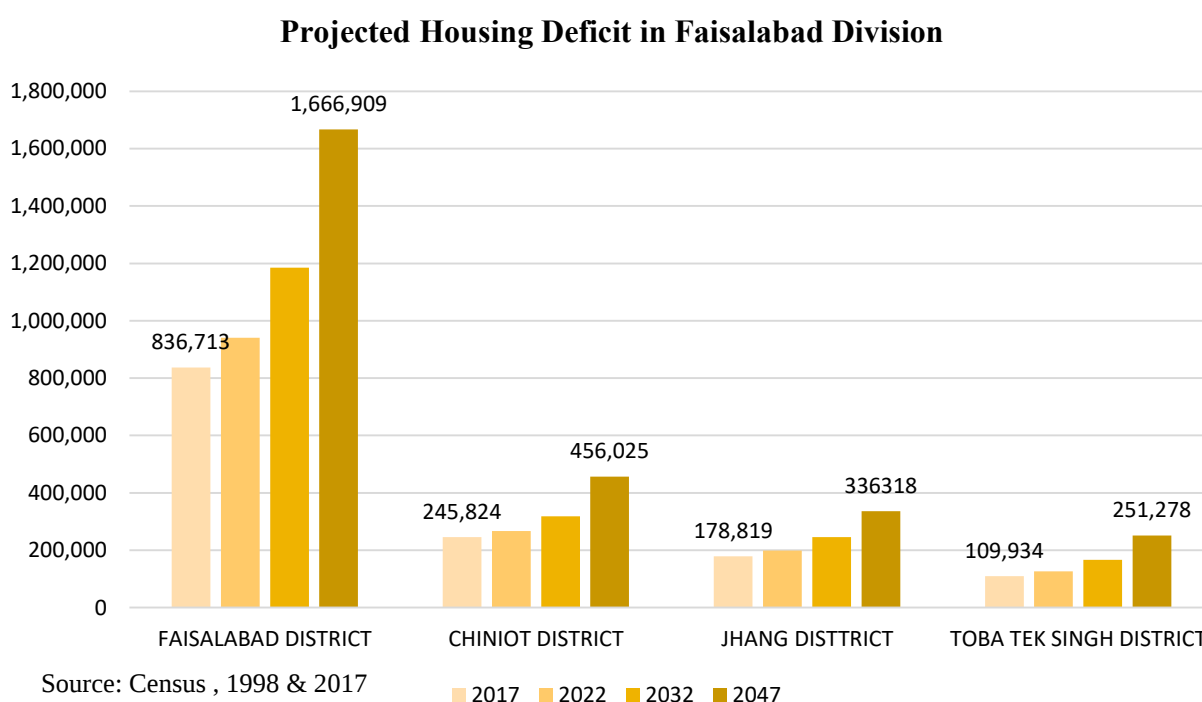


Figure 58: Projected Housing Deficit in Faisalabad Division

6.2. Projected Housing Deficit in Faisalabad District

This population in Faisalabad is estimated to reach to 8.69 million in 2022 at a growth rate of 1.98. At this rate, the population is expected to reach to 10.58 million by 2032 and 14.19 million by 2047. The housing sector is required to meet the demands of this growing population to avert significant housing shortages in the district. For instance, as per the 2017 census, the housing supply in 2017 was 1.21 million against the housing demand of 1.228 million, which denoted housing shortage of 17,841.

In 2022, the housing demand and housing supply have been projected to reach to 1,395,743 and 1,371,767 units respectively, in 2022 representing a gap of 23,976 houses in the district. This excludes the dilapidated housing replacement of 43,288 units whereas the shortage due to overcrowding is 438,965 units. Furthermore, 30% of housing units in Faisalabad district are overcrowded. Adding the total shortage due to overcrowding and dilapidated housing into the gap of supply and demand leads us to a collective housing shortage of 506,230 units in 2022. At this rate of projection, the total housing shortage in 2032 is expected to reach to 660,362 units and 983,560 units in 2047, which includes shortage due to overcrowding as 564,226 units in 2032 and 822,219 units in 2047, respectively. These numbers indicate significant housing shortage in Faisalabad district.

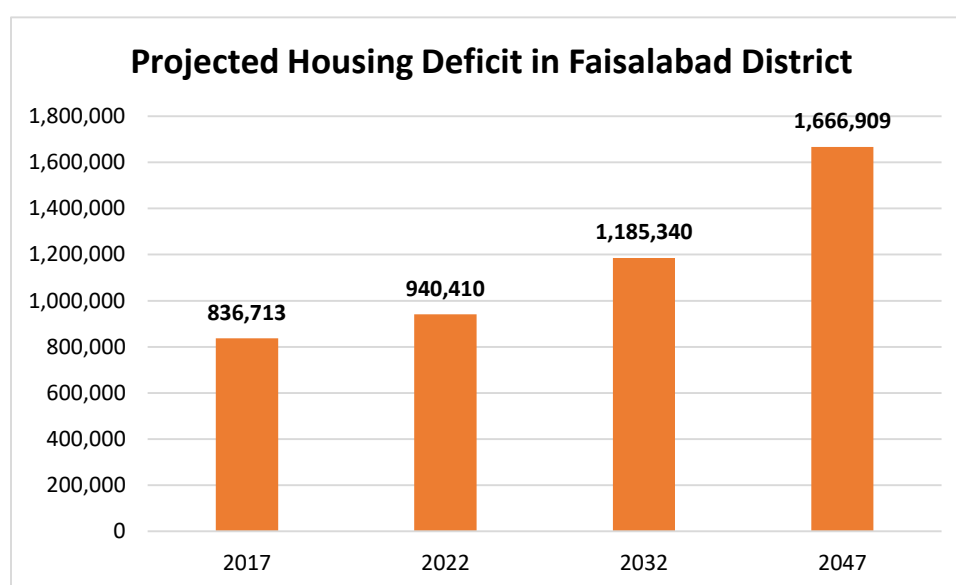


Figure 59: Projected Housing Deficit in Faisalabad District

Source: Census, 1998 & 2017

6.2.1. Housing Shortage in Urban Areas of Faisalabad District

Table 10: City-wise Housing Shortage in Faisalabad District

Name of Urban Area	2017	2022	2032	2047
Faisalabad MC	175,048	207,235	290,389	481,415
Sammundari	8,608	11,788	22,106	56,772
Jaranwala	8,232	9,508	12,686	19,544
Khurianwala	4,064	5,479	9,948	24,261

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Chak Jhumra	2,896	3,421	4,776	7,877
Tandlianwala	2,536	2,863	3,646	5,240
Dijkot	2,067	2,485	3,592	6,240
Mamu Kanjan	2,113	2,388	3,050	4,402

Source: Census, 1998 & 2017

As per the population census of 2017, the highest shortage of housing was reported in Faisalabad MC where it was 175,048 units. The second and third place were of Samundri and Jaranwala where the housing shortage was 8608 units and 8232 units respectively. Other cities, i.e., Khurianwala, Chak Jhumra, Tandlianwala, Dijkot, and Mamu Kanjan had housing shortage of 4064, 2896, 2536, 2067, and 2113 units respectively. Due to the increase in population, the housing shortage of these urban areas is also rising. As per the projection for 2022, the housing shortage in Faisalabad city is 207,235 units while it is at 11,788 units and 9508 units in Samundri and Jaranwala. Furthermore, this shortage will increase to 290,389 by 2032 and 333,757 by 2047 in the Faisalabad city. The other prominent rise has been projected in Samundri, Jaranwala, and Khuranwala, as the housing shortage in these urban areas will increase to 22,106, 12686, and 9948 units by 2032, respectively, and to 39,055, 12010, and 17529 units by 2047, respectively. Here, Khuranwala is the area where the housing shortage will increase more than the housing shortage in Jaranwala despite the current statistics indicate that the housing shortage in Khuranwala is almost half of the shortage in Jaranwala. The below graph's data further illustrates this.

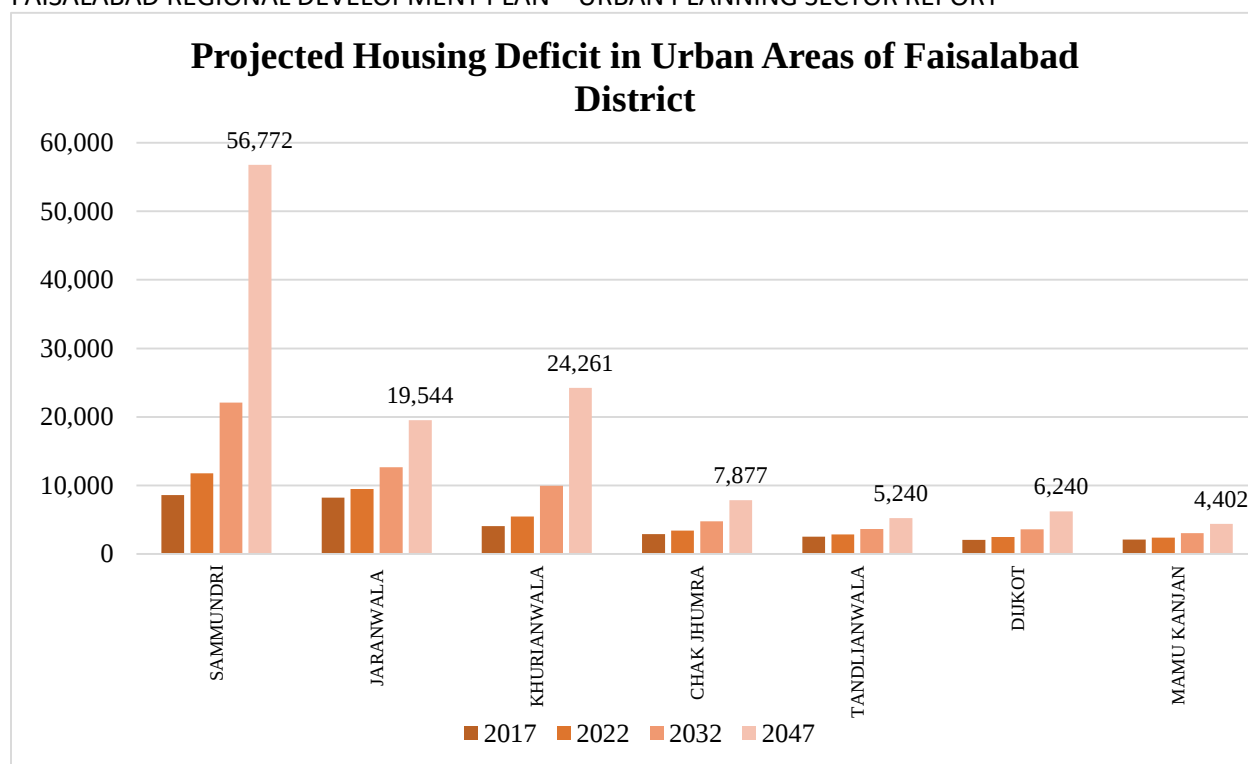
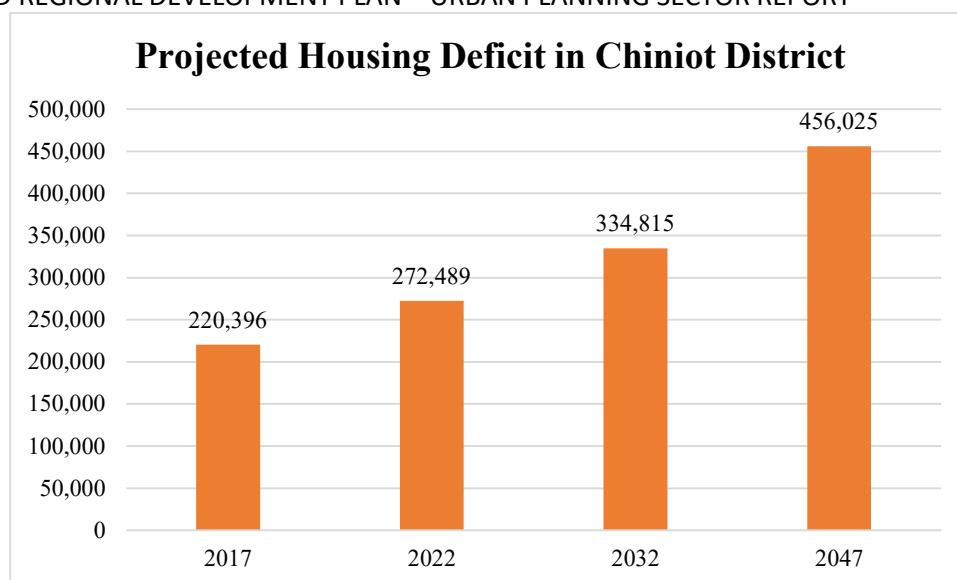


Figure 60: Housing Deficit in Urban Areas of Faisalabad

Source: Census 1998 & 2017

6.3. Projected Housing Deficit in Chiniot District

The increase in population will affect the housing demand. For instance, according to the 2017 census, the total housing demand in Chiniot was 220,396 units in 2017. However, the population growth rate led us to the projections that the total housing demand in Chiniot district in 2022 is 272,489 against the supply of housing of 240,277. As per the population projections of the future, the housing shortage will reach to 9073 units in 2032 and 20,262 units in 2047. These estimations exclude the shortage which occur due to overcrowding and dilapidated housing conditions. Unfortunately, in Chiniot, the overcrowding has been calculated to be 100% and the dilapidated housing replacement as 28,020 units in 2022, 34,022 units in 2032, and 45,507 units in 2047. If these numbers are added, then the total housing shortage will be projected as 272,489 units in 2022, 334,815 units in 2032, and 456,025 units in 2047, respectively.

**Figure 61: Projected Housing Deficit in Chiniot District**

Source: Census of 2017

6.3.1. Housing Shortage in Urban Areas of Chiniot District**Table 11: Housing shortage in Urban Areas of Chiniot District**

Name of Urban Area	2017	2022	2032	2047
Chiniot City	44,522	51,446	68,692	105,982
Chenab Nagar	12,474	14,574	19,895	31,732
Lalian MC	8,542	10,224	14,646	25,112
Bhawana	5,577	7,229	12,148	26,461

Source: Census of 2017

Table shows that Chiniot city has the highest level of housing shortage as compared to other urban areas of Chiniot district. As per the 2017 census, the housing shortage in Chiniot city is 44,522 units as compared to the shortages of 12,474, 8542, and 5577 units in Chenab Nagar, Lalian, and Bhawana MCs, respectively. The projections illustrate that the housing shortage in Chiniot city has reached to 51,446 units in 2022 as compared to 14,574 units in Chenab Nagar, 10,224 units in Lalian, and 7229 units in Bhawana in 2022. At this rate, the housing shortage in 2047 will reach to 105,982 units in Chiniot city, 31,732 units in Chenab Nagar, 25,112 units in Lalian, and 26,461 units in Bhawana MC. This is also elucidated in the below graph.

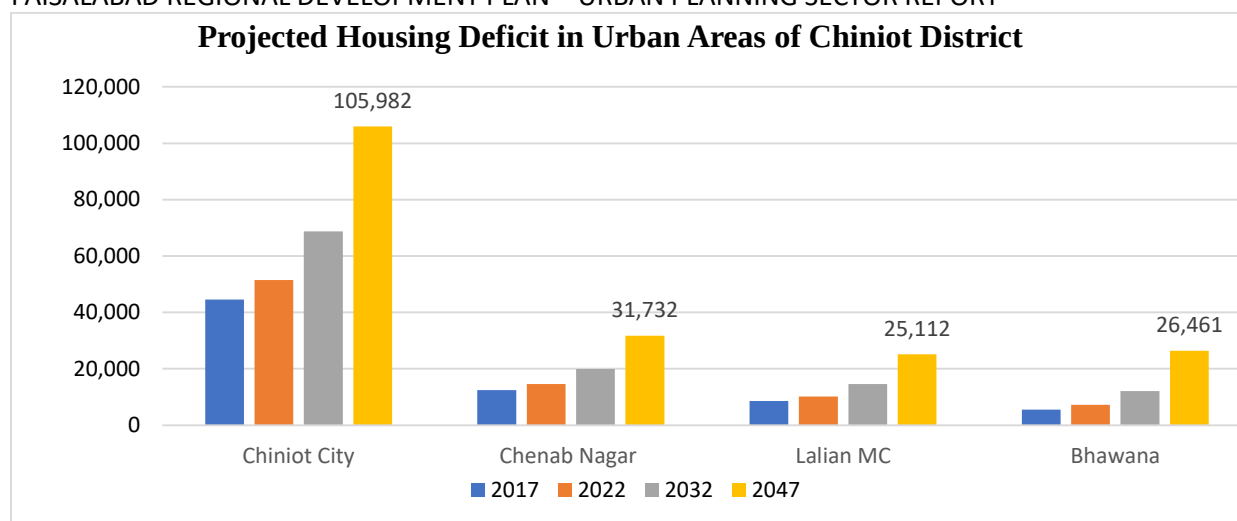


Figure 62: Projected Housing Deficit in Urban Areas of Chiniot District

Source: Census of 2017

6.4. Projected Housing Deficit in Jhang District

In Jhang, the total population of the entire district is 2.74 million, according to the census report of 2017. This population is growing at the rate of 2.03. Considering this growth rate, the housing demand of the Jhang district is at 480,509 against the housing supply of 475,306 units in 2022, which signifies a housing shortage of 5204 units. At this rate, the projected housing demand will reach to 594,726 units in 2032 and 818,918 units in 2047 against the projected housing supply of 589,357 units in 2032 and 813,742 units in 2047, respectively. Thus, the housing shortage will amount to 5369 units in 2032 and 5176 units in 2047. This housing shortage excludes the dilapidated housing replacements which has been projected as 50,878 units in 2022, 176,807 units in 2032, and 87,020 units in 2047.

Furthermore, Jhang also has overcrowding rate of 30% in the housing sector, which leads us to the estimation that housing shortage due to overcrowding will be 142,592 units in 2022, 176,807 units in 2032, and 244,103 units in 2047, respectively. If the housing shortage due to overcrowding and dilapidated replacement is also included into the number of total housing shortage, then the housing shortage in Jhang district mounts up to as high as 198,674 units in 2022, 245,238 units in 2032, and 336,318 units in 2047. This illustrates the huge gap between supply and demand in the housing sector in Jhang district that has been intensified due to overcrowding and dilapidated condition of houses.

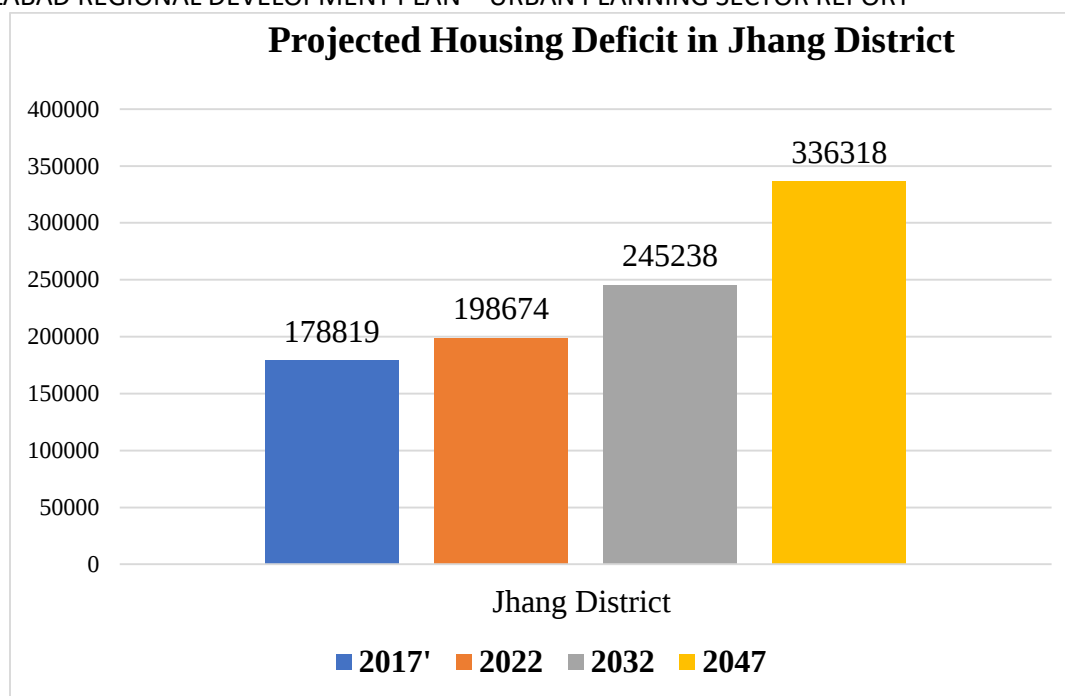


Figure 63: Projected Housing Deficit in Jhang District

Source: Census of 2017

6.4.1. Housing shortage in Urban Areas of Jhang District

Table 12: Housing shortage in urban areas of Jhang District

Name of Urban Area	2017	2022	2032	2047
Jhang MC	22,560	25,519	32,647	47,237
Shorkot	2,549	3,009	4,194	6,897
Garh Maharaja	2,033	2,284	2,885	4,093
Ahmadpur Sial	1,864	2,162	2,907	4,528
Shorkot Cantonment	1,956	2,170	2,673	3,650
Bagh	787	861	1030	1,348

Source: Census of 2017

In Jhang District, the housing shortage is highest in the Jhang city area as compared to other MCs. According to the 2017 census, the city has housing shortage of 22,560, while other MCs i.e., Shorkot, Garh Maharaja, Ahmad Pur Sial, Shorkot Cantonment, and Bagh have shortage of 2549, 2033, 1864, 1956, and 787, respectively. The projections further provide the estimates that the

housing shortage in Jhang city is at the level of 25,519, while it is 3009, 2284, 2162, 2170, and 861 in Shorkot MC, Garh Maharaja, Ahmad Pur Sial, Shorkot Cantonment, and Bagh MC, respectively in 2022. The future projections further give estimate the housing shortage will increase at high pace in Jhang city as it will reach to 32,647 by 2032 and 47,237 by 2047. Among other MCs, the Shorkot MC will face the highest shortage i.e., 4194 by 2032 and 6897 by 2047. On the other hand, the Garh Maharaja and Ahmad Pur Sial will face the housing shortages of 2885 and 2907 by 2032, and 4093 and 4528 by 2047, respectively.

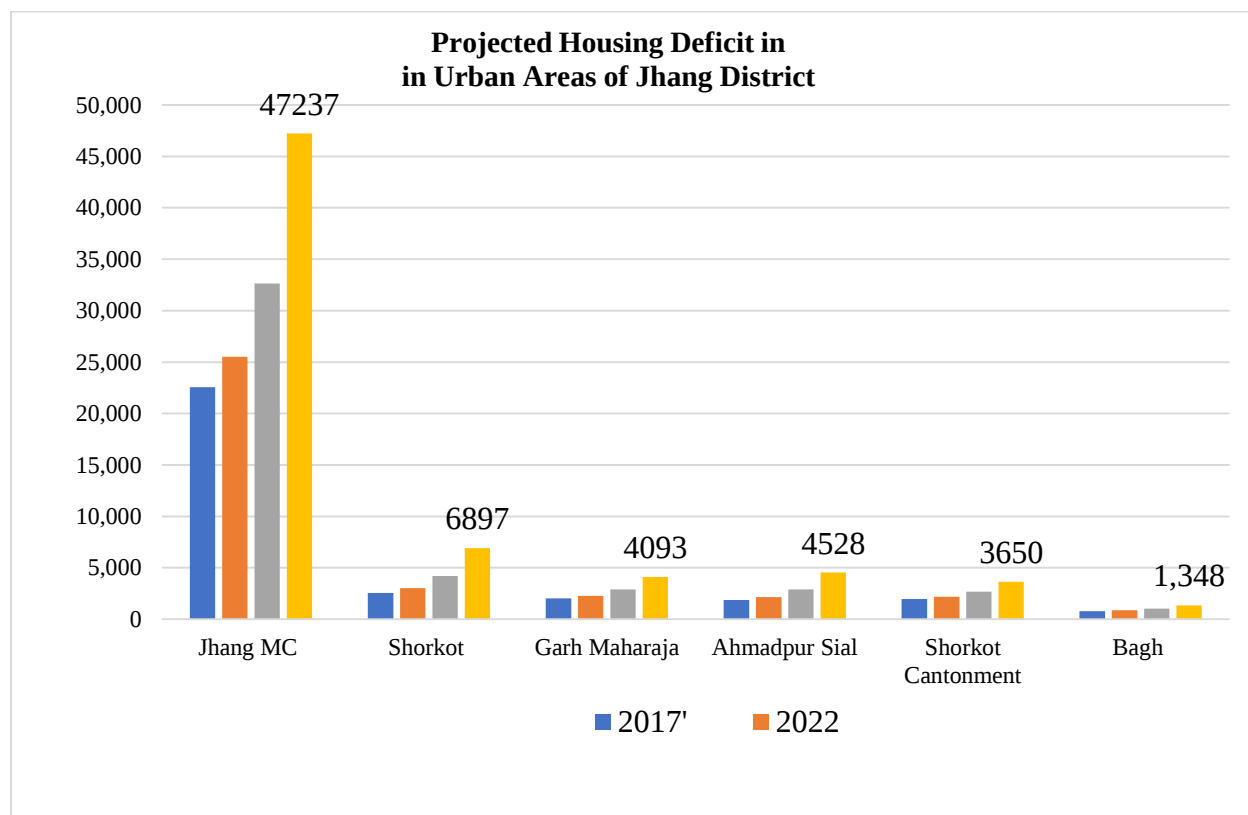


Figure 64: Projected Housing Deficit in Urban Areas of Jhang District

Source: Census of 2017

6.5. Projected Housing Deficit in Toba Tek Singh District

The housing demand for the population is projected to be at 383,439 in 2022 with a housing supply of 338,181. This depicts a housing shortage of 7831 in 2022. As per the projections made at the rate of population growth and resulting housing demand, the housing supply and demand in next 10 years will reach to 463,348 and 483,813, respectively. This will lead to the housing shortage of 20,465 in 2032 and then, at this rate to 50,884 in 2047. This excludes the overcrowding that is

calculated to be at 25% in the district and the projected dilapidated housing replacement of 24,672 in 2022, 30,430 in 2032, and 41,684 in 2047, respectively, as per the estimations done from the data obtained from the 2017 census. If the shortage due to overcrowding and due to dilapidated housing replacement is also added, then the total housing shortage in the district is projected at 126,405 in 2022, 166,733 in 2032, and 251,278 in 2047, respectively.

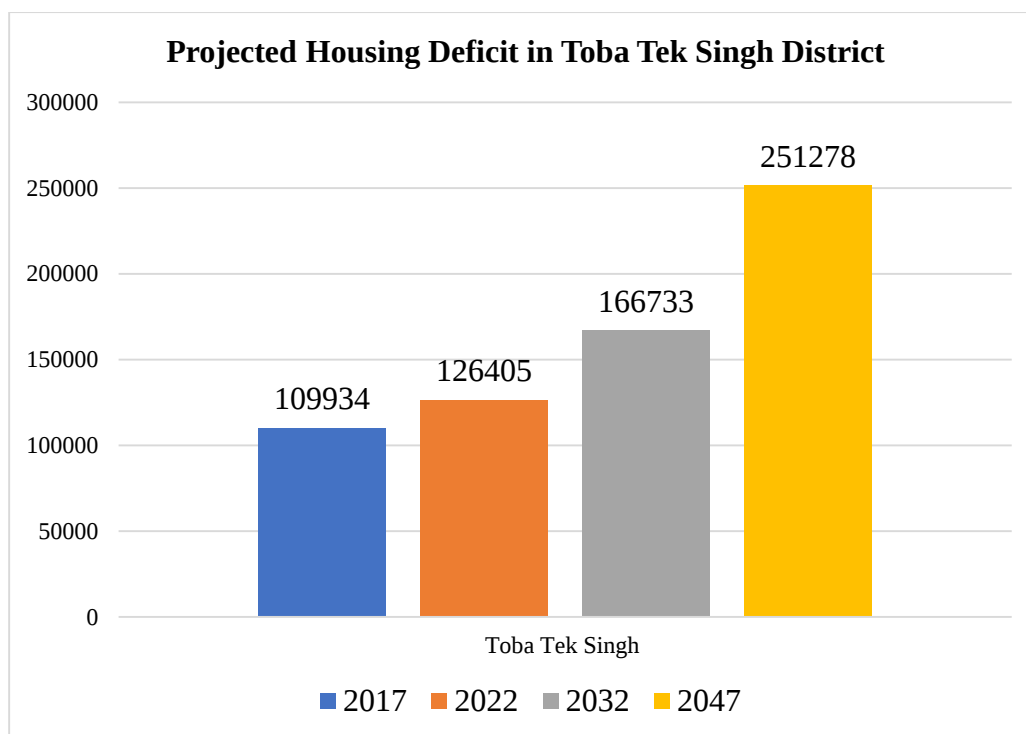


Figure 65: Projected Housing Deficit in Toba Tek Singh District

Source: Census of 2017

6.5.1. Projected Housing Deficit in Urban Areas of Toba Tek Singh District

Table 13: Housing shortage in Urban Areas of Tek Singh District

Name of Urban Area	2017	2022	2032	2047
Gojra	8,011	9,418	13,015	21,128
Kamalia	6,061	6,917	9,008	13,385
Toba Tek Singh MC	4,299	5,111	7,218	12,100

Pir Mahal	2,245	2,655	3,706	6,080
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Source: Census of 2017

In Toba Tek Singh District, the Gojra has the highest level of housing shortage. According to the 2017 census, the shortage in Gojra is 8011 houses while Kamalia has the shortage of 6061. The Toba Tek Singh city has the shortage of 4299 houses while Pir Mahal has 2245 houses shortage. As per the projections made from these housing shortages numbers of 2017 census, Gojra will continue to face the highest level of shortage i.e., it will reach to 13,015 by 2032 and 21,128 by 2047 as compared to 9008 in 2032 and 13,385 in 2047 in Kamalia, and 7218 in 2032 and 12,100 in 2047 in Toba Tek Singh city, respectively.

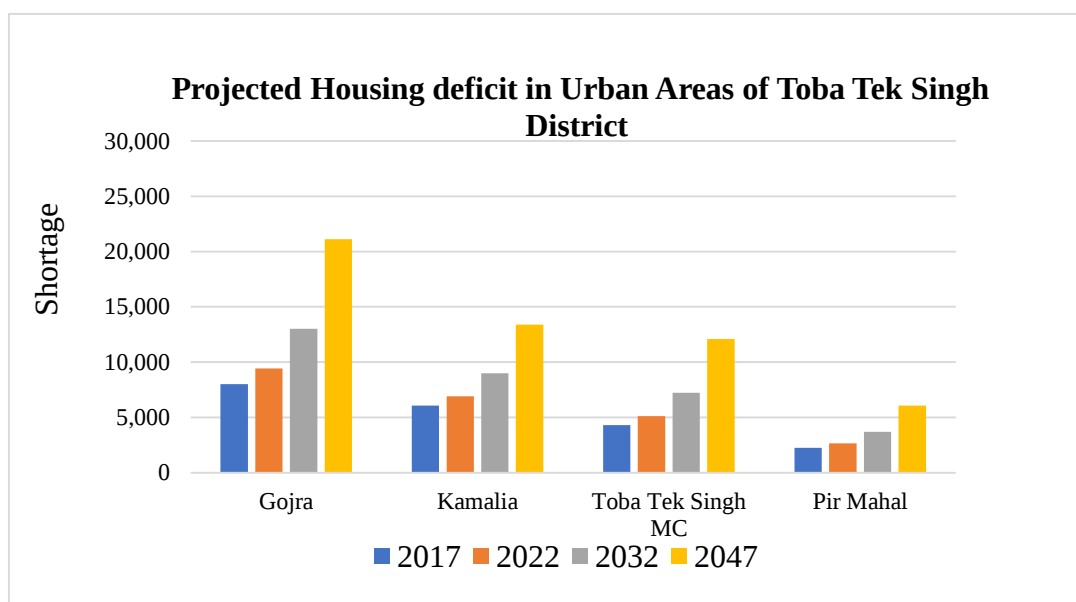


Figure 66: Projected Housing Deficit in Urban Areas of Toba Tek Singh District

Source: Census of 2017

6.6. Affordable Housing Initiatives in Faisalabad Division

Low cost housing schemes have been primarily developed by PHATA, in the form of Area Development Schemes (ADS), 3 Marla Housing Schemes, and Sites and Services (STS) schemes.

Table 14: List of Housing Initiatives by PHATA in Faisalabad Division

Faisalabad	Jhang	Toba Tek Singh
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FAISALABAD REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN – URBAN PLANNING SECTOR REPORT

• ADS Summandri • ADS-II Summandari • ADS Jaranwala • ADS Mamukanjan • 3-Marla Housing Scheme, Faisalabad • 3-Marla Housing Scheme, Tandlianwala • Peoples Colony Faisalabad • Peoples Colony Ext. Faisalabad • Ghulam Muhammadabad + Ext. Faisalabad • Jinnah Colony Faisalabad • D Type Colony Faisalabad • Ind. Labour Colony Samanabad, Faisalabad	• ADS Jhang • 3-Marla Housing Scheme, Jhang • ADS Chiniot • ADS Shorkot • ADS Chenab Nagar • STS Jhang	• ADS-I, T.T. Singh • ADS-II, T.T. Singh • 3-Marla Housing Scheme, T.T. Singh • ADS Pir Mahal • ADS Gojra • ADS Gojra-II • ADS Kamalia
---	---	--

(ADS - Area Development Scheme, DHC - District Housing Committee, STS - Satellite Town Scheme)

Schemes in Pipeline / Proposed Schemes

Several potential housing schemes have been identified by PHATA and /or under Naya Pakistan Housing Program (NPHP) and these include:

Table 15: List of Lands Identified Under Naya Pakistan Housing Programme

S. no	Location of Land/ Site	Total Area in Acre	Status of Land		Distance from City	Remarks
			State Land	Private Land		
1	Chak No. 709/GB Kamalia District Toba Tek Singh	31.19 + 24.82 Total = 56.01	Vacant	---	04-KM from Kamalia	31.19 Acre Existing Labour colony Kamalia relates to Punjab Workers Welfare Board. Now proposed for

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						Naya Pakistan Housing Programme for 03-Marla 24.82 Acre new proposed site for 05-Marla Naya Pakistan Housing Programme
2	Chak No.779/GB Pir Mahal, Tehsil pirmahal District Toba Tek Singh	33.72	Vacant	---	01-Km from Pirmahal City	Approved by DHC
3	ADS-II Pirmahal Mouza Khol and Plot B, Rajhana Road Pirmahal	91.86	Vacant	---	01-KM from Pirmahal City	Approved by DHC
4	ADS-II Jhang on Gojra Road b Near Bayepass	50	Vacant	---	06 -KM from Jhang City	Approved by DHC Approximately 10 Acre under graveyard
5	Chak No. 99/JB Gojra Dijkot Road, Tehsil Gojra District Toba Tek Singh	46.79	Vacant	---	04-KM from Gojra City	Approved by DHC
6	Chak No. 77/RB on khurrianwala Bypass road near UET Faisalabad Campus Tehsil Jaranwala District Faisalabad	264.60	Vacant	---	21-KM from Faisalabad and 5-KM nearest to Khurrianwala	Site selected by District Housing Committee Faisalabad
7	Chak No.193/RB & 266/RB Opposite Wapda City on Canal	176.44	118.09 Acre under cultivation	58.35 Acre under cultivation	19-KM	---do--

FAISALABAD REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN – URBAN PLANNING SECTOR REPORT

	Express Way Tehsil Jaranwala, District Faisalabad			to be acquired		
8	Chak No.103/RB on Khurrianwala Bypass near Khurrianwala- Jaramwala road Tehsil Jaranwala, District Faisalabad	108.44	Vacant	---	06-KM from Khurrianwala	---do--
9	Chak No.61/GB , Tehsil Jaranwala, District Faisalabad .	35.22	Under Cultivation	---	0.2-KM from Tehsil HQ	---do--
10	Area Development Sheme-II Chiniot	53.40				The land owners field Writ Petitions by challenging the award and land acquisition and the status quo challenged by the Hon'ble Lahore High Court Lahore
11	Area Development Sscheme-II Pir Mahal	91.86				The land assessed by DPAC in its meeting held on 11.12.2012 is under revised assessment with the office of the DHC Toba Tek Singh.

6.7. Informal Settlements (Katchi Abadis)

Overall, the division is lacking policy direction for identification and rehabilitation of informal settlements. There is no updated information on further informal settlements that may have developed in the city. Thus, data collection on the number of katchi Abadis, and the number of dwelling units that are within informal settlements is completely missing or is incomplete in most urban areas of the division. There is a total of 10 and 111 Katchi Abadies in Jhang and Faisalabad city respectively.

SECTION 7. EXISTING URBAN PLANNING INTERVENTIONS

This section of the report includes a description of the existing urban planning related interventions that are being adopted in the Faisalabad region. These interventions may include the existing projects and other urban planning and development related initiatives.

7.1. History of Urban Planning Initiatives in Faisalabad City

- Master Plan of Great Lyallpur 1968
- Faisalabad Structure Plan 1986
- Faisalabad Master Plan 1994
- Strategic Development Plan 2006
- City Boundary study of Faisalabad, 2010
- Pre-Feasibility Study for Urban Transport and Faisalabad 2010
- Faisalabad Peri Urban Structure Plan 2015-2035
- Faisalabad Master Plan 2021-2041
- Outline Development Plan of Jaranwala 1982-97

7.1.1. Master Plan of great Lyallpur 1968

The "Master set up of Lyallpur" was a development plan for the town of Lyallpur within the geographic region province of Pakistan. The plan was developed in 1968 which guide the expansion and development of the city in the years ahead. This Master plan offers a model of an intended future situation and covers all the main aspects like economic and social conditions, their location and provides a plan to channelize growth in the foreseeable future. The plan is broad outlines intended to provide broad basis on which one city should be developed or allowed to

grow. It is in principle a physical plan which has tried to integrate urban elements of Lyallpur. This study is based on past conditions of Lyallpur covering different aspects such as public services, social services, industry and industrial employment housing and commerce. This plan intended to develop and manage the city growth based on zoning regulations and planning standards.

7.1.2. Faisalabad Structure Plan (1986-2000)

In order to guide the growth and development of cities, the civic agencies in Faisalabad started the implementation of Faisalabad structure plan in 1986. The plan remained in practice for fifteen years until 2000. The plan mentioned unique regions for residential, commercial, and business improvement, with a focal point on growing a balanced and sustainable town. Spatial strategy of structure plan focused on the current trends of land uses and development it recommended the infill development in order to attain the compact form of development. It further allowed the linear development along the major corridors connecting Faisalabad with other cities and proposed that city should be expanded in radial form on neighborhood pattern. In addition to this structure plan aimed at the development of secondary and tertiary centers beyond the inner metropolitan area to reduce the pressure on central business district. In order to reduce the traffic in Faisalabad Peri Urban Structure Plan center two ring roads were proposed.

Moreover a green belt with the width of 2 mile at the periphery of the external ring road was recommended all around the city. The overall emphasis of the plan was planning and development of expansion area expects shifting of a few non-conforming uses. At the time of plan preparation, various land uses of the city were occupying an area of 22400 acres with a gross density of 66 persons and net density of 177 persons per area. The plan anticipated that the total covered area at the end of planning period would be 45084 acres. A zoning plan for the city was described in the structure plan which aimed at the promotion of better environment, regulation of different urban functions and relation to development among various types of land uses. The plan divide the whole area uses, institutional and recreational zones. The plan proposes the shifting of nonconforming uses but it does not clearly specify the zoning regulations at all.

7.1.3. Faisalabad Master Plan 1994

This Master plan is made from realistic proposals, that could be undertaken inside an affordable span of time for the desires of the metropolis for at the least the subsequent 25 years. It additionally gives recommendations for technique of aid mobilization to execute the proposals. This grasp plan blanketed 4 distinct sectors roads, social quarter, surroundings development and water deliver and sanitation. Projects regarding every quarter are recognized and proposed with appreciate to region and tough value estimation to make plan guiding and comprehensive. Such as, inter-city reads the major roads which connect Faisalabad to other cities, Dual carriage-way between Faisalabad and Sheikhpura, Shifting of General Bus Stand., /truck workshop, Shifting of Fruit & Vegetable Market and Grain Market, Establishment of an industrial estate, science enclave is proposed to be comprised of the area from AARI to the airport and others.

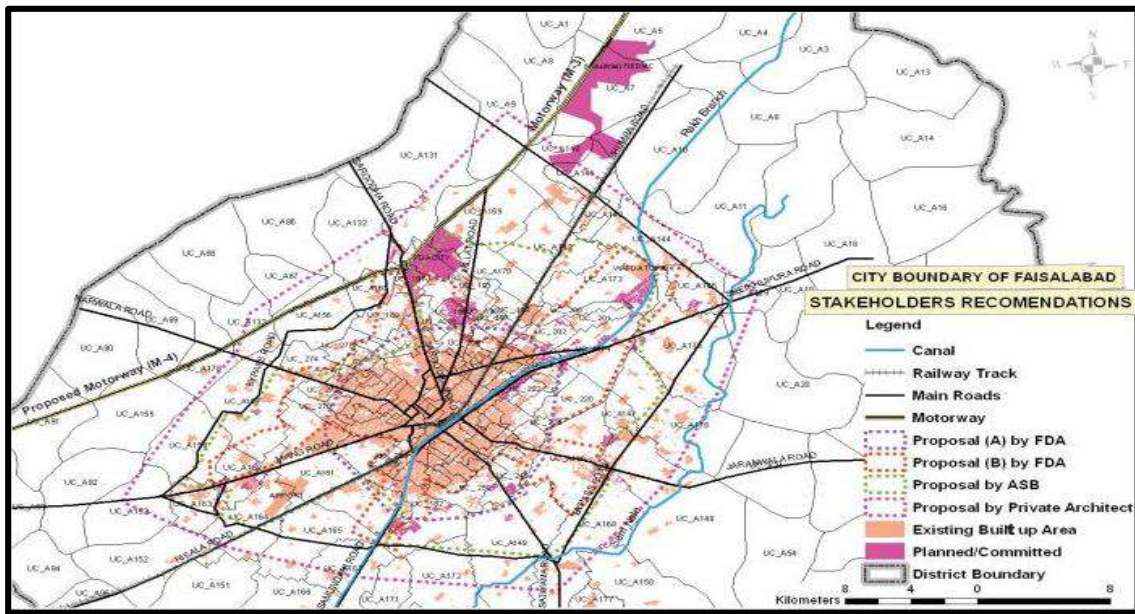
7.1.4. Strategic Development Plan 2006

This Strategic improvement plan is in keeping with the District Corporate Plan. The Strategic Development Plan is primarily based totally upon the idea of Concentric Zoning that is diagnosed globally with inside the area of town planning. Starting with the center significant, the concentric zoning accommodates central area, peri-significant area, metropolitan area, peri-city area and a Suburban area. This report is based on a dual-track strategy of pre-empting poverty and promoting prosperity. This requires action to both create employment and so tackling immediate causes of poverty and to take action to change the lives and living conditions of the poor. In other words, while the creation of productive employment accompanied by the education and skills development is a necessary condition, to be meaningful, the poor also need to be able to have easy and affordable access to the basic necessities of life such as water, housing, health and education.

This plan is addressing deficiencies in infrastructure and social offerings address the populace boom and introduction of recent jobs. It is presenting pointers to enhance the operation and maintenance (O & M) of public facilities, in all sectors with directly cope with the desires of negative communities.

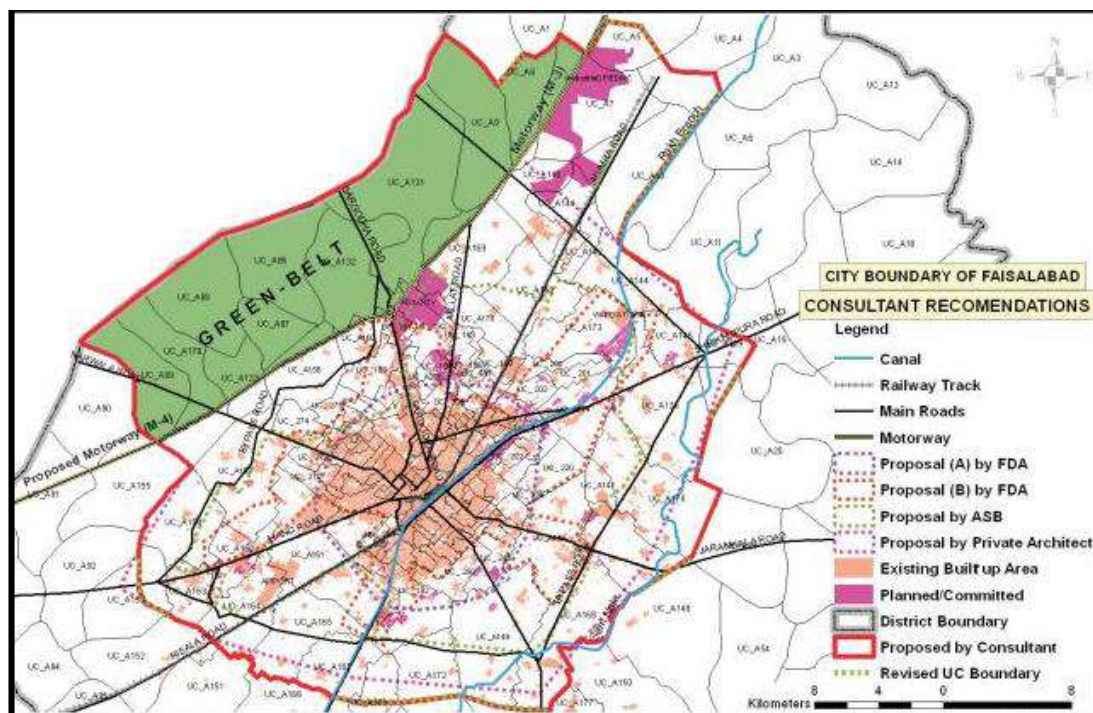
7.1.5. City Boundary Study of Faisalabad (2010)

The goal of this study to set up the boundary of the town on the idea of evaluation of the ability bodily enlargement fashion of the town for the subsequent twenty years. This need to be primarily based totally upon a sensible and expert evaluation of the temporal growth and course of boom of the town. The examination became primarily based totally on evaluation of present boom version of the town and destiny modelling assuming special making plans theoretical fashions and offered a complete distinct output with inside the shape of various GIS primarily based totally maps and file with rationale, discussions, findings and boundary delineation.



Map 17: City Boundary Study (Stakeholders' Recommendation)

Source: Unicorn, 2010



Map 16: City Boundary Study (Consultant's Recommendation)

Source: Unicorn, 2010

7.1.6. Pre-Feasibility Study for Urban Transport in Faisalabad 2010

A pre-feasibility study for urban transport in Faisalabad was an assessment of the potential viability of a proposed transportation project in an urban area. It was conducted before a full feasibility study and was used to determine whether a project is worth pursuing further. For this purpose, plan proposed 2 packages and sub projects. Package one includes Road Widening and Dualling improvement of canal road, provision of Parking Facilities, Pedestrianization of CBD Area and others. Package two include Rehabilitation of General Bus Stand, Development of Truck Stand, Grade Separated Rail Crossing and Grade Separated Junctions. The natural trend of growth is more towards North-West and South-West directions. Future development would be influence by M4 motorway, Industrial estates to the North and North-East, Easy access, especially to the South (along the Jhang Road towards the Airport) and redevelopment and regeneration of inner-city areas.

7.1.7. Faisalabad Peri Urban Structure Plan 2015-2035

The FPUSP Project aims to help town District Government city in the preparation of Peri Structure arrange for Faisalabad (FPUSP) for future planned growth and systematic development for consecutive twenty years. The Peri Urban Structure is being ready as per prescribed procedure within the Punjab Land Use (Classification, compartmentalization and Redevelopment) Rules 2009 therefore providing the CDG Faisalabad with an united ‘city boundary, peri-urban sectionalisation and future road network plan viz a viz’ making certain that the urban designing and development solely happens in an integrated manner at intervals the specified limits.

The Faisalabad Peri Urban Structure Plan 2015-2035 is a complete plan that outlines the improvement and increase of the peri-city regions surrounding the town of Faisalabad, Pakistan. The plan goals to offer a framework for the improvement of those regions in a sustainable and orderly manner, even as additionally addressing the desires of the developing populace and selling financial increase. The plan consists of some of key features, together with:

- Promoting the improvement of a compact and green city form, with a focal point on growing walkable and bikeable communities.

- Providing quite a number of housing alternatives to fulfil the desires of various profits groups, together with low-profits and less costly housing.
- Encouraging the improvement of mixed-use regions, with a mixture of residential, commercial, and leisure uses.
- Promoting the improvement of public transportation and different types of opportunity transportation, inclusive of buses, motorcycle lanes, and pedestrian-pleasant streets.
- Protecting and improving the herbal and cultural sources of the peri-city regions, together with parks, open spaces, and herbal habitats.
- Encouraging the improvement of inexperienced infrastructure, together with inexperienced roofs, rain gardens, and different sustainable layout elements.

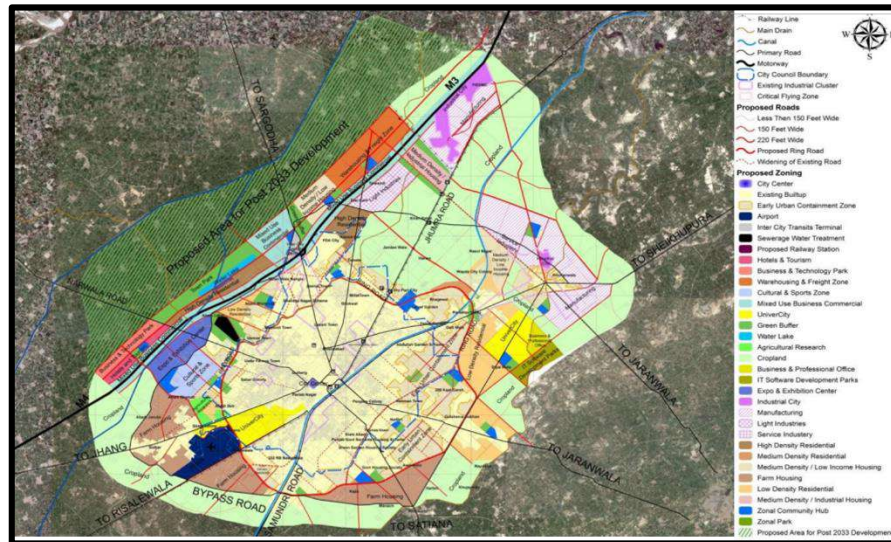
Table 16: Land use Distribution of Peri urban Structure plan

Existing Land Use Distribution			
Sr. No	Land Uses	Area (Sq. Km)	Percentage
1	Residential	42.85	5.59
2	Commercial	4.14	0.54
3	Community Facility	2.50	0.33
4	Industry	20.42	2.66
5	Dairy & Livestock	1.83	0.24
6	Empty	53.48	6.97
7	Agriculture	6.37	83.11
8	Transportation	4.28	0.56
	Total	767.05	100

Source: Faisalabad Peri Urban Structure Plan 2015-2035

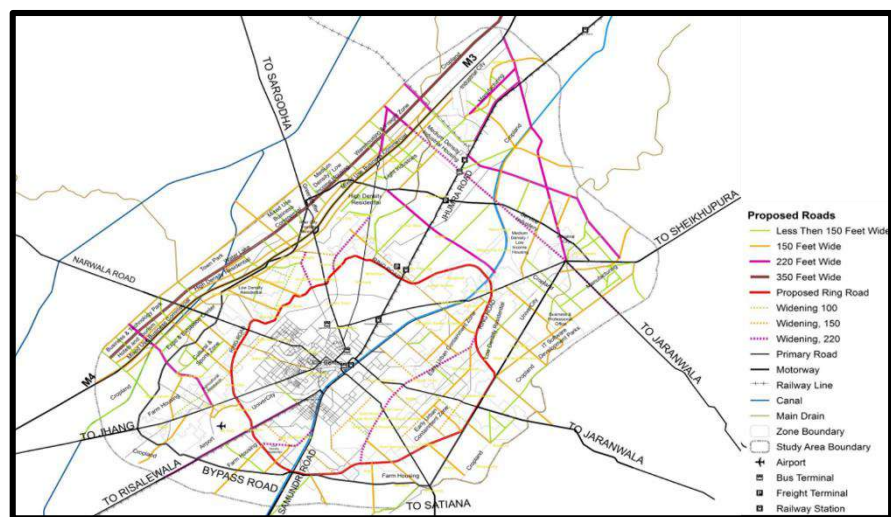
Proposed Land Use Zoning and Roads in Peri Urban Plan

Source: Faisalabad Peri Urban Structure Plan, 2014



Map 18: Proposed Land Use Zoning 2015-2035

Source: Faisalabad Peri Urban Structure Plan, 2014



Map 19: Proposed Roads

Source: Faisalabad Peri Urban Structure Plan, 2014

7.1.8. Faisalabad Master Plan 2020-2040

Vision

To make Faisalabad 2041, an Internationally competitive ‘Economic city’ as a sustainable Manufacturing industrial hub of Pakistan.

Objective

The basic objective of this master plan is to provide a template for vigorous socio-economic development of the city focusing on the expansion of its existing industrial base into new innovative areas with state-of-the-art transportation, water, education, health, and other infrastructure.

Faisalabad 2041 at a Glance

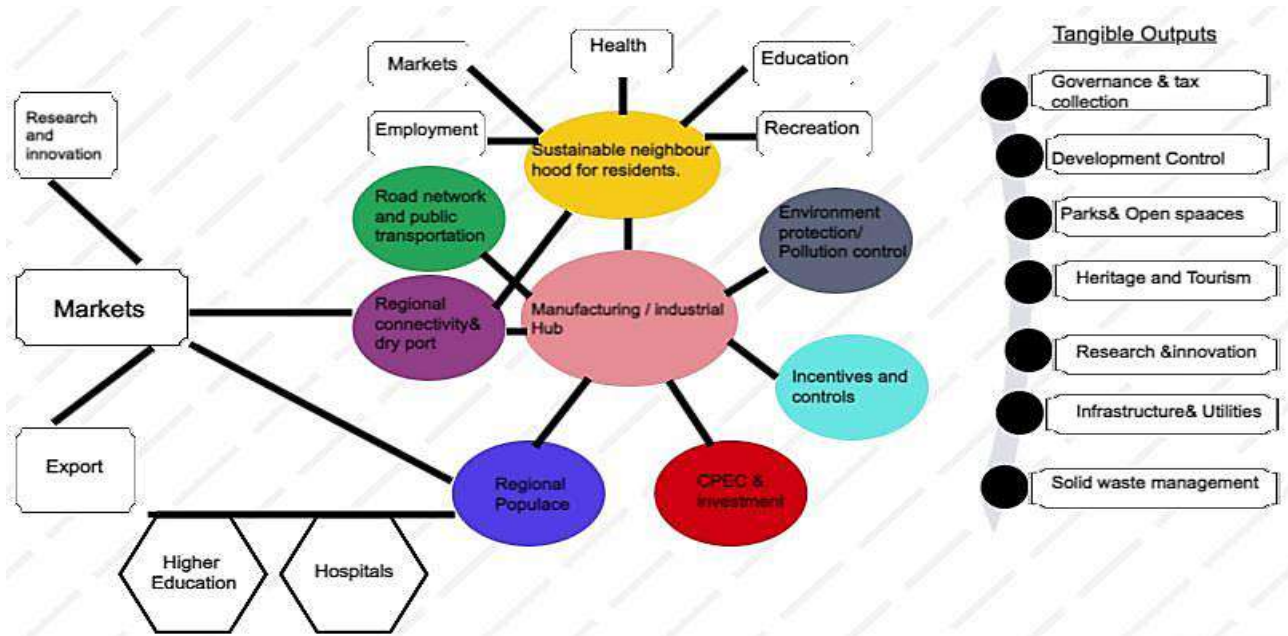
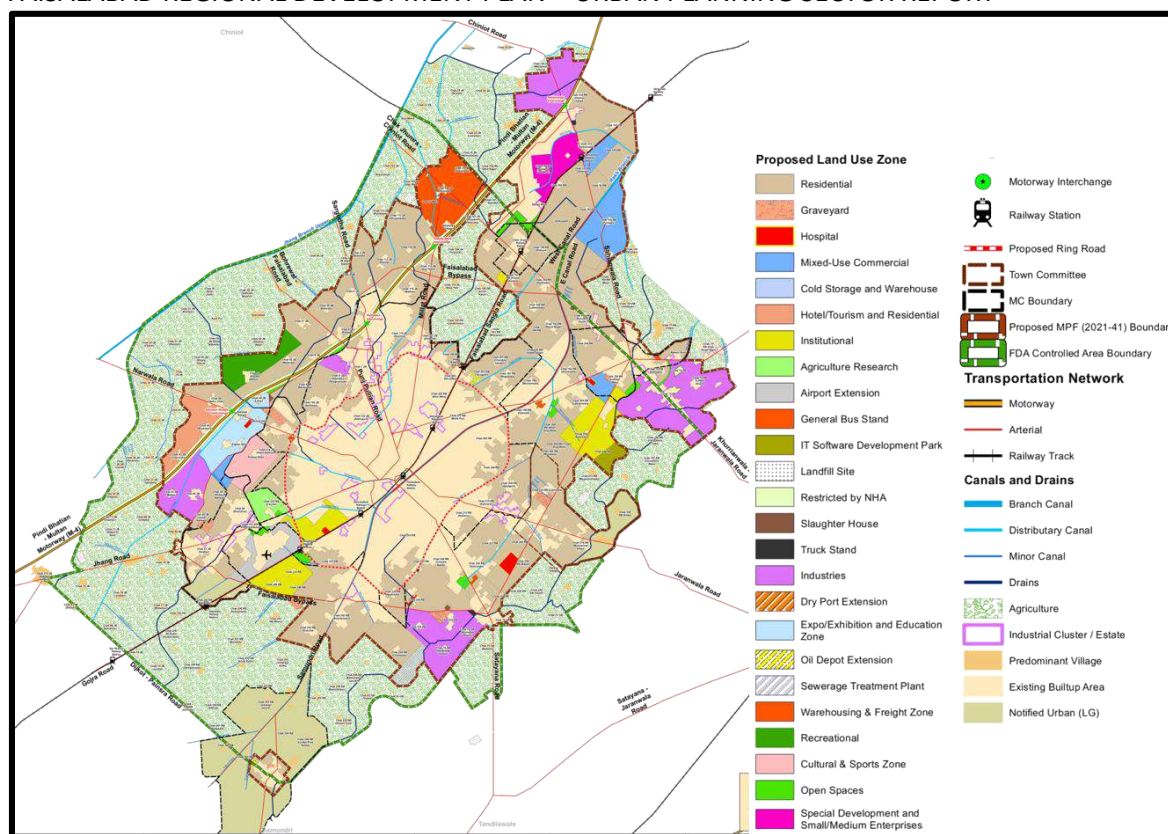


Figure 67: Faisalabad 2041 at a glance

Source: The Urban Unit

Land Use Zoning Plan

The Land Use Zoning Plan of Faisalabad is shown in the map below:



Map 20: Faisalabad Zoning Plan, 2021-2041

Source: Faisalabad Master Plan, 2021-2041

Table 17: Land use classification of Faisalabad master plan

Sr. No	Proposed Land Uses	Area (Acre)	%Age
1	Residential	70,562	1.78
2	AirPort (Existing + Extension)	1,711	1.35
3	Business & Technology Park	1,561	1.23
4	Cold Storage and Warehouse	18	0.01
5	Cultural & Sports Zone	2,046	1.61
6	Dry Port Extension	66	0.05
7	Expo & Exhibition Centre	2,752	2.17
8	General Bus Stand	168	0.13
9	Graveyard	1,238	0.97
10	Hospital	520	0.41
11	Hotel & Tourism	1,451	1.14

FAISALABAD REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN – URBAN PLANNING SECTOR REPORT

12	Industries	15,188	11.95
13	Institutional	7,046	5.54
14	IT Software Development Park	1,425	1.12
15	Landfill Site	361	0.28
16	Mixed-Use Commercial	1,692	1.33
17	jail Depot Extension	126	0.1
18	Open Spaces	1,543	1.21
19	Agriculture Research	1,007	0.79
20	Recreational	2,266	55.52
21	Restricted by NHA	6,024	4.74
22	Sewerage Treatment Plant	908	0.71
23	Slaughterhouse	70	0.05
24	Special Development Zone	2,243	1.76
25	Truck Stand	128	0.1
26	Warehousing & Freight Zone	4972	3.91
27	Total Area	127,094	100

Source: Faisalabad Master Plan, 2021-2041

7.1.9. Outline Development Plan of Jaranwala 1982-97

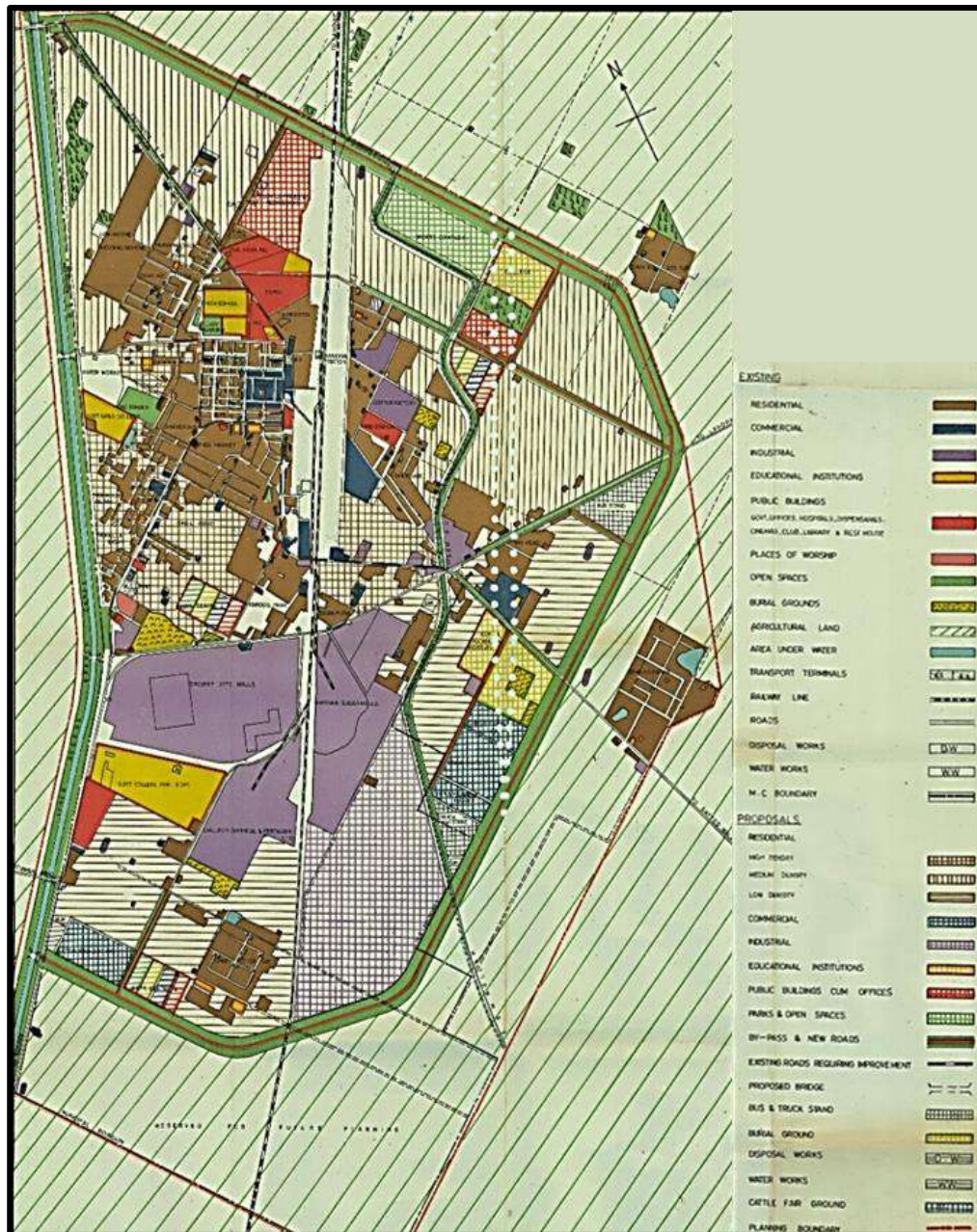
Jaranwala is a tehsil head quarter. It is located 35 kilometres from the Faisalabad towards southeast of Faisalabad-Lahore Road. Major components of ODP of Jaranwala are Zoning plans, Projection of population, Roads and intersections, commerce and industry, public utilities and others. As per the ODP, Jaranwala is divided into three zones to achieve the development control more effective. The projected population of the town is 1,30,121 persons in 1997. For the next 15 years the gross density of 40 persons per acre has been proposed. it requires 2500 acres per 1000 persons to accommodate for the future. A bypass road has been proposed which will carry all the major traffic and only local traffic will pass through the town. In order to provide amenities and services equally to the people each zone will have one district center which will be the focal point of the all-social activities. For lower-level facilities neighbourhood Mohalla's and neighbourhood facilities are proposed. Besides cottage industry, Jaranwala has other industrial units too. Keeping in view the potential of city new suitable sites for the industries has been proposed. The present growth trend of the city is toward the eastern side. Land use classification of Jaranwala is shown below:

Table 18: Land use classification of Jaranwala

Sr. No	Land Uses	Area (Acre)	%Age
1	Residential	704.00	9.11
2	Commercial	27.00	0.35
3	Industrial	125.18	1.62
4	Education	41.15	0.53
5	Health	10.46	0.13
6	Religious places	12.40	0.16
7	Government offices	24.50	0.32
8	Open spaces (parks and grave yards)	134.13	1.74
9	Vacant land	204.50	2.65
10	Agricultural land	4478	57.94
11	Orchards	85.84	1.11
12	Transport terminal	2.80	0.04
13	Area under water	5.12	0.07

14	Roads and streets	396.54	5.13
15	Railway property	87.00	1.12
16	Canals and nullahs	41.50	0.54
17	Cattle grounds	1.52	0.02
18	Projection bund	6.00	0.08
19	Taland	60.00	0.77
20	River bed	1236.00	15.99
21	Hillock	34.52	0.44
22	Total	7729.00	100

Source: ODP



Map 21: ODP Map Jaranwala, 1982-97

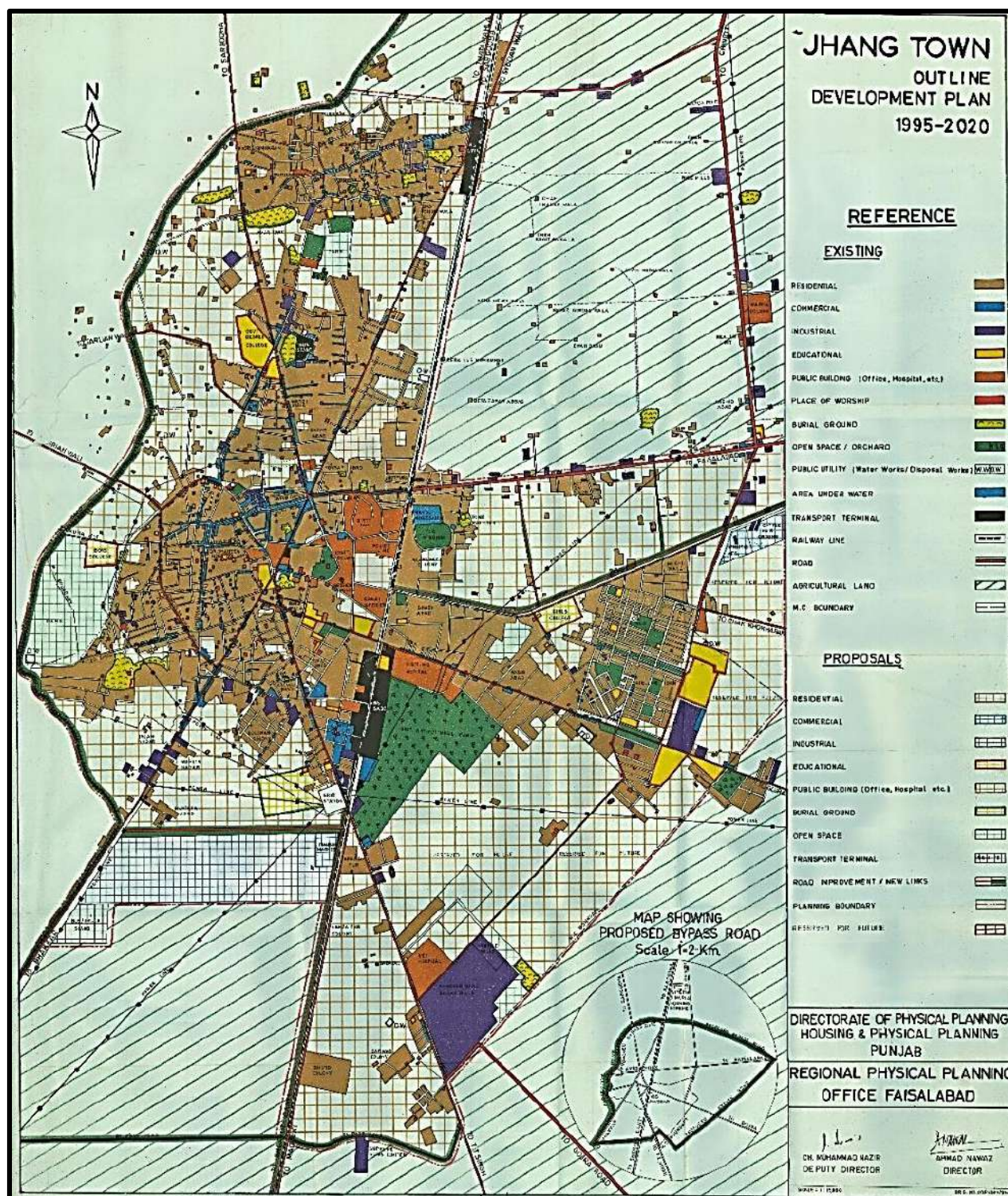
Source: ODP

7.2. History of Urban Planning Initiatives in Jhang

- Outline Development Plan of Jhang 1995-2020.
- Site Development Zoning 2021-2029

7.2.1. Jhang Town Outline Development Plan 1995-2020

Jhang Town is situated at a distance of 76 km from Faisalabad-on-Faisalabad D.G. Khan Road. River Chenab flows at a distance of 11 KM. from the Town. Major components of ODP of Jhang are Housing, Transportation, commerce and industry, public utilities and others. As per the ODP, total area required for urban land use by the year 2020 is 7250 acres. Widening of existing roads and necessary new links have been proposed in the Development Plan. A By-pass Road to divert the intercity traffic has been proposed. An area of 32 acres has been earmarked for the construction of Bus/Truck Stand on Bhakkar Road. An area of 345 acres near Bhakkar Road proposed for the establishment of an industrial estate. An area of 160 acres has been reserved in the Development Plan for Town Park.



Map 22: ODP Map Jhang

Source: ODP

Table 19: Land Use Classification of Jhang 1995

Sr no	Land use	Acres	Percentages
1	Residential	1692	43.02
2	Commercial	58.75	1.49
3	Industrial	269.57	6.85
4	Religious Places	41.01	1.04
5	Education	171.38	4.36
6	Health	44.10	1.12
7	Graveyard	103.12	2.62
8	Government offices, Grid stations, Jail, Rest house	176.10	4.48
9	Open spaces	88.03	2.24
10	Cinema	3.05	0.08
11	Water supply	2.67	0.07
12	Disposal works	2.32	0.06
13	Petrol filling stations	2.70	0.07
14	Railway Property	92.72	2.36
15	Transport terminal	11.21	0.29
16	Roads and streets	1174.00	29.85
17	Total urban use	3932.73	100.00

7.2.2. Site Development Zone Plan Tehsil Jhang 2021-2029

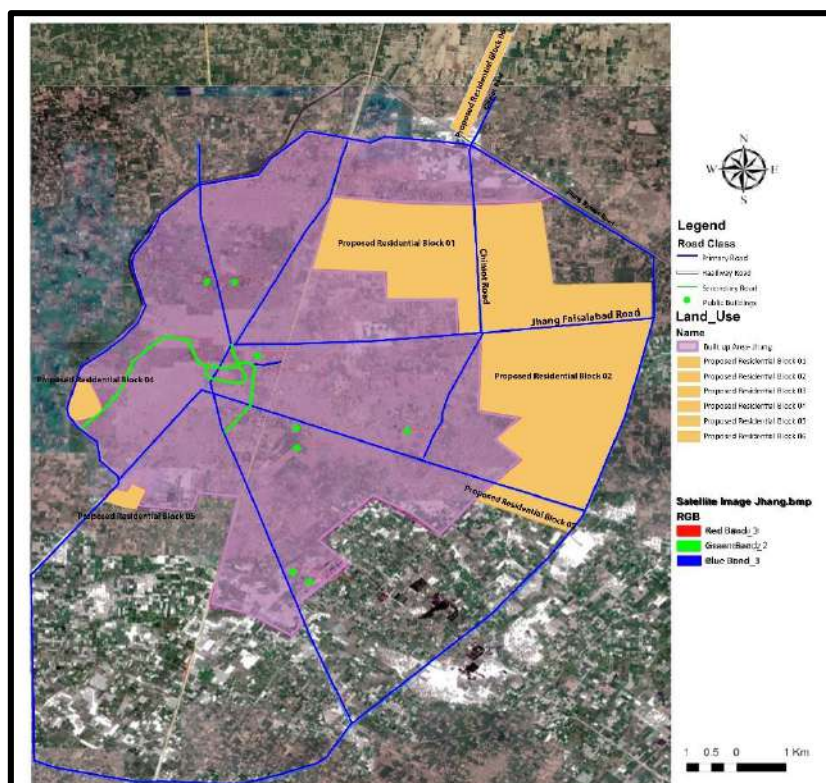
Site Development Zone Structure Plan is prepared under Rule 19-26 of Punjab Local Government (Classification, Reclassification and Redevelopment) Rules 2021. An SDZ Structure Plan is prepared keeping in view:

- Direction and Trend of the urban and rural settlement growth
- Population Growth Rate
- Requirement of urban, rural and industrial development for next eight years.

SDZ Structure Plan Includes:

- Proposed Road Network
- Division of Site Development Zone into blocks
- Proposed land use for various blocks.

Proposed map of Site Development Zone of Jhang City is shown below:



Map 23: Site Development Zone Structure plan, 20221-29

Source: TMA, Jhang

Based on gross density, area for future use for the period of eight year is calculated. Detail is given in following table:

Table 20: Site Development Zone Area calculation

Sr. No.	Locality	Built Up area (Acres)	Population on 2021	Population on 2029	Planning Population	Gross Density	SDZ Area (Acres) (2029)	SDZ Area (Acres) {21%}
1.	Jhang City	11461	445479	515031	69552	39 person/acre	1784 (16% of Built-up area)	2395 (21% of Built-up area)

7.3. History of Urban Planning Initiatives in Chiniot

- Outline Development Plan of Chiniot 1983-1998
- Land Use Classification Map of Chiniot 2022
- Land Use Classification Map of Chenab Nagar 2022
- Land Use Classification Map of Bhawana 2022
- Land Use Classification Map of Lilian 2022

7.3.1. Outline Development Plan 1983-1998

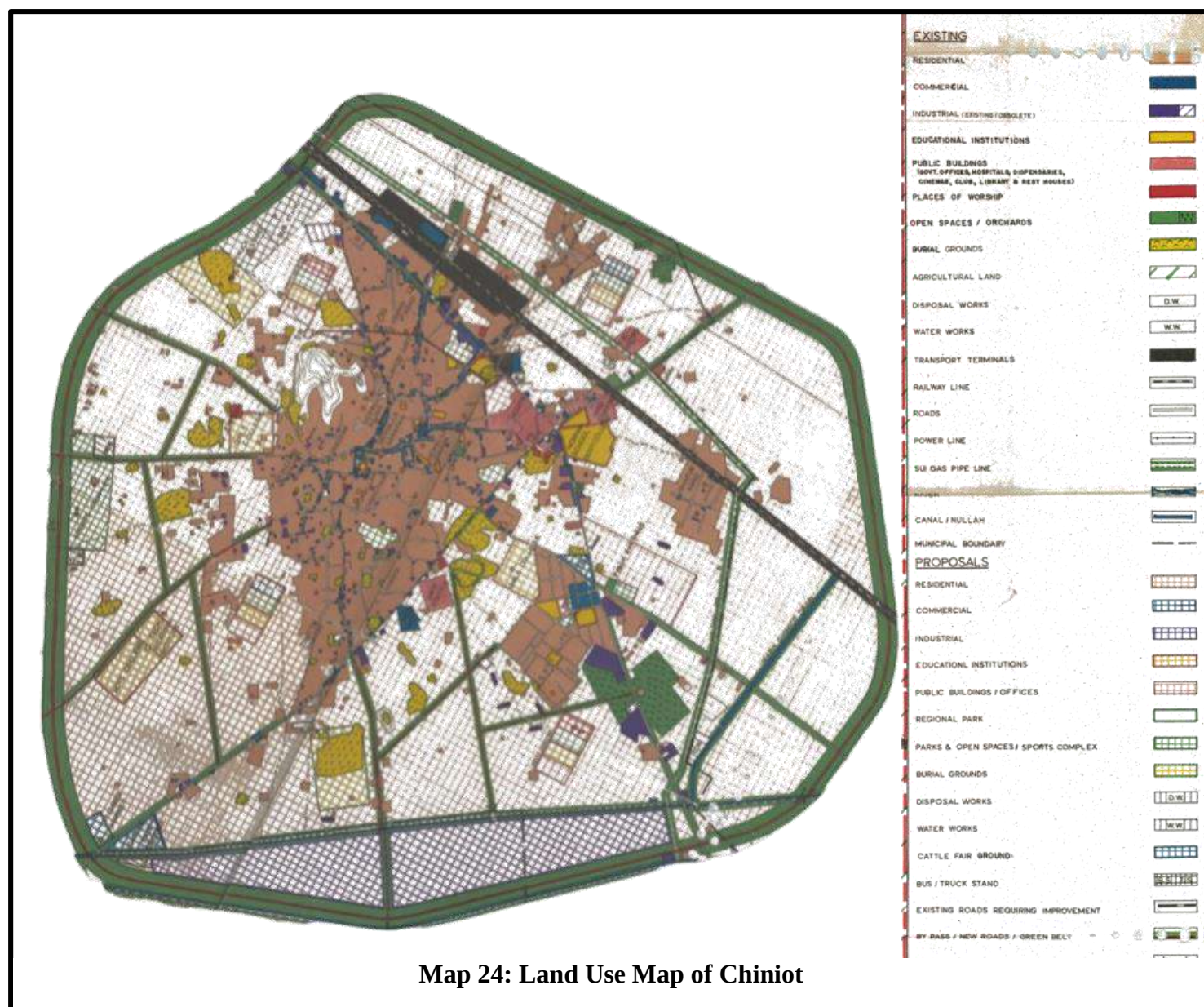
Chiniot city is located on the bank of the river Chenab. It is also known for its intricate wooden furniture, architecture, and mosques, and is home to the Omar Hayat Mahal. Major components of ODP of Chiniot are Housing, Transportation, commerce and industry, public utilities and others. As per ODP, the Chiniot was divided into four zones. Zoning was done to regularize the growth of city in a planned manner. The total area required for the planning purpose was 4750 acres. On the periphery of the area a circular road was proposed to rationalize the flow of traffic and reduce

the effect of traffic congestion. In order to streamline the industrial activities new sites were proposed to attract more industrial activities. For this purpose, a site measuring of 200 acres was proposed between Faisalabad and Jhang road along with the Marh Chiniot drain. General bus stands were shifted to the intersections near Sargodha Road and proposed ring road. A site measuring 60 acres was proposed near the bed of river Chenab, along proposed circular road. The hill covering 34 acres of land at north-western part of the city was identified, and a hill park was

proposed as recreational facility. On both sides of the river Chenab bridge small flat pockets were identified and proposed for regional parks.

Table 21: Land use classification of Chiniot

Sr no	Land use	Area in Acres	Percentage.



Map 24: Land Use Map of Chiniot

Source: ODP, Chiniot

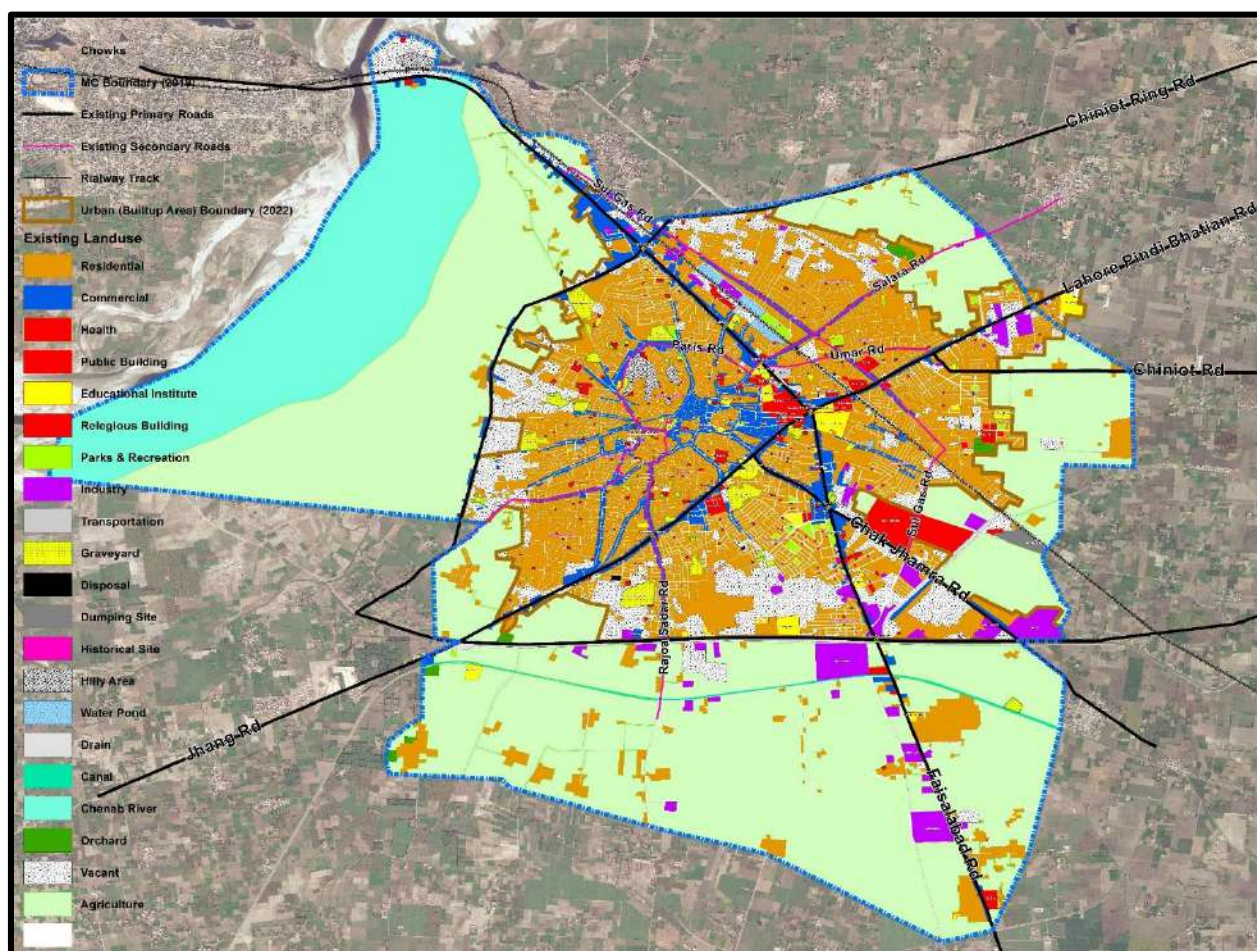
1	Residential	704	9.11
2	Commercial	27	0.35
3	Industrial	125.18	1.62
4	Education	41.15	0.53
5	Health	10.46	0.13
6	Religious	12.40	0.16
7	Government offices	24.50	0.32
9	Open spaces	134.13	1.74
9	Recreational	3.30	0.04
10	Public utilities	7.54	0.10
11	Vacant land	204	2.65
12	Agricultural land	4478	57.94
13	Orchards	85.84	1.11
14	Transport terminals	2.80	0.04
15	Area under water	5.12-	0.07
16	Roads and streets	396.54	5.13
17	Railway Properties	87	1.12
18	Canals and nullahs	41.50	0.54
19	Cattle fair grounds	1.52	0.02
20	Protection bund	6	0.08
21	Taland	60	0.77
22	Riverbed	1236	15.99
23	Hillock	34.52	0.44
Total		7729.00	100.00

Source: ODP, Chiniot



7.3.2. Land Use Classification Map of Chiniot City, 2022

Land use classification map of Chiniot is prepared under Rule 3 of Punjab Land Use Plan (Classification, Re-Classification & Redevelopment) Rules, 2020. Initially, digitize the base map and conducted the Land Use Survey and Field Verification. After this land use base map of area is prepared. Data analysis is performed to calculate the demand of different land uses such as residential, commercial, industrial and others. Finally, based on analysis and demand of land uses land use classification map is prepared.



Map 25: Land Use Classification Map of Chiniot City, 2022

Source: TMA, Chiniot

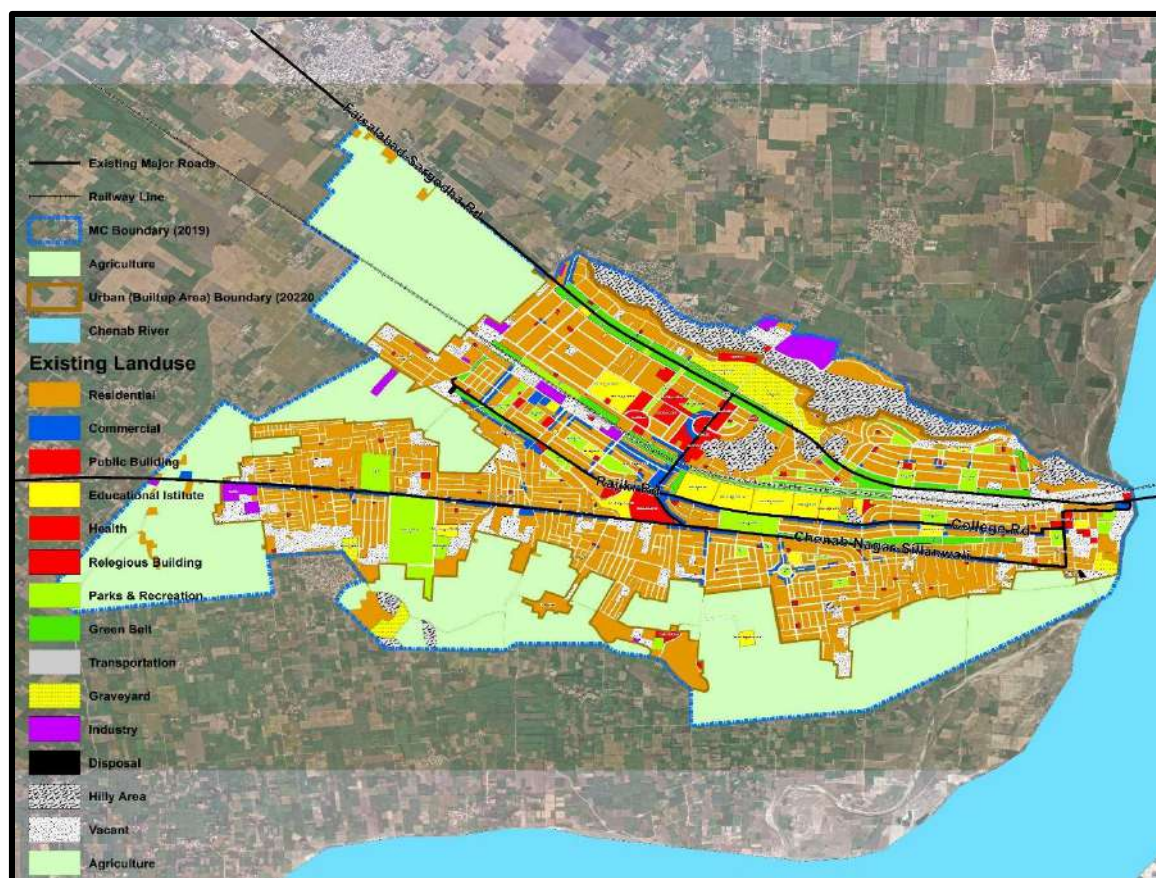
Table 22: Land Use Classification of Chiniot City

Land Uses	Area (Acres)	% Age
Residential	2509	25.06 %
Commercial	470	4.70 %
Public Buildings	141	1.4 %
Educational Institutes	98	0.9 %
Health Facilities	22	0.21 %
Religious Buildings	48	0.48 %
Industry	243	2.43 %
Parks and Recreation	34	0.33 %
Graveyards	118	1.17 %
Transportation	7	0.07 %
Vacant Land	896	8.95 %
Agriculture land	5405	54 %
Disposal	3	0.03
Dumping Site	15	0.15
Total Area	10009	100 %

Source: TMA, Chiniot

7.3.3. Land Use Classification Map of Chenab Nagar, 2022

Land use classification map of Chenab Nagar is prepared under Rule 3 of Punjab Land Use Plan (Classification, Re-Classification & Redevelopment) Rules, 2020. Initially, digitize the base map and conducted the Land Use Survey and Field Verification. After this land use base map of area is prepared. Data analysis is performed to calculate the demand of different land uses such as residential, commercial, industrial and others. Finally, based on analysis and demand of land uses land use classification map is prepared.



Map 26: Land Use Classification Map of Chenab Nagar, 2022

Source: TMA, Chiniot

Table 23: Area Break up of Land Use of MC Chenab Nagar

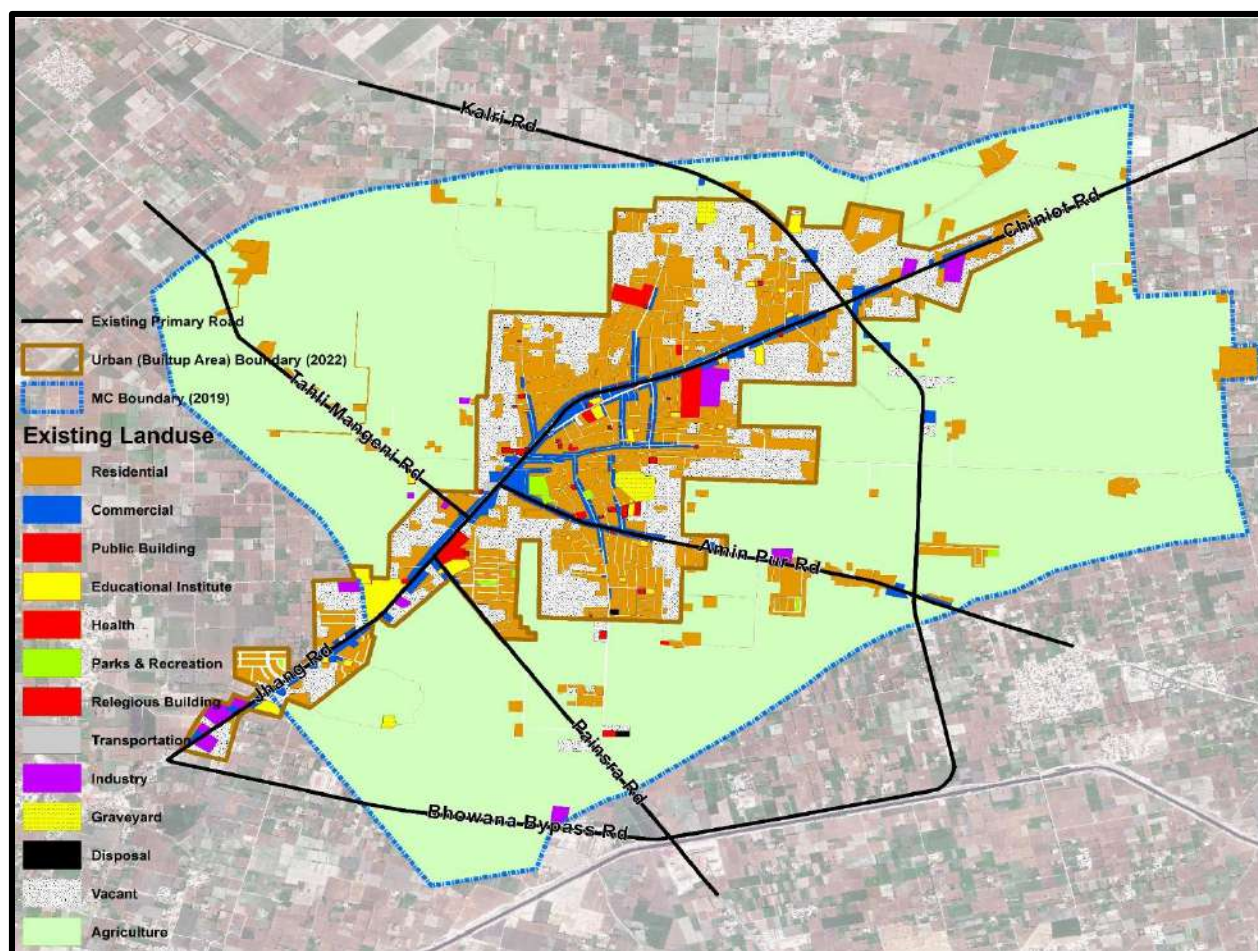
Land Uses	Area (Acres)	% Age
Residential	1279	31.57 %
Commercial	88	2.17 %
Public Buildings	46	1.13 %
Educational Institutes	109	2.7 %
Health Facilities	7	0.18 %
Religious Buildings	38	0.93 %
Industry	50	1.23 %
Parks and Recreation	156	3.85 %

Open Spaces	116	2.86 %
Graveyards	64	1.58 %
Transportation	2	0.049 %
Vacant Land	286	7.05 %
Agriculture land	1578	38.95 %
Disposal	1	0.025 %
Hilly Area	231	5.7 %
Total Area	4051	100 %

Source: TMA, Chiniot

7.3.4. Land Use Classification Map of Bhawana, 2022

Land use classification map of Bhawana is prepared under Rule 3 of Punjab Land Use Plan (Classification, Re-Classification & Redevelopment) Rules, 2020. Initially, digitize the base map and conducted the Land Use Survey and Field Verification. After this land use base map of area is prepared. Data analysis is performed to calculate the demand of different land uses such as residential, commercial, industrial and others. Finally, based on analysis and demand of land uses land use classification map is prepared.



Map 27: Land Use Classification Map of Bhawana, 2022

Source: TMA, Chiniot

Table 24: Land Use Classification of Bhawana

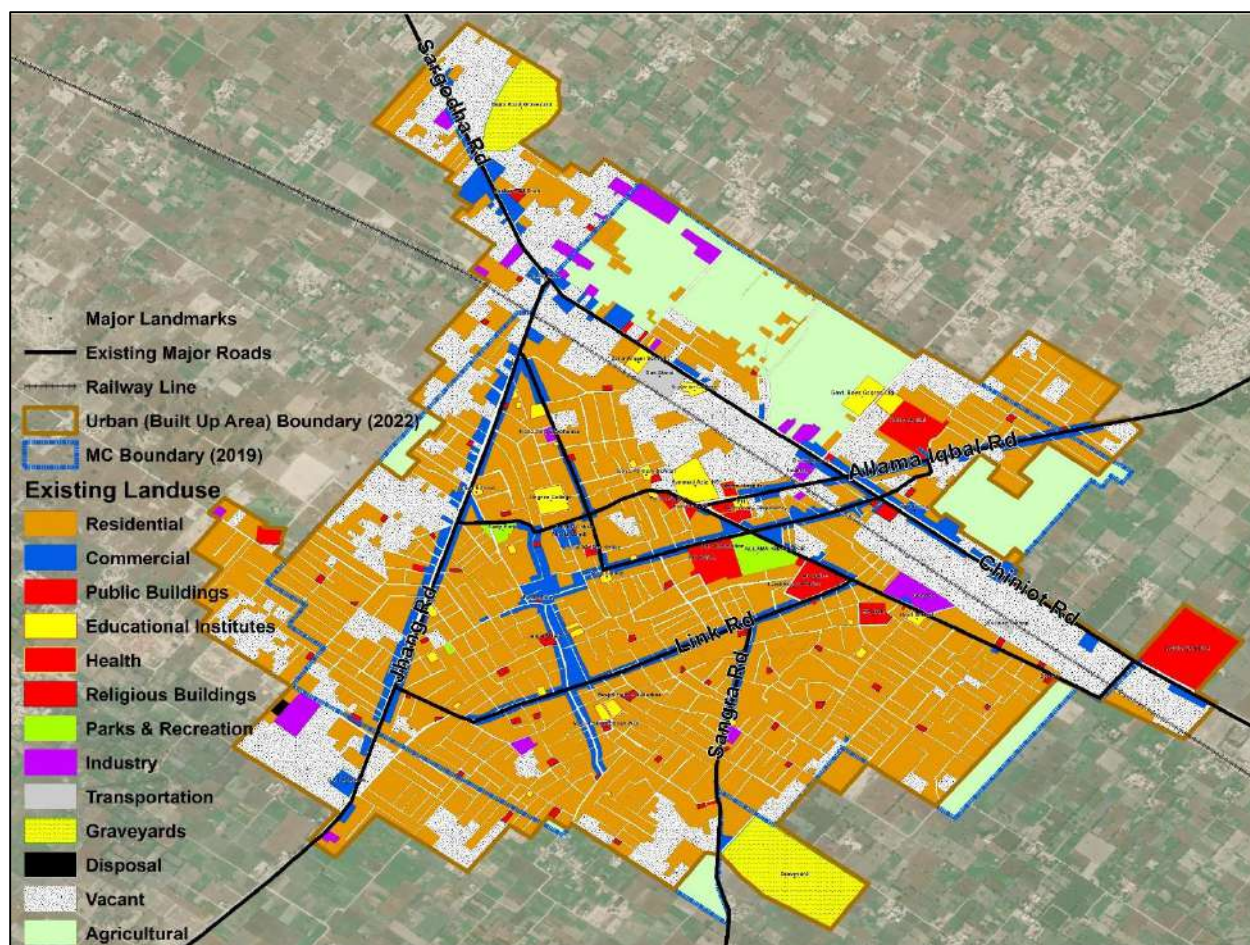
Land Uses	Area (Acres)	% Age
Residential	497	13.04 %
Commercial	81	2.12 %
Public Buildings	15	0.39 %
Educational Institutes	28	0.73 %
Health Facilities	6	0.15 %

Religious Buildings	6	0.15 %
Industry	27	0.7 %
Parks and Recreation	8	0.2 %
Graveyards	12	0.31 %
Transportation	1	0.02 %
Vacant Land	429	11.26 %
Agriculture land	2699	70.84 %
Disposal	1	0.02 %
Total Area	3810	100 %

Source: TMA, Chiniot

7.3.5. Land Use Classification Map of Lilian, 2022

Land use classification map of Lilian is prepared under Rule 3 of Punjab Land Use Plan (Classification, Re-Classification & Redevelopment) Rules, 2020. Initially, digitize the base map and conducted the Land Use Survey and Field Verification. After this land use base map of area is prepared. Data analysis is performed to calculate the demand of different land uses such as residential, commercial, industrial and others. Finally, based on analysis and demand of land uses land use classification map is prepared.



Map 28: Land Use Classification Map of Lilian, 2022

Source: TMA, Chiniot

Table 25: Land Use Classification of Lilian

Land Uses	Area (Acres)	% Age
Residential	495	48.2 %
Commercial	65	6.32 %
Public Buildings	22	2.14 %
Educational Institutes	15	1.46 %
Health Facilities	7	0.68 %

Religious Buildings	10	0.97 %
Industry	18	1.75 %
Parks and Recreation	6	0.58 %
Graveyards	31	3.01 %
Transportation	3	0.29 %
Vacant Land	236	22.98 %
Agriculture land	118	11.49 %
Disposal	1	0.097 %
Total Area	1027	100 %

Source: TMA, Chiniot

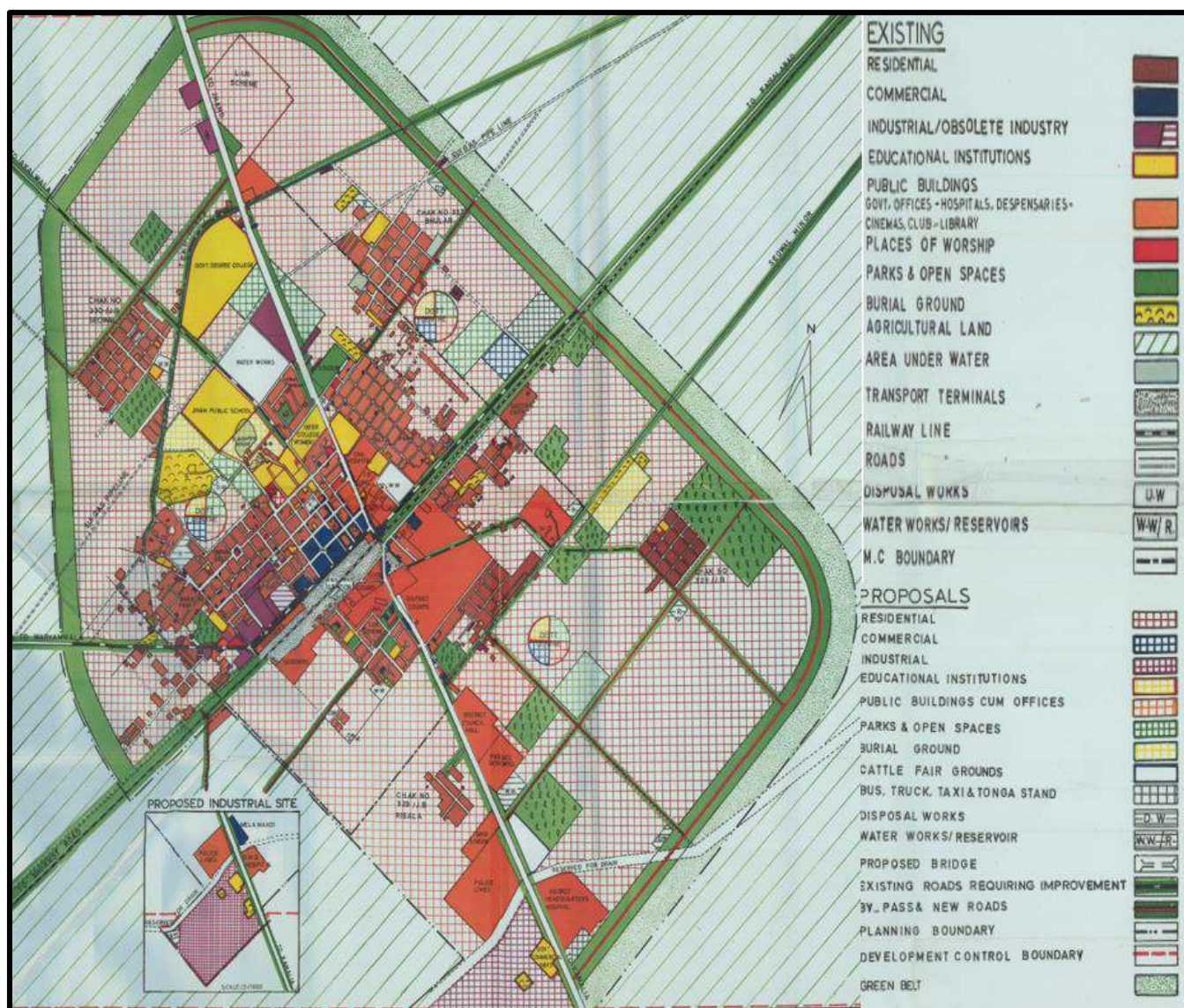
7.4. History of Urban Planning Initiatives in Toba Tek Singh

- Outline Development Plan of Toba Tek Singh, 1984-2010
- Land Use Classification of Toba Tek Singh
- Punjab Municipal Services Improvement Project (PMSIP), Shorkot 2009
- Punjab Municipal Services Improvement Project (PMSIP), Ahmed Pur Sial 2009
- Punjab Municipal Services Improvement Project (PMSIP), Gojra 2009

7.4.1. Outline Development Plan of Toba Tek Singh, 1984-2010

Toba Tek Singh is surrounded by cities of Gojra, Kamalia, Rajana, Pir Mahal and Shorkot. Major components of ODP of Jhang are Housing, Transportation, commerce and industry, public utilities and others. Site compromising of an area 114 acres has been proposed for the establishment of industries. Out of these 114 acres 75 acre was a state land. Different proposals were given for the improvement of central business area. As per ODP, Jhang-Kamalia road declared as primary highway. and Gojra-Toba Tek Singh Road declared as a secondary highway. A bypass road was proposed in the plan starting from Jhang-Toba Road to Jhang- Kamalia road. The total length of

the road is 8 kilometers. An area of about 17 acres was proposed for the establishment of bus and truck terminals on Gojra Road. Three new disposal points were identified in the plan. First one was proposed near the proposed bus and truck stand. Second one will be adjacent to site proposed for industrial area. Third one near the proposed district complex.



Map 29: ODP Map of Toba Tek Singh 1984-2010

Source: ODP

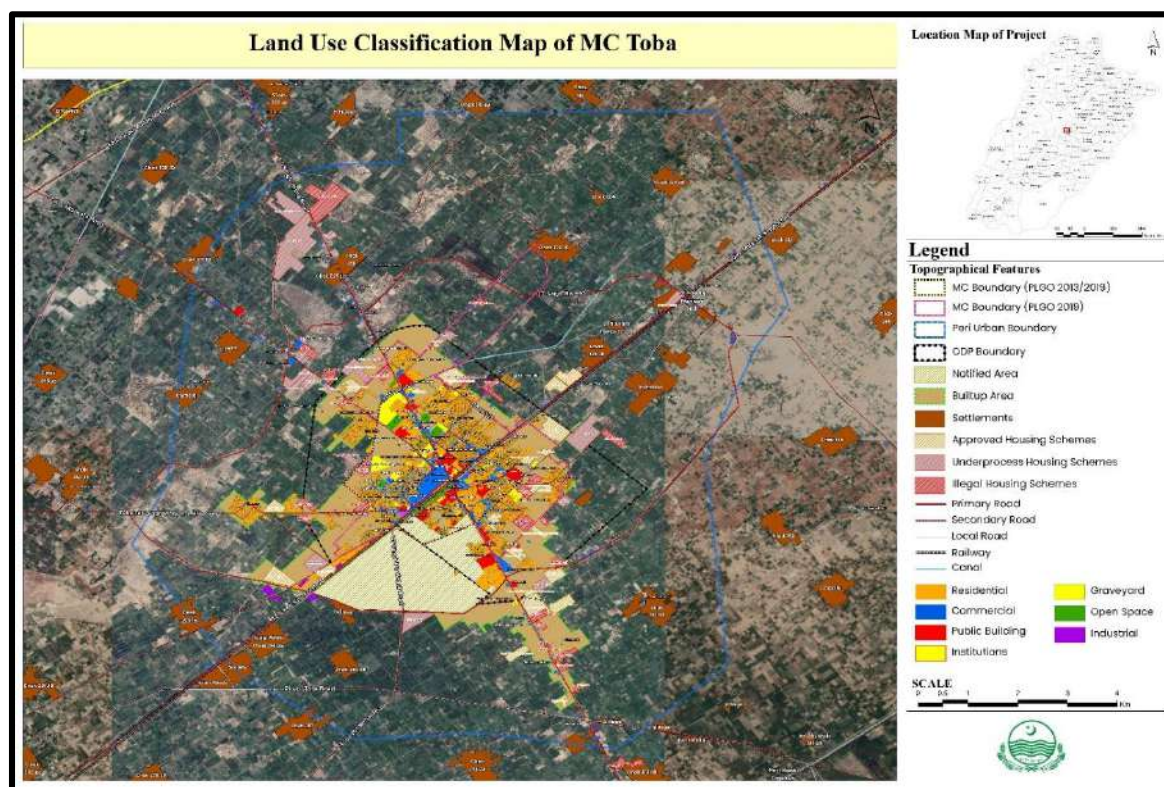
Table 26: Land use classification of Toba Tek Singh

Sr no	Land use	Area in Acres	Percentage.
1	Residential	246	17.07
2	Commercial	15	1.05
3	Educational	115	8.05
4	Health	8	0.56
5	Industrial	41	2.87
6	Religious	9	0.63
8	Government buildings	124	8.69
9	Recreational	4	0.28
10	Public utilities	45	3.15
11	Canals and nalas	21	1.47
12	Railways	59	4.13
13	Transport terminals	2	0.13
14	Area under water	5	0.56
15	Vacant land	156	10.92
16	Orchards	55	3.85
17	Agricultural lands	354	24.73
18	Roads and streets	175	8.75
Total		1429	100

Source: ODP

7.4.2. Land Use Classification Toba Tek Singh

Land use classification map of Chiniot is prepared under Rule 3 of Punjab Land Use Plan (Classification, Re-Classification & Redevelopment) Rules, 2020. Initially, digitize the base map and conducted the Land Use Survey and Field Verification. After this land use base map of area is prepared. Data analysis is performed to calculate the demand of different land uses such as residential, commercial, industrial and others. Finally, based on analysis and demand of land uses land use classification map is prepared.



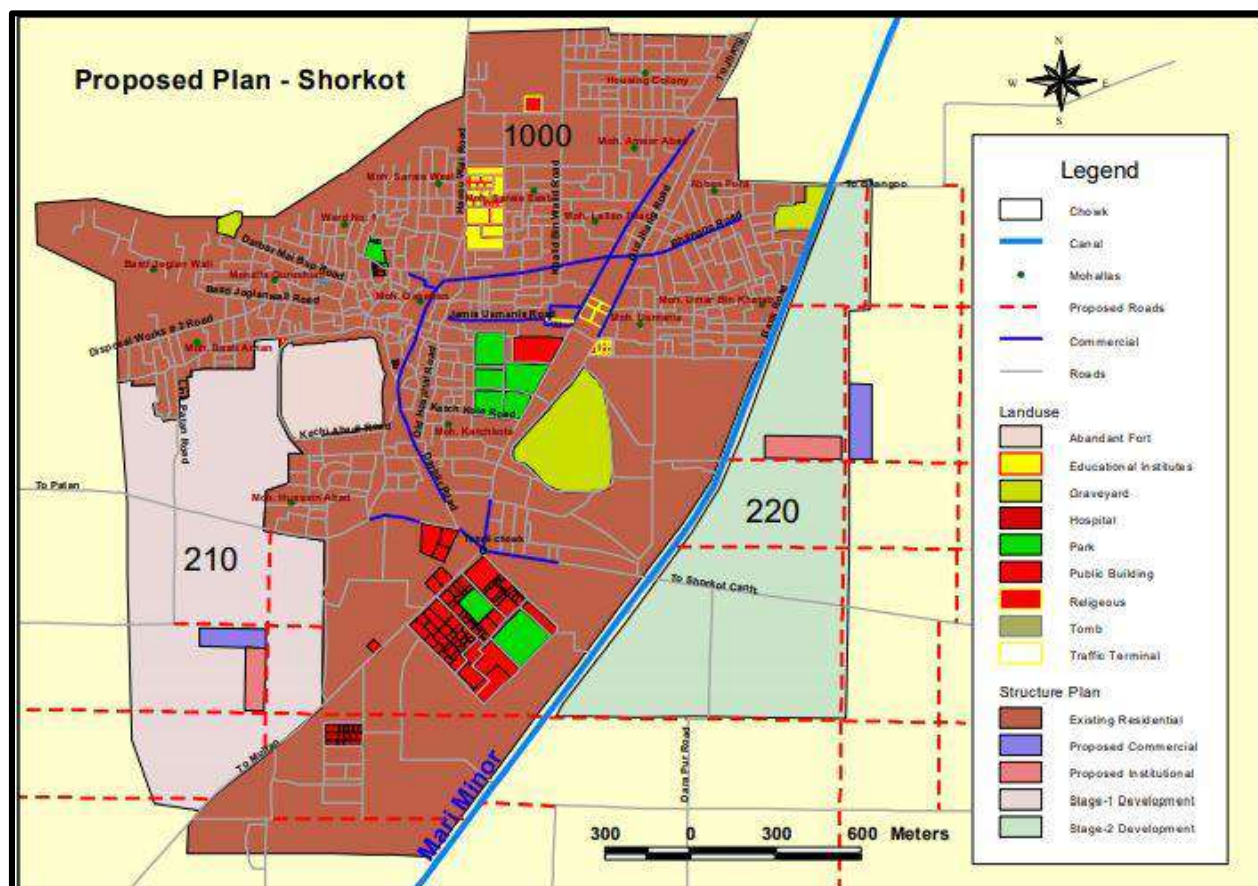
Map 30: Land Use Classification Map of Toba Tek Singh

Source: TMA, Toba Tek Singh

7.4.3. Punjab Municipal Services Improvement Project (PMSIP), Shorkot 2009

Shorkot is a city in Punjab, Pakistan. It is also a capital city of Shorkot Tehsil in Jhang district. It is located at 30°30'N 72°24'E with an altitude of 131 metres (433 ft). Under PMSIP planning rapid appraisal of municipal services is undertaken to identify service delivery gaps, analysed needs and guide the means to overcome such gaps. In addition, stakeholder consultation provides the much-needed guidance to the planning exercise. Major components of the project are Urban Planning, Water Supply, Sewerage, Solid Waste Management, and others. The strategy suggests improving the connectivity among different parts of the town and in case of Shorkot, the town is haphazardly developed with many vacant areas left that are to be filled in near future. Initially, the vacant pockets in the town will accommodate the growing population of the town. Sambrial road, Janmkey road, Sialkot Road and other 3 major roads are proposed to accommodate population thus, improvement and extension of these roads are proposed. Link A roads will provide a grid

iron pattern of roads for future development. Since Shorkot has no park, the location is suitable as major roads provide maximum accessibility to the visitors. Moreover, parks are proposed which will act as a buffer zone.



Map 31: Proposed Map of Shorkot

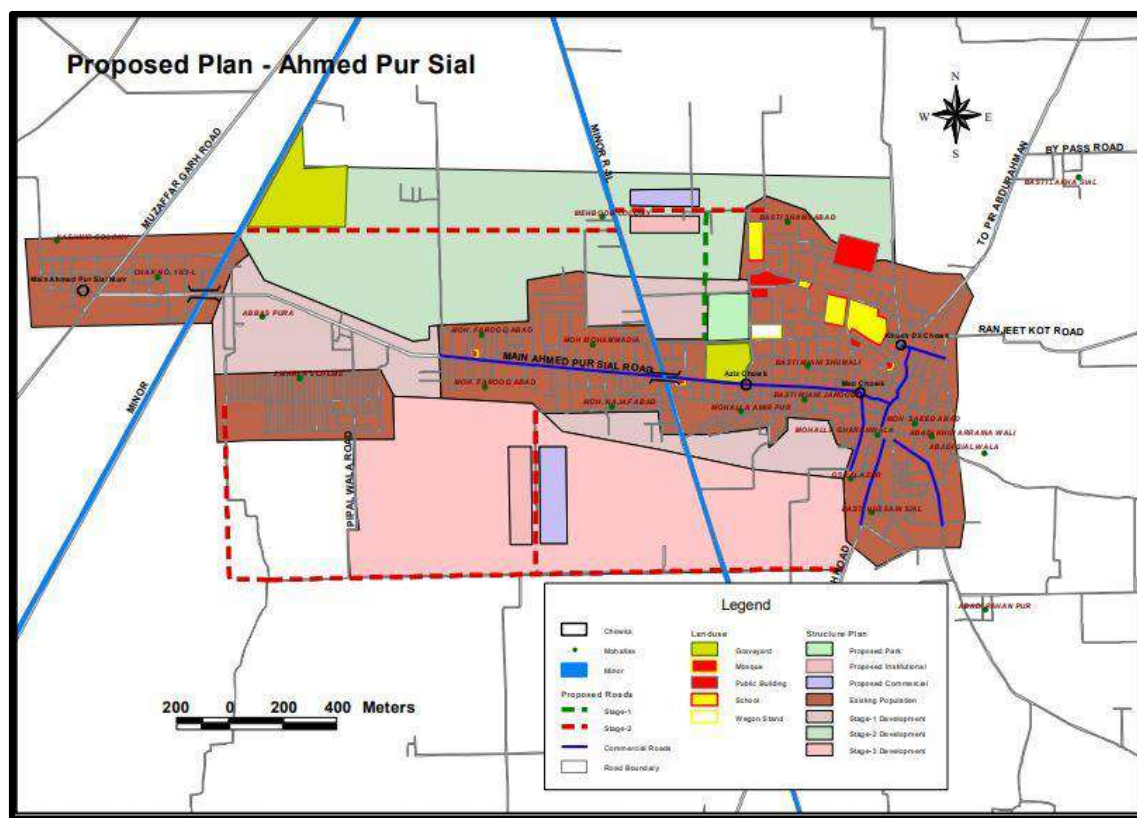
Source: Punjab Municipal Services Improvement Project (PMSIP)

7.4.4. Punjab Municipal Services Improvement Project (PMSIP), Ahmed Pur Sial 2009

Ahmad Pur Sial is a city in Jhang District in the Punjab province of Pakistan. Under PMSIP planning rapid appraisal of municipal services is undertaken to identify service delivery gaps, analysed needs and guide the means to overcome such gaps. In addition, stakeholder consultation provides the much-needed guidance to the planning exercise. Major components of the project are Urban Planning, Water Supply, Sewerage, Solid Waste Management and others. By considering the problems action plans of the components are proposed. The city is growing in two distinct directions, north and west. The south and east directions are the flooded zone areas due to

overflowing of the river Chenab. Haphazard growth take place in the city and to reduce this infill development is proposed. Circulation Pattern/Roads With the increase in traffic, the existing roads needed to be expanded and widened. A park is proposed in the central part of the town i.e., near TMA office, north of at present, the area is lying vacant. when the stage one area will be fully developed, the pressure will shift to peripheral localities. The future institutional zone of the town is proposed along link A. When the adjacent pocket of the land will be developed the link A will enhance the connectivity between the east and western part of the town. The third stage will allow for the development of a second neighbourhood centre in the northwest of the town. The residential localities, that were quickly developing in the second stage, shall encircle the new neighbourhood enters. the third stage would allow the growth of the town beyond the proposed roads of second stage. In this stage, population will be accommodated in north and in south direction. Land is proposed to be earmarked for Pipal Wala road for institutional activities. Up-grading of Existing Sewers and Drains are recommended. Treatment Plant would be built to treat sewage generated at 10 acres areas already procured by TMA. New Bus Stand would be made developed. for provision of water to citizens database for user connection needs to be prepared. Landfill site is proposed for

disposal of solid waste.



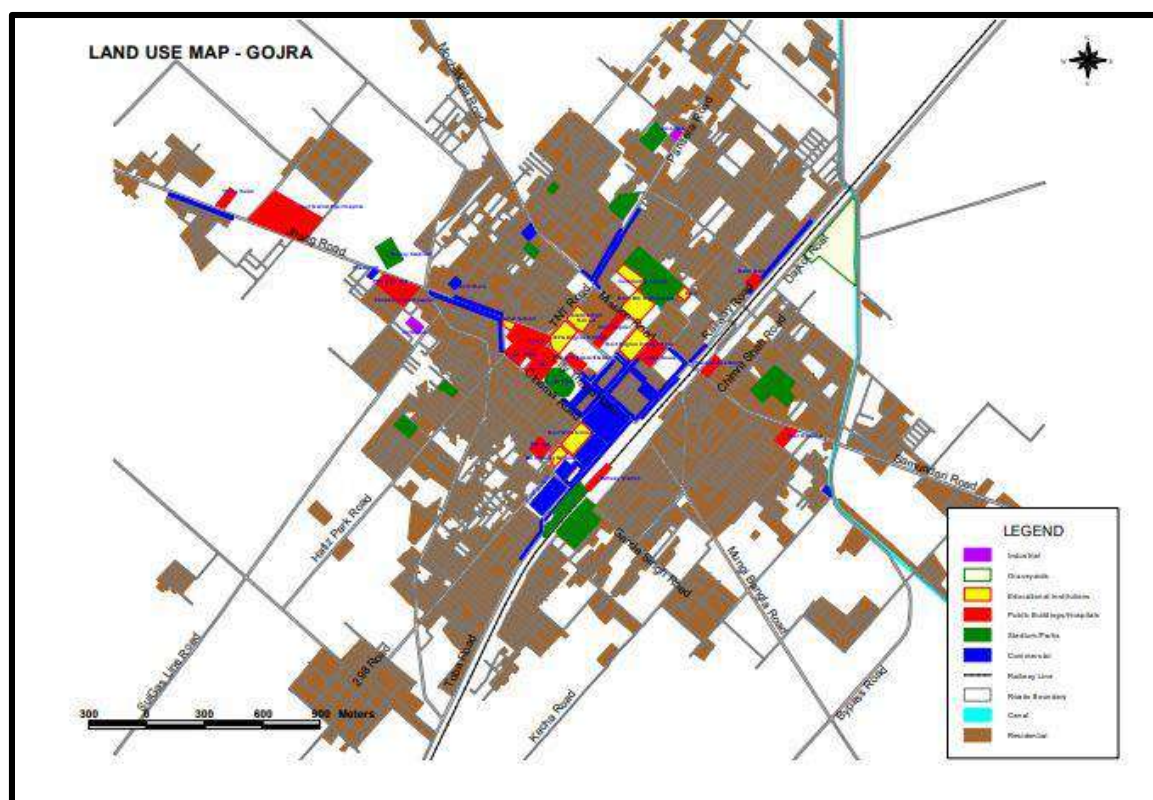
Map 32: Proposed map of Ahmed Pur Sial

Source: Punjab Municipal Services Improvement Project (PMSIP)

7.4.5. Punjab Municipal Services Improvement Project (PMSIP), Gojra 2009

Gojra is a city of Toba Tek Singh district, it is located at 33°16'60N 73°20'60E and is located 30 miles (50 km) from Faisalabad and 20 miles (32 km) north of Toba Tek Singh. Under PMSIP planning rapid appraisal of municipal services is undertaken to identify service delivery gaps, analysed needs and guide the means to overcome such gaps. In addition, stakeholder consultation provides the much-needed guidance to the planning exercise. Major components of the project are Urban Planning, Water Supply, Sewerage, Solid Waste Management, and others. By considering the problems action plans of the components are proposed. such as replacement of the pumping machinery of tube wells, No. 4 & 5 and substandard consumer connections. Extension of the water supply facilities to the unserved areas by searching most suitable and cost-effective good quality source, and designing the cost-effective infrastructure required to feed the unserved areas.

Improvement of Solid Waste Collection System by procurement of 65 out of order wheel barrows and development of permanent secondary collection points. 14 acres area for landfill site for 10 years are proposed. Up-grading of Existing Sewers and Drains are proposed. Moreover, Construction of Sewage Treatment Plant are proposed at South-West part of the town. Improves of green spaces such as Khalid Park and Shahbaz Park have been proposed. Up-gradation / improvement of footpaths/ are proposed. Temporary and permanent encroachments need to be removed from Trunk Road, Main Bazar, Railway Road, etc. (Company P. D., Planning Report of Gojra, 2009)



Map 33: Land use map of Gojra

7.5. Current Initiatives in Faisalabad Division

7.5.1. Site Development Zone

A proposed Site Development Zone Structure Plan (with timeframe of 2021-2029) for MC Toba Tek Singh, Chiniot is preparing, and identifies proposed residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural zones beyond the current urban extent of the city. The SDZ attempts to ensure that

future growth of the city is channeled and directed according to the needs of the city, rather than allowing the current unplanned growth scenario to persist. Indeed, the SDZ is a tool which allows rapidly growing cities to direct growth along planning parameters in the short term.

7.5.2. Punjab Cities Programme (PCP)

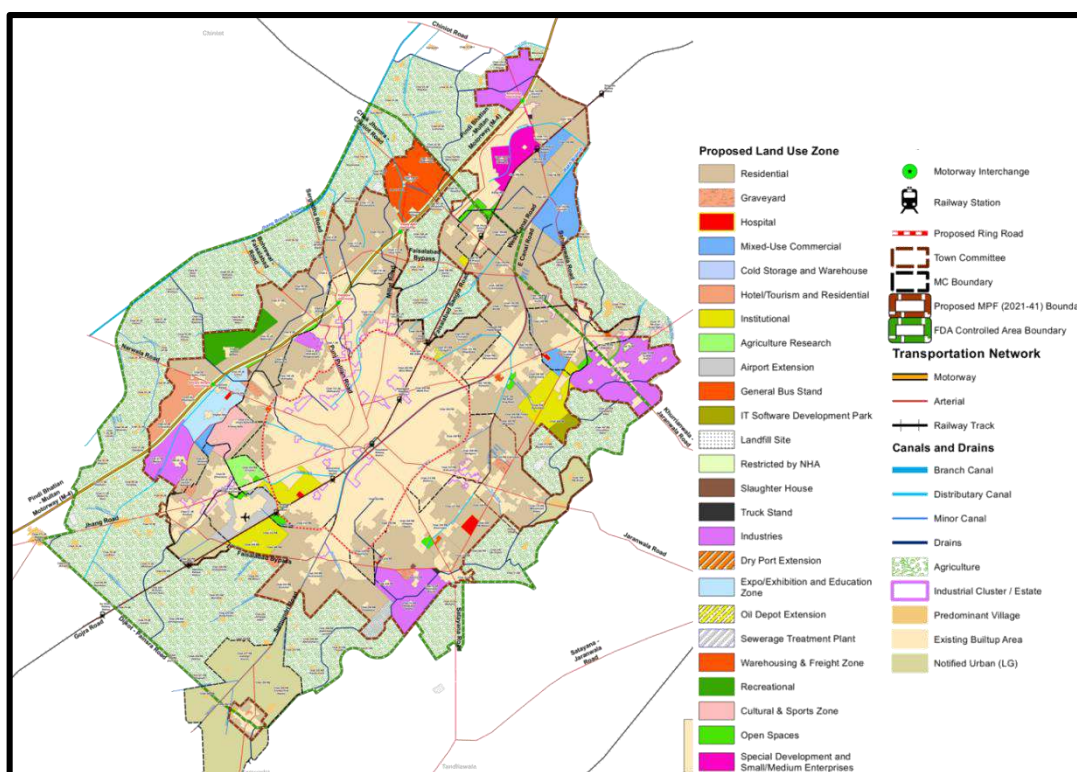
The Punjab Cities Program (PCP) is aligned with the World Bank Group's Pakistan Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) FY15-20. The program aims to contribute towards Bank's overarching goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity by delivering improved urban infrastructure inclusively and in ways that enhance economic growth and development in the participating cities. The program is financed through a hybrid of Investment Project Financing (IPF) and Program-for-Results (PforR) instruments. The larger part of the program is financed through the PforR instrument, which has proved to be an effective mechanism for managing conditional grants to LGs and for strengthening institutions and systems for the sustainable delivery of infrastructure and services. Jhang, Kamalia, Gojra, and Jaranwala are selected from Faisalabad division for this project.

7.5.3. Master Plans for Urban Local Governments of Punjab

Master Plans for Urban Local Governments of Punjab Since 2021, the LG&CD department intends to develop master plans for 154 small to mid-sized cities / urban areas in Punjab, to prevent unplanned growth and promote the development potential of these cities. These would potentially include several urban areas in Faisalabad division, including Chak Jhumra, Khurarianwala, Jaranwala, Tandlianwala, Samundri, Sadhar, Dijkot, Chiniot, Lalian, Bhawana, Chenab Nagar, Jhang, Shorkot, Ahmadpur Sial, Athara Hazari, Toba Tek Singh, Gojra, Kamalia and Pir Mahal.

7.5.4. Land Use Planning

This section will compare the land use mapping of the four-district headquarters from the time of ODP formulation, with more recent land use mapping. Major shifts in the land use dynamics and their implications will be discussed.

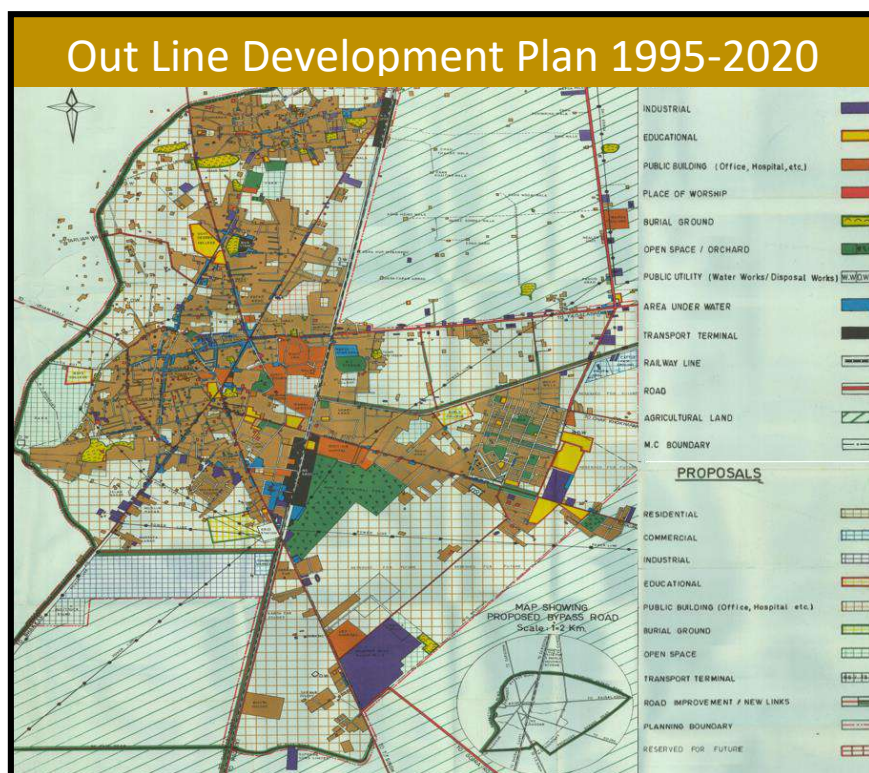


Map 34: Faisalabad Zoning Plan, 2021-2041

Source: FDA

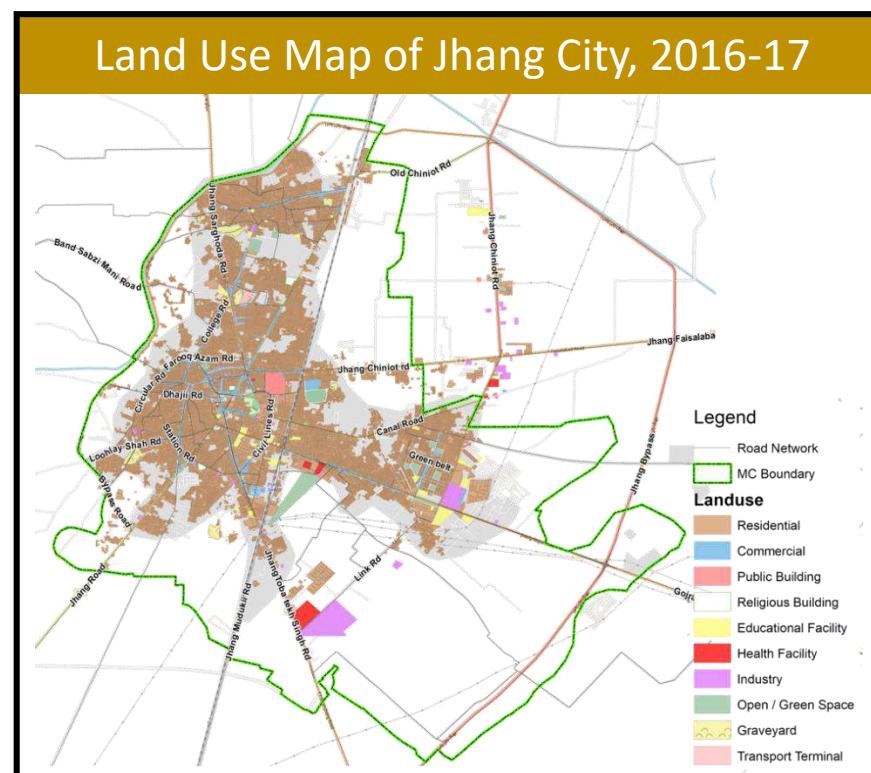
The above map show that city is expanding in all direction and consuming agriculture land. New industrial land use demarcated on the Pindi Bhattian-Multan Motorway (M-4). Recreational, hotel and Tourism zone is identified along the Narwala Road. Primarily residential and commercial land uses have increased. Particularly along major roads, the growth of commercial land uses can be observed (due to better accessibility which makes business more viable), whereas the bulk of the

urban sprawl and expansion consists of residential uses. Thus, on the northern, western and eastern edge of the urban extent, pockets of residential use are interspersed with open space / agricultural use, and we can expect the open space/agricultural land to reduce as the city continues to expand and new housing societies emerge.



Map 36: Outline Development Plan 1995-2020

Source: ODP

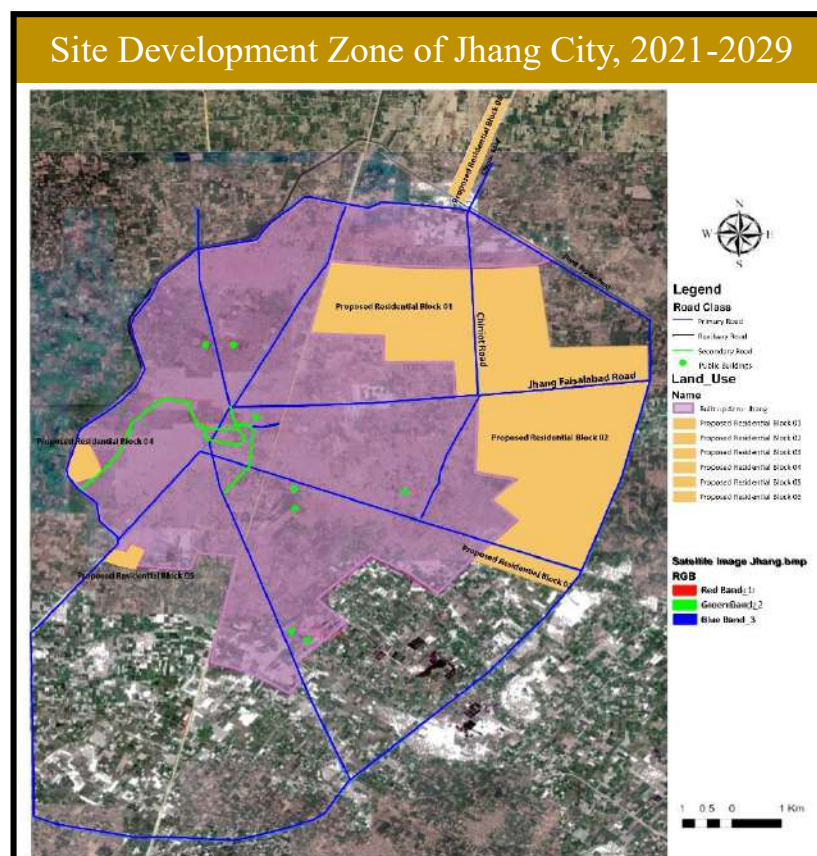


Map 35: Land Use Map of Jhang City, 2016-17

Source: The Urban Unit

The above figures show that as the city of Jhang has expanded, the primary land uses that have increased are residential and commercial. Similar to Faisalabad, commercial land use has developed along major roads and corridors, as these areas are attractive due to relatively better access. The city had expanded towards the north and west, with the development of new housing schemes – yet new developments consist of interspersed pockets, and there is no dense and contiguous urban form in the more recently developed areas (compared, to the contiguous urban form in the older urban core of the city). This interspersed development will pose challenges for urban service delivery

and make accessibility more difficult. At the same time, there is a notable lack of open spaces and parks which are essential in all urban areas.



Map 37: Site Development Zone of Jhang City, 2021-2029

Source: TMA Jhang

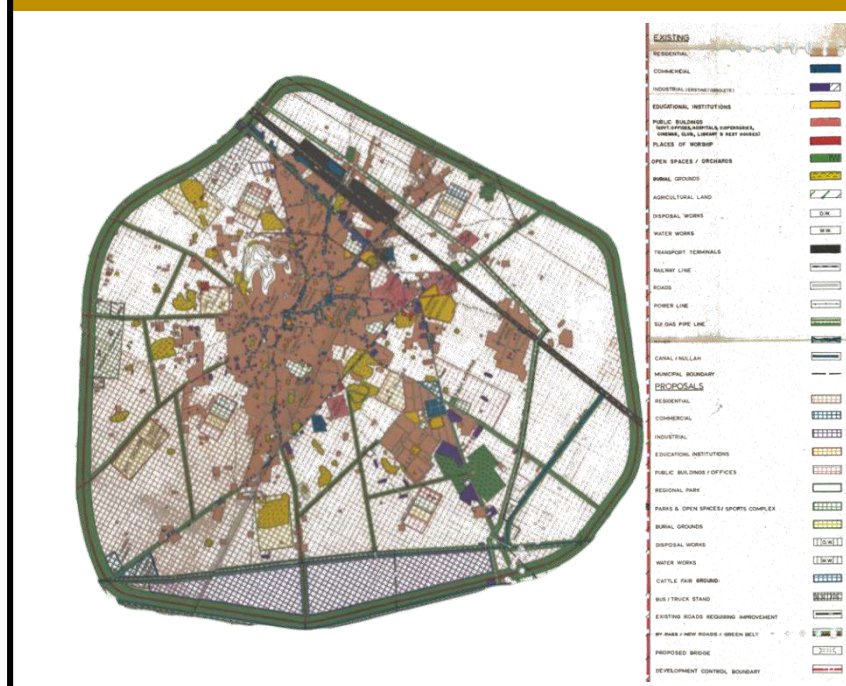
City growth towards east, west and southern direction due to developing of housing schemes which consume agriculture area. To

preserve the agriculture area infill development, compact development/ high rise buildings and mixed used development needs to be proposed. Area detail is given in following table:

Table 27: Proposed Residential Blocks

Sr. No.	Block Name	Area (Acres)
1.	Proposed Residential Block 01	2038
2.	Proposed Residential Block 02	2410
3.	Proposed Residential Block 03	260
4.	Proposed Residential Block 04	89
5.	Proposed Residential Block 05	50
Total		4847

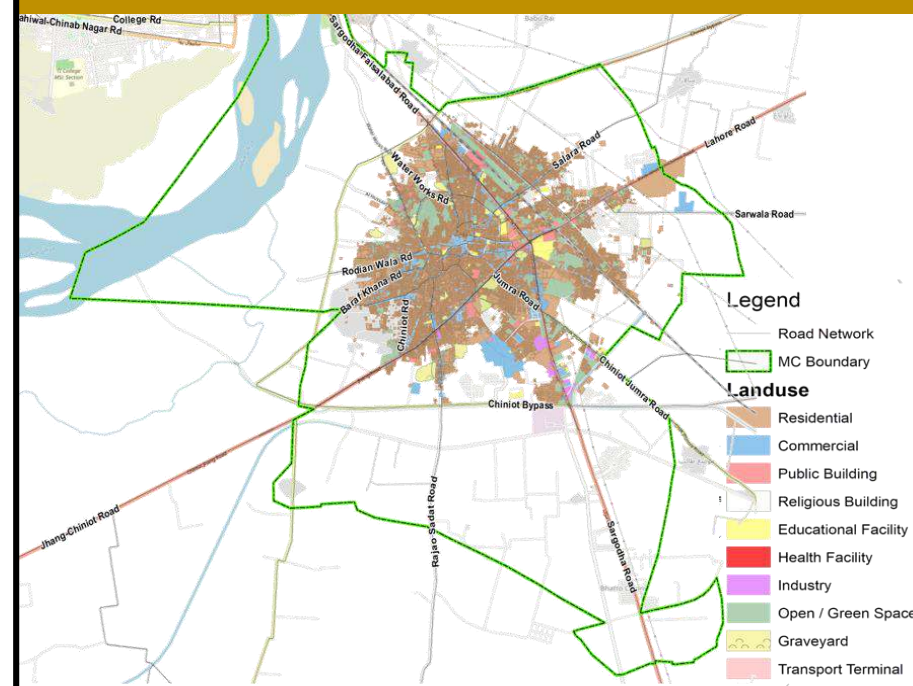
Out Line Development Plan of Chiniot City, 1983-1998



Map 38: Outline Development Plan of Chiniot City, 1983-98

Source: ODP

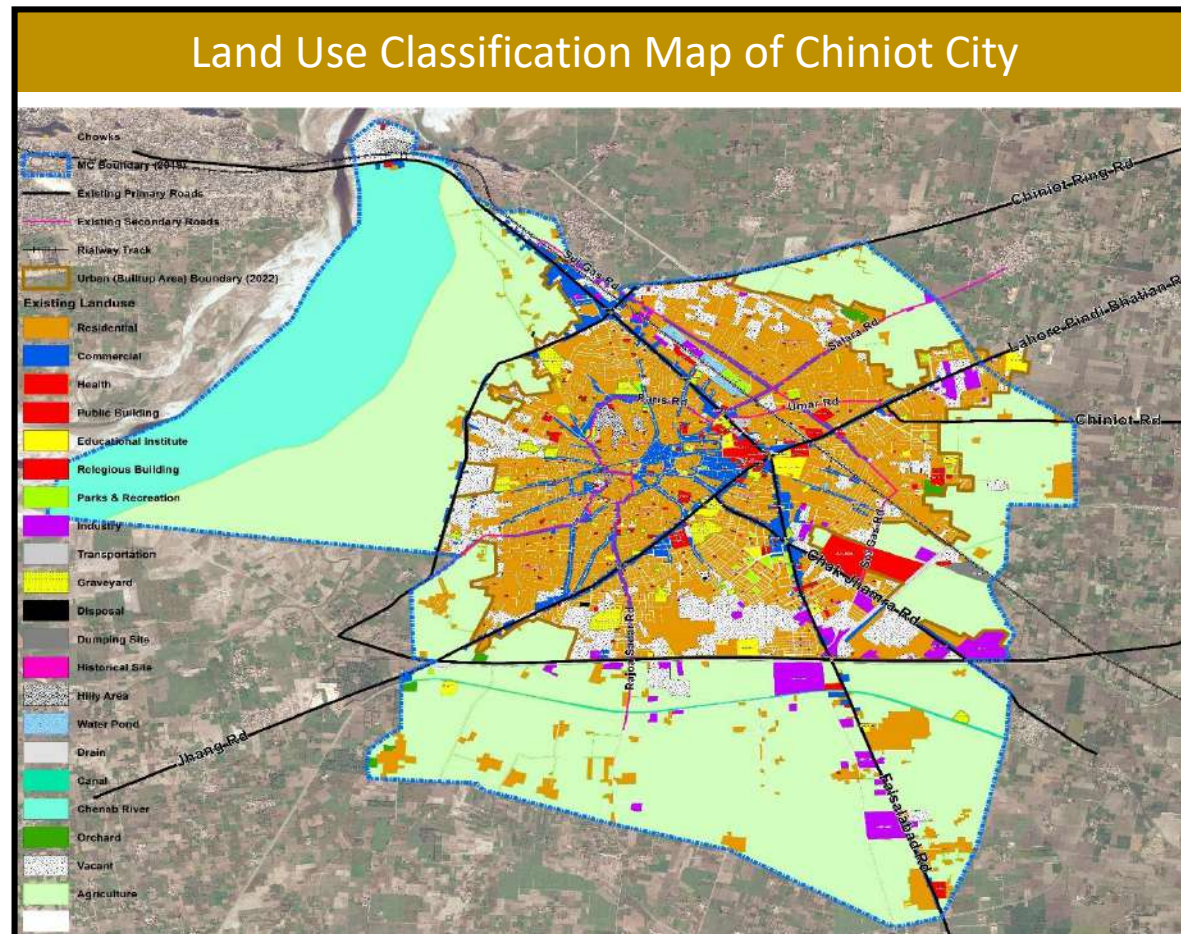
Land Use Map of Chiniot City, 2016



Map 39: Land Use Map of Chiniot City

Source: The Urban Unit

The above maps show that as the city has expanded, the primary land uses to increase are residential whereas commercial uses have increased along interior roads of the older urban core of the city. The city had expanded towards the north, and west directions, with the development of new housing schemes. At the same time, there is a marked lack of open spaces and parks which are essential to all urban areas.



Map 40: Land Use Classification Map of Chiniot City

Source: TMA, Chiniot

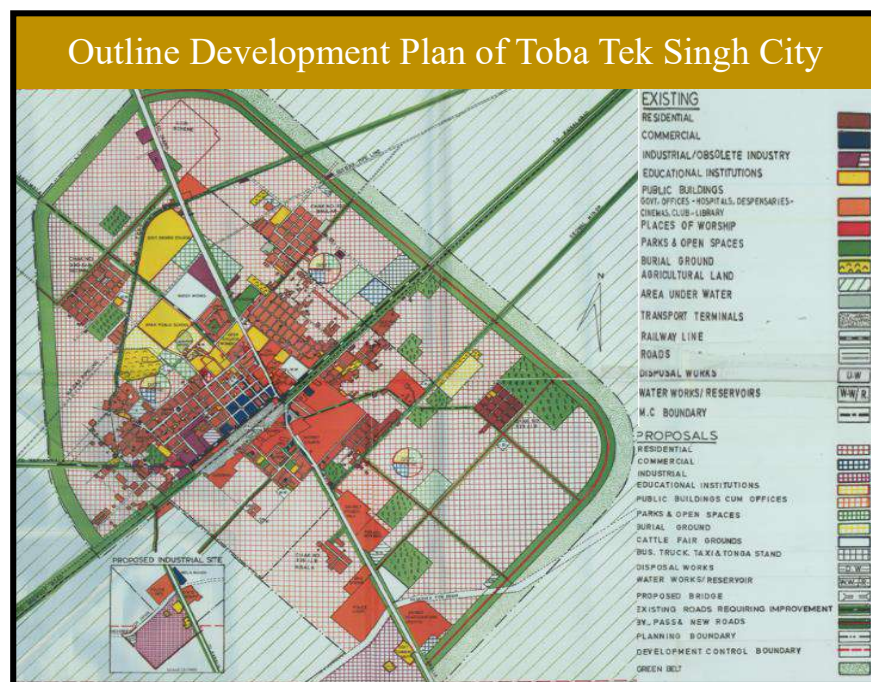
As per the Land Use Classification Map, the city is expanding in west and northern side. Industrial Sites are proposed on Faisalabad Road. commercial uses have increased along Sui Gas road and in the older urban core of the city. Area breakup is shown in below table

Land Uses	Area (Acres)	Percentage
Residential	2509	25.06 %
Commercial	470	4.70 %
Public Buildings	141	1.4 %
Educational Institutes	98	0.9 %
Health Facilities	22	0.21 %
Religious Buildings	48	0.48 %
Industry	243	2.43 %
Parks and Recreation	34	0.33 %
Graveyards	118	1.17 %
Transportation	7	0.07 %
Vacant Land	896	8.95 %
Agriculture land	5405	54 %

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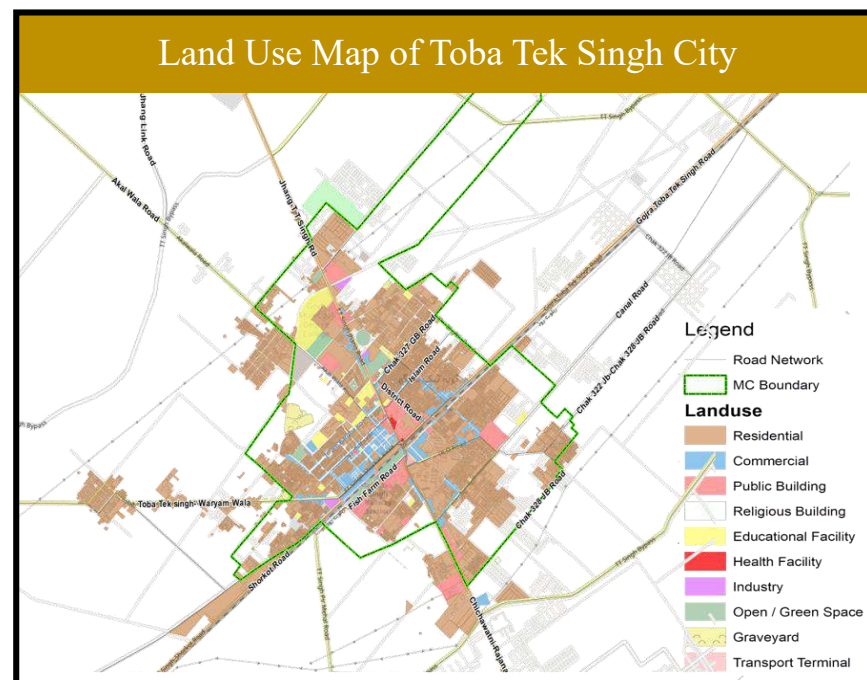
Disposal	3	0.03
Dumping Site	15	0.15
Total Area	10009	100 %

Source: TMA Chiniot



Map 42: Outline Development Plan of Toba Tek Singh

Source: ODP



Map 41: Outline Development Plan of Toba Tek Singh

Source: The Urban Unit

The above maps show that city has expanded in the southern and Toba Waryam Wala Road of the city, and primarily in the form of residential land in the new development. On the eastern however, considerable agricultural land is still intact, though it may diminish over time. Commercial uses have increased along the interior roads i.e. Fish Farmer Road of the older urban core of the city.

7.6. Capacity Development of Urban Planning Institution

Skilled Human Resource Stakeholder consultations and data collection from urban local governments revealed that there is low HR capacity and lack of skilled workforce in FDA, across all MCs, and line departments. High turnover also impedes skill development and training of workforce. Hiring of staff is delayed in all MCs of Faisalabad Division due to the Enforcement of New Local Government Act.

7.7. Urban Local Governments / Development Authorities

Faisalabad MC is the only urban area in the division with an established Development Authority. Stakeholder consultations with urban local governments and representatives of line departments revealed that there are several recurring issues faced across the board such as,

- Weak system for approval and monitoring of new developments leading to illegal developments and encroachments
- Lack of identification of katchi Abadis in many MCs and long-term policy for regulation
- Delays in handing and taking over projects
- Lack of development budget.

SECTION 8: PROPOSED INTERVENTION FOR URBAN PLANNING INTERVENTIONS

8.1. Summary of Key Problems

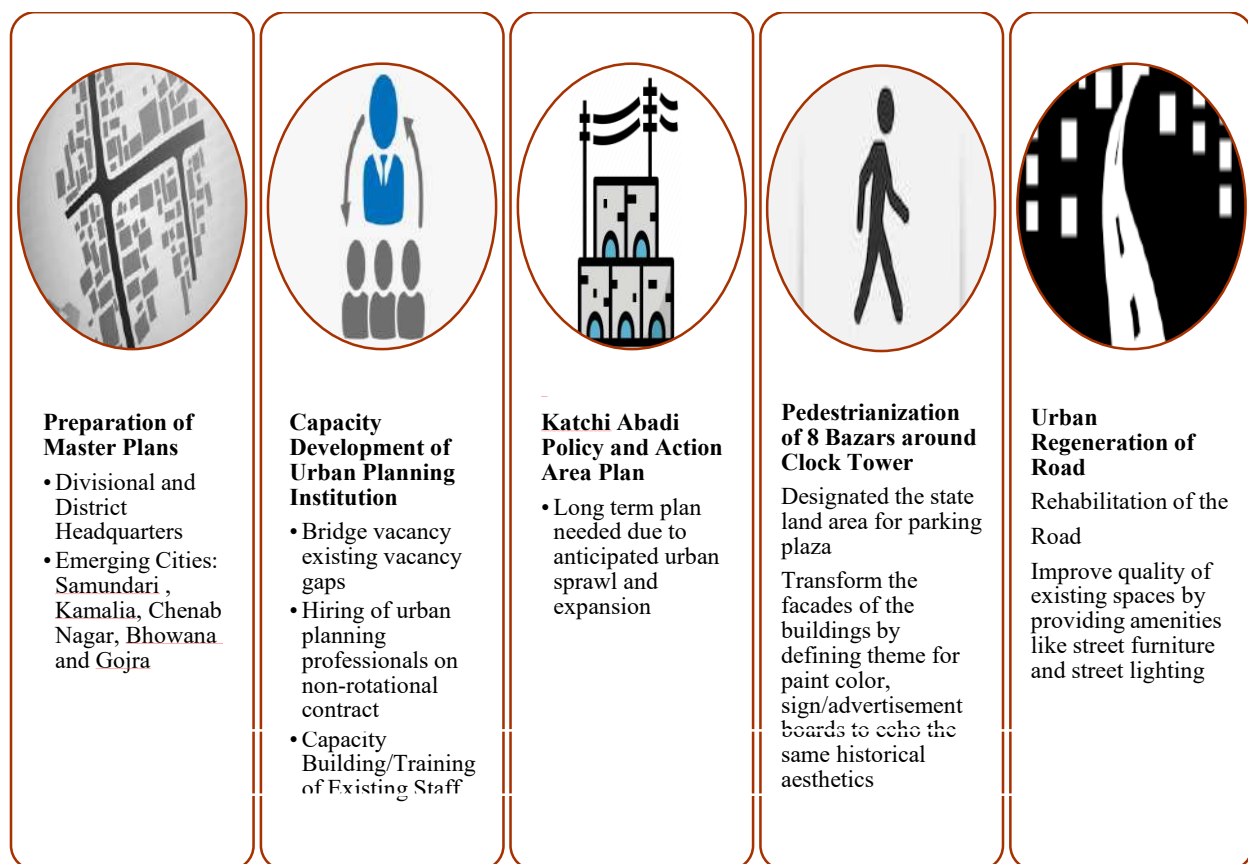
Based on the data analysis carried out in previous sections, a synthesis of the major problems faced is described below:

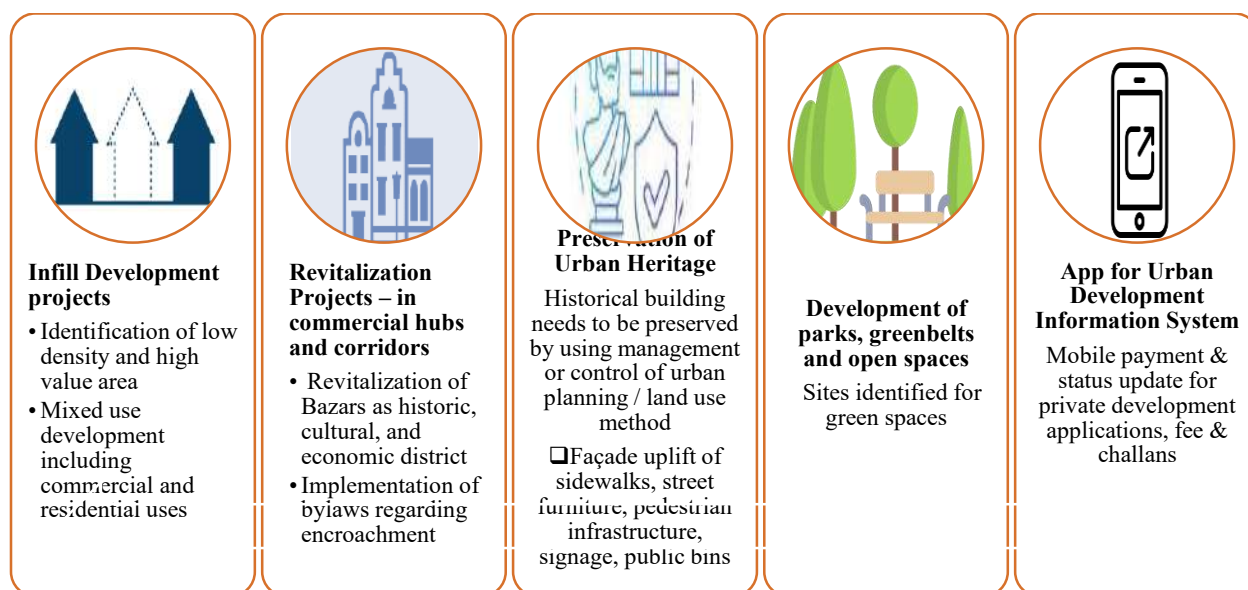
- Haphazard growth and unplanned sprawl in urban areas
- Agricultural land is diminishing due to unbridled growth
- Lack of open spaces, parks, and recreation facilities in urban centers
- Poor urban form and design standards in key commercial areas
- Lack of skilled HR

- Lack of development budget
- Lack of long-term policy and data collection on katchi Abadis
- Lack of master planning for existing and emerging urban hubs
- Weak system for approval and monitoring of new developments leading to illegal developments and encroachment

8.2. Overview of Key Recommendations

Key recommendations have been proposed based on the major problems highlighted by the study and analysis. The interventions in the urban planning sector are forward looking and focus on developing long term Master Plans for key urban cities in the region. They are also focused on developing policy frameworks and tools for directing future growth, protecting agricultural lands, rehabilitating katchi Abadis, formulating urban development information systems, improving urban form and livability through the development of open spaces, and improving economic growth potential through targeted revitalization, and infill development projects.





8.2.1. Preparation of Master Plans

Master plans of all District Headquarters and large cities such as Chiniot, Toba Tek Singh, Jhang and Jaranwala etc needs to be prepared as well as of all emerging cities by 2047 such as Samundari ,Kamalia, Chenab Nagar, Bhowana and Gojra Master plans should developed by urban governments to manage a city's land use, zoning and building regulations, and provision of civic amenities.

8.2.2. Capacity Development of Urban Planning Institutions

Existing vacancies of urban planning needs to be filled as well as new urban planning professional needs to be hired on non-rotational contract as department has low HR capacity and lack of skilled workforce in FDA, across all MCs, and line departments. Moreover, capacity building/ training of existing staff should also be scheduled biannually.

8.2.3. Identification of Growth Potential

The districts of Faisalabad division are experiencing haphazard urban growth and there is a need to designate areas for future development in the division. Potential areas have been identified in

each district to guide future development and agricultural areas that need protection are also marked.

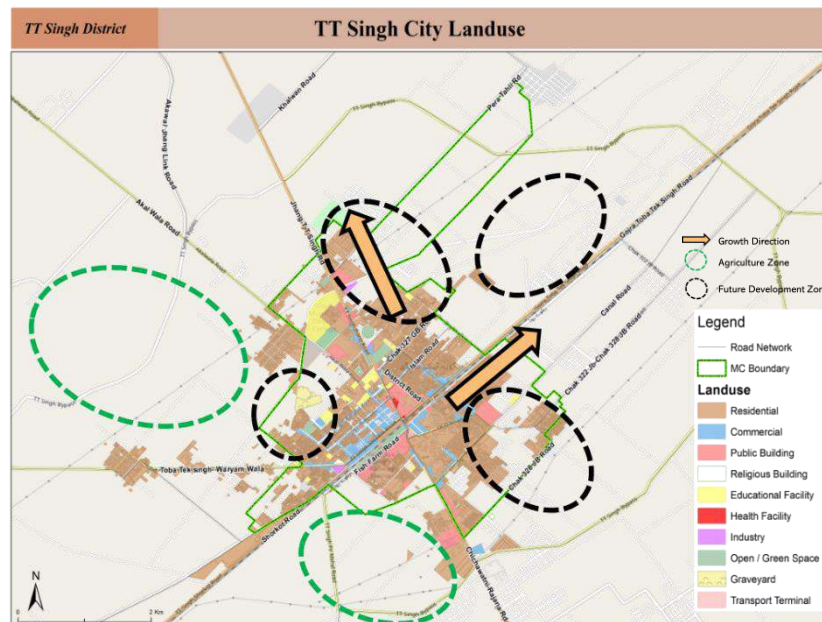


Figure 68: Future growth potential in MC Toba Tek Singh

Source: The Urban Unit

Above map of Toba Tek Singh MC depicted, From 2005 -15 Built-Up expansion is towards the Gojra - T.T Singh Road and Jhang - T.T Singh Road. Agriculture zone is proposed to restrict the haphazard development towards Shorkot and Chichawatni Rajana Road. Infill Development Proposed as Future Development Zone.

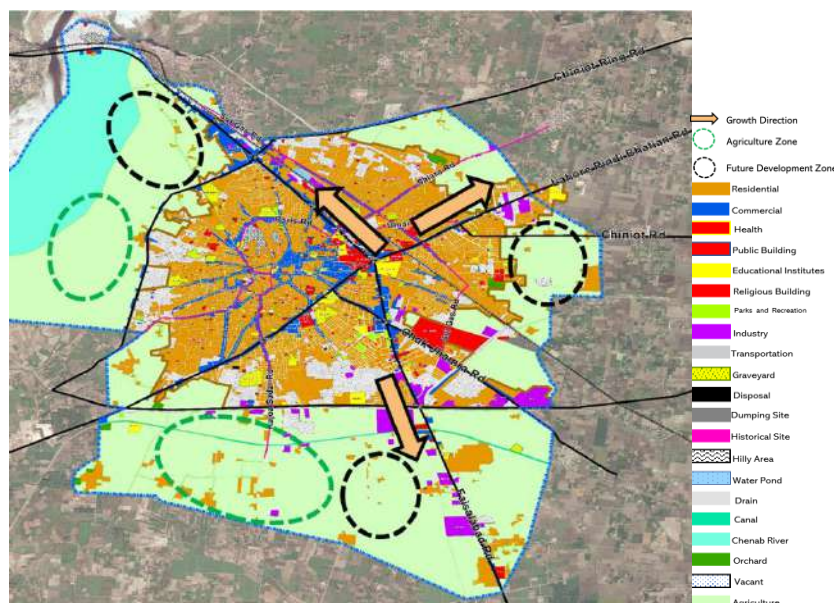


Figure 69: Future growth potential in MC Chiniot

Source: The Urban Unit

Above map of Chniot MC depicted that from 2005 -15 Built-Up expansion is towards the Faisalabad Road and Lahore Road. Future Development Zone is proposed near the industrial area and towards Chenab Nagar. Agriculture zone is proposed to restrict the haphazard development

8.2.4. Katchi Abadi Policy and Action Area Plan

a. Existing Situation of Katchi Abadi

The *Katchi Abadis* lack municipal services. The sanitation is the major issue present in the *Katchi Abadis*. The roads and streets are in poor condition. There are no public spaces, especially green spaces are absent. No adequate streetlights and waste collection bins exist. Overall, there is lack of policy direction for the identification and rehabilitation of informal settlements.



Narrow Streets



Open Drainage



Open Sewerage Lines



Open Dumping Site



Condition of Houses and Street

Figure 70: Existing Condition of Katchi Abadi

Source: The Urban Unit

b. Proposed Intervention

There is need to updated information on informal settlements needs to be collected. Long term plan needed due to anticipated urban sprawl and expansion. The government should provide basic facilities such as water supply, drainage and solid waste management to residents in Katchi Abadi. Moreover, government should provide facility to private developers for provision of Affordable Housing Scheme. Reference Images are attached below.

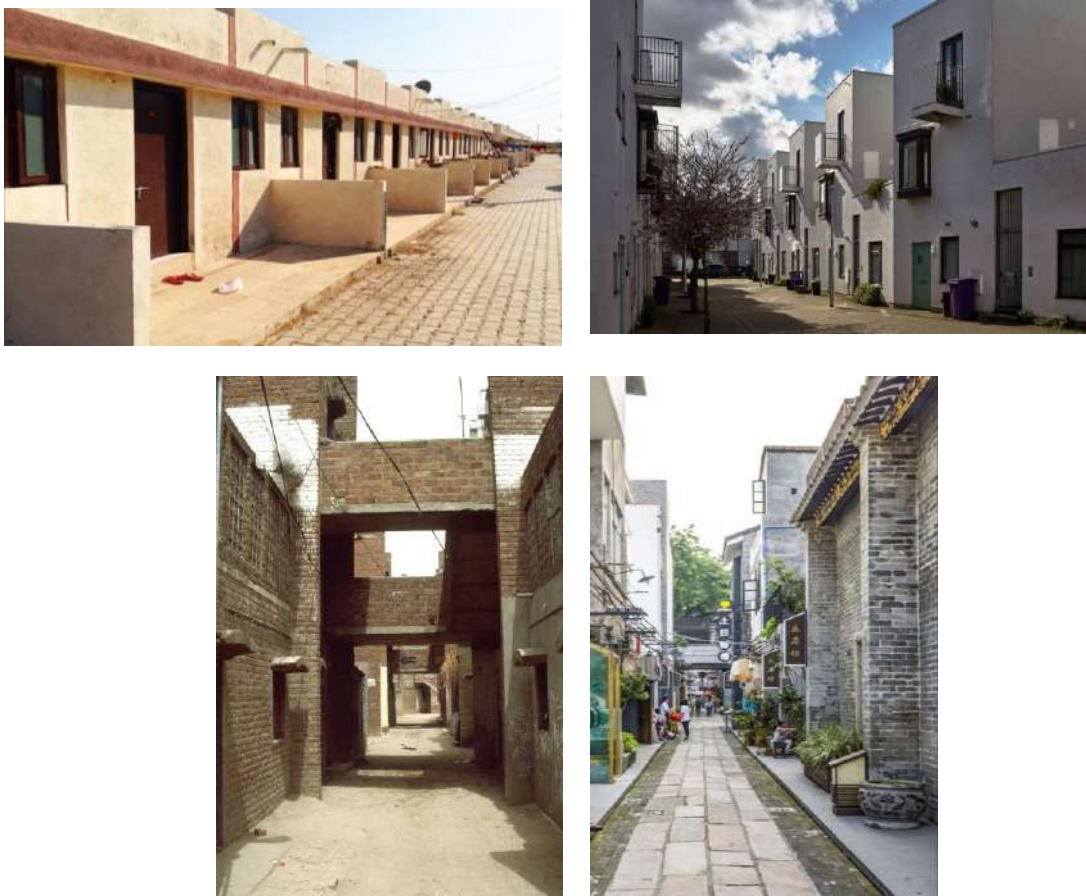


Figure 71: Upgraded Amenities of Katchi Abadis

Source: The Urban Unit

8.2.5. Pedestrianization of Bazars around Clock Tower, Faisalabad

a. Existing Situation of 8 bazars around Faisalabad Clock Tower

The clock tower sits in the middle of this carefully designed radial grid of commercial markets, each with its specific set of utilities/items being sold. The tower itself is well maintained as far as its historic importance is concerned. Built in the British era in 1905, the tower is not only the center of the bazars but also the center of political activities carried through history.

The pediment and the carvings of the tower represents the British colonial architecture. The tower is surrounded by a small green space that is fenced to protect the building from vandalism. The green space also has a paved area that is used as a sitting space for various events held at the clock tower. There are 8 bazars that radiate outwards from this tower and this can be seen quite visibly from the aerial view.



Figure 72: Clock Tower

These eight bazaars (markets) remain a major trading zone in the city. Each of the eight bazaars has a special name and is known for selling certain goods as follows:

- Katchery Bazaar, named for the court (Katchery) is known for its mobile phone and accessory market.
- Rail Bazar is a gold and cloth market.
- Bhawana Bazaar supplies electrical and electronic goods.
- Jhang Bazaar supplies fish, meat, vegetables and fruits.
- Aminpur Bazaar supplies stationery and interior décor.
- Kharkhana Bazaar is known for herbal medicines.
- Gol Bazaar contains dry fruit, as well as wholesale soap, oil, and ghee shops.
- Chiniot Bazaar is known for allopathic and homoeopathic medicinal stores, cloth, blankets, sofa cloth, and curtains. It also has poultry feed wholesale shops.
- Montgomery Bazaar (also known as Sutar Mandi) is known for yarn and raw cloth trading.

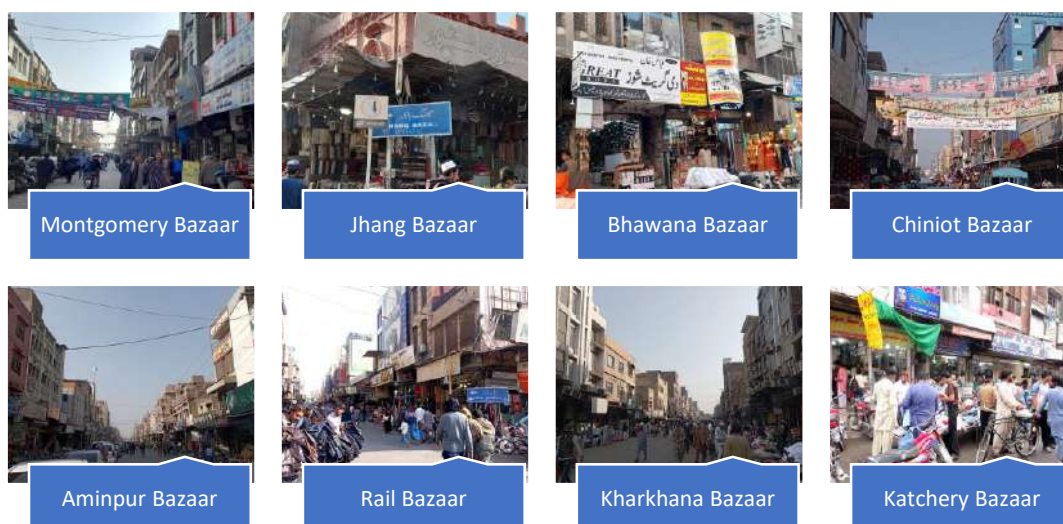


Figure 73: Eight Bazaars around Faisalabad Clock Tower

The hawkers and parking occupy almost half of the street width. The built environment of the streetscape is very chaotic. There is hardly any harmony in the facade elements of the street. There are no proper signage or facade control byelaws, which makes it more chaotic.



Figure 74: Street Scape of Bazar around Clock Tower

The tower serves as a roundabout for all the traffic coming in through the bazaars (some with restricted access) and there is no such space allocated for parking any kind of transport in and around these markets. This usually results in encroached roadways by motorbikes and randomly scattered cars in between the markets. Although, the traffic is constantly being controlled and monitored through traffic wardens but the incoming of public on these busy streets is disturbed by the vehicular traffic. Road connectivity map is shown below:



Map 43: Road Connectivity Map of Clock Tower



Figure 75: Parking inside the markets blocking the main streets

Source: The Urban unit

b. Proposed Intervention - Pedestrianization of Bazars around Faisalabad Clock Tower

Keeping in mind the influx of public and tourists in the markets area surrounding the clock tower, and the utilization of the spaces in and around, a vehicle free zone needs to be established in the whole area of the clock tower and its adjoining bazars. The pedestrianization in this area would

help to improve the environment of the bazar, help promote businesses and revitalize the bazars into vibrant markets for economic boost and tourist attraction. The movement of the pedestrians in the bazars can be consolidated by facilitating them through the provision of street furniture, adequate street lighting and waste collection bins. These amenities not only help in creating peaceful public spaces but also generates revenue for the local retailers. The uplifting of an urban space of such commercial activity can only be made possible by providing an alternate parking for all the vehicular traffic that's coming in the bazar surrounding the clock tower. A site belonging to the state land has been identified and proposed for this purpose within the periphery of the bazars as shown in figure 76. A multistory mixed-use building catering to the influx of vehicles coming in would not only facilitate the visitors with safe and secure parking space but would also lead to the development of vehicle free area as proposed in the clock tower area.



Figure 76: Identified state land for proposed parking Space



Figure 77: Reference Image for Proposed Parking Plaza

The pedestrianization of the clock tower needs to be implemented with an incremental change for the local public rather than rationalizing the concept all at once. Following are some recommendations to protect and conserve the cultural heritage of area.

- Transform the facades of the buildings by defining theme for paint color, sign/advertisement boards to echo the same historical aesthetics
- Improve quality of existing spaces by providing amenities like street furniture and street lighting in the bazars altogether to enhance the ambience of the main streets of the bazars.
- Remove the encroachments made by commercial activities during daytime in the city center along the transportation network, particularly from the footpaths and road shoulders
- Improve overall road marking including pedestrian crossing signs to ensure safety of pedestrians
- Improve the physical access through ramps and user-friendly design for the disabled and elderly population
- Enhancing public space activities in and around the markets



Figure 78: Transform streetscape by façade uplifting and provision of street furniture

8.2.6. Urban Regeneration or Revitalization of Market/ Commercial Area

8.2.6.1. Process/Strategy for Revitalization Proposal for Bazars

Bazaars and commercial corridors are one characteristic factor that makes city social and economic life, a sign of progress or backwardness. Revitalization of bazars is the implementation of intentional efforts that are likely to lead to measurable increases in access to employment, healthcare, supportive services, area amenities, and transportation and improve the quality of life of residence.

The Bazar revitalization approach is based on baseline study, stakeholder consultation sessions, the collection of primary and secondary data to identify local area problems, and then finally the analysis of the data to suggest planning proposals.

Keeping in view the international successful practices of revitalization with modification of local study area this design strategy can be adopted for our study area. The Process for the revitalization of Bazars is illustrated below:



Figure 79: Process for Revitalization

Source: The Urban Unit

a) Study of an Existing Condition

The Faisalabad region's bazaars are rich from many perspectives such as Chiniot is famous for Wooden Furniture, and Faisalabad is famous for 8 bazaars around clock tower. These bazars offer a variety of commercial activities to the locals but they also face serious problems. All bazar contains shortcomings in traditional urban systems that obscures the reasons for the continued, exuberant existence of Bazars and region overall. These shortcomings need to be address by focusing on existing resources, needs of locals and existing positive aspect of bazars.

By study in detail it is observed that there is major issue of encroachment in all bazars. Roads are either occupied by vendors or the on-street parking of motor bikes and cars. There are no adequate streetlights, street furniture, and waste collection bins exist. Informal dumping sites in the bazars no signboards for direction, open drains and absence of parking facility are common issues of bazars in Faisalabad region.

b) Vision formulation for planning issues

After understanding the key concerns of the area, the next stage is to vision formulation for the revitalization proposal. The creation of a vision for the area's improvement is crucial when the primary problems of the area have been identified. The implementation of the planning recommendations depends on vision it serves as blueprint for area development. Vision for our Study area can be stated as

“Improve the quality of life, urban form, and livability of bazaars by eliminating vehicular on street parking, pedestrianizing the market without encroachment, and adding street furniture like benches, street lighting, and trash cans is the vision for Faisalabad.”

c) Preparation of the planning proposals

After the vision formulation and study in details all the current issues of bazars in Faisalabad the next step is move towards planning proposals that meet the requirements of the area and help in implementing a participatory approach in the formulation of the planning proposals and proposed interventions.

Key issues of Bazar	Planning proposals

Absence of proper place for side walkways for pedestrians in the Eight Bazars around Faisalabad Clock Tower	Sidewalks uplifting for pedestrian's easement as well as pedestrianization of Bazars by providing alternate routes.
Encroachment of sideways by motorbikes and cars	Abandoned areas adjacent to bazar, designated as parking space. Enforcement of The Punjab Local Governments Prevention and Removal of Encroachments (Model) Bye-Laws, 2018
No adequate streetlights, street furniture, and waste collection bins exist	Improve the quality of existing spaces by providing amenities like street furniture and street lighting in the bazaars
Absence of proper parking place for the vehicles within the periphery of the eight bazaars	Provision of Parking Plaza/Space near by the bazar area. Improve overall road marking including pedestrian crossing signs to ensure the safety of pedestrians.
Lack of signboards	Provision of directional signs and Sign boards
Poor physical access for the disabled and elderly population	Improve physical access through ramps and user-friendly design for the disabled and elderly population.
No method for preserving the pediment and carving of the Clock Tower	Protecting and maintaining the existing material for revitalization of buildings.
Lack of harmonizing of the façade elements of the eight bazaars	Defining themes for paint color, sign/advertisement boards to echo the same aesthetics

d) Development of Terms of Refences for Planning Proposals

A term of reference will be prepared to address all of the planning proposal described above. This document will outline all of the actions needed to address such proposals on the ground.

e) Feasibility Report for Planning Proposals

After completing the TOR's, the feasibility report that assesses potential solutions or opportunity will be prepared and determines which are viable on real ground for further analysis.

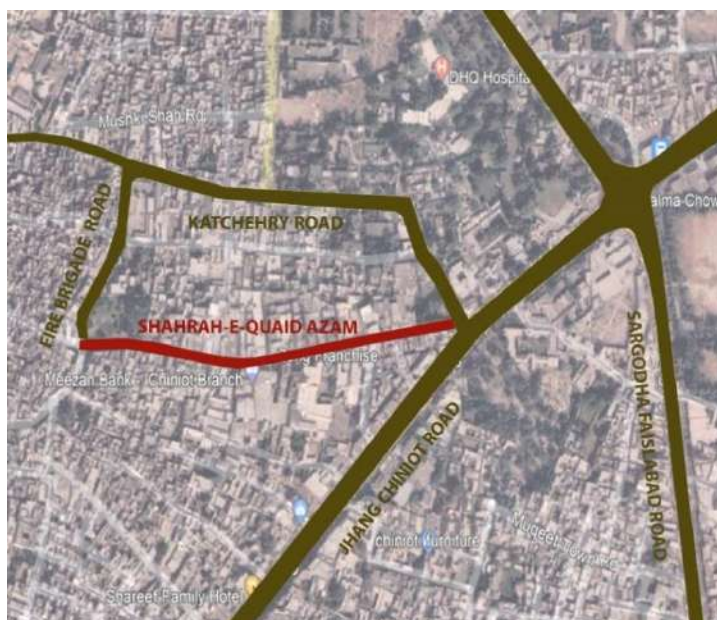
f) Approval and Implementation of proposals

Proposed planning projects may be approved after a comprehensive feasibility study. The project may be implemented after approval of the project. Strategy implementation is the process of turning plans into action to reach a desired outcome.

8.2.6.2. Urban Regeneration of Chiniot Furniture Market

a) Existing Situation of Chiniot Furniture Market on Shahrah Quaid-e-Azam Chiniot

Chiniot city is known for its furniture. Chiniot craftsmen and artisans have for centuries carved flowers and geometric patterns onto cellulose fibers. Shahrah e Quaid e Azam is notified as List A road as a lot of furniture shops and public buildings are located along the road. Condition of road is very bad. A well-developed road network needs to be developed as it hosts socio-economic development of the area. Total Length of Shahrah-e-Quaid-e-Azam is 0.47 kilometers. Road width vary from 25 feet to 30 feet. It is connected to other major roads i.e Sargodha- Faisalabad road, Katchehry Road, Jhang- Chiniot and Fire Brigade Road. Road Connectivity map of road is shown below:



Map 44: Location Map of Shahrah Quaid-e-Azam, Chiniot

Source: The Urban Unit

Many shops are located on the road. Shops occupy almost half of the street width by displaying their Arti crafts on roads. The built environment of the streetscape is very chaotic. Most of the buildings have 2 stories. Encroachment on pavements have seen. No waste bins and seating space for public. No signboards for directions. Absence of a parking space in the vicinity of the area.



Figure 80: Existing Condition of Shahrah e Quaid e Azam

Source: The Urban Unit



Figure 81: Building facade and Encroachment on Road

Source: The Urban unit

b) Proposed Intervention - Urban Regeneration of Furniture Market on Shahrah Quaid-e-Azam Chiniot

Construction and Rehabilitation of the Road is required. Transform the facades of the buildings by defining theme for paint color, sign/advertisement boards to echo the same aesthetics. Initially 0.2 km of road length is selected as model street which starts from Jhang Chiniot Road. 3-D View of the Road is shown below:

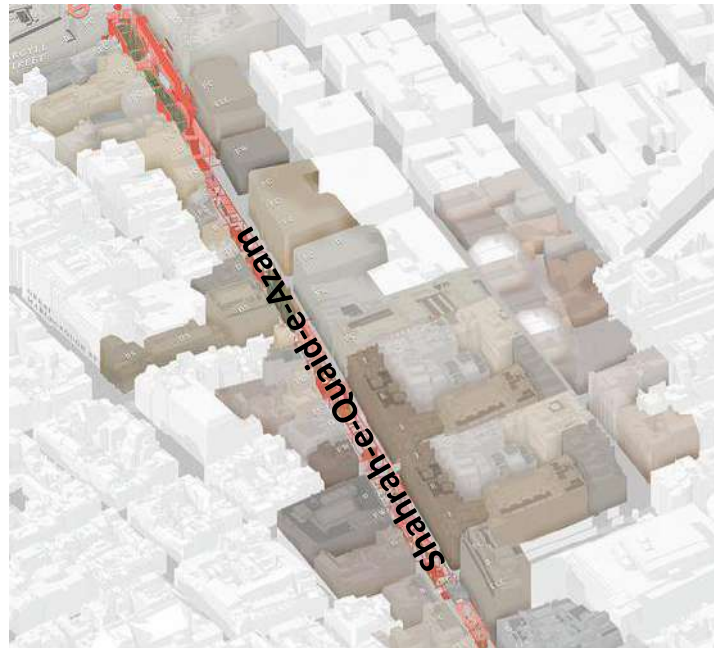


Figure 82: 3-D View of Shahrah-e-Quaid-e-Azam

2 conceptual elevation of Shahrah-e-Quaid-e-Azam are proposed for model street for transform the facades of the buildings by defining theme for paint color, sign/advertisement boards to echo the same aesthetics as shown in below images.



Figure 83: Conceptual Elevation of Shahrah-e-Quaid-e-Azam (Option 1)

Source: The Urban Unit



Figure 84: Proposed Elevation of Shahrah-e-Quaid-e-Azam (Option 2)

Source: The Urban Unit

Improve quality of existing spaces by providing amenities like street furniture, sign boards and street lighting in the bazars altogether to enhance the ambience of the main streets of the bazars. Remove the encroachments made by commercial activities is compulsory to avoid traffic congestion. Additionally, implementation of bylaws regarding encroachment in true sense is also important.

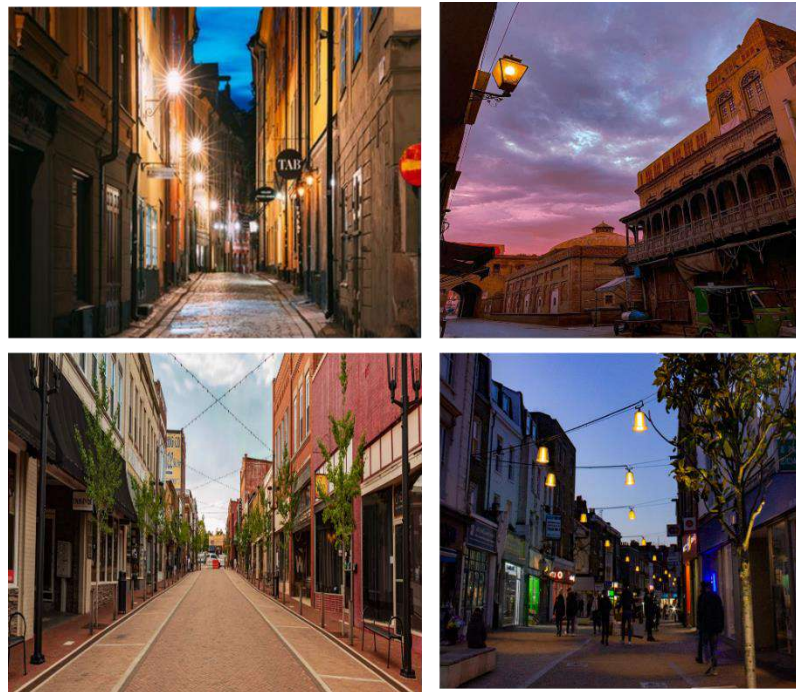


Figure 85: Rehabilitation of road, pavements, improved amenities

Source: The Urban Unit

8.2.6.3. Urban Regeneration of Sunara Bazar, Chiniot

a) Existing situation of Sunara Bazar

Sunara Bazar is the central commercial area of Chiniot city. It is located near the Omer Hayat Palace and Shahi Masjid. Road Connectivity map of the Sunara Bazar is shown Below:



Figure 86: Road Connectivity Map of Sunara Bazar

Sunara bazar have narrow street widths and lack proper infrastructure. Open drainages at the sideways of streets in the Bazar is very common. Encroachment on street by shopkeepers is also observed. There is no proper space for the movement of vehicles in the Bazar. There is no parking spaces in the vicinity of the Bazar. No adequate streetlights, street furniture, and waste collection bins exist.



Open drainage and sewerage lines



Encroachment on Roads

Figure 87: Existing condition of Sunara Bazar

Source: The Urban Unit

b) Proposed Intervention - Urban Regeneration of Sunara Bazar

Revitalization of Bazars as historic, cultural, and economic district is proposed. Façade uplift of buildings, sidewalks, street furniture, pedestrian infrastructure, signage, public bins are also necessary. Remove the encroachments made by commercial activities as well as designated parking areas to avoid traffic congestion is also advised. Implementation of bylaws regarding encroachment is also required for bazar. It is difficult to revitalize the whole market so initially Sunara Bazar Street is selected for model street. Location map of selected model Street of Sunara Bazar is shown below:



Map 45: Location Map of Model Street, Sunara Bazar

Source: The Urban Unit

Building's façade will be uplifted as well as street furniture and basic amenities such as benches, street lightening and directional signs will be provided for model street. 2 Conceptual elevations are proposed as shown below:



Figure 88: Proposed Elevation of Model Street (Option-1)

Source: The Urban Unit



Figure 89: Proposed Elevation of Model Street (Option-2)

Source: The Urban Unit

Some Reference Images for the uplifting of Sunara Bazar is depicted below:

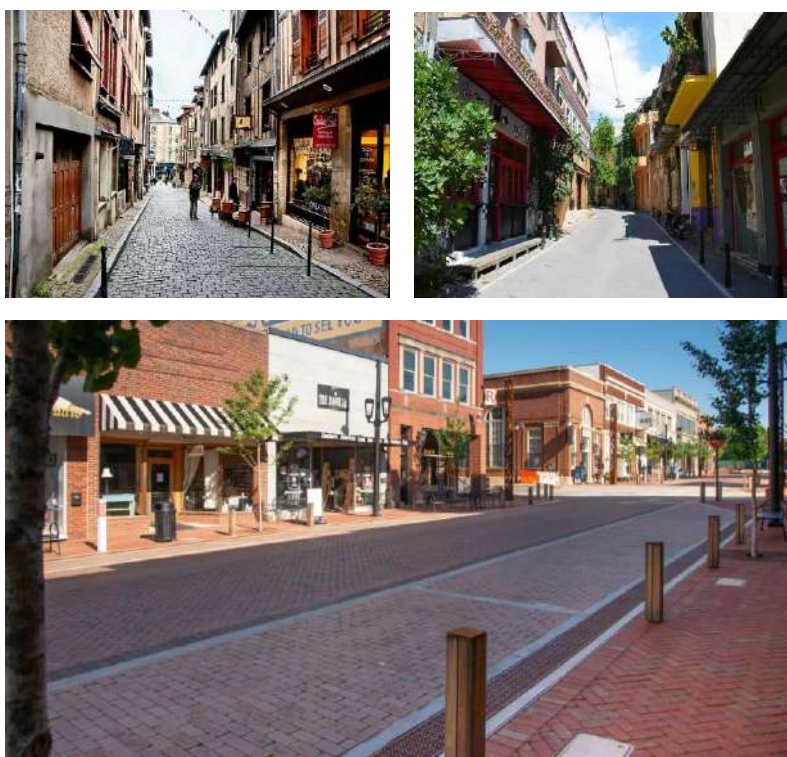


Figure 90: Urban regeneration of Sunara Bazar

8.2.6.4. Preserve Urban Heritage in Jhang

a) Existing Situation of Heritage Building in Jhang

The old city area of Jhang, Mohalla Bhabhrana, may be developed as a central cultural district as it has rich architectural heritage from pre-partition era. Many houses and public building still have pre-partition era doors and balconies with exquisite wood carvings. Location map is depicted in below map:



Map 46: Location map of Area having Heritage Buildings

Source: The Urban Unit

Heritage buildings are not preserved in Jhang. There is no installation of signboards and benches in the bazar. Waste bins for waste collection are not placed. That cause open littering of waste in the area. In the area's surroundings, wastewater is being improperly drained. There is no consistent maintenance and refurbishment of the historic buildings.



Figure 91: Dilapidated condition of Heritage Buildings

Source: The Urban unit

b) Proposed Interventions – Preserve Urban Heritage in Jhang

To attract the historical tourism and boost the economy of area, installation and development of infrastructure including road, signboards, benches and seating areas, and public bins is needed. Furthermore, historical building needs to be preserved by using management or control of urban planning / land use method, and consensus building method have encouraged community activities and generated authentic ambience in the cities. There are 6 stages to restore the heritage buildings of Jhang. These steps are Stabilization and Architectural/Structural Assessments Analysis, Documentation, Site Clearance/Preparation for Structural rehabilitation & restoration, Structural Rehabilitation, Restoration/Preservation and Infrastructural Rehabilitation/Systems Design.

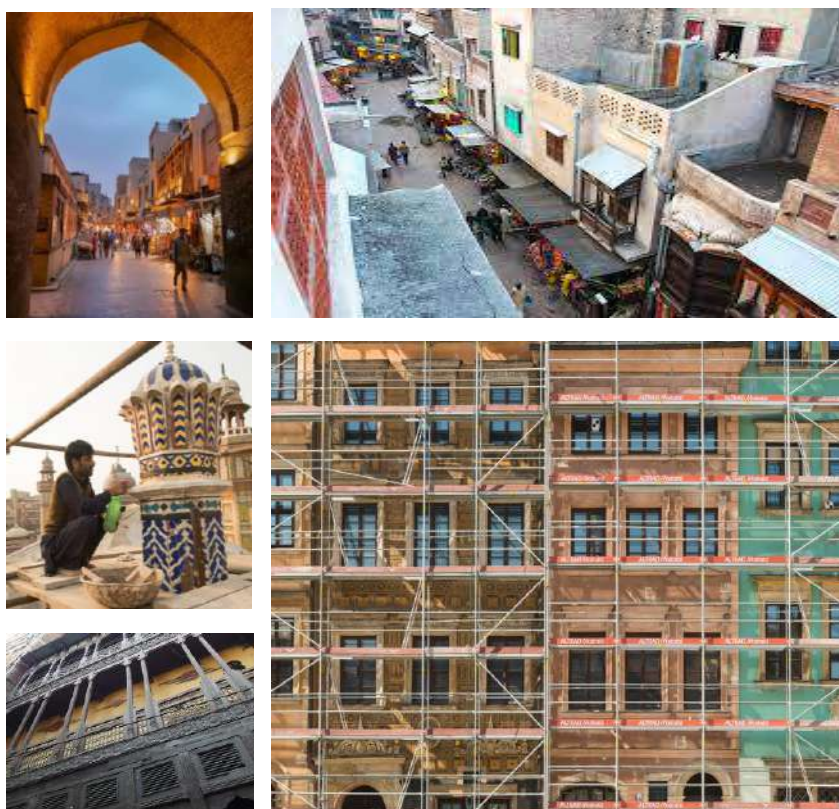


Figure 92: Façade Uplift, Historic Buildings Preservation & Sidewalks Uplifting

Source: The Urban Unit

8.2.6.5. Revitalization of Jhang Bazar

a) Existing Situation of Jhang Bazar

Jhang Bazar is the main commercial hub of the city. It is located on Jhang Bazar Road. Location Map is shown in below map.



Figure 93: Location Map of Jhang Bazar

Source: The Urban Unit

However, its condition is poor. Congestion is one of the significant problems. The lack of parking facilities leading to haphazard parking and encroachment; particularly by motorcycles. It has poor drainage infrastructure, lack of public waste bins and improper waste dumping. Lack of pedestrian friendly street infrastructure including proper footpaths/sidewalks, benches, shade from trees/greenery.



Traffic Congestion on main bazar intersection and its interior



Encroachment on Roads

Figure 94: Existing Condition of Jhang, Bazar

Source: The Urban unit

b) Proposed Interventions – Revitalization of Jhang Bazar

Revitalization of Bazars as historic, cultural, and economic district is proposed. Façade uplift of buildings, sidewalks, street furniture, pedestrian infrastructure, signage and public bins are also proposed for Jhang bazar. Encroachments on roads due to commercial activities also needed to be remove. Designated parking areas to avoid traffic congestion is also advised for Jhang bazar.. Reference Images of the bazar after regeneration are depicted below.

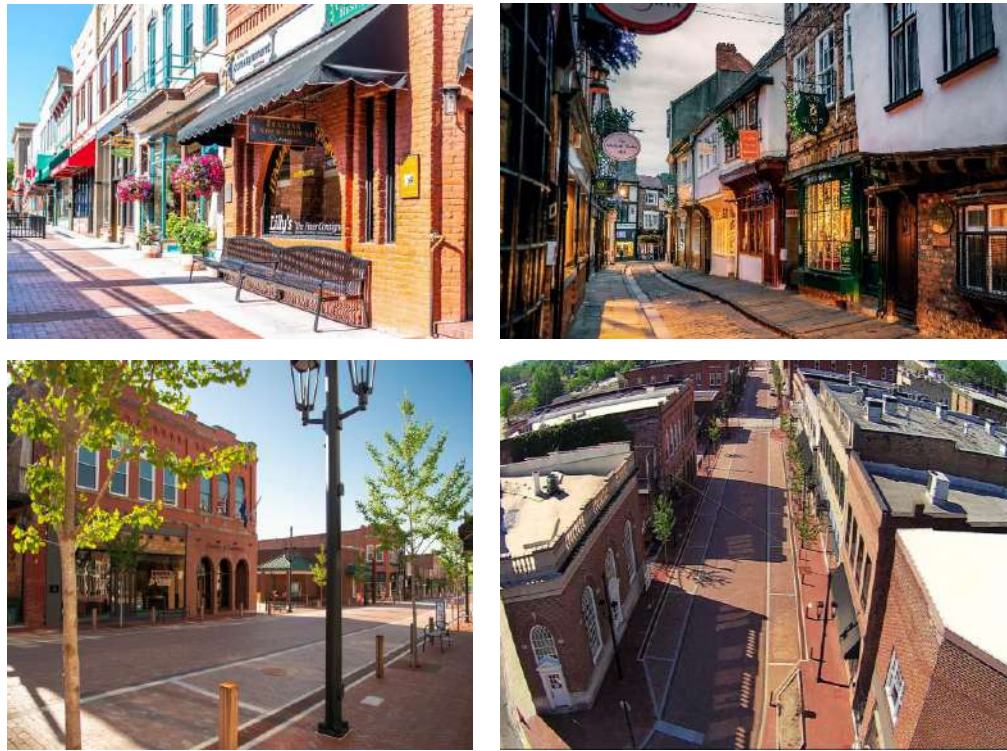


Figure 95: Revitalization of Interior bazars & main intersections

Source: The Urban Unit

8.2.6.6. Revitalization of Saddar Bazar, Toba Tek Singh

a) Existing Situation of Saddar Bazar, Toba Tek Singh

Saddar Bazar is the main commercial hub of the city. However, its condition is poor. It is connected to major road such as Allama Iqbal road, Jhang Toba Road, Gojra Toba Road and others. Location Map of road is shown below.

Source: The Urban Unit



The Urban Unit
Urban-Growth Planning & Management Services (UGPMS) (P) (P) Ltd.

Government of Punjab



Encroachment along the main bazar



Figure 96: Existing Condition of Bazar

Source: The Urban unit

b) Proposed Interventions – Revitalization of Saddar Bazar, Toba Tek Singh

Bazar may be developed as historic, cultural, and economic district. It needs infrastructure development including roads and sidewalks/ footpaths, façade uplift of the buildings, and installation of signboards. Encroachments made by commercial activities also needs to be removed as half of the street is occupied by them. Parking areas also need to be established, and street furniture such as benches and seating areas, public bins, and landscaping is needed. Some reference images are depicted below after revitalization of Saddar Bazar.



Provision of Street Furniture



Parking facility



Figure 97: Removal of Encroachments and Uplifting of Sidewalks

8.2.6.7. Commercial Corridor Jhang –Toba Tek Singh Road

a) Existing Situation of Jhang Toba Singh Road

This Corridor, adjacent to Jhang-Toba Tek Singh Road, is key route for commute and generates high economic activities. Location Map for is shown in below map.



Map 48: Connectivity Map of Jhang Toba Tek Singh Road

Source: The Urban Unit

This major road is connected with other roads such as Allama Iqbal road, Gojra road and District road. Many public buildings and Saddar bazar are also located on this road. Most of the buildings are 2 to 3 story high. There are no proper signboards for directions for passers-by despite it is a very commercial and main route. Non-existence of benches for seating for passers-by as well as lack of waste bins for waste collections which is leading to littering. Additionally, in the main bazar encroachments on road is very common that cause traffic congestion. There is no facilities like parking, for commercial and public space activity.



Figure 98: Encroachments on commercial corridor (Jhang-Toba Tek Singh)

Source: The Urban unit

b) Proposed Interventions – Commercial Corridor (Jhang –Toba Tek Singh Road)

A major commuter route with significant economic activity is being considered. The road is lengthy and having a lot of commercial activity thus a small segment of road is considered as the model as shown in map. Road segment is near the saddar bazar. Location of model road is shown below.



Figure 99: Location Map of Selected segment of Road

Source: The Urban Unit

3-D View of the segmented road is depicted below:



Figure 100: 3-D View of Toba Jhang Road

High rise buildings need to be promoted. Uplift of sidewalks, street furniture, pedestrian infrastructure, and signs, are proposed. Encroachment is a significant problem; hence emphasis is placed on removing encroachments caused by commercial activity. Furthermore, designated parking spaces needs to be assigned. Reference images for the model segment are depicted below.



Figure 101: Provision of street furniture & proposed high rise buildings along roads

Source: The Urban Unit

8.2.7. Proposed Parks in Faisalabad Division

Green spaces improve air quality, reduce noise and enhance biodiversity. Green spaces also moderate temperatures during hot periods and provide cool and shaded areas. According to World Health Organization (WHO), every city is recommended to provide a minimum of 9 m² of urban green space for each person. Green spaces are proposed in vacant plots of highly-dense populated area of Chiniot, Toba Tek Singh and Jhang. Location map and areas of these green spaces are explained below. Conceptual image of park is also shown which can be replicated in all the bigger parks.



Map 49: Location Map of Proposed Green Spaces, Jhang

Source: The Urban unit

S.no	Proposed Sites	Area (Kanal)
01	Located on old Chiniot road and near to Jamia Masjid Mustafai Rizvi Mohalla Sheni Wala.	2
02	Located in Chaudhary Colony and nearby to Jhang City road.	8
03	Located nearby Masjid Allah Wali and near Bulaq Shah road.	2.4
04	Located in Basti Jalalabad and near old Chiniot road.	3
05	Located in Mohalla Arain Wala and near Jhang road.	6
06	Located in Mohalla Farooqabad.	5
07	Located on canal road and in Behari Colony.	0.7

Source: The Urban unit

The Conceptual Design for park which can be replicate in city level park is shown below:



Figure 102: Conceptual Design of Park

Source: The Urban Unit



Map 50: Location Map of Proposed Green Spaces, Chiniot

Source: The Urban unit

S.no	Proposed Sites	Area (Kanal)
01	Located on Mozaam Shah road and near Mohalla Jogianwala.	1
02	Located on Sui gas road and near Ghulam Chowk.	2.4
03	Located on College road and near WAPDA office FESCO Division Chiniot.	3
04	Located near Jhang Chiniot road and in Nai Abadi Mohalla.	4
05	Located in Kaki Dara and near Ibrahim Town.	3

Source: The Urban unit



Map 51: Location Map of Proposed Green Spaces, Toba Tek Singh

Source: The Urban unit

S.no	Proposed Sites	Area (Kanal)
01	Located in New Islam Pura	5
02	Located in Housing Colony	4

Source: The Urban Unit

8.3. Estimated Budget of Urban Planning Interventions

The table below summarizes the estimated budget for implementation of the recommended urban planning projects and interventions highlighted in the preceding section:

Table 28: Budget for Implementation of Urban Planning Projects

Sr. No.	Department	Project	Cost (Million)
1	Local Government & Community Development Department	Master Planning of Jhang City	50.4
2	Local Government & Community Development Department	Master Planning of Chiniot City	44.1
3	Local Government & Community Development Department	Master Planning of Toba Tek Singh City	37.8
4	Local Government & Community Development Department	Master Planning of Samundri	37.8
5	Local Government & Community Development Department	Master Planning of Kamalia	31.5
6	Local Government & Community Development Department	Master Planning of Gojra	37.8
7	Local Government & Community Development Department	Master Planning of Jaranwala	56.7
8	All Relevant Department	HR Capacity Development – hiring on vacant posts; urban planners	30
9	Local Government & Community Development Department	Proposed Green Spaces/Parks in Jhang located on old Chiniot road and near to Jamia Masjid Mustafai Rizvi Mohalla Sheni Wala	1.8
10	Local Government & Community Development Department	Proposed Green Spaces/Parks in Jhang located in Chaudhary Colony and nearby to Jhang City road	7.2
11	Local Government & Community Development Department	Proposed Green Spaces/Parks in Jhang located nearby Masjid Allah Wali and near Bulaq Shah road	2.25
12	Local Government & Community Development Department	Proposed Green Spaces/Parks in Jhang located in Basti Jalalabad and near old Chiniot road	2.7
13	Local Government & Community Development Department	Proposed Green Spaces/Parks in Jhang located in Mohalla Arain Wala and near Jhang road	5.4
14	Local Government & Community Development Department	Proposed Green Spaces/Parks in Jhang located in Mohalla Farooqabad	4.5

15	Local Government & Community Development Department	Proposed Green Spaces/Parks in Jhang located on canal road and in Behari Colony	0.63
16	Local Government & Community Development Department	Proposed Green Spaces/Parks in Chiniot located on Moazaam Shah road and near Mohalla Jogianwala	0.9
17	Local Government & Community Development Department	Proposed Green Spaces/Parks in Chiniot located on Sui gas road and near Ghulam Chowk	2.25
18	Local Government & Community Development Department	Proposed Green Spaces/Parks in Chiniot located on College road and near WAPDA office FESCO Division Chiniot.	2.7
19	Local Government & Community Development Department	Proposed Green Spaces/Parks in Chiniot located near Jhang Chiniot road and in Nai Abadi Mohalla	3.6
20	Local Government & Community Development Department	Proposed Green Spaces/Parks in Jhang located in Kaki Dara and near Ibrahim Town	2.7
21	Local Government & Community Development Department	Proposed Green Spaces/Parks in Toba Tek Singh located in New Islam Pura	4.5
22	Local Government & Community Development Department	Proposed Green Spaces/Parks in Toba Tek Singh located in Housing Colony	3.6
23	Local Government & Community Development Department	Revitalization projects for Jhang-Toba Tek Singh Road	3.6
24	Local Government & Community Development Department	Urban Regeneration of Chiniot Furniture Market on Shahrah Quaid-e-Azam Chiniot	250
25	Local Government & Community Development Department	Infill development project	150
26	Local Government & Community Development Department	App for Urban Development Information System - Mobile payment & status update for private development applications, fee & challans	35
27	Local Government & Community Development Department	Updated Survey of Katchi Abadis and formulation of Katchi Abadi policy and action plan	100
29	Local Government & Community Development Department	Revitalization of Chiniot Bazar, Chiniot	350
30	Local Government & Community Development Department	Revitalization of Saddar Bazar , Jhang	200

31	Local Government & Community Development Department	Revitalization of Saddar Bazar , Toba Tek Singh	150
32	Local Government & Community Development Department	Pedestrianization of 8 Bazars, Faisalabad	1000
33	Local Government & Community Development Department	Preserve Urban Heritage in Jhang	150
Total Cost			2759 (2.759 Billion)

ANNEXURES

Annexure-A: List of Katchi Abadi

DETAIL REGARDING KATCHI ABADIS FALL UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF FDA FAISALABAD

Sr. No	Name of Katchi Abadi	Location
1.	Sohail Abad	Safiana Road
2.	Judge Wala	ABC Road
3.	Bahadar Sing Wala	Susan Road
4.	Behind Crescent Sugar Mills	Behind Sheikhupura Road
5.	Basti Esslyan Eid Gah Road	Eid Gah Road
6.	Marian	Dijkot Road
7.	Pertab Nagar	Jhang Road
8.	Noor Pur-I	Millat Road
9.	Faiz Abad Grave Yard	Qayim Sain Road
10.	Gujjar Basti Eid Gah Road	Eid Gah road
11.	Chibban Road	Sargodha Road
12.	Bawa Chak	Sargodha Road
13.	Kahimr Road	Narwala Road
14.	Manawala	Sheikhupura Road
15.	Old Water Works Ghulam Muhammad Abad	Rajaywala Road
16.	Malik Pur	Sheikhupura Road
17.	Qudrat Abad	Narwala Road
18.	Nasir Abad /Akbar Abad	Jail Road
19.	Islam Nagar	Behind Jail Road
20.	Saeed Abad	Qayim Sain Road
21.	Mai Di Jughli	Millat Road
22.	Madan Pura Behind Slaughter House	Narwala Road
23.	Momin Abad	Dijkot Road
24.	Old Central Jail	Dijkot Road
25.	Taj Colony	Millat Road
26.	Madan Pura S1 No. 7	Narwala Road
27.	Islam Nagar Civil Line/Base Line	Behind Jail Road
28.	Basti Esslihan Jhang Road	Jhang Road
29.	Mandar Seeta Ram	Dijkot Road
30.	Chowk Choudhery Flour Mills	Dijkot Road
31.	Noor Pur-II	Sargodha Road
32.	New Kausar Abad	Safiana Road
33.	Usman Abad	Safiana Road
34.	Ganda Sing	Safiana Road
35.	Chak No. 279/RB Sq No. 17	Narwala Road
36.	Chak No. 279/RB Sq No. 18	Narwala Road
37.	Fish Farm	Jail Road
38.	Fire Bridge	Safana Road
39.	Nadir Khan Wali	ABC Road
40.	Manawala Sq no. 80	Sheikhupura Road
41.	Saad Bela	Safiana Road
42.	Rasool Nagar	Jaranwala Road
43.	Boly Di Jughli	Sargodha Road

FAISALABAD REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN – URBAN PLANNING SECTOR REPORT

44.	Dhup Seri	Sargodha Road
45.	Chak No. 7/JB Sq No. 80 84&85	Sargodha Road
46.	Marzi Pura	Narwala Road
47.	Gakhwal	Millat Road
48.	Himmat Pura Changer Mohallah	Jaranwala Road
49.	Choochar Majra with Kong Wali	Narwala Road
50.	Eisa Nagri	Susan Road
51.	Shamas Nagar	Susan Road
52.	Maskeen Abad	Susan Road
53.	Young Wala	Behind Agriculture University
54.	Bishan Singh Wala	Susan Road
55.	Kaklan Wala	ABC Road
56.	Sher Singh Wala Khurd	ABC Road
57.	Sher Singh Wala Kailan	ABC Road
58.	Chak No. 204/RB	Canal Road
59.	Azafi Abad Niamaana	Summandari Road
60.	Ghausia Colony	Jaranwala Road
61.	Patha Wala/Babo Wala	Jhang Road
62.	New Rasool Pura	Jaranwala Road
63.	New Samana	Sargodha Road
64.	Mai Di Jughri-II	Millat Road
65.	Siddique Town	Sargodha Road
66.	Anwar Colony	Jhumra Road
67.	Jadeed Korian	Summandari Road
68.	Malakharwala	Safiana Road
69.	Kausar Abad	Jhang Road
70.	Madan Pura	Narwala Road
71.	Rehman Pura	Narwala Road
72.	Base Line	Narwala Road
73.	Ghusan Pura	Narwala Road
74.	Pannu Chowk	Narwala Road
75.	Talab Wali	Qayim Sain Road
76.	Pul Tariq Abad Near Girja Ghar Chak No. 212/RB	Jaranwala Road
77.	Muslim High School Tariq Abad Chak No. 207/RB	Jaranwala Road
78.	Gharib Abad Near Godown Chak No. 212/RB	Summandari Road
79.	Farooq Abad Mansoor Abad Chak No. 207/RB	Summandari Road
80.	Fateh Abad Chak No. 224/RB	Safiana Road
81.	Railway Phatak No.8 Chak No. 212/RB	Summandari Road
82.	Railway Phatak No. 2 Chak No. 212/RB	Summandari Road
83.	Farooq Abad Sultan Town Chak No. 217/RB	Narwala Road
84.	Rafique Abad Nazim Abad Chak No. 202/RB	Rehmania Road
85.	Premier Mills (Rafique Abad) Chak No. 202/RB	Rehmania Road
86.	Rasala No. 12 Chak No. 295/RB	Behind Jhang Road
87.	Rasala No. 15 Chak No. 221/RB	Behind Jhang Road
88.	Ganda Nala Ghulam Muhammad Abad Chak No. 124/RB	Baba Qayyam Sain Road
89.	Kakuana Chak No. 221/RB	Jhang Road
90.	Klasna Chak No. 221/RB	Jhang Road
91.	Kof Ahmad Yar Chak No. 221/RB	Jhang Road

92.	Lodhran Chak No. 221/RB	Jhang Road
93.	Roshan Wala Chak No. 221/RB	Jhang Road
94.	Saibat Wala Chak No. 221/RB	Jhang Road
95.	Sultan Wala Chak No. 221/RB	Jhang Road
96.	Shaheen Abad No. Chak No. 212/RB	Near Railway Station
97.	Railway Quarter Chak No. 212/RB	Near Railway Station
98.	Shaheen Abad No. 1 Chak No. 212/RB	Near Railway Station
99.	Gharib Abad Gheri Mill Chak No. 212/RB	Summandari Road
100.	Head Water Works Bheind Railway Line Rajbah Chak No. 212/RB	Summandari Road
101.	Kamal Abad	ABC Road
102.	Bastli Ariyan	Jhang Road
103.	Usman Abad	Satlana Road
104.	Sultan Pura	Millat Road
105.	Mai Di Jughi	Sargodha Road
106.	Changer MNohallah	Narwala Road
107.	Boly Di Jughi	Sargodha Road
108.	Azafi Abadi Ali Pura	Sargodha Road
109.	Awami Colony	Narwala Road
110.	Malikhanwala	Stiana Road
111.	Punj Pir	Jhang Road

List of Katchi Abadi in Jhang

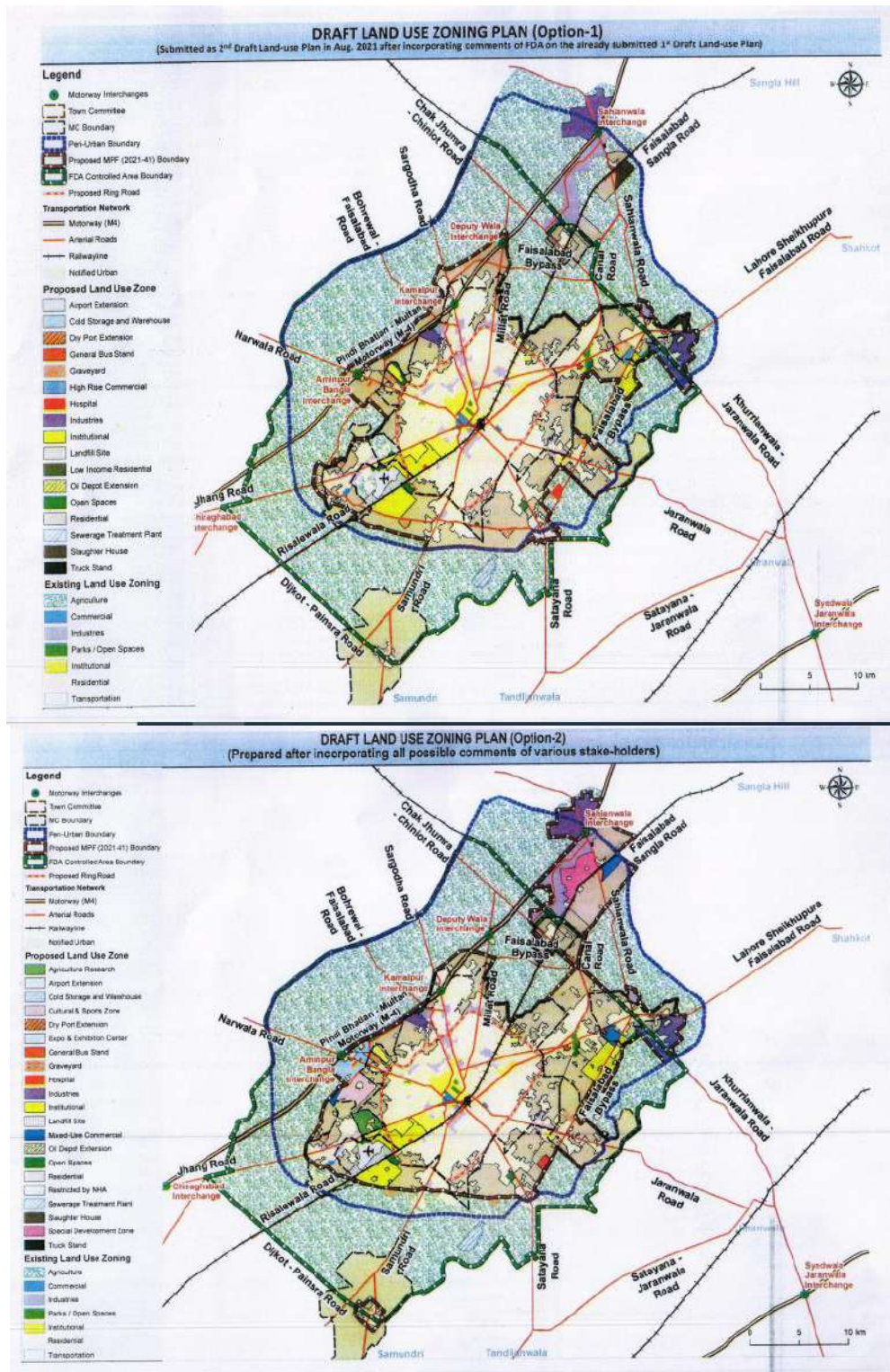
تفصیل ہائے کچی آبادیہ میونسپل کارپوریشن جھنگ

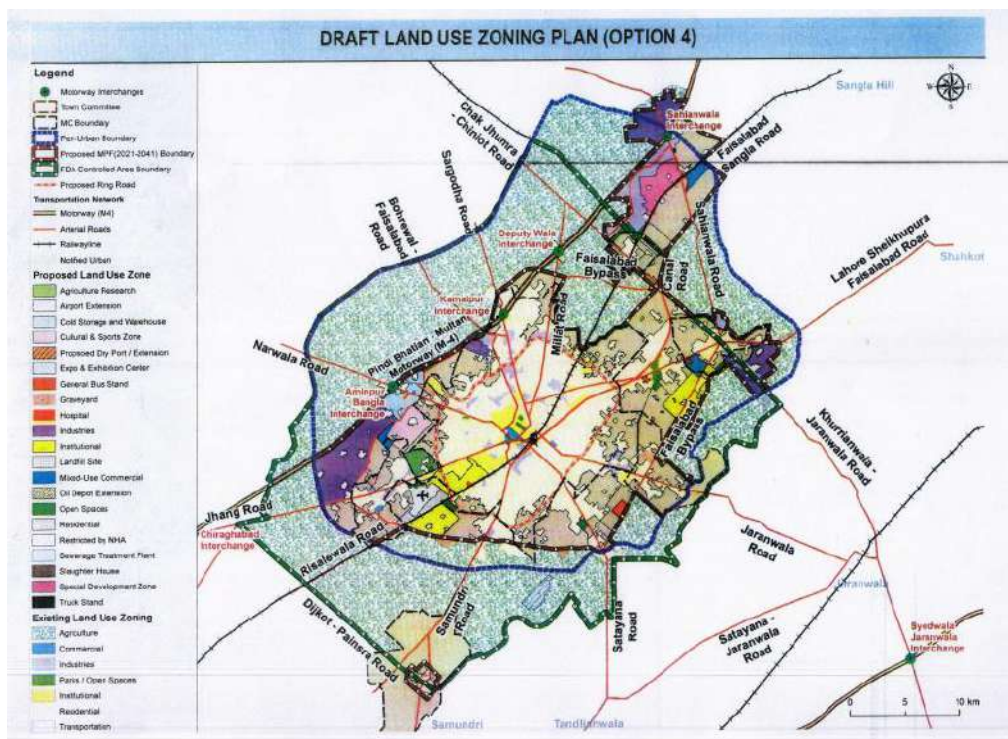
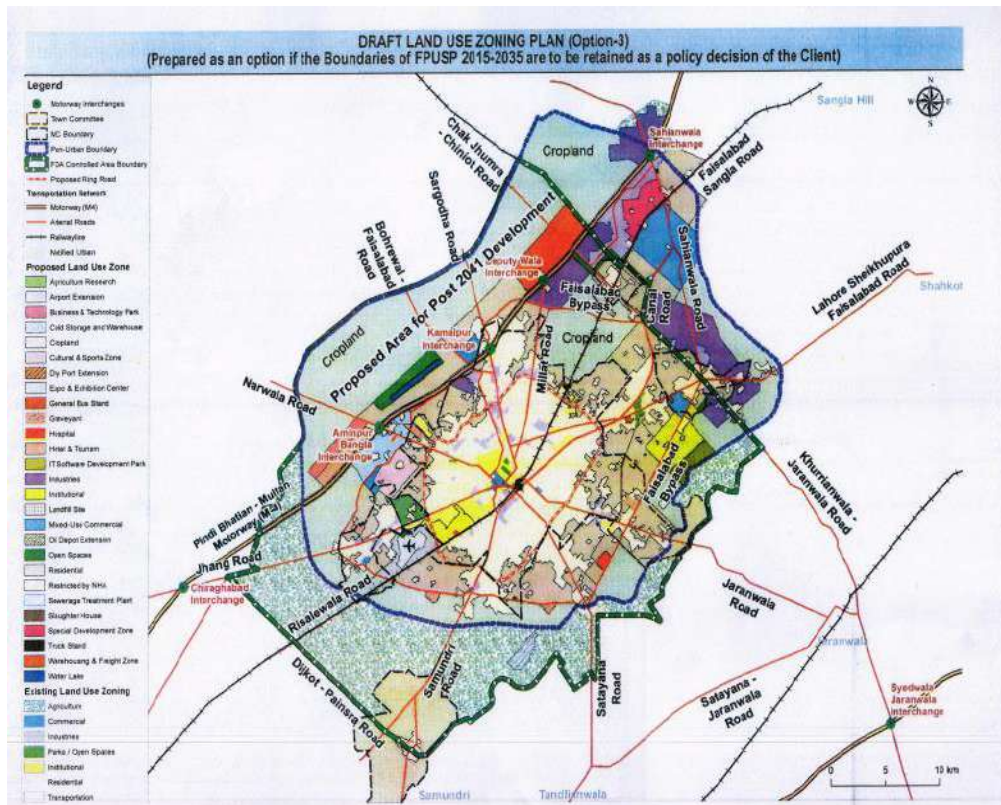
نمبر شمار	نام کچی آبادیہ	محلہ وقوع	کل پلاٹ	جمع شدہ پلاٹ	بقایا واجب الادا پلاٹ	جاری کردہ حقوق ملکیت	بقایا حقوق ملکیت	کیفیت
1	کچی آبادیہ اسٹیٹ پلاننگ ڈیپارٹمنٹ	نزدکہ منڈی نو پیروہ جھنگ صدر	58	50	08	38	20	نوشہ دارے اور اسٹیٹ پلاننگ ڈیپارٹمنٹ جاری کیے گئے ہیں
2	کچی آبادیہ کونٹ انہر	نو پیروہ جھنگ صدر	41	39	02	35	06	-do-
3	کچی آبادیہ اسٹیٹ پلاننگ ڈیپارٹمنٹ	نو پیروہ جھنگ صدر	59	49	10	30	29	-do-
4	کچی آبادیہ اسٹیٹ پلاننگ ڈیپارٹمنٹ	محلہ حسانہ	41	41	Nil	41	Nil	-do-
5	کچی آبادیہ اسٹیٹ پلاننگ ڈیپارٹمنٹ	گوپروہ روڈ نزد جامعہ محمودیہ	59	35	24	23	36	-do-
6	کچی آبادیہ اسٹیٹ پلاننگ ڈیپارٹمنٹ	نزدکہ تالاب کینٹی جھنگ صدر	68	35	33	35	33	-do-
7	کچی آبادیہ نو پیروہ	نزدکہ سید اسماعیل جھنگ صدر	65	34	31	45	20	-do-
8	کچی آبادیہ اسٹیٹ پلاننگ ڈیپارٹمنٹ	پیرانا چنیوٹ روڈ	203	56	147	92	111	-do-
9	کچی آبادیہ اسٹیٹ پلاننگ ڈیپارٹمنٹ	نو پیروہ جھنگ صدر	153	123	30	90	63	-do-
10	کچی آبادیہ اسٹیٹ پلاننگ ڈیپارٹمنٹ	پیرانا چنیوٹ روڈ	400	240	160	225	175	-do-
			1147	702	444	654	493	

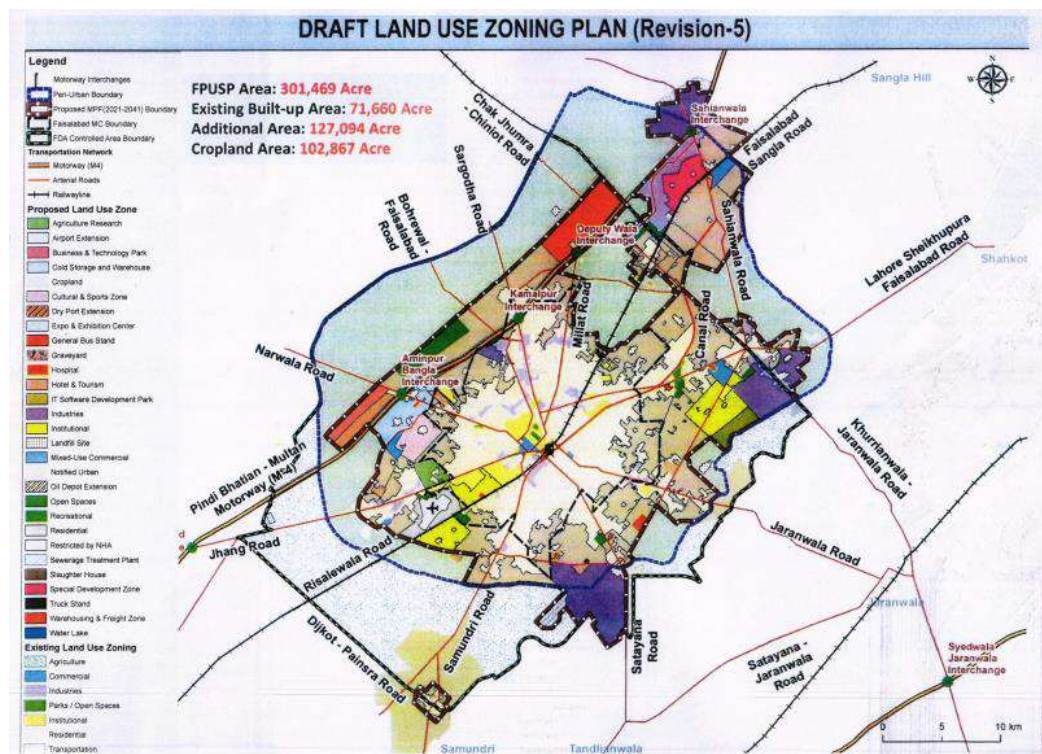
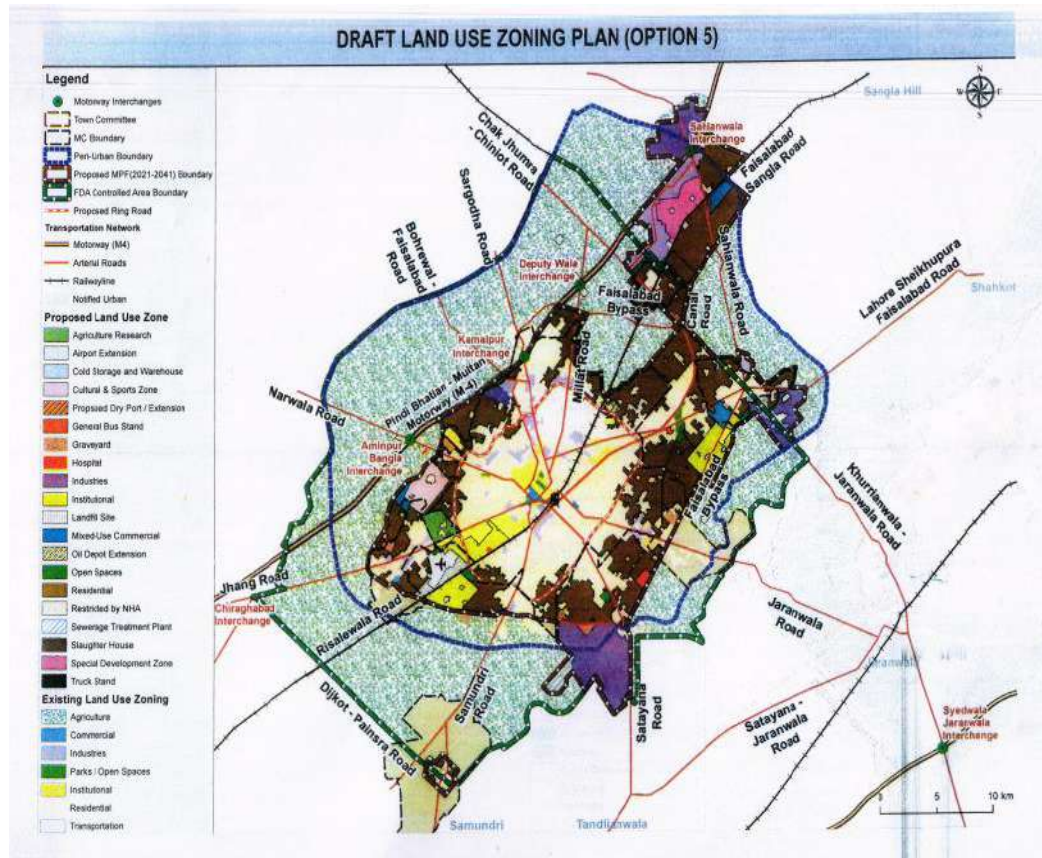
11.	Doso Barah-II	10.00	18.5.1979
12.	Doso Barah-III	139.00	26.2.1977
			Handed over by LIT
13.	Saeed Abad	21.00	7.6.1957
			Handed over by LIT
14.	Weaver Colony	19.08	Old colonies handed over by LIT, No date found in FDA record
15.	Gulberg Colony-I&II	104.35	-
16.	Gulshan&Awami Colony	50.38	-
17.	Ahmad Nagar	81.98	-
18.	FDA City	1815.89	-

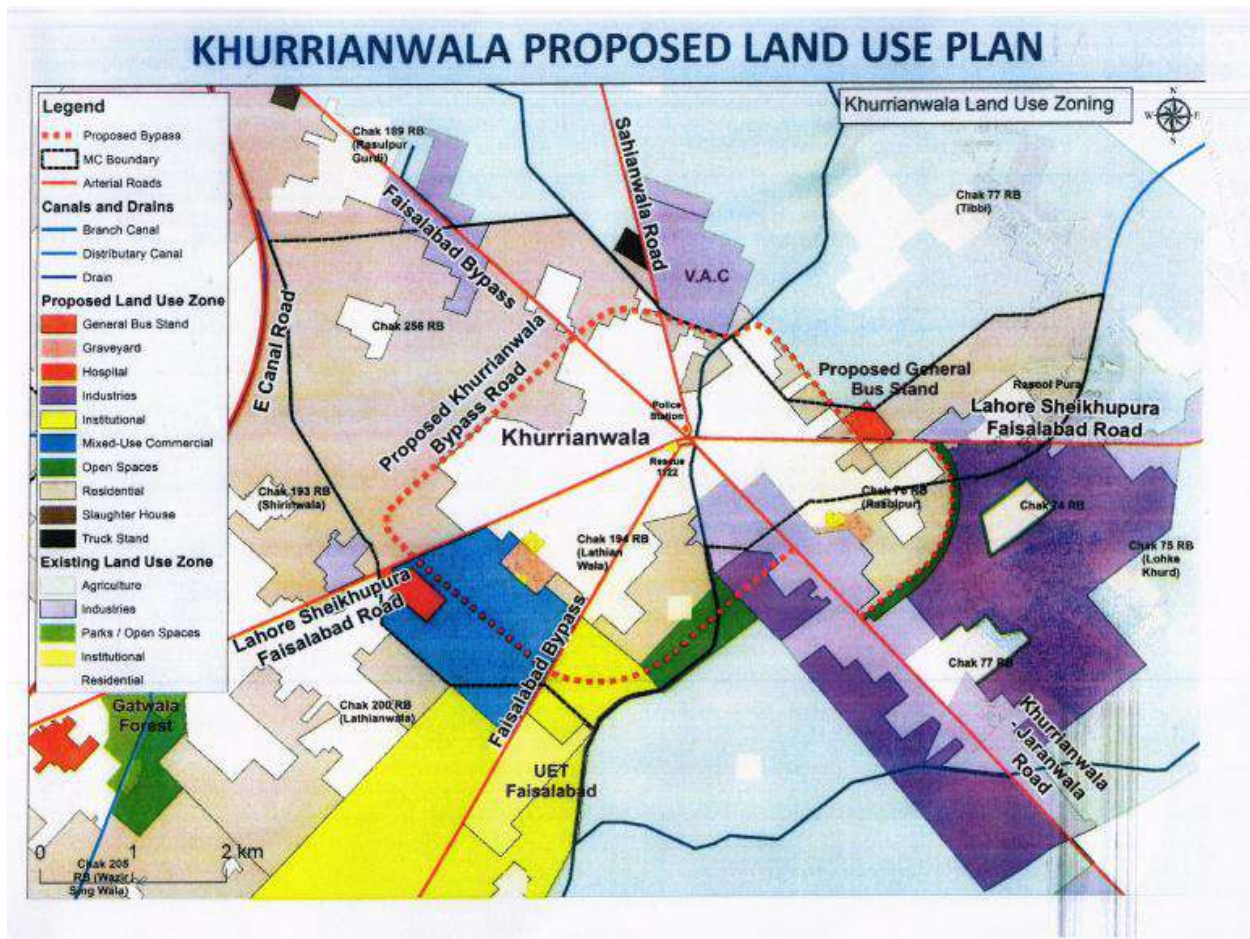
Annexure-B: Developed Housing Scheme

Annexure-C: Draft Master Plan of Faisalabad City 2021-2041









Annexure-D: Schemes Developed in PHATA Region Faisalabad

SCHEMES DEVELOPED IN PHATA REGION FAISALABAD

S #	Name of Sub Region / DHCs	No. of STS Schemes	Nos. of ADS (ADP)	Nos. of 03-Marla Housing Schemes (ADP)	Total
1	PHATA Sub Region Faisalabad	6	4	2	12
2	PHATA Sub Region Sargodha	1	2	2	5
3	PHATA Sub Region Jhang	1	4	1	6
4	District Housing Scheme Toba Tek Singh	-	6	1	7
	TOTAL	8	16	6	30

ABSTRACT OF PLOTS IN STS / ADS / 03-MARLA HOUSING SCHEMES

RESIDENTIAL			
PHATA Sub Regions	Total Provision	Allotted	Balance
Faisalabad	26610	21781	4829*
Sargodha	8826	8555	271
Jhang	10486	10231	255
TOTAL	45922	40567	5355
COMMERCIAL			
Faisalabad	336	141	195
Sargodha	852	756	96
Jhang	815	377	438
TOTAL	2003	1274	729

* 4068 Nos. of plots need regularization.



Provision of Residential Plots in Housing Schemes PHATA Sub-Region Faisalabad

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Year of Competition	Total No. of Plots	Allotted	Balance	Colonization	Remarks
1	Peoples Colony, Faisalabad (589 Acre)	1953-54	2465	2489	24	100%	
2	Peoples Colony Extension, Faisalabad including DGM Block (391 Acre)	1957-58	3801	3379	422	100%	
3	D-Type Colony, Faisalabad (102 Acre)	1964-65	1799	1850	51	100%	
4	Industrial Labour Colony, Faisalabad (208 Acre)	1956-57	3260	2599	661	100%	
5	Jinnah Colony, Faisalabad (109 Acre)	1953-54	641	641	-	100%	
6	Ghulam Muhammad Abad Colony, Faisalabad (698 Acre)	1954-55	7934	6019	1915	100%	
7	Area Development Scheme Jaranwala (40 Acre)	1981-82	594	580	14	98%	
8	Area Development Scheme Samundari-I (36 Acre)	1979-80	583	551	32	99%	
9	Area Development Scheme Samundari-II (50 Acre)	1989-90	553	544	9	90%	

Provision of Residential Plots in Housing Schemes PHATA Sub-Region Faisalabad

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Year of Competition	Total No. of Plots	Allotted	Balance	Colonization	Remarks
10	Area Development Scheme Mamukanjan (50 Acre)	1989-90	788	319	469	0%	
11	3-Marla Housing Scheme Chak No. 238/RB Faisalabad (70 Acre)	1995-96	1674	530	1144	0%	
12	3-Marla Housing Scheme Tandlianwala (27 Acre)	1996-97	667	582	85	0%	

Provision of Residential Plots in Housing Schemes PHATA Sub-Region Sargodha

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Year of Competition	Total No. of Plots	Allotted	Balance	Colonization	Remarks
1	ADS-I Sargodha	1984-85	5354	5282	72	98%	
2	ADS Bhalwal	1988-89	602	592	10	85%	
3	3-Marla Housing Scheme Sargodha	1995-96	632	543	89	15%	
4	3-Marla Housing Scheme Sillanwali	2013-14	1439	1290	149	-	

Provision of Residential Plots in Housing Schemes PHATA Sub-Region Jhang

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Year of Competition	Total No. of Plots	Allotted	Balance	Colonization	Remarks
1	ADS Jhang	1977-78	1478	1473	5	100%	
2	ADS Chiniot	1976-77	1118	1102	16	100%	
3	ADS Shorkot	1978-79	707	697	10	60%	
4	ADS Chenab Nagar	1977-78	509	427	82	70%	
5	3-Marla Housing Scheme Jhang	1995-96	718	671	47	-	

Provision of Residential Plots in Housing Schemes Secretary DHC (PHATA) Toba Tek Singh

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Year of Competition	Total No. of Plots	Allotted	Balance	Colonization	Remarks
1	ADS-I Toba Tek Singh	1978-79	585	585	0	100%	
2	ADS-II Toba Tek Singh	1986-87	520	512	8	98%	
3	ADS-I Gojra	1984-85	676	656	20	99%	
4	ADS-I Pir Mahal	1984-85	355	344	9	98%	
5	ADS Kamalia	1976-77	508	499	9	100%	
6	3-Marla Housing Scheme Toba Tek Singh	1995-96	1217	1122	95	50%	
7	ADS-II Gojra	2014-15	394	301	93	-	



Annexure-E: List of Land Identified Under NAYA Pakistan Housing Program

LIST OF LANDS IDENTIFIED UNDER PRIME MINISTER NAYA PAKISTAN HOUSING PROGRAMME PHATA REGION FAISALABAD

Sr. No.	Location of Land / Site	Total Area In Acres	Status of Land		Distance from City	Remarks
			State Land	Private Land		
FAISALABAD DIVISION, PUNJAB						
1	Chak No. 77/RB on Khurrianwala Bypass road near UET Faisalabad Campus Tehsil Jaranwala District Faisalbad	264.60	Vacant	-	21-KM from Faisalabad & 5-KM nearest to Khurrianwala	Site selected by District Housing Committee Faisalabad
2	Chak No. 193/RB & 266/RB Opposite Wapda City on Canal Express Way Tehsil Jaranwala, District Faisalabad	176.44	118.09 Acre Under Cultivation	58.35 Acre Under Cultivation to be acquired	19-KM	--do--
3	Chak No.103/RB on Khurrianwala Bypass near Khurrianwala-Jaranwala road Tehsil Jaranwala, District Faisalabad	108.44	Vacant	-	06-KM from Khurrianwala	--do--
4	Chak No.61/GB , Tehsil Jaranwala , District Faisalabad	35.22	Under Cultivation	-	02-KM from Tehsil HQ	--do--

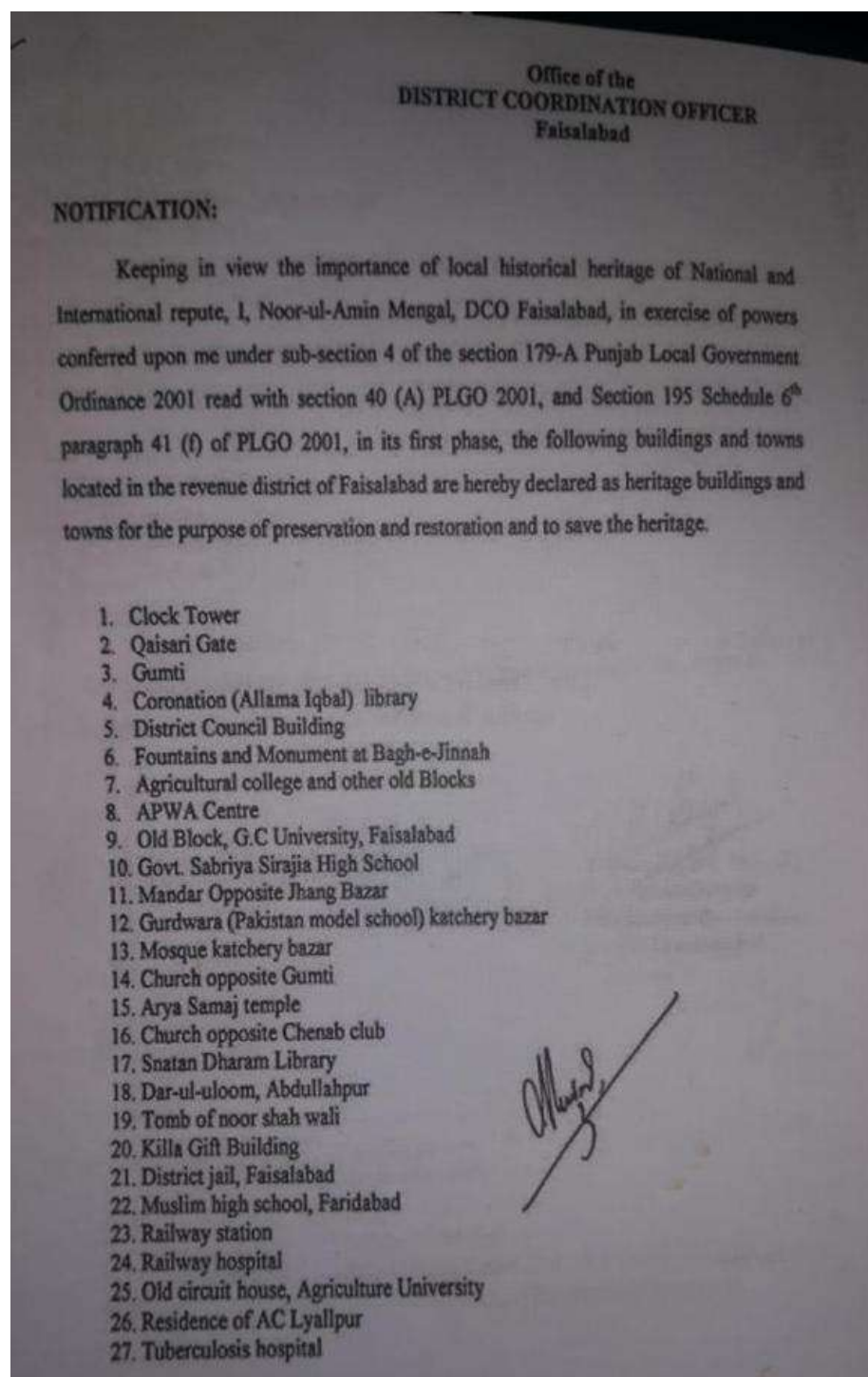
Sr. No.	Location of Land / Site	Total Area In Acres	Status of Land		Distance from City	Remarks
			State Land	Private Land		
5	Chak No.709/GB Kamalia, Tehsil Kamalia District Toba Tek Singh	31.19 +24.82 Total =56.01	Vacant	-	04-KM from Kamalia	31.19 Acre Existing Labour colony Kamalia relates to Punjab Workers Welfare board . Now proposed for Naya Pakistan Housing Programme for 03-Marla 24.82 Acre New proposed site for 05-marla Naya Pakistan Housing Programme
6	Chak No.779/GB, Pir Mahal, Tehsil Pirmahal District toba Tek Singh	33.72	Vacant	-	01-KM From Pirmahal City	Approved by DHC
7	ADS-II Pirmahal Mouza Khol and Plot B, Rajhana Road Pirmahal	91.86 Acre	Vacant	-	01-KM from Pirmahal City	Approved by DHC
8	ADS-II Jhang on Gojra Road b Near Bayepass	50	Vacant	-	06-Km from Jhang City	Approved by DHC Approximately 10 Acre under graveyard.
9	Chak No.99/JB Gojra Dijkot Road, Tehsil Gojra District toba Tek Singh	46.79	Vacant	-	4-KM from Gojra City	Approved by DHC

Sr. No.	Location of Land / Site	Total Area In Acres	Status of Land		Distance from City	Remarks
			State Land	Private Land		
SARGODHA DIVISION , PUNJAB						
10	Chak No.140/SB, Tehsil Sillanwali District, Sargodha	30.00	Vacant Already reserved for Housing Scheme Govt. of Pakistan.	-	1-KM	Under process in DHC, Sargodha.

Annexure-F: List of New Scheme By PHATA**NEW SCHEMES**

S #	Name of Scheme	A.A	Remarks
1	ADS-II Chiniot 53.40 Acre	Rs. 164.657 (M) for land acquisition & partial development	The land owners filed Writ Petitions by challenging the award and land acquisition and the status quo challenged by the Hon'ble Lahore High Court Lahore.
		Rs. 210 (M) for land development	
2	ADS-II Pir Mahal 91.86 Acre	-	The land assessed by the DPAC in its meeting held on 11.12.2012 is under revised assessment with the office of the DHC Toba Tek Singh.

Annexure-G: List of Declared Heritage Sites Under PLGO, 2001



28. Women hospital
29. Session Courts Building
30. Old block Chenab Club
31. Old Telegraph Office, Irrigation Dept
32. Police station, sandal bar
33. Gora Graveyard
34. Khalisa (Municipal Degree College)
35. Grain elevator
36. Old Offices of Irrigation Department
37. CPO Office

Historic towns

1. Bangay
2. Ganga pur
3. Danabad
4. Jhamara
5. Khushpur

The above building and sites will be restored in its original shape and design as per laid down procedures of conservation of historical buildings.


(Noor-ul-Amin Mengal)
Administrator
City District Government
Faisalabad

No. CDG(Heritage)LHF-1
Date: 27th January, 2014

CC for information and Necessary Action to:

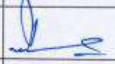
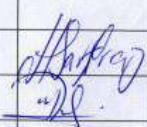
1. PS/COMMISSIONER, FAISALABAD D.Y.
2. The PSO to DCO, Faisalabad
3. The Director, Lyallpur Museum, Faisalabad
4. The Vice Chairman, Lyallpur Heritage Foundation
5. Deputy Director Information, Faisalabad- with the request to issue press release

Annexure-H: Meetings held at Faisalabad District**Participants of the Meeting held at the FDA:**

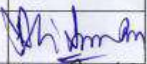
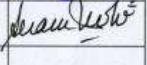

The Urban Unit


ATTENDANCE SHEET OF THE MEETING REGARDING FAISALABAD REGIONAL PLAN

FDA
6/12/22

S. No.	Name	Designation	Department	Phone	Email	Signature
1.	ASMA MOHSEN	Director Town Planning - I	FDA	0320-7694000		
2.	Rahool Zafar	Director Town Planning - II FDA	FDA	0313-7794081	planner.rahool@gmail.com	
3.	Iqbal Muhammad	Deputy Director FD	FDA	0324-6255499		
4.	Nida Akhtar	Research Associate	UPA, The Urban Unit			
5.	Nasir Javaid	Senior Research Analyst	UPA, Urban Unit	0332-4684539		
6.	Hashid Sarfraz	Research Analyst	UPA, Urban Unit	0331-7516132		
7.	Mahnoor Fatima	Research Associate	UPA, Urban Unit	03224799045		
8.						
9.						
10.						
11.						
12.						

Participants of the Meeting held at Metropolitan Corporation Office, Faisalabad:

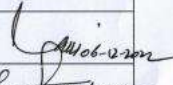
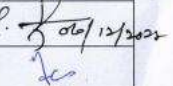
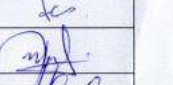
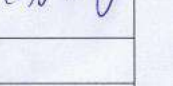
 The Urban Unit  Urban Center Planning & Management Services Unit (UPC) Ltd.						
ATTENDANCE SHEET OF THE MEETING REGARDING FAISALABAD REGIONAL PLAN						
S. No.	Name	Designation	Department	Phone	Email	Signature
1.	ALI IMRAN	MO(P)	MC Fsd.	0300-6637131		
2.	SHAREEN NEWTON	DO(P)	DC F.	0301-865216		
3.	Nida Akhtar	Senior Urban Planner	UPA, The Urban Unit			
4.	Nasir Javaid	Senior Urban Planner	UPA, The Urban Unit	0332-4184539		
5.	Hashid Sarfraz	Research Analyst – Urban Planning and Architecture	UPA – Urban Unit	0331-7516132		
6.	Mahnoor Fatima	Research associate Urban Planning	UPA, The Urban Unit	0332-4799045		
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						
11.						
12.						

Attendees of the meeting held with the PHATA officials:

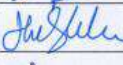
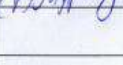
PHATA - Faisalabad.

 **The Urban Unit** 
Urban Sector Planning & Management Services Unit (PMSU)

ATTENDANCE SHEET OF THE MEETING REGARDING FAISALABAD REGIONAL PLAN

S. No.	Name	Designation	Department	Phone	Email	Signature
1.	Tariq Ined	Director (Engg)	PHATA Region Fsd HUD & PHE Dept	03006901917	director.phatafsd@gmail.com	
2.	Asif Niazi	Director (SP)	PHATA HQ	03005219600	asifniazia@gmail.com	
3.	Nasir Javaid	Senior Research Analyst	UPA, The Urban Unit	0332-4184589		
4.	Mahnoor Fatima	Research Associate Urban Planning	UPA, The Urban Unit	0322-4799045		
5.	Hashid Sarfraz	Research Analyst Urban Plan. & Arch.	UPA, The Urban Unit	0331-7516132		
6.	Nida Akhtar	Senior Research Analyst	UPA, The Urban Unit			
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						
11.						
12.						

Attendees of the meeting held with the Deputy Director (Architecture) of Faisalabad region:

 The Urban Unit Urban Sector Planning & Management Services Ltd (Pvt) Ltd 						
ATTENDANCE SHEET OF THE MEETING REGARDING FAISALABAD REGIONAL PLAN						
S. No.	Name	Designation	Department	Phone	Email	Signature
1.	SYED MUHAMMAD MERHOM	DEPUTY DIRECTOR ARCHITECTURE	COMMUNICATION & WORKS DEPARTMENT, GOP	0332-6264914	dafsd2019@gmail.com	
2.	Hassan Shabbir	Assistant Director (Tech.)	DD Dev Office Pwd R&D Board LHR	0332-6617891	dd.dev.fsd@pndpunjab.gov.pk	
3.	Nasir Tavaid	Senior Research Analyst	UPA, The Urban Unit	0332-4184539		
4.	Mahmood Faizma	Research Associate Urban Planning	UPA, The Urban Unit	0322-4799045		
5.	Haseeb Sarfaraz	Research Analyst Urban Planning & Arch.	UPA The Urban Unit	0331-7516132		
6.	Nida Akhtar	Senior Research Analyst	UPA, The Urban Unit			
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Annexure-I: Meetings held at Chiniot District**Meeting held at the Municipal Committee Office with Direct Officer Planning**

Municipal Committee Chiniot


The Urban Unit


ATTENDANCE SHEET OF THE MEETING REGARDING FAISALABAD REGIONAL PLAN

S. No.	Name	Designation	Department	Phone	Email	Signature
1.	Muhammad Farooq	District Officer (Planning)	DEC/MC	03216612133	Muhammad Umar 7444@jinnu.com	
2.	M Umar			0311-7586180	Muhammad Umar 7444@jinnu.com	
3.	Nasir Javid	Senior Research Analyst	UPA, The Urban Unit	0332-4184529		
4.	Mahmood Fatima	Research Associate Urban Planning	UPA, The Urban Unit	0322-4799045		
5.	Hashid Syed	Research Analyst Urban Planning Officer	UPA, The Urban Unit	0331-7516132		
6.	Nida Akhtar	Senior Research Analyst	UPA, The Urban Unit			
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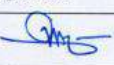
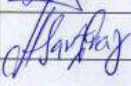
Meeting with the Deputy Director (Development)


The Urban Unit


ATTENDANCE SHEET OF THE MEETING REGARDING FAISALABAD REGIONAL PLAN

S. No.	Name	Designation	Department	Phone	Email	Signature
1.	SAEED AHMED	Deputy Director Dev. Division	Planning & Development Department	03217645932	Saeedpnd3@gmail.com	
2.	Nasir Javid	Senior Research Analyst	UPA, The Urban Unit	0332-4184839		
3.	Mahmood Faisma	Research Associate Urban Planning	UPA, The Urban Unit	0322-4797045		
4.	Hashid Sofian	Research Analyst Urban Planning & Dev.	UPA, The Urban Unit	0331-7516132		
5.	Nida Akhter	Senior Research Analyst	UPA, Urban Unit			
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Annexure-J: Meetings at Jhang District**Meeting with the District Council Officer, Jhang**

 The Urban Unit 						
ATTENDANCE SHEET OF THE MEETING REGARDING FAISALABAD REGIONAL PLAN						
S. No.	Name	Designation	Department	Phone	Email	Signature
1.	M. Aslam	MOP/DoP.	M.C. Jhang D.C. Jhang	03017297360		
2.	Nasir Javid	Senior Research Analyst	UPA, The Urban Unit	0332 4184539		
3.	Mahnoor Fatima	Research Associate Urban Planning	UPA, The Urban Unit	0322-4799045		
4.	Hashid Sarfraz	Research Analyst Urban Planning & Ardr.	UPA, The Urban Unit	0331-7516132		
5.	Nida Akhtar	Senior Research Analyst	UPA, The Urban Unit			
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Meeting with the Deputy Director (Development)


The Urban Unit


Urban Sector Planning & Management Services Unit (USPMU)

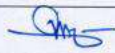
ATTENDANCE SHEET OF THE MEETING REGARDING FAISALABAD REGIONAL PLAN

S. No.	Name	Designation	Department	Phone	Email	Signature
1.	Muzamil Raza	Deputy Director, Development	MC Jiang			
2.	Nasir Iqbal	GRA, The Urban Unit	UPA, The Urban Unit	0332-4184529		
3.	Khida Akhtar	GRA, The Urban Unit	UPA, The Urban Unit			
4.	Mahnoor Fatima	Research Associate Urban Planning	UPA, The Urban Unit	0322-4799045		
5.	Hashid Sarfar	Research Analyst Urban Planning & Arch.	UPA, The Urban Unit	0331-754132		
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Annexure-K: Meetings at Toba Tek Singh District**Meeting at the District Council Office, Toba Tek Singh**


The Urban Unit
Urban Sector Planning & Management Services (Pvt) Ltd.


ATTENDANCE SHEET OF THE MEETING REGARDING FAISALABAD REGIONAL PLAN

S. No.	Name	Designation	Department	Phone	Email	Signature
1.	M. Aslam	MoP/DoP.	M.C. Singh D.C. Singh	03017297360		
2.	Nasir Javid	Senior Research Analyst	UPA, The Urban Unit	0332 4184539		
3.	Mahnoor Fatima	Research Associate Urban Planning	UPA, The Urban Unit	0322-4799045		
4.	Hashid Sarfaraz	Research Associate Urban Planning	UPA, The Urban Unit	0331-7516132		
5.	Nida Akhtar	Senior Research Analyst	UPA, The Urban Unit			
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Meeting with the Deputy Director (Development), Toba Tek Singh:

 The Urban Unit Urban Sector Planning & Management Services Unit (P4) Ltd. 						
ATTENDANCE SHEET OF THE MEETING REGARDING FAISALABAD REGIONAL PLAN						
S. No.	Name	Designation	Department	Phone	Email	Signature
1.	Ahmad Jawad Sardar	DD(Dev.) T.T.Singh	R&D Board	03007281918	ahmadjawad10@gmail.com	
2.	Nasir Jawad	Senior Research Analyst	UPA, The Urban Unit	0332-4184539		
3.	Nida Akhtar	Senior Research Analyst	UPA, The Urban Unit			
4.	Hashid Sarfraz	Research Analyst Urban Plan. & Arch.	UPA, The Urban Unit	0331-7518132		
5.	Mahnoor Fatima	Research Associate Urban Planning	UPA, The Urban Unit	0322-4999045		
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