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FOREWORD

Haphazard and unplanned urbanization is the result of increasing population growth and transmigration from rural to urban areas, industrial growth, economic opportunities, and agriculture land capture and due to other social compulsions. This is resulting in resources, constraint due to detrimental land use patterns, diminishing water resources and greenery, increasing demand for land, shelter and infrastructure utilities, traffic congestion, increasing pollution levels, public health hazards, urban disasters along with an overall decrease in the quality of life of people living in urban areas.

There is a strong need to have a planned design, approach and commitment for an optimum use of urban resources. It also calls for proper planning and management and effective policies and procedures for implementation. One of the ways to address it is to make available an up-to-date, reliable and accurate information to the urban planners, urban managers and decision makers,

Punjab is the most populous province in Pakistan, with 40% of its population (some 38 million), living in urban areas. While the majority of this urban population (nearly 20 million), lives in Punjab's five large cities, nearly 6.3 million live in intermediate cities having population of between 250,000 and 1 million.

Punjab Cities Improvement Investment Program (PCIIP) targets investments in urban management infrastructure and services across clusters of cities in Punjab. This will make cities more efficient and services more sustainable. PCIIP will promote safe, reliable, and more widely available water, sanitation, and transport. The Government of Pakistan requested that the Asian Development Bank provide a Multi-tranche Financing Facility to support the proposed Punjab Cities Improvement Investment Program.

One of the outputs of the PCIIP was to develop a profile for each of the eleven cities that provided a detailed existing situation identifying gaps, wherever possible. The profile was to focus on providing sectoral information services of Water, Sanitation, Solid Waste Management and Urban Transport for the City.

Information is vital to make sound decisions at the tehsil, district, regional, provincial and national levels. Urban planning, management, transport, water systems, waste management municipal finance, environmental protection, land use assessments, Crime management, business development, flood mitigation and disaster recovery are just a few examples of areas that require basic information. The reports on "City Profile" provide information about the socio-economic and demographic data of these cities. It also covers the different sectors of water supply and sanitation, solid waste management and transportation. It is hoped that these reports on the "City Profiles" will help in future planning and development of these cities.

IRFAN ALI
SECRETARY,
HUD & PHED

PREFACE

I am pleased to present separate reports on the “City Profile” for eleven intermediate cities of Punjab as an important source of information for planners and decision makers. The reports have been developed as a pre-requisite of the “Punjab Cities Improvement Investment Program” (PCIIP) financed by the Asian Bank. This program seeks to develop capacity for, and support the institutionalization of urban sectors, to improve the provision of utility services and to strengthen policymaking capacities towards meeting the rapid urbanization challenges.

Urbanization is one of the key challenges of the opening decades of this new millennium. It is one of the most powerful, irreversible forces in the world. It is taking place at a rapid rate. If properly managed, the process of urbanization provides the key to overall national and regional development. The proper management of the urbanization requires the accurate base line data.

Increasing pollution, resources constraint, detrimental land use patterns, public health, traffic congestion and an overall decrease in quality of life is plaguing many of our urban areas. The proper management of these ‘causes and concerns’ in urban areas call for accurate and vital information to be available on a regular basis to the decision-makers. To evolve an urban planning system that is dynamic, flexible and efficient must be backed by up-to-date, reliable and accurate information. There is constant pressure to make wise decisions in a more cost effective and efficient manner. Accurate and current information are critical to these decisions.

The reports on the “City Profile” of eleven intermediate cities of Punjab have been produced by M/s. GHK (consultants). It summarizes the basic data collected through primary and secondary sources. It also involved a thorough and extensive consultation with the District Government and TMAs representatives from all eleven intermediate cities, and extensive consultations with the representatives of NGOs.

I recommend the reports as an important source of information for civil servants, representatives of civil society organizations, donors and organizations for future planning and development of these cities.

DR. NASIR JAVED
PROJECT DIRECTOR

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many organizations and individuals have contributed in successful completion of these reports on the “City Profiles” of eleven intermediate cities of Punjab. I would like to thank all the organizations, officials and individuals for their respective roles.

The consultancy was financed by the Asian Development Bank. The officials of the Bank were greatly supportive in management of the study grant. They also shared their observations and expertise to make the study achieve its objectives. Special thanks to Ms. Kathie Julian who guided us during the whole exercise. A team of consultants working with M/s. GHK worked hard in collection, analysis and final write up of these reports.

During the process of data collection, many individuals in their official and personal capacity helped the research team. Officials of the District Governments, Tehsil Municipal Administration and other service providing agencies assisted the team in providing the required information and data. My special gratitude to officials from District Governments & Tehsil Municipal Administration of eleven intermediate cities of the Punjab, Cantonment Board, Chamber of Commerce & NGOs for sharing secondary and primary data. Respondents from general public spared their valuable time and gave their perspectives on the subject. My special appreciation to all the respondents.

The Urban Unit provided logistical support in completion of the study. The professionals and sector specialists at the Unit reviewed several drafts of the study and gave their insightful comments and feedback to improve quality and rigor of the analysis. I am thankful to all professionals of the Unit.

DR. NASIR JAVED
PROJECT DIRECTOR

NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

The Asian Development Bank

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Ms. Kathie Julian is Principal Urban Development Specialist, Central Urban Services Division, ADB

Mr. Marko Davila, Urban Economist

Mr. Terrance Woods, Resident Procurement Advisor

Ms. Lyailya Nazarbekova, Legal Counsel

The Urban Sector Policy & Management Unit (The Urban Unit)

The Urban Unit provided all relevant data, GIS maps, logistics support and consultation for the study. The Urban Unit professionals provided full support to the consultants till the finalization of the reports.

Dr. Nasir Javed, the Project Director

Ms. Syeda Shabnum Najaf, Senior Urban Planner

Mr. Fawad Saeed, Senior GIS Specialist

Mr. Khalid Majeed, Senior SWM Specialist

Ms. Syeda Sani-e-Zahra Naqvi, Urban Planner

Mr. Shaukat Jamal Khawaja, Urban Planning Consultant

Mr. Ozair Shah, Senior Transport Specialist

Dr. Kiran Farhan, SWM Specialist

M/s. GHK Consultants

GHK, the Consulting firm conducted the study and developed the final report. Following core experts of various professional backgrounds and skills worked on this assignment.

Mr. Khatib Alam, Team Leader

Mr. John Bowers, Urban Planning Specialist

Mr. Kevin Tayler, Wastewater Engineer

Mr. Nicholas Allen, Solid Waste Management

Mr. Jawad Qureshi, WSS Engineer, Deputy Team Leader

Mr. Khushal Khan, Urban Transport Specialist

Mr. Tanawwar Ali Hyder, Finance Analyst

Bahawalpur City Profile

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Punjab is the most populous province in Pakistan, with 40% of its population (some 38 million), living in urban areas. While the majority of this urban population (nearly 20 million), lives in Punjab's five large cities, nearly 6.3 million live in intermediate cities having population of between 250,000 and 1 million.

The Government of Pakistan requested that the Asian Development Bank provide a Multi-tranche Financing Facility to support the proposed Punjab Cities Improvement Investment Program over a five year period. The program covers 11 cities in Punjab Province with the city of Sialkot being the first to be covered under the Tranche 1 funding. The Tranche 1 program at Sialkot includes both physical and non-physical interventions.

Punjab Cities Improvement Investment Program (PCIIP or the Investment Program) targets investments in urban management infrastructure and services across clusters of cities in Punjab. This will make cities more efficient and services more sustainable. PCIIP will promote safe, reliable, and more widely available water, sanitation, and transport.

One of the outputs of the PCIIP was to develop a profile for each of the program cities that provided a detailed existing situation identifying gaps, wherever possible. The profile was to focus on providing sectorial information services of Water, Sanitation, Solid Waste Management and Urban Transport for the City.

Different Government agencies in Punjab are already working hard to improve the urban services. As such, there are a number of existing recent reports from which data can be obtained or referred to and where there was limited data that existed; this was collected from the government departments by making trips to the concerned PCIIP cities. Collection of data for this exercise also allowed the comparison of PCIIP cities to be made. Considerable discussions with a number of officials at most PCIIP cities also took place to verify data and to ensure that officials were happy with the collected data. A number of GIS maps were also prepared to show the spatial distribution of services infrastructure.

This document "Bahawalpur City Profile" is the fourth profile in the series of publications.

The Bahawalpur City

Bahawalpur is located south of the Sutlej River and lies in the Cholistan region near the Thar Desert. The city is well connected to the major cities Multan (90 km), Lahore (420 km), Burewala (122 km), Vehari (90 km), Faisalabad (270 km) and national capital, Islamabad is about 700 km

The fauna and flora of the area include: the most common animals in the city include the hog deer, ravine deer, black buck and blue bull. Fox, jackals, hares, wild boars, porcupines, mongoose, arks, owls and hawks are also found in large numbers.

The demographical profile of city shows that it became city in 1847, became tehsil in 1901, there are 18 UCs, and total area of the City is 96 Sq Km, total Population of the City (Population reported by Urban Unit) was 481,858 in 1998, literacy rate of the City was 58.5%, average household size 7.1, annual growth rate during 1981-98 was 2.93 %.(District Census Report 1998). Present Projected population is 644,872. Bahawalpur Cantonment also existed adjacent to Bahawalpur City. The cantonment area population was 51769 in 1998 and average growth rate was 3.62 during 1981-1998. The present projected population of Cantonment area is 79,322.

SWOT Analysis of the Bahawalpur City

On the basis of the statistics presented in this profile, Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis was undertaken and is provided below:

	Strengths	Weaknesses
Internal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fair connectivity by land to the major urban centres as well as good links by air, abroad. Good industrial economic base for further investment, growth and development. Generally good collection against demand for water supply services. Reasonable utilization of non-development expenditure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenues only make up 10% of the O&M costs of water supply services. Poor solid waste management. Poor water quality. Slow utilization of development expenditure
	Opportunities	Threats
External	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many possible tourist sites to scale-up SME services sector development in the future. The existence of an Urban Master Plan that is considered to reflect the current state of development can provide a good basis for information to the private sector. International air links provide a good trading channel to scale-up local industries for export. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The high level of TMA management vacancies may prove damaging in the short term to effectively mobilize resources for service delivery. Currently low investment in basic municipal services.

Bahawalpur City Services Comparison with Other Cities

The overall analysis of the data collected shows that Bahawalpur is in a better position compared to other PCIP cities in Punjab i.e Jhang, Okara, D.G Khan, Sheikhpura, Kasur and Sahiwal. Table E1 presents information about the total population, services delivery coverage, economic activities, collection against demand, O&M Cost, investment in Services, TMA staff management filled etc. Key findings include:

- Management of Solid Waste and Liquid Waste services coverage in Bahawalpur City are almost same like in other cities i.e Sargodha, Sahiwal, Rahim Yar Khan and Jhang, but far better from cities like Chiniot, Kasur, Sheikhpura, Okara, Gujrat, Dera Ghazi Khan and Sialkot. There is no difference of ultimate disposal of both the wastes (Solid Waste and Liquid Waste) are being disposed as untreated to nearby outlets and dumping of Solid Waste near city areas.
- Drinking water supply situation of Bahawalpur is much below as compared to all other cities; the service coverage is about 3% of population. The city faces similar issues related to drinking water supplies i.e Low coverage ratio, Poor water quality delivered to users, Illegal connections, not enough trained and qualified staff, the water quality is reported to be poor.
- Presently Urban transport is becoming burning issue of Bahawalpur City, because of its rapid population and urbanization growth. It requires immediate attention to plan for present and future needs for urban transport services. Currently urban transport services in Bahawalpur are similar as have in other cities, like use of Motor Cycle Rickshaws, and Auto Rickshaws as urban transport
- Bahawalpur has good economic conditions because of its geographic location and connectivity with other major cities by flights, rail and Roads. Bahawalpur is very famous for its pottery and Kurtas and Bahawalpuri style Jewelry.

Table E1: Summary of 12 TMAs

City	Economic				Technical				Financial			Management	
	Connectivity	Population	Population	Economic Activity	Service Delivery (Coverage)				Collection Against Demand	Meets O&M Cost	Investment in Services	TMA Management Filled	TMA Staff Filled
		2010	2020		Transport	Sewerage	Waste	Water					
Chiniot	Good	304,917	357,722	Fair	Yes	50%	Poor	75%	Good	Yes	Poor	80%	88%
Kasur	Good	404,550	495,082	Good	Yes	1%	Fair	70%	Fair	No	Poor	93%	70%
Sheikhupura	Good	503,817	623,852	Good	No	30%	Poor	40%	-	-	Poor	83%	100%
Okara	Fair	447,779	519,319	Fair	No	55%	Fair	70%	Poor	-	Poor	92%	82%
Sahiwal	Fair	406,681	482,775	Good	Yes	90%	Poor	90%	Good	No	Poor	95%	87%
Rahim Yar Khan	Fair	468,431	581,173	Good	Yes	85%	Poor	40%	Good	Yes	Fair	85%	76%
Bahawalpur	Fair	644,872	822,276	Good	Yes	82%	Poor	3%	Good	No	Fair	48%	90%
Sargodha	Good	692,250	862,227	Good	Yes	85%	Poor	70%	-	-	-	73%	94%
Gujrat	Good	421,211	500,515	Fair	Yes	50%	Poor	70%	-	-	-	96%	96%
Dera Ghazi Khan	Fair	421,308	539,310	Fair	No	60%	Poor	80%	Poor	No	-	54%	92%
Jhang	Fair	466,121	551,707	Fair	Yes	80%	Poor	25%	Poor	No	Poor	68%	52%
Sialkot	Good	809,588	1,007,390	Good	Yes	20%	Poor	35%	Good	No	Good	83%	92%

Source: GHK analysis based on data collected for developing city profiles.

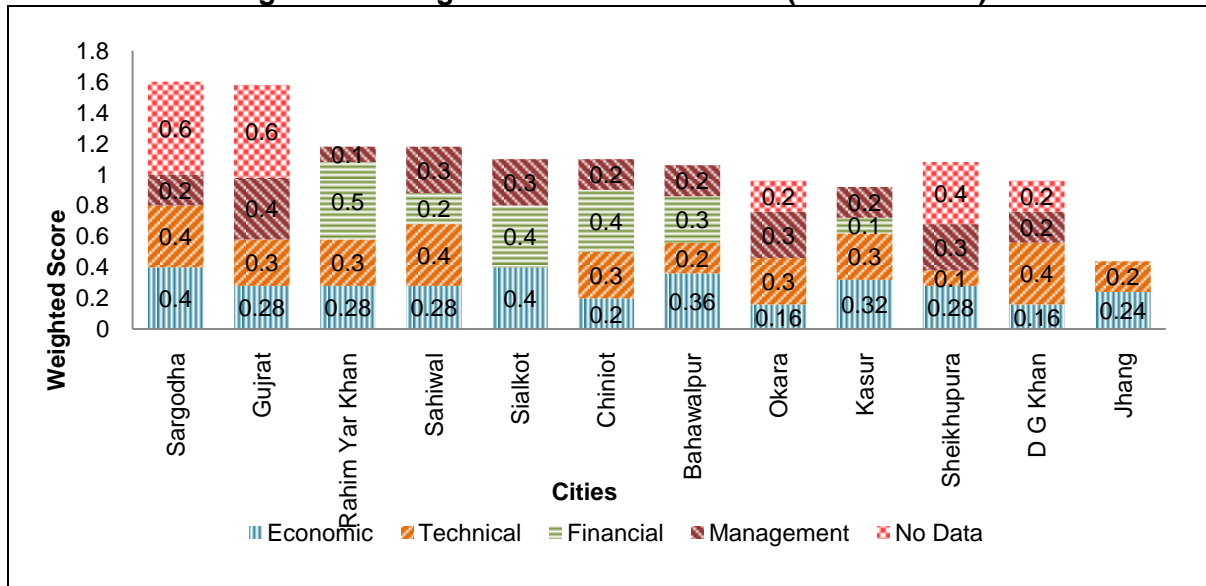
Good
Fair
Poor



- Schedule of establishment of TMA Bahawalpur shows that TMA has 90% filled position, this is encouraging compare to other TMA like Rahim Yar Khan has 76 % filled position and Jhang has 52%. On other side the situation is very discouraging compare to all PCIIIP Cities ,because all four Management positions (Tehsil Officer Infrastructures & Services and Tehsil Officer Planning & Coordination, Tehsil Officer Finance and Tehsil Officer Regulation) are vacant since last several months. This clearly effecting on current service delivery and future requirements. At this movement clerks and juniors are working without proper direction. Like other TMAs Bahawalpur TMA staff also requires skills enhancement through trainings in specialized institutions and on job trainings

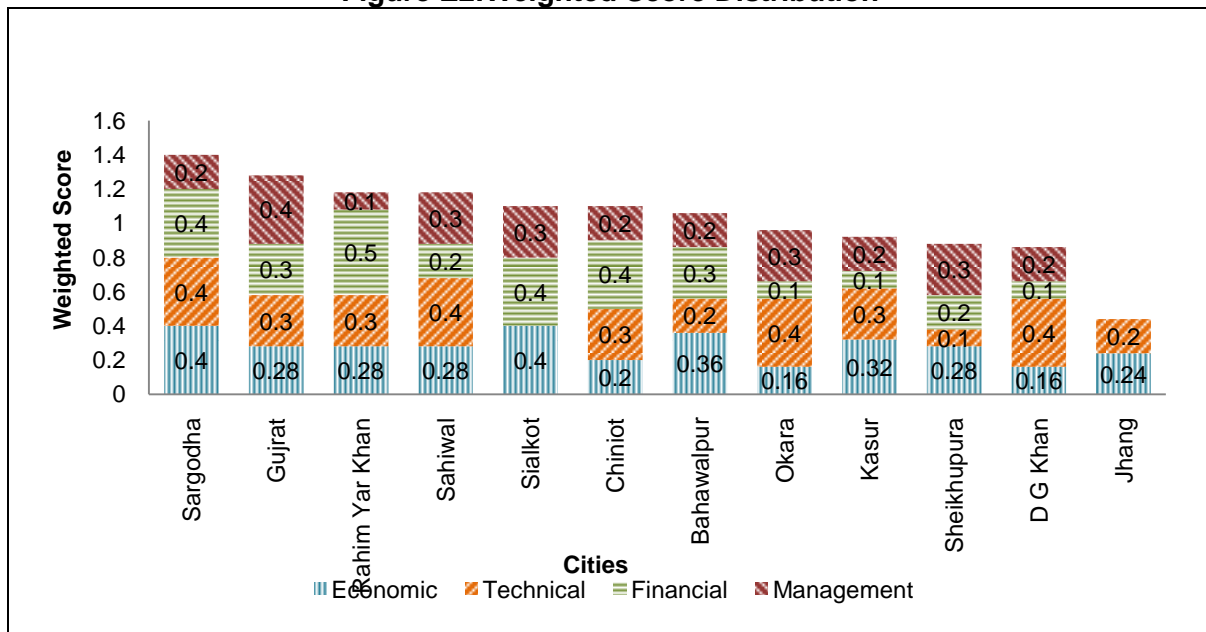
Further comparison and analysis are presented in Figure E1, Figure E2 and Figure E3.

Figure E1: Weighted Score Distribution (With No Data)



Source: GHK analysis based on data collected for developing city profiles.

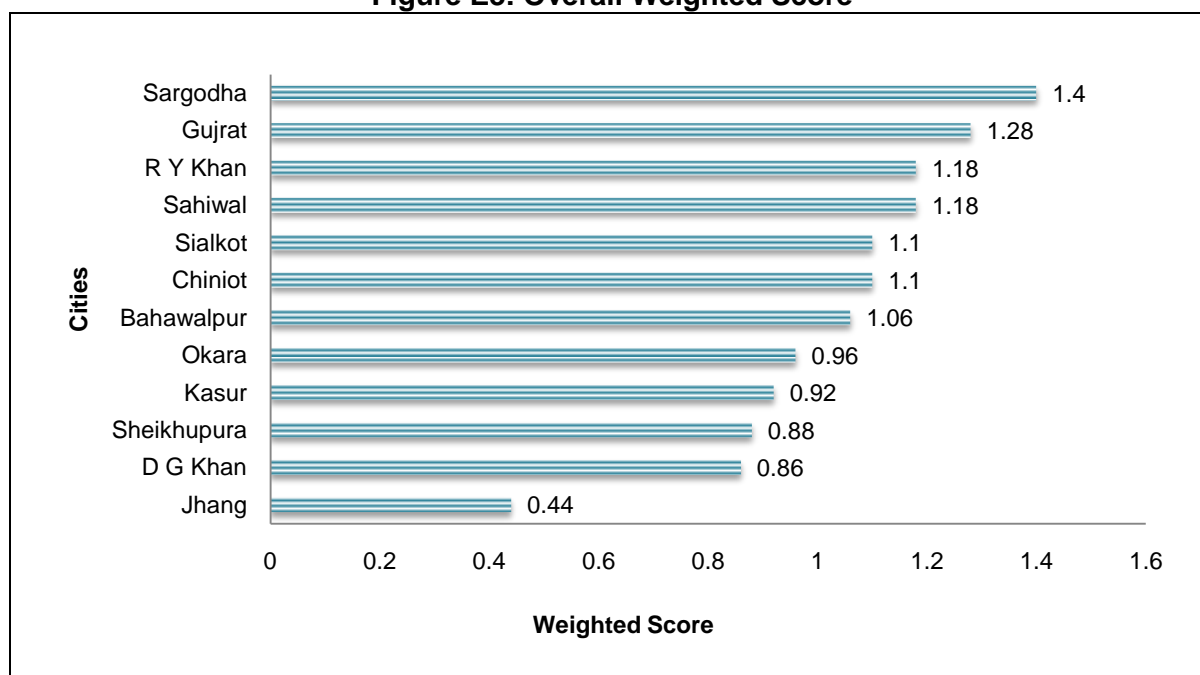
Figure E2: Weighted Score Distribution



Source: GHK analysis based on data collected for developing city profiles.

The Figure 3 shows the overall weighted score of PCIIP cities in which Bahawalpur City is in better position as compared to the five other PCIIP cities.

Figure E3: Overall Weighted Score



Source: GHK analysis based on data collected for developing city profiles.

Brief of the Profile

This document contains sectoral information of the following urban services of the city:

- Water supply,
- Sewerage & Drainage
- Solid Waste Management and
- Urban Transport for the City.

Section I of this document presents a brief introduction to the city, its geography, socio-economics, environment, water-borne & hygiene related diseases, comparative advantage, weaknesses and economic potential and importance of city related to National Trade Corridor. A SWOT analysis has also been provided. At the end of the section, different statistics are compared and analysed with other PCIIP cities.

The socioeconomic data of Bahawalpur indicates that it is marginally above the provincial averages. However, the margins are not sufficiently large to suggest a comparative advantage to the other cities under review.

Section II provides service delivery baseline data. It lists down major issues related to Water Supply, Sewerage & Drainage and Solid waste Management. A scaled map of each sector is also presented to show existing systems and management within the city, Similarly, major issues regarding urban transport are also discussed with evidence provided in the form of data showing number of motor vehicles registered, major crossings and roads, parking places, urban transportation routes, flyovers, underpasses, bus/wagon stands and urban transport services available in the city.

Water Supply: The water supply network covers 10% of the town and serves 3% of the total population. Ground water in the Municipal area is generally saline except along the irrigation canals and the river. Presently PHED is executing rehabilitation and augmentation of Urban Water Supply Scheme for Bahawalpur City. This would help in drinking water supply needs and increase in service coverage. Southern Punjab Basic Urban Services Project (SPBUSP) also helping in water supply service provision and expenditure has been made of Rs 414.203 million and physical progress is 93%

Sewerage and Drainage: The coverage of the sewerage facility is approximately 70%. There is currently no sewerage treatment. No plan is being developed to address this issue.

Solid Waste Management: The solid waste management system (SWMS) of Bahawalpur is managed by TMA. 60% of the waste generated is being collected and disposed off. This situation will worsen with the increasing population. There is no proper solid waste management system in Town that places waste in sanitary landfills. Sanitary sweepers carry solid waste by means of wheel barrow and donkey carts to secondary collection points. From here, the waste is transported to open dumping sites at different five places. These places are being used by TMA since many years

Transport: No urban transport services are available except for motorcycles, rickshaws and auto rickshaws. The effective capacity of the new road system is reduced by poor traffic management, poor compliance with traffic regulations and the mix of motorized and non-motorized traffic.

Section III is about Human Resources available at TMA level.

TMA Human Resources: Almost all posts in the TMA management have been vacant since 2009. Currently, only the Tehsil Municipal Officer post is filled by permanent staff.

Section IV discusses the finance situation of Bahawalpur TMA

Finance: Based on the data gathered from the TMA budget books, the collection against demand for water supply services has been more than 85%, with the exception of 2005-2006.

However, despite relatively good collection, the revenue generated from water supply services is extremely low only meets 10% of the O&M expenditure. Given these two indicators, it suggests that TMA Bahawalpur is likely generating inaccurate water bills.

The utilization of the budget in the non-development (Revenue) expenditure has been reasonable in 2005-2006 and 2007-2008. However, the utilization has been less than 80% in 2006-07 and 2007-08. However on the development side in years 2006-2007 and 2008-2009 the utilization rate has been extremely slow in 2005-06 and picked up in 2006-07 and 2007-2008. The utilization has again dropped in 2008-2009

Section V is regarding major projects and future development of the city about the concerned sectors, providing with major ongoing and future projects and forecast for future projects along with the costs of the development.

Section VI is about different aspects of Urban Planning.

Urban Form: The area of Bahawalpur City is about 96 square kilometres. It was irregularly built and divided into four sections by two main roads: going from east to west from new

Farid Gate to Shikarpuri Gate and north to south from Multani Gate to Derawari Gate (Map 2). For a very long period, the town remained within the confines of the wall.

Urban Growth and Connectivity: The current population is estimated to be 644,872. The growth rate 1981-1998 was 5.04%. With these trends, the population in 2020 is estimated to be approximately 822,276, making it the biggest of the ten cities under review

Urban Planning and Future Development: For Bahawalpur City, an outline plan was developed in 1974 by the Housing and Physical Planning Department Government of Punjab. In addition, an Urban Master Plan was also prepared over 10 years ago as part of the World Bank financed project "Feasibility Studies and Urban Master Planning of Ten Cities of Punjab". The Study is still a good source of information about the water supply and sewerage situation in Bahawalpur since very little has been improved over the last 10 years

Economics: Bahawalpur lies at the junction of trade routes from the east, south-east, and south. It is also an important marketing centre for the surrounding areas and is located on the crossroads between Peshawar, Lahore, Quetta and Karachi.

The surrounding area is mostly agricultural, which allows agricultural exports to many parts of the world. There is also a large market town for mangoes, dates, wheat, sugarcane, and cotton that brings in continuous demand all year round. It has soap making and cotton spinning factories, as well as enterprises producing silk and cotton textiles, carpets, and pottery. Bahawalpur has sugar mills that provide some of the export market out of the country.

Punjab is Pakistan's most fertile provinces and also one of the more stable of the country's regions. The prosperous and hospitable town of Bahawalpur is a gentle introduction to the area, which makes the city an ideal tourist destination. From here one can journey into Cholistan - a sandy wasteland dotted with nomadic communities and windswept forts - or the Lal Suhanra National Park, an important wildlife reserve. Further north is Harrappa which is, after Moenjodaro, the second most important site of the Indus Valley Civilization

There are 2 annexes attached to the end of the document. Annex 1 is important as it provides comparison of Socio-economic indicators of Bahawalpur with Punjab. Annex 2 provides the list of Govt. officers who provided information.

It is strongly recommended that this document should be used by the TMA for information and planning purposes and updated on an annual basis.

Section I

EXISTING SITUATION



I. EXISTING SITUATION

A. Introduction & History of City

Bahamanabad (now Bahawalpur), was a deserted village of the territory conquered by Amir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi. He ruled over the territory from 1723-1746. In 1747 Amir Bahawal Khan, the son of Amir, Sadiq Muhammad Khan built a town there and named it after his name. The town was similar to other Indian towns. It was irregularly built divided into four sections by two main roads going from east to west from new Farid Gate to Shikarpuri Gate and north to south from Multani Gate to Derawari Gate respectively. So the town was and remained confined for a very long period within the wall (which exists no more) having entrances from these four gates.

By the passage of time the population grew. The town needed social and cultural development. It was necessary to link Bahawalpur with other towns, during the regime of Fateh Khan Abbasi. 1853-1858 a road was constructed from Bahawalpur to Kot Sabzal. It is the road leading to Ahmadpur East and joining Shahrah-i-Pakistan via Chani Goth. In 1847 Bahawalpur Municipal Board was established.

In 1874, Bahawalpur Municipal Board was established. Many schemes for the development of the town were made. In the last decade of 19th century the construction of circular road 100 ft. wide round the old city was a remarkable achievement of the Municipality.

Adjoining the ring road towards the old town, there were a few vacant lands and cultivated fields forming a ring of open spaces. Major Shamas-Ud-Din, the then Minister-in-charge managed and acquired many such waste lands including the one where Zoological garden was constructed in 1942. Immediately after the ring road the new city of Baghdad-ul-Jadid began, where many decent Government Offices, Public Buildings and residential bungalows were constructed.

On the junction of road to Deranawab a magnificent fountain was installed in the roundabout and a Genazgah was constructed nearby. The present site of High Court was originally reserved for the construction of cinema building which was converted into record office of law courts on the recommendation of the town planning Scheme prepared for Bahawalpur in 1943 by Mr. Fayez-Ud-Din, an Architect and town planner from Hyderabad Daccan. In 1943 Municipal Committee Bahawalpur was established Under Municipal Act.

In 1947 when Pakistan came into being the ratio of Muslims who rushed into Bahawalpur was higher than Hindus who left the town. From 1947 to 1955 many rehabilitation schemes were launched as a result of which Model town 'B' Muhajir Colony and Shahdara Colony were built. Model town 'A' was also constructed in 1952-53 for high ranked Government Officials. Population of the city which was 42,000 in 1951 grew to 84,000 in 1961 with an increase of 10 percent during the decade.

In 1955, when West Pakistan was declared to be One Unit, Bahawalpur, the Capital of Bahawalpur State, was also merged into it. A one Unit Staff Colony for the residence of Government Servants was also merged into it. A one Unit Staff Colony for the residence of Government Servants was built. A Division Military was also settled in Bahawalpur and the cantonment area built, some of the poor people occupied the land for their residence in Bhatta Nos. 1, 2 and 3 fairly low lying areas and suffered heavily during the 1973, heavy rains. The main cause of industrial backwardness of Bahawalpur was due to lack of transportation and communication facilities. There was only Boat Bridge on river Sutlej which linked Bahawalpur with Punjab. Bridge on river Sutlej was completed and opened to traffic in 1969, linking Bahawalpur with other parts of the country now communication links having

improved. The city has gained momentum in its development and is expanding. In 1987 the Municipal Committee was upgraded to the status of Municipal Corporation.

At present the district Bahawalpur consists of six Sub Divisions i.e Bahawalpur City, Bahawalpur Sadar, Ahmedpur East, Yazman, Hasilpur and Khanpur.

According to the District Census report 1998, the total population of Bahawalpur district was 2,433,091 of which 27.3% were urban proportion with an increase of 59.73% since March, 1981 when it was 1,453,438. The average annual growth rate was 3.08 percent during this period. Tehsil Bahawalpur has 806,580 populations of which 53.2% were urban population. In 1981 the total population was 457,377. The average annual growth rate of Tehsil was 3.39 % during this period.

There were 36 Union Administrations in Tehsil Bahawalpur. On 15.10.2005 TMA Bahawalpur was divided into two TMAs namely TMA Bahawalpur City and TM Bahawalpur Sadar. TMA Bahawalpur City consists of 21 Union Councils whereas TMA Bahawalpur Sadar consists of 15 Union Councils. In Tehsil Bahawalpur City 18 Union Council are Urban. The total populations of these 18 Urban Union Councils are 481,858 and the average annual growth rate was of this area is 5.14%.

The area of Bahawalpur City is about 96 square kilometres. The City has Buildings; places built by the former Rulers of Ex-Bahawalpur State have prime importance for Bahawalpur City. Noor Mahal, Darbar Mahal Gulzar Mahal and Doulat Khana are remarkable in these buildings. Bahawalpur (city) is a walled city with two major intersecting roads running east to west and north to south respectively and terminating at four gates. It is linked to other cities by major railway and four sub-regional roads.

Bahawalpur Cantonment also existed adjacent to Bahawalpur City. The cantonment area population was 51769 in 1998 and average growth rate was 3.62 during 1981-1998. The present projected population of this area is 79,322. As usual Cantonment Board is responsible for providing civic amenities to their residents in their jurisdiction.

The Punjab Small Industries Corporation (PSIC) has established a Craft Development Center for Cholistan area, outside Farid Gate, Bahawalpur from where handicrafts manufactured in Cholistan can be purchased.

The Most famous industries lying in this area include Fertilizer, Sugar, Cotton, and Textile, Beverages, flour & Cottage Industries. Fuji Fertilizer Company, Unilever, Jamal Din wali Sugar Mill, Hamza Sugar mill, Itehad Sugar Mills are the most important industries playing fundamental role in the economy of the area. Saraiki is the local language, while Urdu and English are official languages used in various educational and government institutions.

The main crops which Bahawalpur is recognised for are Cotton, Sugarcane, Wheat, Sun Flower Seed, Rape/Mustard Seed and Rice. Bahawalpur Mangoes, Citrus, Dates and Guavas are some of the famous fruits exported out of the country as well as Onion, Tomato, Cauliflower, Potatoes and Carrot. Being an industrial expanding city the government has revolutionised and liberalised various markets allowing the Caustic Soda, Cotton Ginning & Pressing, Flour Mills, Fruit Juices, General Engineering, Iron & Steel Re-rolling Mills, Looms, Oil Mills, Poultry Feed, Sugar, Textile Spinning, Textile Weaving and Vegetable Ghee & Cooking Oil industries to flourish.

Map 1: Location of Bahawalpur City



Source:GHK maps database

B. Geographic Conditions, Physical Features, Spatial Organisation

1. Geographic Data

Bahawalpur is located south of the Sutlej River and lies in the Cholistan region near the Thar Desert. It is situated 420 km from Lahore, and 270 km from Faisalabad. Bahawalpur, Headquarter of the division, is situated at a distance of 90 km south of Multan, one of the Industrial cities of Pakistan and on the southern bank of river Sutlej.

The Bahawalpur City area is covered by the Sheet No.39-0 of Survey of Pakistan, latitude is 29°-22' and longitude is 71°-37' approximately, main railway line joining Peshawar with Karachi Passes the town.

The town is the part of Sutlej plain. In far past the area where the town is situated was a desert and was a part of Cholistan. In the recent past the Bahawalpur city was having narrow streets, slums and defective drainage system. Now much has been done and still a lot is to be done in clearing the slums and making the drainage and sanitary work more effective. The city, which lie just south of the Sutlej River, is the site of the Adamwahan Empress Bridge, which is the only railway bridge over the Sutlej in Pakistan. It is situated 90 km from Multan, 420 km from Lahore, 122 km from Burewala, 90 km from Vehari, 270 km from Faisalabad and about 700 km from the national capital, Islamabad. The west region of the city is called the Sindh. It is a fertile alluvial tract in the Sutlej River valley that is irrigated by floodwaters, planted with groves of date palm trees, and thickly populated forests.

The chief crops are wheat, gram, cotton, sugarcane, and dates. Mango Sheep and cattle are raised for export of wool and hides. East of Bahawalpur is the Pat, or Bar, a tract of land considerably higher than the adjoining valley. It is chiefly desert irrigated by the Sutlej inundation canals and yields crops of wheat, cotton, and sugarcane. Farther east, the Cholistan, is a barren desert tract, bounded on the north and west by the Hakra depression with mound ruins of old settlements along its high banks; it is still inhabited by nomads.

The most common animals in the city include the hog deer, ravine deer, black buck and blue bull. Fox, jackals, hares, wild boars, porcupines, mongoose, arks, owls and hawks are also found in large numbers. The Bahawalpur Zoo, one of the few zoos in Pakistan, is located in Bahawalpur. Spread over an area of several acres inside the city, it contains a variety of animal species, including Asiatic lions, Bengal tigers, hyenas, leopards, and peacocks. The zoo has a collection of 130 animals and 700 birds from tropical regions, particularly those found in the Cholistan region. The zoo occasionally breeds and supply animals to other zoos in the country. It also has an aquarium and zoological museum with stuffed rare birds and animals. Located 35 kilometres east of the city is the Lal Suhanra National Park, one of the few safari parks in the country housing large animals including lions and rhinoceros.

The city of Bahawalpur has a rich heritage and is an important hot spot for historians as well as archaeologists. Bahawalpur is known for its cotton, silk, embroidery, carpets, and extraordinarily delicate pottery. The Punjab Small Industries Corporation (PSIC) has established a Craft Development Center for Cholistan area, outside Farid Gate, Bahawalpur from where handicrafts manufactured in Cholistan can be purchased.

The main shopping centers of Bahawalpur are Shahi Bazaar, Machli Bazaar, Farid Gate and the Mall. The commercial area in Satellite Town is a newly developed center that is gaining popularity. A few shopping malls, including Bobby Plaza, Takbeer Shopping Mall, Time, and Prince, cater for all kinds of needs. Shopping is a major attraction in the city; the city is bustling with traders and craftsmen selling all sorts of artwork for travellers and tourists. The demographical profile of city mentioned in Table 1 and Table 2 shows growth rate and future projections.

Table 1: Demographic Profile of Bahawalpur City

Item	Value
Creation of Tehsil	Year 1901
Creation of City	Year 1847
Number of Union Councils	18
Total Area of the City	96Sqkm
Total Population of the City (Census 1998 including current urban growth)	481,858
Population - Male	252,590
Population - Female	229,268
Literacy rate of the City (census 1998)	58.5%
Average Household Size	7.1
Number of Union Councils in Cantonment	1
Total Cantonment Area	6.56Sqkm
Total Population of the Cantonment (Census 1998)	51769
Literacy rate of the Cantonment (census 1998)	72.9%

Source: Outline Development Plan Bahawalpur, Tehsil Municipal Administration Bahawalpur records, Urban Unit District Census Report 1998, Urban Water Supply & Sanitation Reform Strategy 2006

Table 2: Growth Rate and Future Projections of Bahawalpur City

Population in 1998	Growth Rate (1981-1998)	Population in 2010	Future Estimates		
			2016	2018	2020
481,858	5.04	644,872	746,105	783,265	822,276

Source: Urban Unit, July 2010. Growth rate (1981-1998) as per District Census Report 1998

Table 3: Population Characteristics of Bahawalpur Tehsil in 1998

Bahawalpur		Population		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tehsil	Urban	429236	233118	196118
	Rural	377344	197585	179759
	Total	806580	430703	375877
MC		356626	186971	169655
Cantt		51769	35257	16512

Source: District Census Report 1998.

Table 4: Census Population & Population Growth Rate of Bahawalpur Tehsil

Tehsil	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Population (Thousand Persons)	146	231	355	457	807
Population Growth Rate	-	4.69%	3.98%	2.85%	3.40%

Source: Punjab Development Statistics 2010 & Urban Unit.

2. Physical Features

Bahawalpur city lies just south of the Sutlej River, is the site of the Adamwahan Empress Bridge, the only railway bridge over the Sutlej in Pakistan. It is situated 90 km from Multan, 420 km from Lahore, 122 km from Burewala, 90 km from Vehari, 270 km from Faisalabad and about 700 km from the national capital, Islamabad. The west region of the city is called the Sindh. It is a fertile alluvial tract in the Sutlej River valley that is irrigated by floodwaters, planted with groves of date palm trees, and thickly populated forests. The district is land marked from all the sides. In the south and south east the Cholistan reaches the Indian

boarder whereas in the north it runs parallel to the southern part of the Punjab plains and river Sutluj makes a common border with the Lodhran and Muzaffargrah districts.

The district can be divided into three main physical features i.e. (a) Riverine area, (b) plain area and (c) Desert area which is called Cholistan. The Riverine area of the district lies close on the river Sutluj which flows in the north along its boundary with Lodhran district and Vehari districts.

3. Spatial Organisation

Other than TMA, there are different department involved in Municipal Services. I.e includes Public Health Engineering Department, Provincial Highway, District Housing Department (PHATA), District Environment Department, Traffic Police, District Transport Department and District Road Department.

C. Socioeconomic Data

Socioeconomic and other relevant information revealed from Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2007-08. One of the main objectives of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was to establish credible baseline for socio-economic status at each district level and Tehsil Level. Table 5 shows socioeconomic indicators summary and Annex 1 shows detail socioeconomic information of Tehsil City Bahawalpur.

Table 5: Social Economic Indicators Summary

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Bahawalpur City
Children Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	7.8	12.9
Had acute respiratory infection	7.2	9.9
None Water treatment methods not been used in the household	93.8	90
Boiled used in the household	2.8	2.2
Piped water is main source in dwelling	16.5	2.6
Improved sanitation facility available through Piped sewer system	20.9	56.6
Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water	96.8	98.4
Percentage of household population using sanitary means of excreta disposal	69.5	87.1
Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal	67.5	86.9
Solid waste disposal In open fields	78.1	48.9
Literacy rate (10 years and older)	59.3	64.4
Literacy rate (15 years and older)	55.6	61.9
Literacy rate (15-24 years)	73.3	76.9
% of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.5	11.6
% of children of primary school entry age (5 years) currently attending grade 1	18.9	26.8
% of children of primary school entry age (6 years) currently attending grade 1	38.4	61.1
Primary school gross attendance ratio (5-9 years)	97.2	113.4
Physical access to primary schools Boys government school <2 km	93	88.7
Physical access to primary schools Girls government school <2 km	91.4	88.2
Physical access to middle schools Boys government school <2 km	62.6	70.4
Physical access to middle schools Girls government school <2 km	62.8	71.6
Physical access to secondary schools Boys government school <2 km	50.6	56.7
Physical access to secondary schools Girls government school <2 km	46.9	58.5
Child labour -Working outside household	5.1	6.3
Physical access to nearest Government health facility	57.2	55.3
Employed	93.2	94.1
Unemployed and seeking job	6.8	5.9
Household utilities		
Electricity	92.5	95.2
Gas	26.4	58.5
Radio	40	41
TV	63.2	69.9

Cable TV	20.8	38.4
Telephone	15.9	18.3
Mobile	71	72.1
Computer	8.5	16.2
Internet	4.8	6.1
Fridge/Freezer	40.3	48.7
Air conditioner	6.6	9.2
Washing Machine	48.8	61.2
Cooler/ Fan	86.4	87.3
Cooking range/ microwave	6	6.2
Stitching Machine	72.7	71.3
Iron	80.2	82.9
Water filter	3.4	5.4
Donkey pump or turbine	54.5	84.4
Household possessions Bicycle	53.9	70
Household possessions Motorcycle/scooter	26.9	39.9
Owned houses	84.2	68.5
Receiving remittance as Zakat	1.4	0

Source: Govt. of Punjab MICS report 2007-2008

1. Employment and Unemployment

Employment and Unemployment data is taken from census report of 1998. There is no other authenticated data available which provide Employment and Unemployment information to City level. Below tables presents the overall picture of the district as well as situation in rural and urban areas of district Bahawalpur.

(a) Unemployment

Unemployment rate is measured as ratio of looking for work and laid off in total economically active population comprising employed, looking for work, laid off and unpaid family helpers, generally representing in percentage. The unemployment rate in the district was 19.8% which was mainly due to unemployment amongst male representing 20.0%. While female unemployment rate was just 6.1 %. This is because of their small proportion in their total economically action population. The unemployment rate was slightly low in rural as compared to urban areas representing 19.3% and 21.1% respectively. Details are given in the Table 6.

Table 6: Percentage of Population by Economic Categories 1998

Economic Category	All Areas			Rural			Urban		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Economically Active	26.4	49.3	1.0	26.2	49.5	0.7	26.9	48.7	1.4
Not Economically Active	73.6	50.7	99.0	73.8	50.5	99.3	73.1	51.3	98.4
Children under 10	31.4	30.8	32.0	32.4	32.1	32.8	28.6	27.5	29.9
Students	5.6	10.1	0.5	4.5	8.2	0.4	8.4	14.9	0.9
Domestic Workers	32.3	1.6	66.4	32.5	1.8	66.0	32.0	1.2	67.5
Others	4.4	8.2	0.1	4.4	8.4	0.1	4.1	7.7	0.1
Unemployment Rate	19.8	20.0	6.1	19.3	19.4	8.7	21.1	21.6	2.9

Source: District Census Report 1998

(b) Employed population by Occupation

In 1998 of the total employed persons, 44.7% had elementary occupations followed by 34.8% skilled agricultural and fishery workers, service workers, shop and market sales workers, representing 3.5% and 19.2% respectively. In rural areas people having elementary

occupations were again in majority, followed by skilled agriculture and fishery workers and service workers, shop and market sales workers representing 56.3%, 31.7% and 5.3% respectively. The highest percentage in urban area is of elementary occupation; followed by service workers, shop and market sales workers having 43.1% and 19.4% respectively. Details are given in the Table 7.

Table 7: Percentage of Employed Population by Occupation

Description	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Legislators, senior officials and managers	0.3	0.4	0.2
Professional	2.3	1.1	5.5
Technicians and Associate professionals	2.6	1.3	5.9
Clerks	0.9	0.5	2.1
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	9.2	5.3	19.4
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery workers	44.7	56.3	14.0
Craft and Related Trade workers	3.5	2.2	6.9
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1.6	1.1	2.9
Elementary Occupations	34.8	31.7	43.1
Armed forces	0.2	0.1	0.2

Source: District Census Report 1998

(c) Employed Population by Industries

In 1998 majority of employed persons were working in construction industries, followed by agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing industries and community, social and personal services industries, representing 58.7, 16.5 and 12.1 percent respectively. In rural areas 72.6% were looking in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing industries, 12.7% in construction industries and 6.7% in community, social and personal services industries. While in urban area majority was working in community, social and personal services 26.4%, followed by construction industries 26.5% and wholesale, retail trade and restaurant and hotel industries, 22.0% of the employed population. Details are given in the Table 8.

Table 8: Percentage of Employed Population by Industry and Rural/Urban Areas, 1998

Description	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Agricultural, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	58.7	72.6	22.0
Mining and Quarrying	0.3	0.3	0.4
Manufacturing	1.6	1.0	3.1
Electricity, Gas and Water	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	16.5	12.7	26.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels	8.1	4.6	17.4
Transport, Storage and Communication	1.6	1.4	2.2
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	0.2	0.1	0.4
Community, Social and Personal Services	12.1	6.7	26.4
Activities not adequately defined	0.9	0.6	1.5

Source: District Census Report 1998

(d) Employment Status:

Of the total economically active population 67.9% were registered as employed in 1998. Nearly 18.3% were self-employed, 6.5% government employees and 18.3% private employees. Un-paid family helpers were recorded as 6.3%. The difference in proportions of employed population was significant between the genders and urban and rural residences. Details are given in the Table 9.

Table 9: Employed Population by Employment Status 1998

Employment Status	All Areas			Rural			Urban		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Self-employment	67.9	68.7	29.0	71.2	71.7	38.2	59.3	60.8	18.6
Employees (Govt)	6.5	5.8	39.1	3.6	3.3	23.0	14.1	12.5	57.2
Employees (Auto body)	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.1	2.5
Employees (Private)	18.3	18.4	11.5	17.0	17.1	9.6	21.7	22.0	13.7
Employers	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	1.2	1.3	0.4
Un-paid family helpers	6.3	6.1	18.7	7.7	7.4	28.5	2.5	2.3	7.6

Source: District Census Report 2008

D. Environmental Conditions

The climate of the city is hot and dry in summer and cold in winter. The summer season is lengthy which begins in April and continues till October for about seven months. The hottest months are May, June and July. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures during this period are 42 and 29 degree centigrade respectively. The winter is pleasant. The coldest months are December, January and February. During this period the mean maximum and mean minimum temperatures are 21 and 5 degree centigrade respectively. Most of the rain falls during monsoon season from July to September. Winter rain is very scarce. Annual rainfall is about 16 centimetres.

Major issues and current initiatives related to Environment include;

Improper disposal of domestic solid & liquid waste, Improper Hospital waste management: Southern Punjab Basic Urban Services Project (SPBUSP) has started work for the proper disposal of Solid waste and Liquid waste. EPA has under taken environmental assessment and given certificate to the SPBUSP. EPA local team is also monitoring these projects on regular basis.

In Bahawalpur Victoria Hospital has capacity of 1409 beds and addition two new blocks (cardiology and cardiac surgery block and urology centre) this will add 200 beds. There are about 51 Private hospitals. These all produce about 3 tons hospital waste. This is either burnt or disposed openly in barren areas. On the issuance of notices by District Environment Officer the principal of Quaid-e- Azam Medical College (QMC) and Medical Superintendent Bahawalpur Victoria Hospital are now trying to obtain funds for the installation of incinerator/ autoclave to dispose the hospital waste properly.

Environment pollution due to cotton ginning units: Bahawalpur is an agriculture area so, agro based industries as cot on ginning unit, oil mills, 2 Ghee industries and one Sugar mill & three spinning mills are prominent in the area.

Cotton ginning unit is a source of air pollution due to improper dust collector by some units. EPA has conducted site inspections of these units and found that most of the units do not have proper arrangements to control air emission generates during ginning.

Vehicles emission due to 2 stokes auto rickshaws and motor cycle rickshaw in urban areas. And growths of motor cycle rickshaws are unlimited: Air emission due to automobile in urban area is a serious environmental issue. Action against polluters taken by EPA but there is need for effective complain against polluters vehicles Excess use of pressure horns and improper maintenance of vehicles are creating environmental pollution

Unjustified insecticide / pesticide spray on crops: As mentioned that Bahawalpur is an agricultural area. Unjustified spray on the crops damaging / contaminating the sub soil water will create major environmental problem in very near future.

E. Incidence of Waterborne and Hygiene-Related Disease

Incidence of Waterborne and Hygiene-Related Disease information collected from Directorate General Health Services Punjab (Lahore.)

Directorate General Health Services Punjab is managing Health Managing Information System, according to the information in district Bahawalpur 67612 patients of following diseases visited government's health institutions:

- Diarrhoea/Dysentery in <5 yrs,
- Acute Flaccid Paralysis
- Worm Infestations
- Peptic Ulcer Diseases
- Cirrhosis of Liver
- Nephritis/ Nephritis

As per the type wise disease Diarrhoea / Dysentery in >5 yrs 31895, patient, Acute Flaccid Paralysis, no patient, Worm Infestations, 12819 patient Peptic Ulcer Diseases, 22101 patient, Cirrhosis of Liver 129 patients, Nephritis / Nephrosis patient 668 patients visited Government health institutions.

As per overall situation in Tehsil Bahawalpur, the Government Health institutions have provided health services to 3798 patient of above mentioned categories disease. As per the type wise diseases Diarrhoea/Dysentery in >5 yrs, 2437 patient, Acute Flaccid Paralysis, no patient, Worm Infestations, 848 patient Peptic Ulcer Diseases, 450 patient, Cirrhosis of Liver 14 patients, Nephritis / Nephrosis patient 49 patients visited Government health institutions.

The situation of patients' visits to the government health institution in city Bahawalpur is mentioned in Table 10. The available information is not enough to present an overall picture because there is no information available from the largest hospital of the city "Bahawalpur Victoria Hospital" and also MCHC as shown in Table 10. There is also no information available from 51 major private hospitals. Anyhow the available information shows that % of patients of above mentioned diseases are high in rural area compare to urban areas. The comments may be other way around when information available from these hospitals.

Table 10: Incidence of Waterborne and Hygiene-Related Disease Jan-Jun2010

Facilities	Diarrhoea/ Dysentery in >5 yrs	Acute Flaccid Paralysis	Worm Infestations	Peptic Ulcer Diseases	Cirrhosis of Liver	Nephritis/ Nephrosis
BHU Agha Pur	250	0	11	0	0	0
BHU Jhangi Wali	519	0	77	315	0	0
BHU Khanu Wali	485	0	448	56	14	9
BHU Mangwani	353	0	34	37	0	0
MCH CTR Farid Gate	145	0	46	0	0	0
MCH CTR Sadiq Colony # 1	291	0	205	20	0	40
MCH CTR Satellite Town	236	0	25	22	0	0
MCH CTR Kousar Cly Shahdra	78	0	2	0	0	0
MCH CENTRE Jinnah Colony-1	72	0	0	0	0	0
MCH CENTRE At Public Health	4	0	0	0	0	0
Police Hospital	4	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2437	0	848	450	14	49

Source: Health Management Information System Directorate General Health Services Punjab

F. Comparative Advantages, Weaknesses and Economic Potential

1. Existing Situation

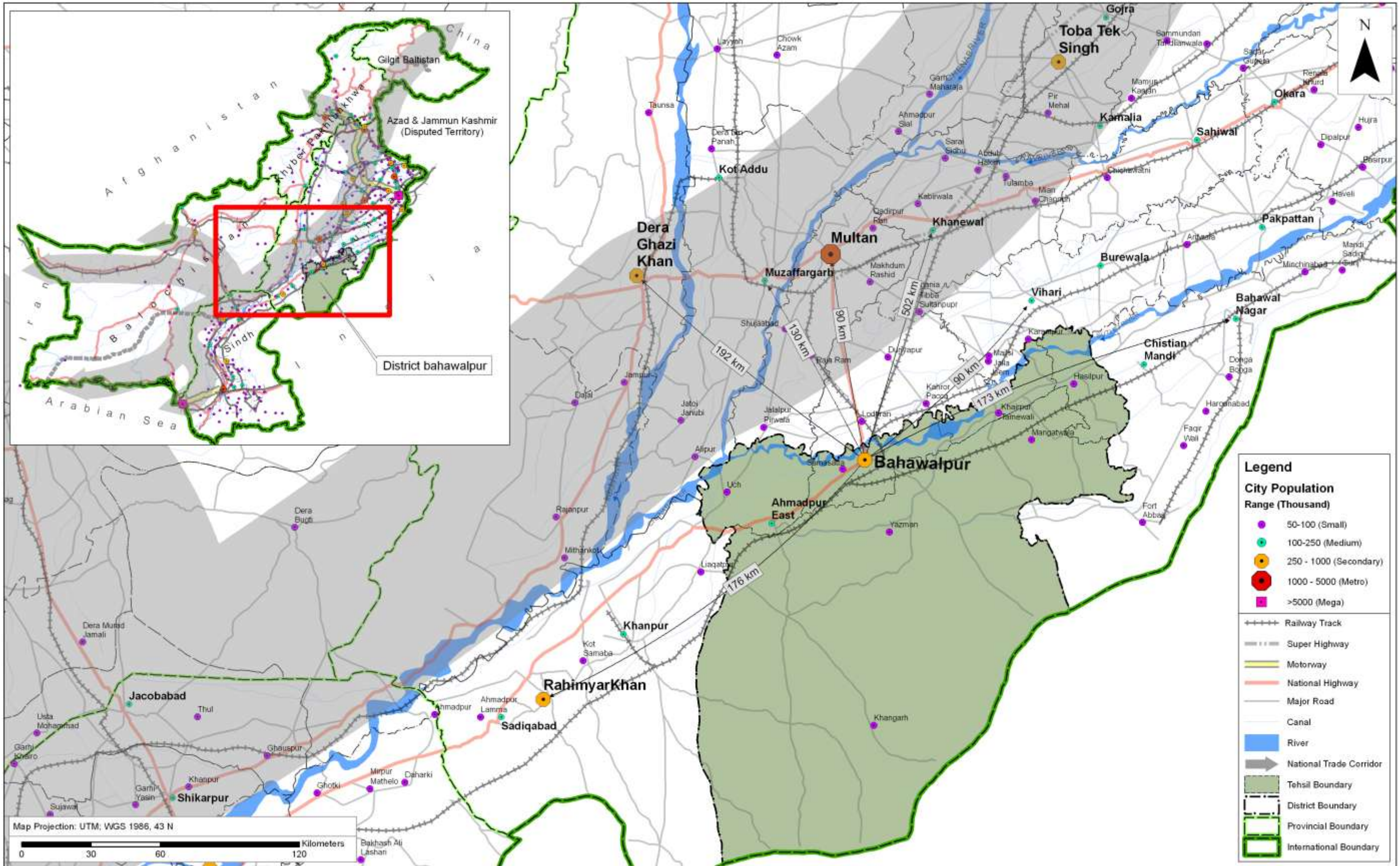
(a) Land Use

Location – Connectivity: Bahawalpur city lies south of the Sutlej River. It is situated in the south of Punjab province, 90 km from Multan, 420 km from Lahore, 122 km from Burewala, 90 km from Vehari, 270 km from Faisalabad and about 700 km from Islamabad. It is linked to these other cities by major railway and four sub-regional roads.

Urban Form: The area of Bahawalpur City is about 96 square kilometres. It was irregularly built and divided into four sections by two main roads: going from east to west from new Farid Gate to Shikarpuri Gate and north to south from Multani Gate to Derawari Gate (Map 2). For a very long period, the town remained within the confines of the wall.

Urban Growth and Connectivity: The current population is estimated to be 644,872. The growth rate 1981-1998 was 5.04%. With these trends, the population in 2020 is estimated to be approximately 822,276, making it the biggest of the ten cities under review.

Map 2: National Trade Corridor



Source: GHK Development data adapted from National Trade Corridor Management Unit (NTCMU).

2. Service Delivery

(a) Water Supply

The water supply network in Bahawalpur covers 10% of the town and 3% of the population and the water quality is reported to be very poor.

PCRWR carried out a survey of major cities in the Punjab among which was Bahawalpur. The results of the survey indicated that around 24% of the sampled water was polluted with E.Coli, 52% samples were found to be contaminated with Coliform bacterium, and 76% possessed excess Arsenic (As) - most of the samples contained more than 50 ppb which is 5 times more than the limits set by the WHO.

PHED is presently executing Rehabilitation and Augmentation of Urban Water Supply Scheme Bahawalpur City. Additionally, in 2006 the World Bank and the Government of Punjab developed an "Urban Water and Sewerage Reform." Plan .However, there is still no overall water supply plan has been developed

(b) Sewerage and Drainage

The sewerage system in Bahawalpur covers 70% of the city and serves 82% of the population. There are 5 existing wastewater disposal (pumping) stations, which are periodically out of order. At present there is no facility for treatment of the waste water.

The wastewater pumped from disposal stations is utilized without any treatment by farmers for irrigation, presenting a potential health hazard. The excess wastewater from the disposal stations is pumped either into the Sutlej River or into canals.

A major component under the Southern Punjab Basic Urban Services Project (SPBUSP) for TMA Bahawalpur City is the construction of new sewerage system. However, a proper sanitation plan has still not been developed.

(c) Solid Waste Management

The existing solid waste collection is divided into primary and secondary collection system. However, there is no proper solid waste disposal system in the Town. No proper solid waste plan has been developed.

(d) Transport

The road infrastructure in Bahawalpur is generally good for existing requirements. As with other cities under review, there are no signals on any Chowk and no urban bus or van services are available. Mixed motorised and non-motorised traffic increase congestion on roads.

Bahawalpur has its own airport built by the Dubai Civil Aviation Department. Bahawalpur Airport links the city with various Pakistani cities such as Dera Ghazi Khan, Islamabad, Karachi and Lahore with the national flag carrier, Pakistan National Airlines.

The airline has launched international flights to Dubai and plans to introduce more international destinations. There are also daily bus and train services to and from Multan, Lahore, Sukkur and Karachi.

3. Human Resources and Social Conditions

The socioeconomic data of Bahawalpur indicates that it is marginally above the provincial averages. However, the margins are not sufficiently large to suggest a comparative advantage to the other cities under review.

TMA Human Resources: Almost all posts in the TMA management have been vacant since 2009. Currently, only the Tehsil Municipal Officer post is filled by permanent staff.

4. Finance and Economics

(a) Finance

Based on the data gathered from the TMA budget books, the collection against demand for water supply services has been more than 85%, with the exception of 2005-2006.

However, despite relatively good collection, the revenue generated from water supply services is extremely low only meets 10% of the O&M expenditure. Given these two indicators, it suggests that TMA Bahawalpur is likely generating inaccurate water bills.

The utilization of the budget in the non-development (Revenue) expenditure has been reasonable in 2005-2006 and 2007-2008. However, the utilization has been less than 80% in 2006-07 and 2007-08. However on the development side in years 2006-2007 and 2008-2009 the utilization rate has been extremely slow in 2005-06 and picked up in 2006-07 and 2007-2008. The utilization has again dropped in 2008-2009.

(b) Economics

Bahawalpur lies at the junction of trade routes from the east, south-east, and south. It is also an important marketing centre for the surrounding areas and is located on the crossroads between Peshawar, Lahore, Quetta and Karachi.

The surrounding area is mostly agricultural, which allows agricultural exports to many parts of the world. There is also a large market town for mangoes, dates, wheat, sugarcane, and cotton that brings in continuous demand all year round. It has soap making and cotton spinning factories, as well as enterprises producing silk and cotton textiles, carpets, and pottery. Bahawalpur has sugar mills that provide some of the export market out of the country.

Punjab is Pakistan's most fertile provinces and also one of the more stable of the country's regions. The prosperous and hospitable town of Bahawalpur is a gentle introduction to the area, which makes the city an ideal tourist destination. From here one can journey into Cholistan - a sandy wasteland dotted with nomadic communities and windswept forts - or the Lal Suhanra National Park, an important wildlife reserve. Further north is Harrappa which is, after Moenjodaro, the second most important site of the Indus Valley Civilization.

5. Urban Planning and Future Development

For Bahawalpur City, an outline plan was developed in 1974 by the Housing and Physical Planning Department Government of Punjab. In addition, an Urban Master Plan was also prepared over 10 years ago as part of the World Bank financed project "Feasibility Studies and Urban Master Planning of Ten Cities of Punjab". The Study is still a good source of information about the water supply and sewerage situation in Bahawalpur since very little has been improved over the last 10 years.

G. SWOT Analysis

	Strengths	Weaknesses
Internal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fair connectivity by land to the major urban centres as well as good links by air, abroad. Good industrial economic base for further investment, growth and development. Generally good collection against demand for water supply services. Reasonable utilization of non-development expenditure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenues only make up 10% of the O&M costs of water supply services. Poor solid waste management. Poor water quality. Slow utilization of development expenditure
	Opportunities	Threats
External	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many possible tourist sites to scale-up SME services sector development in the future. The existence of an Urban Master Plan that is considered to reflect the current state of development can provide a good basis for information to the private sector. International air links provide a good trading channel to scale-up local industries for export. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The high level of TMA management vacancies may prove damaging in the short term to effectively mobilize resources for service delivery. Currently low investment in basic municipal services.

H. Bahawalpur City Services Comparison with other Cities

The overall analysis of the data collected shows that Bahawalpur is in a better position compared to other PCIIIP cities in Punjab i.e Jhang, Okara, D.G Khan, Sheikhpura, Kasur and Sahiwal. Table E1 presents information about the total population, service delivery coverage, economic activities, collection against demand, O&M Cost, investment in Services, TMA staff management filled etc. Key findings include:

1. Management of Solid Waste and Liquid Waste services coverage in Bahawalpur City are almost same like in other cities i.e Sargodha, Sahiwal, Rahim Yar Khan), and far better from cities like Chiniot, Kasur, Sheikhpura, Okara, Gujrat, and Dera Ghazi Khan. There is no difference of ultimate disposal of both the wastes (Solid Waste and Liquid Waste) are being disposed as untreated to nearby outlets and dumping of Solid Waste near city areas.
2. Drinking water supply situation of Bahawalpur is much below as compared to all other cities; the service coverage is about 3% of population. The city faces similar issues related to drinking water supplies i.e Low coverage ratio, Poor water quality delivered to users, Illegal connections, not enough trained and qualified staff, the water quality is reported to be poor.
3. Presently Urban transport is becoming burning issue of Bahawalpur City, because of its rapid population and urbanization growth. It requires immediate attention to plan for present and future needs for urban transport services. Currently urban transport services in Bahawalpur are similar as have in other cities, like use of Motor Cycle Rickshaws, and Auto Rickshaws as urban transport
4. Bahawalpur has good economic conditions because of its geographic location and connectivity with other major cities by flights, rail and Roads. Bahawalpur is very famous for its pottery and Kurtas and Bahawalpur style Jewelry.
5. Schedule of establishment of TMA Bahawalpur shows that TMA has 90% filled position, this is encouraging compare to other TMA like Rahim Yar Khan has 76 % filled position and Jhang has 52%. On other side the situation is very discouraging compare to all PCIIIP Cities ,because all four Management positions (Tehsil Officer Infrastructures & Services and Tehsil Officer Planning & Coordination, Tehsil Officer Finance and Tehsil Officer Regulation are

Table 11: Summary of 12 TMAs

City	Economic				Technical				Financial			Management	
	Connectivity	Population	Population	Economic Activity	Service Delivery (Coverage)				Collection Against Demand	Meets O&M Cost	Investment in Services	TMA Management Filled	TMA Staff Filled
		2010	2020		Transport	Sewerage	Waste	Water					
Chiniot	Good	304,917	357,722	Fair	Yes	50%	Poor	75%	Good	Yes	Poor	80%	88%
Kasur	Good	404,550	495,082	Good	Yes	1%	Fair	70%	Fair	No	Poor	93%	70%
Sheikhupura	Good	503,817	623,852	Good	No	30%	Poor	40%	-	-	Poor	83%	99%
Okara	Fair	447,779	519,319	Fair	No	55%	Fair	70%	Poor	-	Poor	92%	82%
Sahiwal	Fair	406,681	482,775	Good	Yes	90%	Poor	90%	Good	No	Poor	95%	87%
Rahim Yar Khan	Fair	468,431	581,173	Good	Yes	85%	Poor	40%	Good	Yes	Fair	85%	76%
Bahawalpur	Fair	644,872	822,276	Good	Yes	82%	Poor	3%	Good	No	Fair	48%	90%
Sargodha	Good	692,250	862,227	Good	Yes	85%	Poor	70%	-	-	-	73%	94%
Gujrat	Good	421,211	500,515	Fair	Yes	50%	Poor	70%	-	-	-	96%	96%
Dera Ghazi Khan	Fair	421,308	539,310	Fair	No	60%	Poor	80%	Poor	No	-	54%	92%
Jhang	Fair	466,121	551,707	Fair	Yes	80%	Poor	25%	Poor	No	Poor	68%	52%
Sialkot	Good	809,588	1,007,390	Good	Yes	20%	Poor	35%	Good	No	Good	83%	92%

Source: GHK analysis based on data collected for developing city profiles.

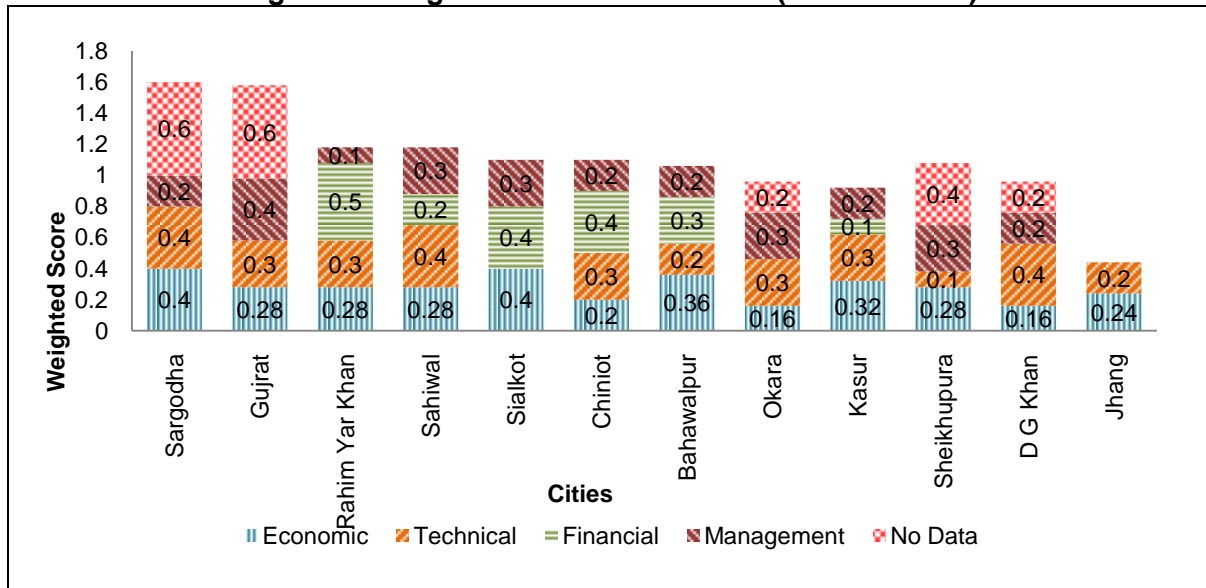
Good
Fair
Poor



vacant since last several months. This is clearly effecting on current service delivery and future requirements. At this movement clerks and juniors are working without proper direction. Like other TMAs Bahawalpur TMA staff also requires skills enhancement through trainings in specialized institutions and on job trainings

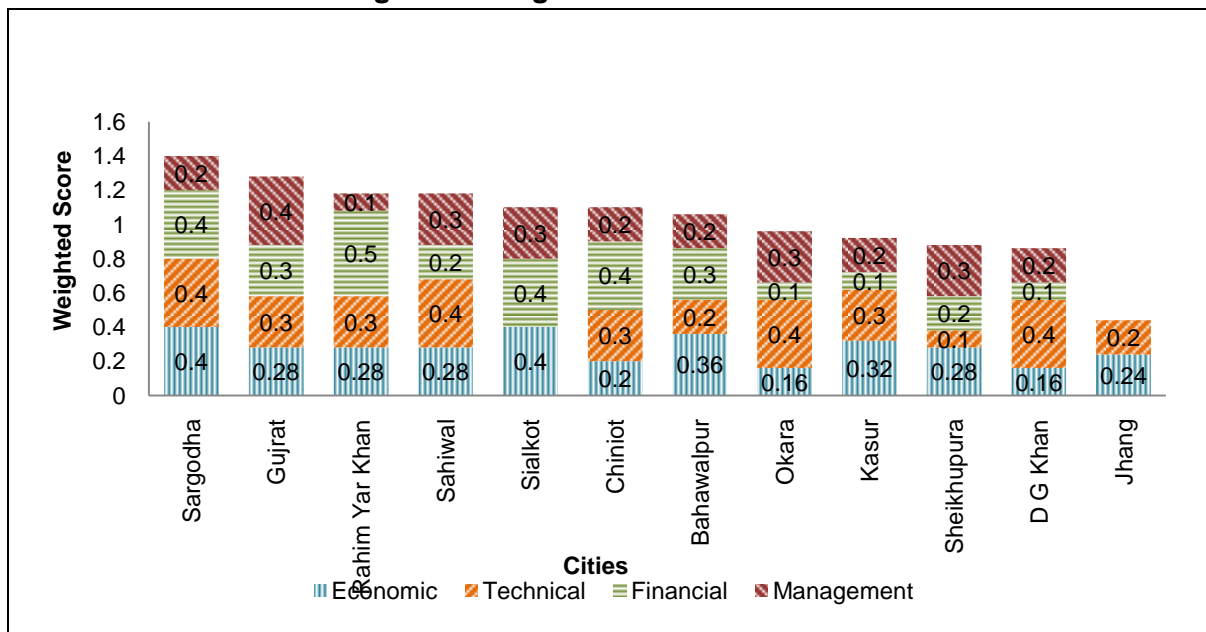
Further comparison and analysis presented at Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3. The Figure 1 present weighted score distribution (with no data) among cities, and Figure 2 Shows weighted score distribution among cities. The Figure 1 present overall weighted score.

Figure 1: Weighted Score Distribution (With No Data)



Source: GHK analysis based on data collected for developing city profiles.

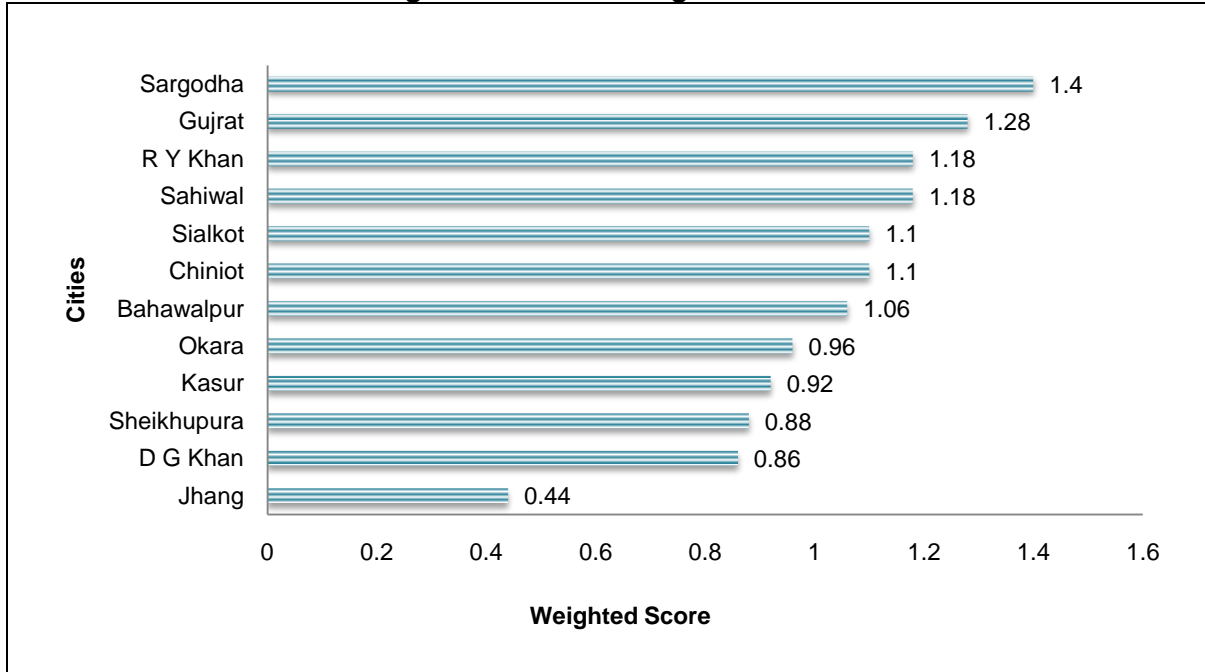
Figure 2: Weighted Score Distribution



Source: GHK analysis based on data collected for developing city profiles.

The Figure 3 shows the overall weighted score of PCIIP cities in which Bahawalpur City is in better position as compared to the six other PCIIP cities.

Figure 3: Overall Weighted Score



Source: GHK analysis based on data collected for developing city profiles.

Section II

SERVICE DELIVERY BASELINE DATA



II. SERVICE DELIVERY BASELINE DATA

A. Water Supply Service

Ground water in the Municipal area is generally saline except along the irrigation canals and the river. The depth of water table varies from 5.5 to 10 meters. Recharge from the canal and river is balancing the extraction presently.

The river Sutlej is the main stream of the area, which flows from Northeast to the Southwest. It is the main sources of water supplies and recharge of the groundwater body (in addition to precipitation). The alluvial plain of Upper Indus Basin is also fed by an extensive canal irrigation system. Unconsolidated deposits are widely distributed in the form of alluvial fans. The alluvium is mainly composed of clay, well assorted sand and silt. Near Bahawalpur, the Thar Desert with its finger-like projections of desert and alluvial plain adjoins. In such areas the alluvial projection has sweet water in so-called sweet water pockets. Sand is fine to medium grained.

Recent hydrological studies have shown that highly permeable material serves as an aquifer, which is suitable for installation of more than one cusec capacity tube wells; however, water is saline at greater distances from the rivers. Presently there are two types of suitable sources for drinking water supply:

1. Seepage along the Bahawalpur canal
2. Sweet water tube wells along the river (between the river and the railway line).

Hydrological maps show that there is enough water for the future. Seepage or recharge along the canal is also 0.46 million acre feet (maf) per year (0.567 mill m³/yr). It is also a permanent source. In addition to the 1 cusec tube wells now operating in the area, additional tubewells can be installed to meet demand.

A second option is direct supply from the canal and treatment of the water. Surface water could be available from the canal in quantities to be negotiated with the Irrigation department, if need arises. The TMA estimates 40% unaccounted for water (UfW). However since there are no water meters, this figure has to be treated as approximate.

Neither raw water nor drinking water quality is monitored on a regular basis in Bahawalpur. Water is contaminated in the distribution network through contact with sewage and other pollutants. Water quality at the tap is not monitored regularly. The pollution with agricultural chemicals or heavy metals is not monitored.

Therefore, information on water quality at point of use is mainly anecdotal. PCRWR carried out a survey of major cities in the Punjab among which was Bahawalpur. The results of the survey indicated serious contamination problems. The reported situation in Bahawalpur is as follows:

“The water samples were collected from 25 locations covering the whole city and all possible sources i.e. Tube well (13) and Hand Pump (12). Out of the 25 locations none of the sources is supplying safe drinking water to the people living in the city.

After processing the analytical data it was estimated that 24% were polluted with E.Coli: 52% samples were found contaminated with Coliform bacterium: 76% possessing excess Arsenic (As) most of the samples containing more than 50 ppb which is 5 times more than WHO set limits: 4% having more Lead (Pb), 4% samples with more Nitrate (NO₃) and K 12% with high Total Dissolved Solids(TDS), 32%

water samples possessing excess level of Turbidity and the tube wells water of Commercial Area, Satellite Town has extreme levels of Turbidity may be due to damaged strainer pipes. 60% samples have higher concentration of Calcium (Ca) and the tube well Commercial Area, Satellite Town is pumping the water with more soluble ions of Ca (188 mg/l) be due to underground more calcareous mineral rocks, the hardness was observed beyond permissible limits in 16% water samples; the Sodium (Na) ions are high in 8% water samples but the hand pump water is highly brackish possessing high levels of both cations and anions as well as Arsenic. The hand pump is located at Govt. High School, Hamatian: while 4% were found with more Potassium (K) level; the anions like Sulphate (SO₄) are also found beyond acceptable limits in 20% water samples: the micro element i.e. Iron (Fe) was on higher side in 64% samples, 4% samples were found contaminated with Al and Mo. The data was compared with WHO guideline values.”¹

According to Executive Engineering Public Health Engineering Department Bahawalpur, originally water supply scheme for Bahawalpur City approved in 1973-74 for Rs 4.966 million. And after that in 1981 the comprehensive water supply approved for Rs 13.684 million. In 1997-98 an extension of water supply scheme was approved under big city programme for Maqbool Colony Basti Rinddan & Basti Maseetan.

Presently PHED is executing rehabilitation and Augmentation of Urban Water Supply Scheme Bahawalpur City. This scheme was approved in 29-11-2006 with a cost of 199.976 million. In current financial year 2010-11 an amount Rs 43.44 million is allocated.

As reported by PHED about 80% works is completed, The Scope of Scheme includes;

1. Replacement 265,000 Rft outlived water supply pipeline-3 inch dia to 24inch dia.
2. Replacement 6200 defective house connection
3. Construction 2 tube wells of 1 cusec and 6 tube wells of 0.5 cusec
4. Construction 8 ground storage tanks and one overhead reservoir
5. Construction of 24 Pump house 2x2feet
6. Provision and installation of 25 sets of Pumping machinery
7. External Electrification 22 Job
8. Laying of Rising main 61,520 Rft
9. Establishment of One water testing Laboratory.

Southern Punjab Basic Urban Services Project: In December 2004, the Southern Punjab Basic Urban Services Project (SPBUSP) was launched in 6 districts of 21 Tehsils of Southern Punjab. The basic Purpose of this project is to provide basic facilities of sewerage system, water supply, inter link roads, solid waste management and construction of waste water treatment plants for the low income areas within urban limits of the TMA. It is an environment friendly project and its main purpose is to bring the living conditions of the people of these areas health hazard free. The project is financed by Asian Development Bank

Up till now total Rs.531.528 million approved for water supply schemes in selected project area within City Bahawalpur and expenditure made Rs 414.203 million. The overall progress of schemes initiated by SPBUSP is 93%. The details of the each project are shown in Table 12.

¹ Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Reform Strategy World Bank – Government of Punjab report 2006

Table 12: Water Supply Projects under SPBUSP.

Name of Sub-Project	Status
Water Supply scheme Bindra Basti	100% Work completed except WAPDA meter Connection. Electrification of 2 No. tube wells completed and under test operation. Electrification of remaining 8Nos T/W & 2No.GST meters to be installed. Physical Progress(98 %) Total Cost 112.816 million
Water supply scheme satellite Town	100% Work completed except NOC from Railway for crossing and WAPDA Connection at GST-I&II. Physical Progress(98 %) Total Cost 95.109 million
Water Supply Scheme Tibba Badar Sher	100% Work completed at site except WAPDA connection. Physical Progress(98 %) Total Cost 92.342 million
Water Supply Scheme Bhatta Jat	Work is in progress. Slow progress due to hindrance for laying of force main at Sadiq Public School. Now issue has been resolved. work stopped due to non-availability of funds. Physical Progress(90 %) Total Cost 197.430 million
Water Supply Scheme Bahawal colony	Scheme Completed in savings and is in operation. Physical Progress (98 %) Total Cost 46.663 million
Water Supplys cheme Quaid-e-Azam Colony	Work is in progress, Site for GST at Sama Satta road recently handed over to the contractor. Work stopped due to non- avail ability of funds. Physical Progress (75 %) Total Cost 87.256 million

Source: Southern Punjab Basic Urban Services Project Presentation Jan 2010

Up till know total Rs 531.528 million has been approved and expenditure about Rs 414.203 million has been made. The overall progress is 93%.

Existing water supply services are shown in Map 3 and describe in Table 13.

1. Major Issues

- Ground water is saline
- The water shortage and increasing competition for multiple uses of water adversely affected the quality of water
- Unplanned urbanization and rapid population growth.
- Planning based on resources availability rather planning based on the local needs
- Lack of coordination among service providers
- No proper monitoring on polluter activities

Table 13: Existing water Supply Services Profile

Sr.No.	Item	Value
1	Coverage	
	Water supply coverage area	10%
	Population	3%
2	Source	
	Ground Water (tube wells based system)	Yes
	No of Tube Wells	15
	Functional Tube Wells	7
	Capacity of Functional Tube Wells	5 cusec
	Surface Water (filter based system)/ -waterworks	Not Applicable
	Total land available for filter based system/ Water works	Not Applicable
	Total land vacant within filter based system/ Water works	Not Applicable
	Type of filters system	
	Rapid sand filters	Not Applicable
	Slow sand filters	Not Applicable
	No of Pumps installed	Not Applicable
	No of Pumps Functional	Not Applicable
	Capacity of Functional Pumps	Not Applicable
	Water filter plants installed under Clean Drinking Water Initiatives	
	Total No of water filter plant	1
	Functional water filter plant	1
	Since when water filter plants are non functional	Not Applicable
	Name of location of Water filter plant	
	1 Near Atwar bazaar TMA City office Farid Gate Stadium Road	
	Who Operates : the filter plant was maintained by TMA	
	Water filter plants installed under UC/TMA / DG/ PSRP or Other Schemes	
	Total No of water filter plant	3
	Functional water filter plant	3
	Since when water filter plants are non functional	Not Applicable
	Name of location of Water plant	
	1 Model Town C Near OHR	
2 Satellite Town Commercial Area Near OHR		
3 Islamia Colony near OHR		
Who Operates the Water filter plant All water filter plant maintain by TMA		
Total Supply	0.9mg/day	
Duration (Supply Hours)	8	
3	Total Connections (there are 7172 water connections) ²	1918
	Domestic Connection	1907
	Commercial	11
Industrial	0	
4	Water Consumption	
	Per Capita water Consumption	55 g/d
	Total Water Consumption	0.9MGD
	Overhead Reservoirs	8
	Capacity of OHT's	0.52Million Gallon
	Ground Water Storage Tank	Nil
Capacity of Ground Water storage tank	Nil	
5	Water Distribution Network	
	Type of Distribution pipe network	GI, AC, PVC
	Approximate pipe length	105 Km
6	Staff	
	Total Staff for W/S Management	64
	Technical	45
	Non-technical	19
	Maintenance Teams	8
Staff/1000 Population for Water Connections	10	

Source: Urban water and Sewerage reform strategy World Bank – Government of Punjab 2006. Assessment by TMA Bahawalpur Technical Staff- Sub Engineer Mr Jamil Ahmed, Sub Engineer SPBUSP Maher Mumtaz and GHK field team conversation

² Urban water and Sewerage reform strategy World bank – Government of Punjab 2006

(a) Is there any water supply plan developed, if so please provide detail?

On the water supply sector; PHED has developed water supply scheme for a part of City area.

The World Bank and Government of Punjab in 2006 developed "Urban Water and Sewerage reform.

No overall water supply plan developed which provide technical and operational details as well as cover future needs.

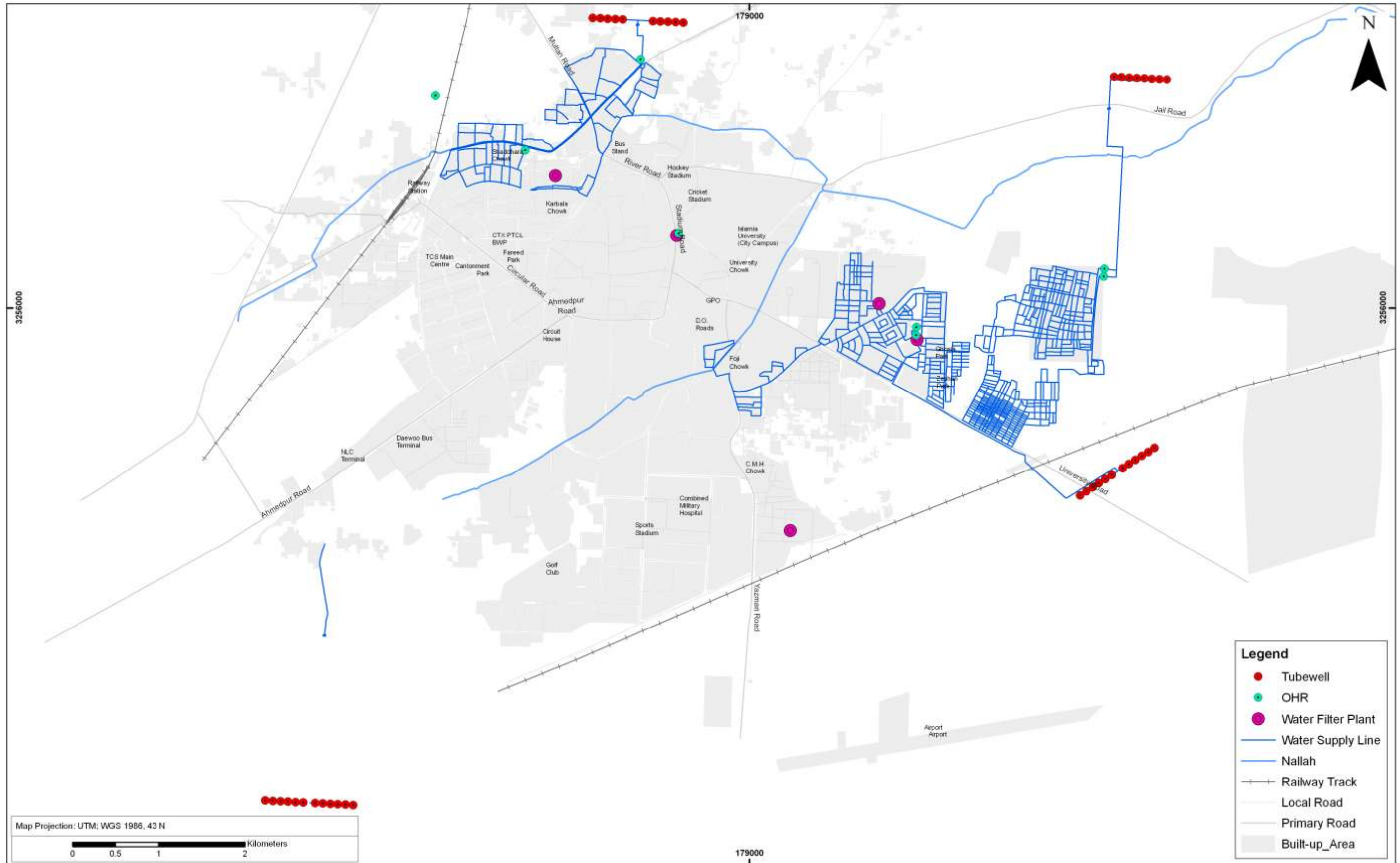
(b) Please provide detail, if TMA has outsourced water supply services any part of water supply services?

Not Outsourced

(c) Is there any Union for Water supply services if so please provide detail?

There is no separate union of Water supply staff. The Water supply staffs are part of Central Bargain Agent (CBA) TMA.

Map 3: Existing Water Supply System in Bahawalpur City



Source: Adapted from Urban Unit's Bahawalpur base map. Survey undertaken by GHK team who visited each location marked in the map

B. Sewerage and Drainage

Sanitation Services in Bahawalpur are provided by the Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA). The major problem of the town is the inadequate network of sewers, open drains and lack of facilities for disposal of effluent. The existing Sewerage System (including the open drains) covers only 70% of the built area.

The piped sewers have only been provided on the main roads, and most of the streets are provided with open drains only, which are connected to sewers. The total length of piped sewers is 175 km. The sewerage system has approximately 24,000 connections according to TMA information. There are 5 existing wastewater disposal (pumping) stations, which are periodically out of order. At present there is no facility for treatment of the waste water. The wastewater pumped from disposal stations is utilized without any treatment by farmers for irrigation, presenting a potential health hazard. The excess wastewater from the disposal stations is pumped either into the Sutlej River or into canals.

Southern Punjab Basic Urban Services Project: The major component of the SPBUSP for TMA Bahawalpur City is the construction of new sewerage system. The city has been divided into four Zones an estimate for sewerage system for zone C & D part-1 was approved for Rs 97.286 million.

As per Umbrella PC-1, the Katchi Abadies have been included like Islami Colony, Banga Basti, Dilawer Basti, Dilawer Colony. The sewerage of these low income areas will be catered of linking in the main sewer line, the main sewer line will pass along the Dr. Rafi Qammar Road, Satellite Town and up to the disposal station. Trunk sewer's dia is 60" and depth 22'. After the provision of new sewer line about 5 existing disposal stations will be eliminated and only one new disposal station will cover the sewage disposal of about 50 cusec. From the new disposal station a new force main of about 3700' long will be laid up to the waste water treatment plant-1 site situated at Mouze Tiba bader Sher Chak 9B.C. Up till now total Rs.812.091 million approved for sewerage schemes in selected project areas within City Bahawalpur and expenditure made Rs 574.29 million. The overall progress of schemes initiated by SPBUSP is 88%. The details of the each project are shown in Table 14.

Table 14: Sewerage System, Waste Water Treatment Plant Projects under SPBUSP

Name of Sub-Project	Status
Sewerage System (Zone C&D) Part –I Tibba Badar Sher	Scheme under test operation. Balance Funds required for completion of work. Physical Progress (98 %) Total Cost 132.445 million
Sewerage System (Zone A&F) Mohajar Colony and Bindra Basti	Work is in Progress. Balance Funds required for completion of work. . Physical Progress (94 %) Total Cost 110.292 million
Sewerage Scheme (Zone C&D) Part-II.	Work is in Progress. Partially in operation. . Physical Progress (95 %). Total Cost 167.217 million
Construction of Sullage Carrier from Tibba Badar Sher to Sutlej River	Work suspended by ADB. Balance Funds required for completion of work. . Physical Progress (81 %) Total Cost 26.132 million
Augmentation of Sewerage System and Lateral Sewer in poor Localities	Work is in progress. Balance Funds required for completion of work. . Physical Progress (95 %) Total Cost 66.192 million
Construction of W.W.T.P Tibba Badar Sher	Completed and under test operation. Balance Funds required for completion of work. . Physical Progress (95 %). Total Cost 140.161 million
Construction of W.W.T.P Binda Dakhly	Scheme suspended by ADB. Provided funds are released by the Govt, of Punjab for completion. . Physical Progress (60 %) Total Cost 169.652 million

Source: Southern Punjab Basic Urban Services Project Presentation Jan 2010

1. Major Issues

- Inadequate network of sewers, open drains and lack of facilities for disposal of effluent.
- No facility for treatment of the waste water
- The wastewater pumped from disposal stations is utilized without any treatment by farmers for irrigation, presenting a potential health hazard. The excess wastewater from the disposal stations is pumped either into the Sutlej River or into canals.
- Low coverage of piped sewerage system
- Major problem of the city is ultimate disposal of raw sewerage. Presently raw sewerage is being disposed –off into the agricultural land for irrigation purposes which is an environmentally unsound practice.
- No preventive maintenance program exists

Existing sewerage and drainage system is shown in Map 4 and Describe in Table 15.

Table 15: Existing Sewerage and Drainage System Profile

Sr. No.	Item	Value
1	Sewerage Coverage	
	Area	70%
	Population	82%
	Approximate Length of Total Sewers	180 Km
	Dia Range	9 inch -60inch
2	Drainage Coverage	
	Area	12%
	Population	12%
	Approximate open sewage drains	65Km
	Approximate covered sewage drains	5Km
3	Effluent/Discharge	
	Total Effluent/Discharge	27 Cusec
4	Pumping Arrangements	
	No of Pumping Stations	8
	No of Pumps	26
	Total Pumping Capacity	152 Cusec
5	Treatment Arrangements	
	Waste water treatment Plant	No
	Waste water treatment Plant Capacity	Not applicable
6	Connections	
	Total Connections	No Connection
	Domestic	No Connection
	Commercial/Industrial	No Connection
7	Recipient Body	
	Ultimate Discharge	Sutlage River
8	Staff	
	Total Staff for Management	29
	Technical	13
	Non-technical	16
	Maintenance Teams	22
	Pipe Breaks /Month	12
	Complaints /Month	100
	Staff/1000 Population for Sewerage Connections	22

Source: Urban water and Sewerage reform strategy World Bank – Government of Punjab 2006
Assessment by TMA Bahawalpur Technical Staff- Sub Engineer Mr Jamil Ahmed, Sub Engineer SPBUSP Maher Mumtaz and GHK field team conversation

(a) Is there any sanitation plan developed, if so please provide detail?

No Sanitation plan developed

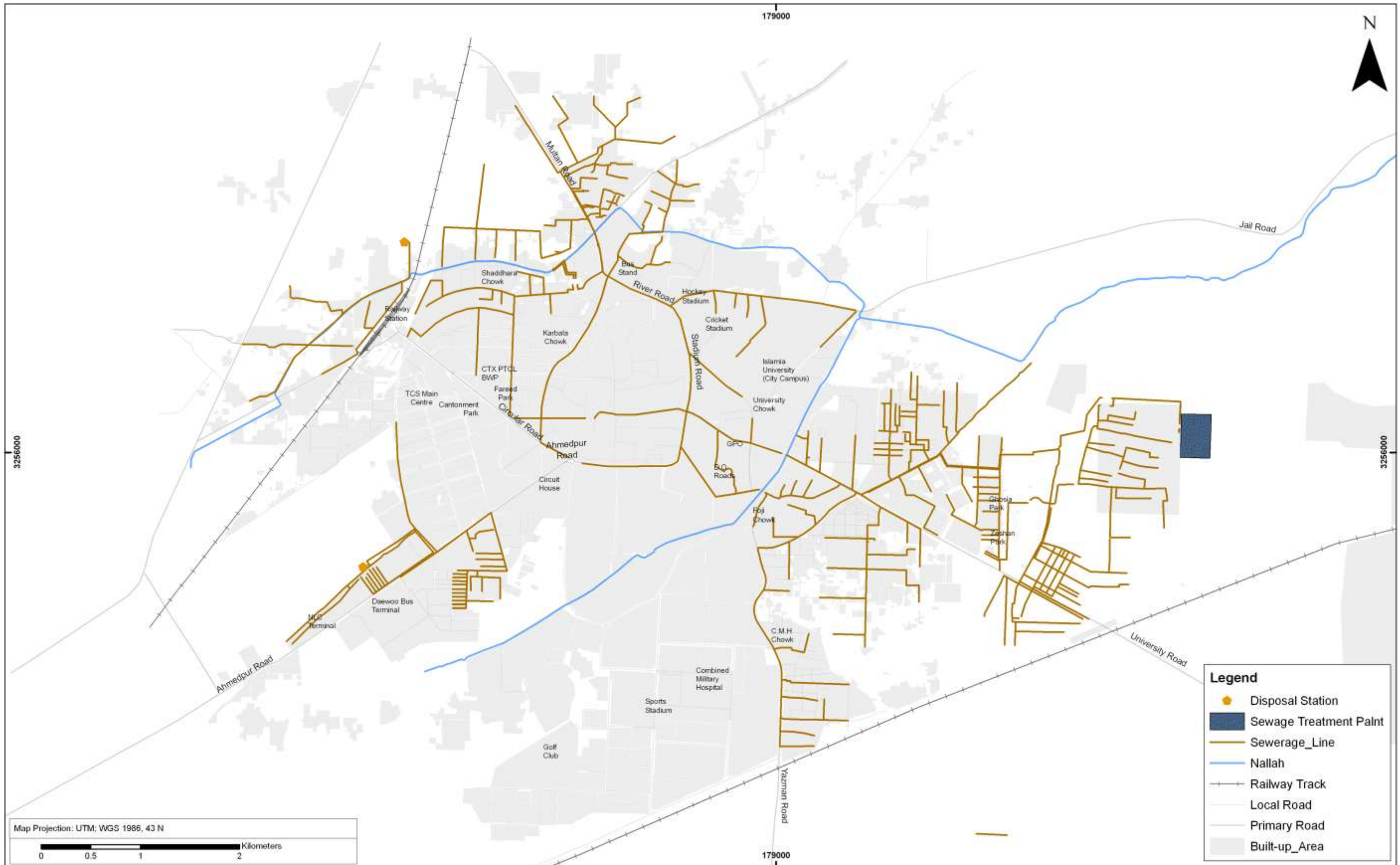
(b) Please provide detail, if TMA has outsourced sanitation services any part of sanitation services

Not Outsourced TMA is maintaining the sanitation system.

(c) Is there any Union for Sanitation services if so please provide detail?

Sanitation staff has a Separate sanitation Staff union. The name of sanitation Staff union is Ittfaq labour Union -CBA. The remaining TMA staffs have established All Pakistan Clerk Association.

Map 4: Existing Sewerage System in Bahawalpur City



Source: Adapted from Urban Unit's Bahawalpur base map. Survey undertaken by GHK team who visited each location marked in the map

C. Solid Waste Management

The existing solid waste management system of Bahawalpur is being managed by the Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA). The existing solid waste collection in general is divided into primary and secondary collection system. However, there is no proper solid waste disposal system in the Town and no sanitary land fill site exists.

The KOICA World Bank study 2007 revealed that Bahawalpur Solid waste composed as:

- Vegetable / Putrescible 19%
- Paper & Cardboard %6
- Glass, Ceramics 10%
- Shopper Bags 6%
- PET Bottles 2%
- Plastics & Rubber 10%
- Wood, Bones, Straw 8%
- Metals 3%
- Textiles, Rags 6%
- Batteries, Syringes, etc -.
- Miscellaneous Inerts, Debris 32%

The study also revealed that about 88% of the total SWM budget utilised on Salaries and pension and about 4% used for operation (fuel).

Under Southern Punjab Basic Urban Services Project, in 2005 Solid Waste Machinery, Equipment and Landfill Site projects considered SPBUSP (presentation) and Rs. 68.424 million allocated. Total expenditure made as on 30th December 2009, Rs 19.752 million. Solid Waste Machinery (Tractors, Containers, handcarts) procured and handed over to TMA. The work on landfill site was also started i.e. purchase of land, excavation and mud plaster for side wall etc. The remaining work on Land fill project is now stopped due to land price, resettlement and other issues raised by consultant's team.

1. Major Issues

- Waste collected from few households
- Unauthorised dumping of household waste
- Unpaved roads generate dirt
- Poor areas have narrow access
- Sweepers depend on private work
- Inadequate equipment
- The SWM department lacks strategic direction, an under-developed workforce and poor management systems.
- Inadequate planning capacity, poor information and weak financial management.
- The administration is typically absorbed by its own internal procedures and processes, and largely deaf to the needs of citizens and communities.
- Information is still managed using a manual, paper-based system with a high level of inconsistencies, long outdated records and difficult access and retrieval. This makes for ad hoc, arbitrary decision-making with neither transparency nor accountability.

- The equipment and machinery of the SWM department is also constantly being used for removing encroachment and debris from roads.
- Similarly management complains that due the negligence and inefficiency of line departments their workload also increases. Whenever there is construction of new road, street, laying of new sewerage line or water supply etc.
- Existing institutional arrangements for SWM suffer from fragmentation, lack of clear division of responsibilities, and inadequate planning, management and enforcement capacity.
- The legal and regulatory framework for SWM has shortcoming that limits its effectiveness. The main weaknesses are fragmentation and lack of clear allocation of duties and responsibilities.

Existing solid waste management system is shown in Map 5 and describe in Table 16.

Table 16: Existing Solid Waste Management System Profile

Sr. No.	Item	Value
1	Collection and Disposal	
	Waste Generated	322 Tons/day
	Waste Collected	208 Tons/day
	Generation Rate	0.5 kg/capita/day
	Waste Generated per HH	3.5 kg
	Waste Disposed Off	167 Tons/day
	Temporary Disposal Sites	5
	Location of Temporary Disposal Sites and since when these sites have been utilize	
	1. Chandhi Peer NHA Road- sites has been utilized since last ten year	
	2. Kachiabadi near Isalami Colony sites has been utilized since last ten year	
	3. Douhbi Gaht Qaid-i-Azam Colony Railway linesites has been utilized since last ten year	
	4. Near Railway Station Bahawalpur sites has been utilized since last ten year	
	5. Chak 10BC near Baghdad Railway station sites has been utilized since last ten year	
	Landfill sites	
	Are there any land fill site available	No
	If land fill sites available, please provide following detail:	
	Land fill site developed	Not applicable
	Land fill site	Not applicable
	If landfill site non-functional Please provide following information	
	Since when the site is non functional	Not applicable
	Main reason for non-functional land fill Not applicable	
	Distance from centre of the City	Not applicable
2	Equipment	
	Hand Carts/Push cart	120
	Donkey Carts	13
	Secondary Containers	60
	Tractor Trolleys	13
	Arm Roll Trucks	
	Truck	
	Excavators	
	Bulldozer	
	Vans	
	Tractors with Bucket	2
	Tractors with Blade	1
	Tractors with container carrier	3
	Mechanical Sweeper	1
3	Staff	
	Chief Sanitary Inspector regular	1
	Chief Sanitary Inspector contract	0
	Chief Sanitary Inspector work charge	0

Sr. No.	Item	Value
	Sanitary Inspector regular	1
	Sanitary Inspector contract	0
	Sanitary Inspector work charge	0
	Assistant Sanitary Inspector regular	0
	Assistant Sanitary Inspector contract	0
	Assistant Sanitary Inspector work charge	0
	Sanitary Supervisor regular	34
	Sanitary Supervisor contract	0
	Sanitary Supervisor work charge	0
	Sanitary Workers male regular	305
	Sanitary Workers male Contract	1
	Sanitary Workers male work change	290
	Sanitary Workers female regular	75
	Sanitary Workers female contract	0
	Sanitary Workers female Work	49
	Drivers Regular	12
	Drivers Contract	0
	Drivers work charge	0
	Other specialized staff	0
	Staff per 1000 persons	1.19

Source: Assessment by TMA Bahawalpur Technical Staff- Tehsil Office Infrastructure and Services Chief Sanitary, Mr Maher Mumtaz Sub Engineer SPBUSP, GHK field team conversation

(a) Scavenging Activities

Scavenging activities are often seen on roads and streets. And about 300 scavengers are involved in this activity. Plastic bottles, glass bottles, irons, Paper board, bones, plastic shoes collected by the scavengers. They also collect waste i.e. Sharps, Pathological, Infectious, Radioactive, Chemical, Pharmaceutical and sale it locally.

There are approximate 80 shops exist in city. About 50 scavengers are involved in scavenging activities of Hospital waste. Plastic bottles iron Gatta pieces are the main items

(b) Is there any SWM plan developed, if so please provide detail?

No proper plan has been developed

(c) Please provide detail, if TMA has outsourced SWM services any part of SWM services

Not outsourced any part of Solid waste services.

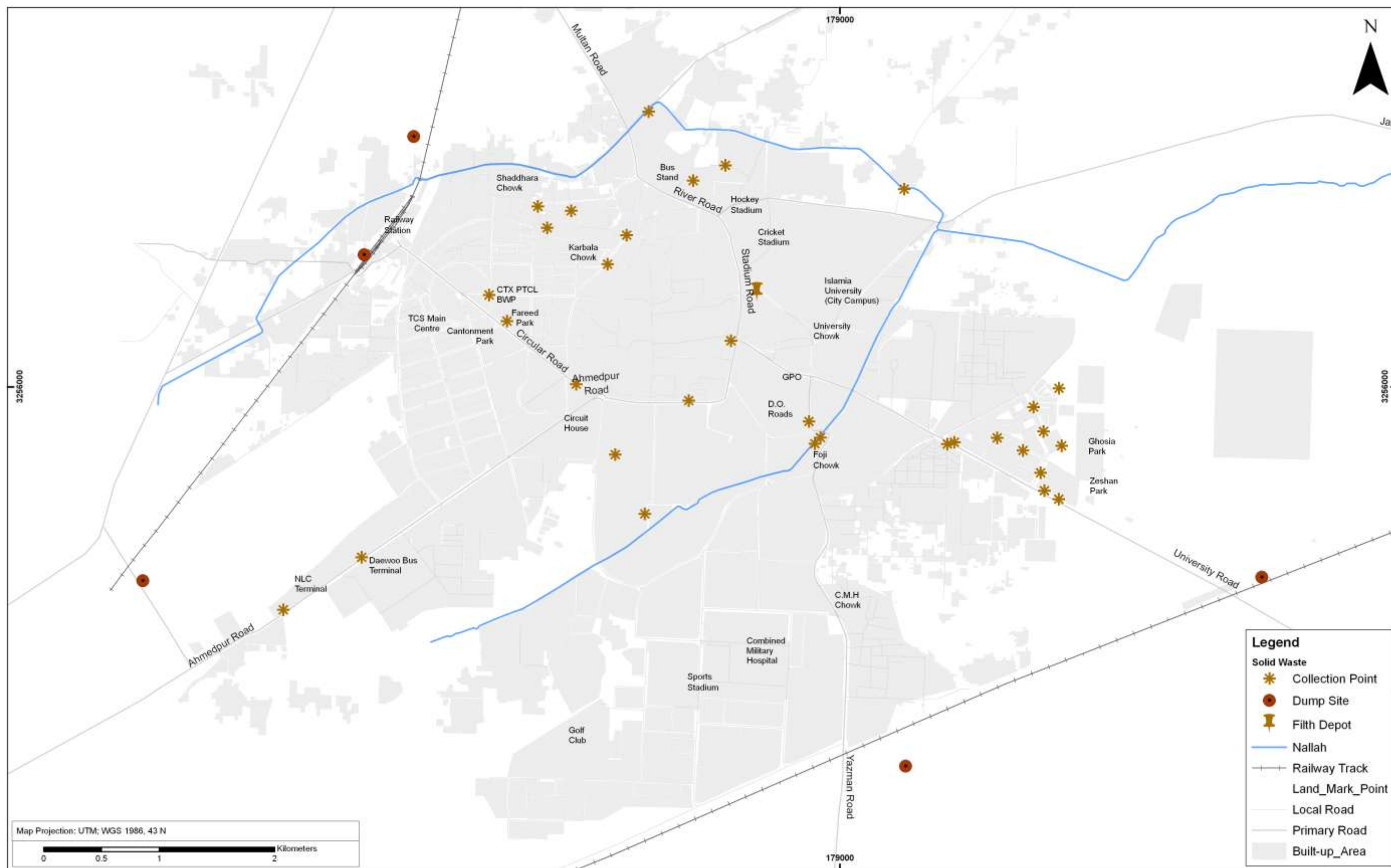
(d) Is there any Union for SWM services if so please provide detail?

There is separate union established by SWM staffs called Itafaq labour Union -CBA. The remaining staff of TMA has established All Pakistan Clerk Association

(e) Is there are persons who are hired under contract and paid less than DMG/other staff?

No persons hired on contract

Map 5: Existing Solid Waste Management System in Bahawalpur City



Source: Adapted from Urban Unit's Bahawalpur base map. Survey undertaken by GHK team who visited each location marked in the map

D. Urban Transport Service

Bahawalpur (city) is a walled city with two major intersecting roads running east to west and north to south respectively and terminating at four gates. It is linked to other cities by major railway and four sub-regional roads

The road infrastructure in Bahawalpur City is generally good for existing requirements; this includes the roads condition and road lanes, chowks. There are no Signals on any Chowks and no urban bus or van services are available. Mostly motorcycle rickshaws are being used. There is no any foot bridge, not parking etc. The effective capacity of the newly constructed road system is reduced by poor traffic management, compounded by a lack of discipline and poor compliance with traffic regulations on the part of drivers, and the mix of motorised and non-motorised traffic on all roads in the city. This resulting traffic congestion, together with a large number of vehicles producing high levels of exhaust emission, has serious environmental implications. Existing road network, chowk, bus stand, truck stand are shown in Map 6.

1. Major Issues

- Increasing traffic volumes and Unplanned urban growth
- insufficient capacity to manage transport system
- Poor traffic management
- Government agencies have overlapping or poorly delineated responsibilities
- Governments' weak capacities lead to low institutional coordination and an inefficient institutional framework
- Private sector involvement in urban transport is generally limited to the provision of urban transport services

Motor vehicle registered by type and average annual growth rate of registered vehicle in mentioned in Table 17 and Table 18

Table 17: Motor Vehicles Registered by Type 2003-2009

Year	Total	Motor cars, Jeeps and station wagons	Motor cycles and scooters	Trucks	Pickups/ Delivery vans	Mini Buses/Buses/ Flying coaches	Taxis	Auto Rickshaw	Tractors	Others
Upto June 2003	83137	11218	52501	287	272	1280	401	1248	15884	46
Duration	7346	200	5816	7	8	31	0	408	864	12
Upto June 2004	90483	11418	58317	294	280	1311	401	1656	16748	58
Duration	11180	226	9730	8	27	2	0	102	1069	16
Upto June 2005	101663	11644	68047	302	307	1313	401	1758	17817	74
Duration	12405	497	10611	27	64	-27	0	125	1108	0
Upto June 2006	114068	12141	78658	329	371	1286	401	1883	18925	74
Duration	14382	606	12897	21	38	38	0	78	701	3
Upto June 2007	128450	12747	91555	350	409	1324	401	1961	19626	77
Duration	16978	1131	14735	24	54	22	0	364	648	0
Upto June 2008	145428	13878	106290	374	463	1346	401	2325	20274	77
Duration	23405	662	21586	35	36	5	0	176	904	1
Upto June 2009	168833	14540	127876	409	499	1351	401	2501	21178	78

Source: Punjab Development Statistic 2003-2010

Table 18: Average Annual Growth Rate of Registered Vehicles 2003-2009

Total	Motor cars, Jeeps and station wagons	Motor cycles and scooters	Trucks	Pickups/Deliverians	Mini Buses/Buses/Flying coaches	Taxis	Auto Rickshaw	Tractors	Others
11.75	6.03	15.02	0.13	-2.78	7.40	-29.77	12.50	4.96	12.71

Source:GHK analysis based Punjab Development Statistic 2003- 2010

2. Major Chowk

List of major chowk is mentioned in Table 19.

Table 19: List of Major Chowk

Sr.No.	Name of Chowk	Remarks
1	Shaddhara Chowk	Satisfactory but. No Signal
2	Welcome Chowk	
3	Chikan Wala Chowk	
4	Karbala Chowk	
5	Kanjoo Chowk	
6	Foji Chowk	
7	University Chowk	
8	CMH Chowk	
9	One Unit Chowk	
10	D.C Office Chowk	
11	Fowara Chowk	
12	Habib Bank Chowk	
13	Dubai Chowk	
14	Siraieky Chowk	
15	Milad Chowk	
16	Library Chowk	
17	Fareed Gate Chowk	
18	Prince Club Chowk	
19	General Bus Stand Chowk	
20	City Hotel Chowk	

Source: Tehsil Officer Planning and Coordination information & GHK Staff Field Visit

3. Major Road Passing through City, Controlling Department

Major Road Passing through City and its controlling department are listed in Table 20.

Table 20: Major Road Passing through City, Controlling Department

Sr.No.	Name of Road	Controlling Department
1	Bahawalpur –Hasilpur	District Government/ Provincial Highway
2	Bahawalpur Yazman	
3	Bahawalpur Ahmed pur	
4	Bahawalpur Lodhran	

Source: Tehsil Officer Planning and Coordination information & GHK Staff Field Visit

4. Off Street Parking Places

No off street parking available

5. Major Urban Routes

Major Urban Routes are listed in Table 21.

Table 21: Major Urban Routes

Sr. No.	Route Name	Transport Available	Number of Passengers Travelling Per Day
1	University Road –Welcome Chowk	Motor Cycle Rickshaw and AutoRickshaw , mini pickups	15,000 approximate
2	University Road – Yazman road		2,500 approximate
3	City Hotel Chowk –Farid gate		10,000 approximate
4	Farid gate- Dubai Chowk		
5	Dubai Chowk- Well Come Chowk		
6	City Hotel Chowk- Well Come Chowk		

Source: Tehsil Officer Planning and Coordination information & GHK Staff Field Visit

6. Flyover

As per TMA staff, Flyovers is being constructed in Bahawalpur city 85% work is completed.

7. Underpasses

Underpass in Bahawalpur City near railways station constructed in 2007 with Total Cost Rs 34.035 million, approved by the Central Development Working Party (CWDP) detail of Underpass is listed in Table 22.

Table 22: List of Underpasses

Sr. No.	Name of Underpass	Year of Construction	Condition
1	Under pass Railway line	2007	Good

Source: <http://www.bastee.pk/news/detail>, GHK Staff Field visit

8. Bus / Wagon Stand

List of Busses or Wagon Stands in City is mentioned in Table 23.

Table 23: List of Bus / Wagon Stands

Sr. No.	Name of Bus Stand	Type	Area
1	General bus Stand–Multan Road	Class C	65 Kanal-17 ,marla
2	Mini Vegan Stand–Multan Road		25 Kanal
3	AC Coaches Stand -Multan Road		60 Kanal -11 marla
4	Three Star Mini Wagon stand Multan Road	D-Class	1 Kanal
5	Shahnawaz Flying services Eid Gah Road		
6	Multan Mini Wagon Stand – Ahemd Puri Gate		

Source: Tehsil Officer Planning and Coordination information & GHK Staff Field Visit

9. Truck Stands

One Private Truck Stand is available in Bahawalpur; further detail is not available with TMA.

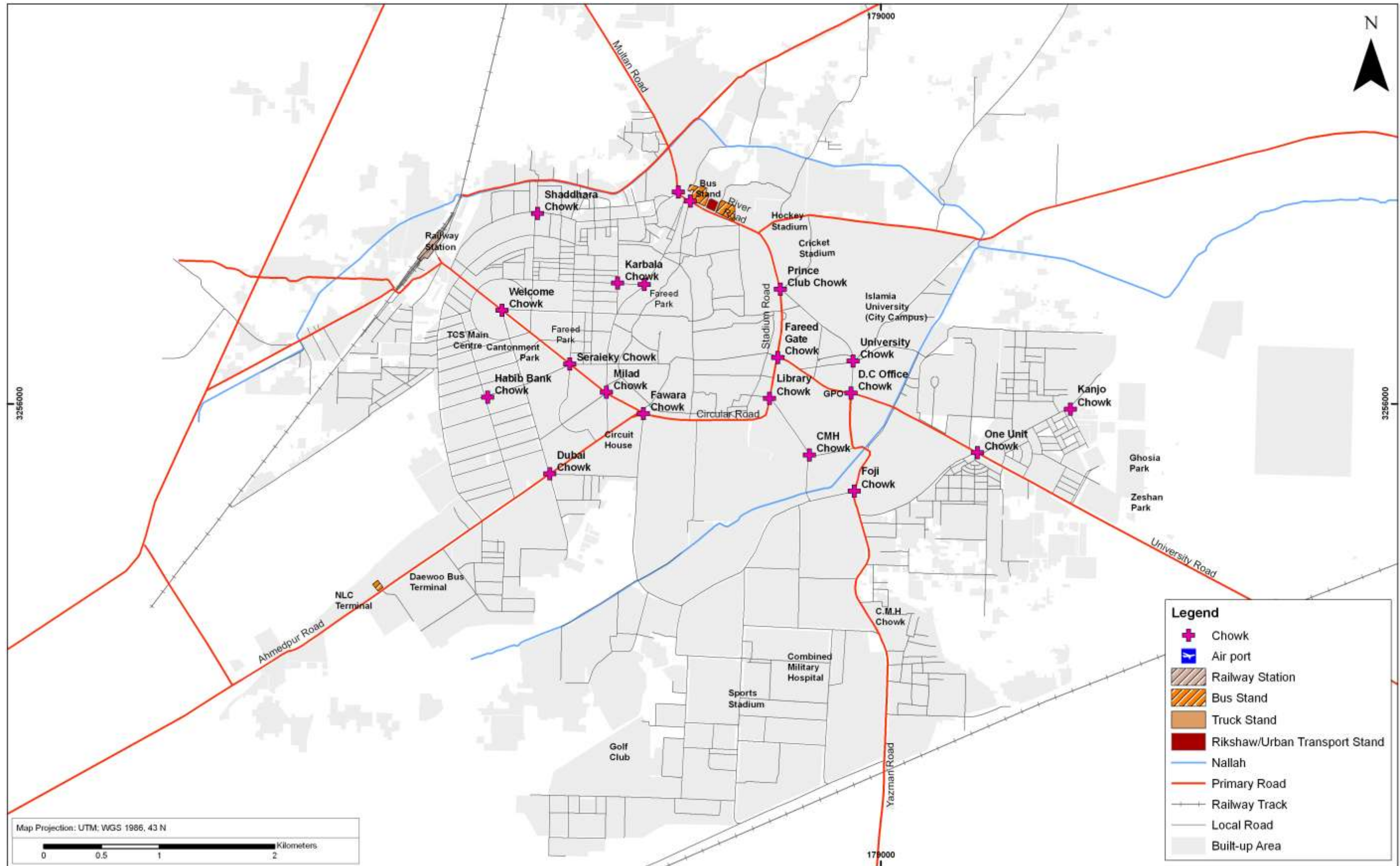
10. Urban Transport Services

No Urban transport services are available. Motor cycle, Auto Rickshaw and mini pickup (12 seater) is available.

11. Railway Line

The national intercity railway line is passing through the city.

Map 6: Transport System in Bahawalpur City



Source: Adapted from Urban Unit's Bahawalpur base map. Survey undertaken by GHK team who visited each location marked in the map

Section III

HUMAN RESOURCE OF TMA



III. HUMAN RESOURCE OF TMA

A. Analysis on organization, planning and management of the municipal infrastructure and services, including capacity, systems and procedures

The key components of organization, planning and management of the municipal infrastructure and services, including capacity, systems and procedures under the Punjab Local Government Ordinance 2001 are as follows:

1. Tehsil Nazim/ Administrator

The Tehsil Nazim/ Administrator is a key position in the overall institutional arrangement of Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA). As per The Punjab Local Government Ordinance 2001 along with subsequent amendments, Tehsil Nazim/ Administrator is responsible for;

- to provide vision and direction for efficient functioning of the municipal administration;
- to formulate strategies for development of municipal infrastructure and improvement of delivery of the municipal services of the Tehsil;
- to oversee formulation and implementation of long term and annual municipal development programmes;
- to oversee the delivery of services by the Tehsil Municipal Administration and implementation of the laws governing the municipal services;
- to present the budget proposal to the Tehsil Council for approval;
- to present a report in person on the performance to the Tehsil Council at least once in six months;
- to supervise the utilization of the funds allocated to the Tehsil Municipal Administration and to ensure their proper accounting;
- to establish and supervise the working of the Internal Audit Office; and
- to represent Tehsil Municipal Administration on public and ceremonial occasions
- The Tehsil Nazim personally responsible for any loss, financial or otherwise, flowing from the decisions made by him personally or under his directions in violation of any provisions of this Ordinance or any other law for the time being in force and for any expenditure incurred without lawful authority.

2. Tehsil Municipal Officer (TMO)

Tehsil Municipal Officer (TMO) is the coordination officer between the four Tehsil Officers like TO Finance, TO infrastructure, TO Regulation and TO Planning & Coordination. TMO is also Principal Accounting Officer of the Tehsil Municipal Administration. He is focal person for:

- Redressing public complaints relating to Tehsil Municipal Administration; and
- for liaising with the District Government and the Local Government Commission, through the District Government, for resolution of disputes relating to Tehsil Municipal Administration. TMO is responsible:
- To ensure that the business of the Tehsil Municipal Administration is carried out in accordance with PLGO 2001 along with time to time

amendments and any other law relating to municipal services for the time being in force.

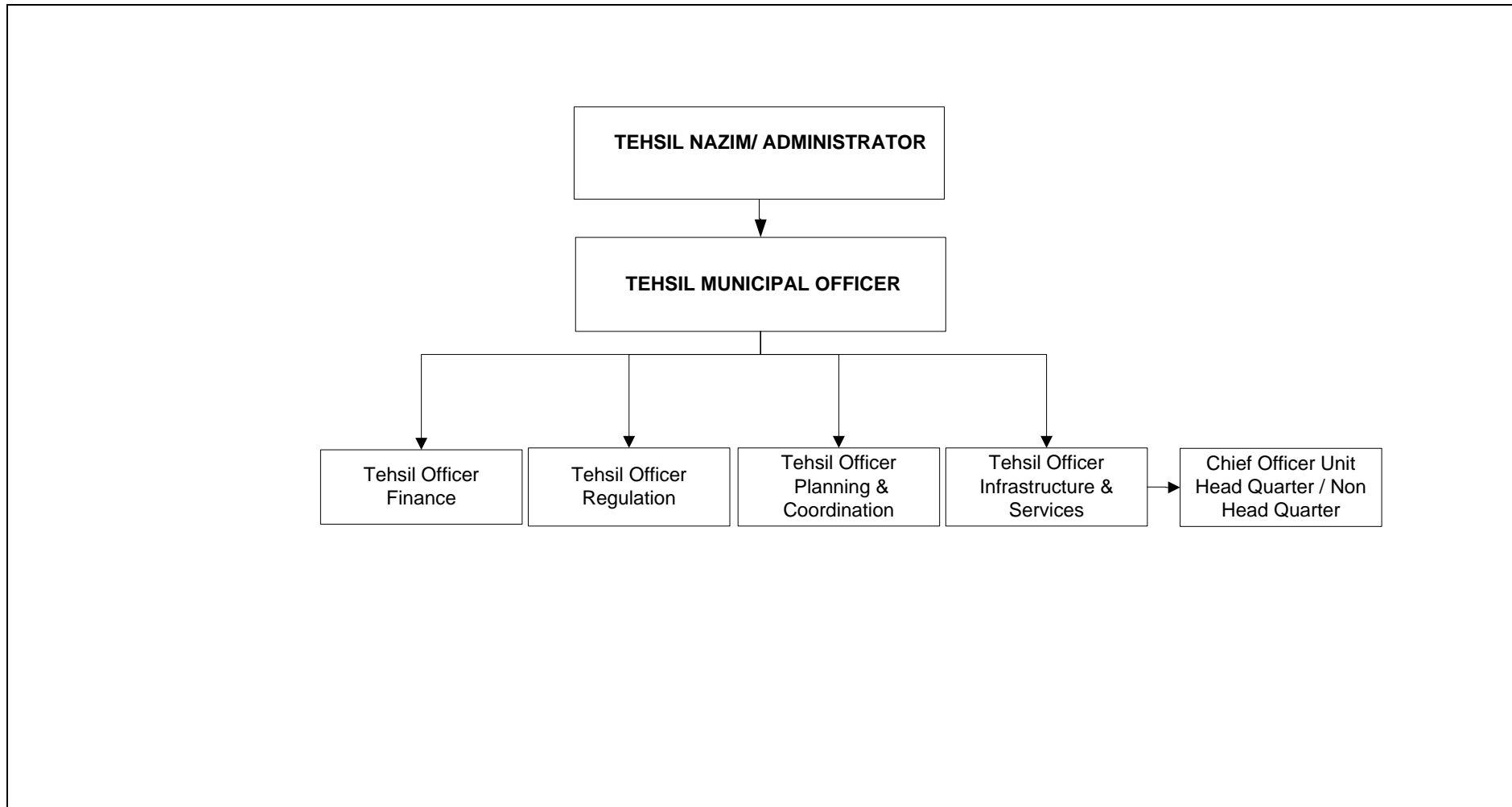
- Co-ordinate the municipal activities of the Tehsil Municipal Administration and Union Administrations within the Tehsil for coherent planning and development of municipal Infrastructure and for effective and efficient functioning of the Tehsil Municipal Administration.
- Exercise general supervision over programmes, projects, services, and activities of the Tehsil Municipal Administration; and provide information required by the Tehsil Council for the performance of their functions:
- Provided that while dealing with the Government, District Government and Local Government Commission, the Tehsil Municipal Officer shall not bypass the Tehsil Nazim.

3. Tehsil Officers (TO)

- Ensure that the business of the office under his administrative control is carried out in accordance with law and the human and material resources placed at his disposal are optimally utilized to improve governance;
- Co-ordinate and supervise the activities of the office and ensure efficient service delivery by the functionaries under his administrative control;
- Supply information to the Monitoring Committees of the Town Council, Tehsil Council and Union Councils;
- Take appropriate corrective actions based on the information received from Monitoring Committees;
- Enforce relevant Federal, Provincial and municipal laws;
- Prepare development plans and propose budgetary allocations for their execution;
- Implement approved plans and policies;
- Authorize disbursement of performance bonuses to the employees;
- Prepare proposals for expenditures necessary for the proper conduct of programs, projects, services, and other activities;
- Propose relevant bye laws on service delivery to the Town Municipal Officer or Tehsil Municipal Officer; and
- Act as Departmental Accounting Officer for his respective office and be responsible to the Accounts Committee of the Town Council or Tehsil Council.

Planning & delivery of services, functions of elected officials & civil servants Local Government Finance and Planning and Development Budgets are provided in the Punjab Local Government Ordinance 2001.

B. Organization Structure of TMA Bahawalpur



Source: TMA Bahawalpur Budget 2010-11 – Schedule of Establishment

C. Filled or Vacant Key Positions of TMA Management since July 2008.

The five key position in each TMA play very important role in service delivery as mentioned in PLGO 2001. Each position has very specific responsibility and has impact on the other department efficiency. The Table 24 showing the information of key staff availability.

Table 24: Showing Filled or Vacant Key Positions of TMA Management.

Sr. No	Designation	BS	2008-09												
			Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
1	Tehsil Municipal Officer	18													
2	Tehsil Officer Infrastructures & Services	18													
3	Tehsil Officer Finance	17													
4	Tehsil Officer Regulation	17													
5	Tehsil Officer Planning & Coordination	17													

Sr. No	Designation	BS	2009-10												
			Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
1	Tehsil Municipal Officer	18													
2	Tehsil Officer Infrastructures & Services	18													
3	Tehsil Officer Finance	17													
4	Tehsil Officer Regulation	17													
5	Tehsil Officer Planning & Coordination	17													

Sr. No	Designation	BS	2010-11		
			Jul	Aug	Sep
1	Tehsil Municipal Officer	18			
2	Tehsil Officer Infrastructures & Services	18			
3	Tehsil Officer Finance	17			
4	Tehsil Officer Regulation	17			
5	Tehsil Officer Planning & Coordination	17			

Source: Establishment branch record of TMA Bahawalpur

Post Filled through permanent staff



Post Filled through contract staff



Post Vacant



D. Over all TMA Establishment

Over all Schedule of Establishment of Tehsil Municipal Administration is included in Table 25, which showing the total sanction position, total filled and vacant post. This table will further help to assess the service delivery by the key departments.

Table 25: Establishment Schedule of Tehsil Municipal Administration

Sr. No	Designation	BS	Sanctioned Strength			Filled												Vacant		
						Regular			Contract			Work Charge			Total					
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
OFFICE OF THE TEHSIL NAZIM																				
1	Nazim	Honorarium	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
2	Private Secretary	16	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Stenographer	12	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
4	Computer Operator	12	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
5	Junior Clerk	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
6	Driver	5	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
7	Naib Qasid	1	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
8	Naib Nazim	Honorarium	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
9	Council Officer	16	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Sub Total			11	-	11	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	5	-	5	
TEHSIL MUNICIPAL OFFICER.																				
1	T.M.O	18	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
2	Officer suprintendent	16	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
3	Steno Grapher	12	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
4	Assistant	14	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
5	Computer Operator	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
6	Senior Clerk	9	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
7	Junior Clerk	7	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-
8	Junior Mohrar	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
9	Imam Masjid	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
10	Driver	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
11	Khadim Masjid	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
12	Naib Qasid	2	7	-	7	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-	-
13	Chowkidar	2	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
14	Water Carrier	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
15	Sanitary Worker	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
16	Sweeper	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Sub Total			30	-	30	26	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	26	4	-	4	

Posts Filled With Gazetted Staff Posts Filled With Non-Gazetted Staff Vacant Posts

Sr. No	Designation	BS	Sanctioned Strength			Filled												Vacant		
						Regular			Contract			Work Charge			Total					
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
TEHSIL OFFICER FINANCE.																				
1	T.O.Finance	17	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Assistant Tehsil Officer	16	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Computer Operator	12	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
4	Assistant	11	5	-	5	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	2	-	2
5	Senior Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
6	Junior Clerk	5	6	-	6	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3
7	Naib Qasid	1	4	-	4	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	1
RevenueSection																				
8	Superintendent (Regulation)	16	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
9	Inspector License	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
10	Senior Clerk	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
11	Junior Clerk	7	13	-	13	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	1	-	1
12	Junior Mohrar	5	9	-	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	8	-	8
13	Naib Qasid Tanga	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
14	Naib Qasid	2	4	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	3
15	Charwala	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Slaughter House																				
16	Superintendent	P.T	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
17	Inspector		1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
18	Senior Mohrar	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
19	Junior Clerk	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
20	Junior Mohrar	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
21	Water Carrier	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
22	Khakrob	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sub Total			57	-	57	36	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	36	21	-	21
TEHSIL OFFICER REGULATION.																				
1	T.O.Regulation	17	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Assistant Tehsil Officer Regulation	16	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Computer Operator	12	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
4	Senior Mohrar	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
5	Junior Mohrar	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
6	Junior Mohrar	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
7	Driver	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

Posts Filled With Gazetted Staff Posts Filled With Non-Gazetted Staff Vacant Posts

Sr. No	Designation	BS	Sanctioned Strength			Filled												Vacant			
						Regular			Contract			Work Charge			Total						
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
8	Naib Qasid	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Land Branch																					
9	Land Officer	14	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Qanoongo	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
11	Senior Mohrar	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Junior Clerk	7	4	-	4	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
13	Patwari	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
14	Naib Qasid	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
15	Assistant	14	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
16	Senior Clerk	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
17	Junior Clerk	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
18	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Shops																					
20	Inspector	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
21	Senior Clerk	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Junior Clerk	7	4	-	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
23	Junior Mohrar	5	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GBS																					
25	Magistrate	17	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
26	Senior Clerk	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
27	Senior Mohrar	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Junior Clerk	7	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
29	Junior Mohrar	5	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
30	Naib Qasid	2	7	-	7	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
31	Notice	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Litigation																					
32	Legal Advisor	PT	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
33	Senior Clerk	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
34	Junior Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
35	Junior Mohrar	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Sub Total			56	-	56	35	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	35
TEHSIL OFFICER (INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES)																					
1	Tehsil Officer	18	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

Posts Filled With Gazetted Staff Posts Filled With Non-Gazetted Staff Vacant Posts

Sr. No	Designation	BS	Sanctioned Strength			Filled												Vacant		
						Regular			Contract			Work Charge			Total					
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
2	Assistant Tehsil Officer	17	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Head Draftsman	13	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
4	Steno Grapher	12	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
5	Computer Operator	12	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
6	Draftsman	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
7	Sub Engineer	11	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
8	Senior Clerk	9	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
9	Junior Clerk	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
10	Mechanic	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
11	Draftri	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
12	Fero Printer	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
13	Fero Khalsi	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
14	Naib Qasid	2	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
15	Chowkidar	2	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2
16	Tracer	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Water works Branch																				
17	Sub Engineer	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
18	Supervisor	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
19	Naib Qasid	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
20	Electrician	6	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
21	Plumber	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
22	Operator	5	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
23	Plumber	3	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
24	Operator	5	19	1	20	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	1	1	-
25	Operator	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
26	Quli Plumber	2	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
27	Oil man	2	7	-	7	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	2	-	2
28	Chowkidar	2	16	-	16	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	16	-	-	-
29	Chowkidar	1	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
30	Operator	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Disposal Works																				
31	Sub Engineer	11	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
32	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
33	Operator	5	12	-	12	11	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11	1	-	1
34	Operator	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

Posts Filled With Gazetted Staff Posts Filled With Non-Gazetted Staff Vacant Posts

Sr. No	Designation	BS	Sanctioned Strength			Filled												Vacant		
						Regular			Contract			Work Charge			Total					
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
35	Oil man	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
36	Chowkidar	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
37	Baildar	2	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
38	sewer man	2	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
39	sewer man	1	6	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Road Street Light Branch																				
40	Assistant Tehsil Officer	17	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
41	Light Superintendent	15	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
42	Sub Engineer	11	4	-	4	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	1
43	Junior Clerk	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
44	Tracer	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
45	works Mistri	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
46	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
47	Electrician	6	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
48	Driver Road Roller	5	3	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1
49	Mate	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
50	Baildar	2	8	-	8	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-
51	Baildar	1	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
52	Quli	2	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Store, PHED																				
53	Store Keeper/ Junior Clerk	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
54	Chowkidar	1	3	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1
55	Sanitary Worker	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
56	Fire Brigade Branch																			
57	Fire Officer	18	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
58	Head Fireman	8	5	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
59	Driver	8	9	-	9	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	4	-	4
60	Driver (D.L.G)	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
61	Fireman	5	28	-	28	22	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	22	6	-	6
62	Cleaner	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
63	Sanitary Worker	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Parks																				
64	Incharge Parks	14	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
65	Mali	2	5	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
66	Baildar	2	34	-	34	34	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	34	-	-	-

Posts Filled With Gazetted Staff Posts Filled With Non-Gazetted Staff Vacant Posts

Sr. No	Designation	BS	Sanctioned Strength			Filled												Vacant		
						Regular			Contract			Work Charge			Total					
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
67	Baildar	1	10	-	10	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	2	-	2
68	Guard (WC)	1	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
69	Mali (WC)	1	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
70	Baildar (WC)	1	16	-	16	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	16	-	-	-
Chief Officer																				
71	Chief Officer	18	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
72	Municipal Health Officer	18	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
73	Chief Sanitary Inspector	16	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
74	Sanitary Inspector	8	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
75	Senior Clerk	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
76	Junior Clerk	7	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
77	Driver	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
78	Naib Qasid	2	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
79	Sanitary Supervisor	5	33	1	34	33	1	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	1	34	-	-	-
80	Tractor Driver	5	12	-	12	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	-
81	Cleaner	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
82	Spray Worker	2	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
83	Sanitary Worker	2	261	81	342	259	81	340	-	-	-	-	-	-	259	81	340	2	-	2
84	Sanitary Worker	1	258	-	258	258	-	258	-	-	-	-	-	-	258	-	258	-	-	-
Sub Total			857	83	940	808	82	890	-	-	-	-	-	-	808	82	890	49	1	50
TEHSIL OFFICER (PLANNING & COORDINATION)																				
1	Tehsil Officer (P&C)	17	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Sub Engineer	11	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
3	Draftsman	11	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
4	Junior Clerk (Building Inspector)	7	4	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	3
5	Junior Clerk	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
6	Senior Clerk	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
7	Tracer	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
8	Patwari	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
9	Naib Qasid	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
10	Naib Qasid	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sub Total			16	-	16	11	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11	5	-	5
Total			1027	83	1110	922	82	10-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	922	82	10-4	105	1	106

Source: TMA Bahawalpur Approved Budget 2010-2011.

The special approval and appointment of daily wages staff after June 30th 2010 is not included in the budget 2010-11

Posts Filled With Gazetted Staff Posts Filled With Non-Gazetted Staff Vacant Posts

**E. Analysis on the Municipal Staff
(Assignment and recruitment process, including staffs responsibilities and qualifications, performance monitoring and evaluation, compensation and incentive structures, in light of civil service rules, including deputation and contracting policies)**

The district, Tehsil and union administrations and councils are new organisations created by the devolution process through the PLGO 2001. The PLGO gives each institution particular roles and responsibilities. In particular, the devolution process is an attempt to bring decision-making closer to citizens, improve service delivery and the participation of civil society. In essence this is a major change agenda and successful implementation will require the employees of these bodies to adapt to this change and deliver accordingly. The quality of service delivered by any organisation is directly dependent on the skills, experiences and professionalism of its staff and the resources available to them.

It is important that the staff have the necessary systems, procedures and processes available to them and that staff have ownership and responsibility in translating the priorities and policies as lay down by the Nazim and members of the Tehsil. The Human Resource Management concept is new in Local Government and not understood by most government officials. There is little or no experience of human resource (HR) management, either at the corporate level, or within the service areas, i.e. departments in TMA. The HR management at the centre is mainly involved in the administration of the transfers, postings, and recruitment processes. Departments do not have any specifically identified staff engaged in the HR work. However budgets are devolved to departments in accordance with their staffing complement and departments are then responsible for payment of salaries and benefits.

The Staffing Inheritance of the TMA in the Tehsil, the TMA TMO performs coordination functions similar to those of the DCO at the district level. There are four TOs reporting to the TMO; TO (R), TO (I&S), TO (F) and TO (P&C). The TMA has inherited staff from the former urban councils, the rural district councils and also from various Provincial level departments. In city districts, many staff has been transferred to various tehsils from the Development Authorities that were responsible for structural planning, Moreover tehsils cannot redirect resources from deleting posts. This provides little incentive for tehsils to make savings or to redirect resources to identified needs. Tehsils can however transfer existing staff within the particular services to cover for staff shortages and administrative reasons.

There is a lack of training and development programmes for TMA employees. For example, few of them have received training about the PLGO 2001. There are no formal mechanisms to determine and analyse training needs within the Tehsil, nor any in-house training facilities. Setting wage scales and hardship or remoteness allowances are two important features of a pay policy. The salaries and pay scales for all grades are set nationally. Allowances are attached to posts in line with grading. There are established rules for moving within grades and into the next grades. There is no TMA control over basic pay scales, and very little scope for paying 'over' allowances. There are no other formal rewards or recognition schemes. There are also no local schemes that are operational. It is possible, however, for a TMA to establish incentive payments for its personnel.

The PLGO 2001 states that, "In every budget a provision may be made for payment of performance incentive bonuses as prescribed." The performance-pay provision of the PLGO provides local government policy makers and opportunity to exercise some limited control over pay.

The system in operation is through the Annual Confidential Reports (ACRs). Under the system all employees must go through the ACR process every year of their service. However the general practice of undertaking these is not embedded within the system and it is usually

done when a subordinate is seeking transfer or promotion. This performance appraisal form mentions job descriptions of the individual being appraised; however no formal job descriptions exist. This raises questions about the accuracy of each ACR.

The introduction of job descriptions with clear job specifications should lead to clarity for employees and managers about the duties each post holder has to do in fulfilling their role, and the performance and qualifications expected from them. This is perhaps a major reason why the ACR process does effectively improve performance and why appraisals do not feed into training, skills requirements or in improving operational efficiency of the service/organisation.

F. Capacity Assessment of the Provincial Government, Local Governments and Current Urban Service Providers

(To provide sustainable urban services and/or to implement the investment programme)

Sr. No.	Item	Comments
1	List of Current Service Provider	
	Tehsil Municipal Administration	TMA providing services as per PLGO 2001
	Bahawalpur Development Authority	Established in 1988 and in 2001 windup its activities, but now in 2009 reactivated by LG department. DCO is Chairman of BDA. Presently No work/ services providing by BDA
	Public Health Engineering Department	Providing services regarding Water supply and sanitation on all urban and rural schemes
	Provincial Highway	Also executing major road infrastructure including fly over and under passes in the city area
	District Housing Department (PHATA)	Providing housing facilities, new schemes and undertaking new housing schemes
	District Environment Department	Implementing PPA rules 1997 and 2005
	Traffic Police	Managing traffic in the city and implementing traffic rules including facilitating to Environment department for launching traffic and environment related campaigns
	District Transport Department	Responsible to issue and renew route permits to the commercial vehicles, Issuance of Fitness Certificates. Traffic Checking and summary trial under motor vehicle ordinance and classify various route within District. Grant and renew of licences of "B", "C" & "D" class bus/wagon Stands and Truck Stands. Also prepare fare tables of public service vehicles and general control of Bus stand affairs.
	District Road Department	Planning and executing all road infrastructure including major roads in city area.
2	Is there any customer focus? Any complaint centre	Yes. TMA Bahawalpur has established complaint centre , to contact them the following are the contact details: Phone Number: 062-9250446 062 9250446 , 062-9250221 Fax Number: 062-9255439 Fire Grade :16
3	Any asset registries	Yes TMA has mainlining the assets registers branch wise, TO R is maintaining land and property records,
4	Any use of computers/A computer with operator?	TMA Bahawalpur has Computers facilities in their major departments. There are 5 approved regular post approved in the 2010-11 budget but all vacant. TMA have 10 Computers, printer 10, 1 server,
5	Is there a fax machine in the TMA?	Yes- Fax Number: 062-9255439
6	Is there a website? An internet connection at TMA? An email address	Yes . http://www.tmabwpcity.com Email Address: tmacitybwp@gmail.com

Source: Conversation between TMA management and GHK team during field survey

Section IV

FINANCIALS AND ECONOMICS OF TMA



IV. FINANCIALS AND ECONOMICS OF TMA

A. Financial Assessment

1. Introduction

Urban services and the urban environment in Punjab's intermediate cities are in poor condition. Basic urban services (water supply, sewerage and drainage (WSS); solid waste management (SWM); and urban transport) fail on three accounts: physical coverage is poor, quality is inadequate, and delivery is intermittent. Infrastructure to deliver these services is absent or deteriorating. Access to piped water ranges from 14% to 55% of urban households, but these water supplies are intermittent (often only 3 hours per day) and unsafe for drinking. Sewerage coverage ranges from 20% to 50%; there is no treatment. Only about 50% of households have municipal SWM services; no sanitary landfills exist.

Poor urban planning and service delivery adversely affects peoples' quality of life, limits investment opportunities, and hampers regional economic growth and job creation. Punjab's urban services are inadequate due to poor institutional, governance and financial arrangements that define municipal service delivery and financing. Services and functions operated by municipalities³ are highly inefficient mostly because of the capacity, management and institutional issues. Many of the municipal services provided by these cities do not generate revenue. Revenues from user charges are insufficient to cover even operations and maintenance (O&M) costs of service provision, because of low tariffs, high technical and commercial losses and poor collections.

Punjab cities are constrained by, among others:

- Weak local government structures and their implementation;
- Absent or inefficient municipal service providers;
- Inadequate infrastructure, inappropriately designed for operational requirements;
- Little focus on cost recovery and own-source revenue generation, and
- No system, staffing or incentives for urban planning and management.

The Punjab Planning and Development Department with the assistance of ADB is proposing significant support for urban planning, management and infrastructure investment for several Punjab's intermediate cities through the proposed Punjab Cities Improvement Investment Program. The project will assist GoPb to develop intermediate cities with clear vision and with integrated, efficient, and sustainable systems and services. It will also support more effective implementation and management arrangements, including stronger municipal management, professionalized service providers, and private sector partnerships.

2. Financial Analysis

(a) General

During the inception and post inception phases Sialkot, Sargodha, Gujrat and Sheikhpura were visited to get the overall financial picture of the key service providers. In addition, literature review of the major documents and studies by other donor agencies was conducted. Secondary financial data (budget books, tax schedule, etc) were collected and a quick financial analysis conducted to supplement the overall financial assessment of the whole project.

³Under the PLGO 2001, TMAs have the functional responsibility of municipal services in these cities as well as their entire tehsil

The main purpose is to review the financial management of the TMA and to assess the capacity of the municipalities to finance major investments in municipal infrastructure, and, to appropriately operate and maintain the municipal services. Financial Management of the city is a key area which strengthens and helps efficient municipal service delivery through cost recovery and appropriate management of O&M expenditures. Our initial assessment suggests that in the above cities proper HRM practices are not followed. Most of the finance managers [TO (Finance)] are not appropriately trained for efficiently managing the municipal finances of the respective local governments. Weak link between capacity development and professional growth, poor salary structure and lack of performance management and insufficient human resources are other issues which are affecting the efficiency of the finance and other service delivery offices.

We have also noticed that the implementation of planning criteria set by the government is weak and the concept of integrated planning approach does not exist. According to the PLGO, the local governments function in accordance with the policies of the provincial government. However, there is no communication/ intimation about the provincial government's strategy or policy or development direction on any specific issue.

In addition there is also the problem of capacity (lack of planning professional); lack of a comprehensive database of municipal schemes and requirements; maps, master plans, infrastructure development plans and network maps, etc.; lack of consultation in preparing development plans and schemes; lack of financial resources; and, present allocation process where instead of need-based allocations, equal amount for development schemes to all councillors is considered to be the ideal criteria (resulting in small scattered schemes usually of around Rs 200,000) which do not have much impact on the overall situation of the city or the tehsil.

Due to the budgetary constraints the coverage and quality of municipal service delivery is affected. The major source of receipts of the municipalities is the fiscal transfers from the provincial government of their share in the provincial consolidated fund based on the PFC Award announced by the Provincial Finance Commission.

(b) Own Source Revenues (OSR) and User Charges for municipal services

Urban Immovable Property Tax (UIPT): Internationally, Property Tax is considered as a major source of municipal revenues. UIPT is collected by the Excise and Taxation Department (E&TD) and after deducting collection charges and share of the provincial government, a major share of UIPT comes to the municipality which has the urban place from where this UIPT has been collected. During the last many years, the UIPT share transferred to TMA Bahawalpur has been erratic. It increased from Rs.16.7 million (2005-06) to Rs.35 million (2006-07), further increased to Rs.38.3 million (2007-08) and then reduced to half i.e. Rs.19.6 million (2008-09). During the first eight months of 2009-10, only Rs.3 million was transferred to the TMA. The budget estimate for 2010-11 is Rs.30 million. The municipality does not have any responsibility in UIPT collection, the share of the municipality in UIPT collected is not timely intimated by the Provincial Government, usually the share is not regularly transferred, and, the municipality does not reconcile the figure of their UIPT share with the provincial E&TD.

Tax on Transfer of Property (TOTP): TOTP is a major source of income for the municipalities. TOTP is levied on almost all transactions where immovable property is transferred. The income of TMA Bahawalpur from TOTP ranged was Rs.21 million in 2005-06, reduced to Rs.17.7 million in 2007-08, and then increased to Rs.23 million during 2008-09. During the 8 months of 2009-10, Rs.16.2 million could be recovered. TMAs collect TOTP themselves or can get their share from the district government which collects the tax while

registering the property transfers. Keeping in view the rapid increase in property prices, TOTP is a very dynamic tax and the TMAs must improve their reconciliation system with the district governments so that the TOTP actually collected by the district governments is transferred to the TMAs or the tax collected by the Contractor on their behalf is in line with the value of transferred property.

Rent of Municipal Properties: Most TMAs that came into existence under PLGO 2001 inherited valuable urban properties (shops, land, offices, etc) from the former municipalities (municipal corporations, municipal committees and town committees). Though generally the rents have not been increased since long, property income remains a major source of income of the municipalities. The property rental income of TMA Bahawalpur was Rs.8.5 million (2005-06), Rs.12.7 million (2007-08), Rs.9.5 million (2008-09) and Rs.4.8 million (during the first 8 months of 2009-10). According to the budget of 2009-10, Rs.21.2 million is recoverable as arrears of property rents.

Fees withdrawn by Provincial Government: The provincial government has withdrawn some sources of municipal fee such as licence fee for Motorcycle rickshaw and Tonga/Rehra as well as parking fee. These were being collected since long and this withdrawal has resulted in a loss of municipal revenues.

Water Supply: Based on the data reflected in the budget books we have analysed that except 2005-2006 the collection against the demand raised been more than 85% which is a healthy sign. Figure 4 gives us the snapshot of the collection level against the total demand raised (water rate). We weren't provided any reason that when the projected budget for water rates is Rs.20 million, then why the demand raised was only 0.9 million.

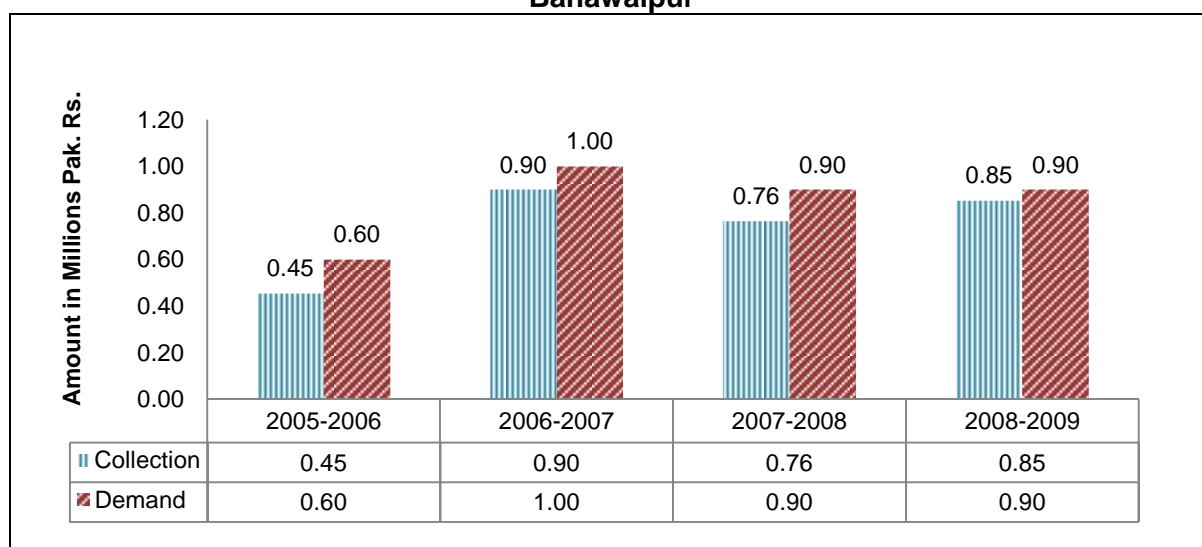
By looking at the trends below the financial data suggests that the revenue generated from the water is extremely low and does not meet the O&M expenditure at all. The revenue generated through water supply is hardly meeting 10% of the total annual O&M cost. This further suggests that TMA Bahawalpur is not generating the accurate water bills (demand) because under Figure 5 the TMA should have reasonably covered the O&M expenditure had they generated the right demand. Figure 6 does not include the repair and maintenance expenditure into account because the consultant team was not provided the details of the Repair & Maintenance cost. Usually the prevalent practice is that the municipalities do not spend any amount on R&M unless the system becomes inoperative and then the R&M expenditure is usually met from the development budget (and replacements are considered as development).

The average recovery of only Rs.0.85 million based on a total of 7,172 water connection means that on an average only Rs.119 per connection per annum is being recovered. This is very low and is in sharp contrast to the approved rates (which have not been revised since long). The schedule of arrears is not attached and the amount of water rates arrears is not apparent, however, substantial arrears must be due.

Monthly or annual user charges are not based on some criteria such as cost recovery of a certain percentage of cost of service provision and these have not been revised since long. There is a need to provide some tariff guidelines as well as to provide training to the staff for preparing tariff sufficient for cost recovery.

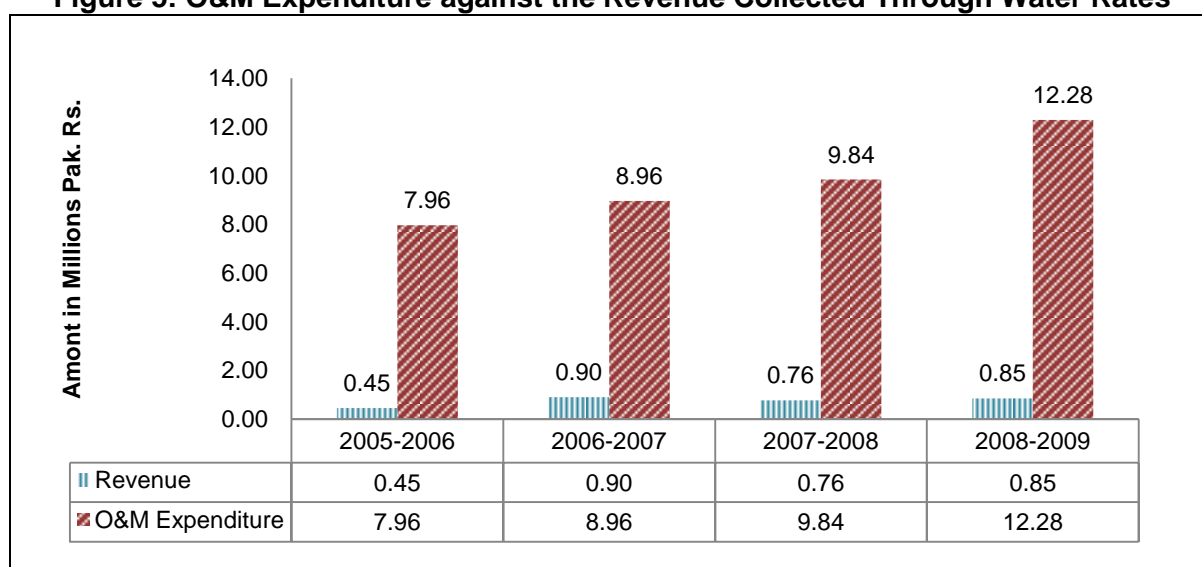
Presently in most of the municipalities the quality of services provided is low, and, the user charges are inadequate to meet even the salary expenses. These user charges lack any clear rationale. There is no concept of (i) calculating cost of service provision, (ii) calculating unit costs, (iii) cost recovery, and (iv) revising user charges/ tariff that were fixed years ago. In many TMAs, the budgeted and actual revenue and expenditure on service delivery are not arranged in a way that may facilitate costing for service delivery.

Figure 4: Water Rate Collection against the Total Demand Generated by TMA Bahawalpur



Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2005-2009

Figure 5: O&M Expenditure against the Revenue Collected Through Water Rates



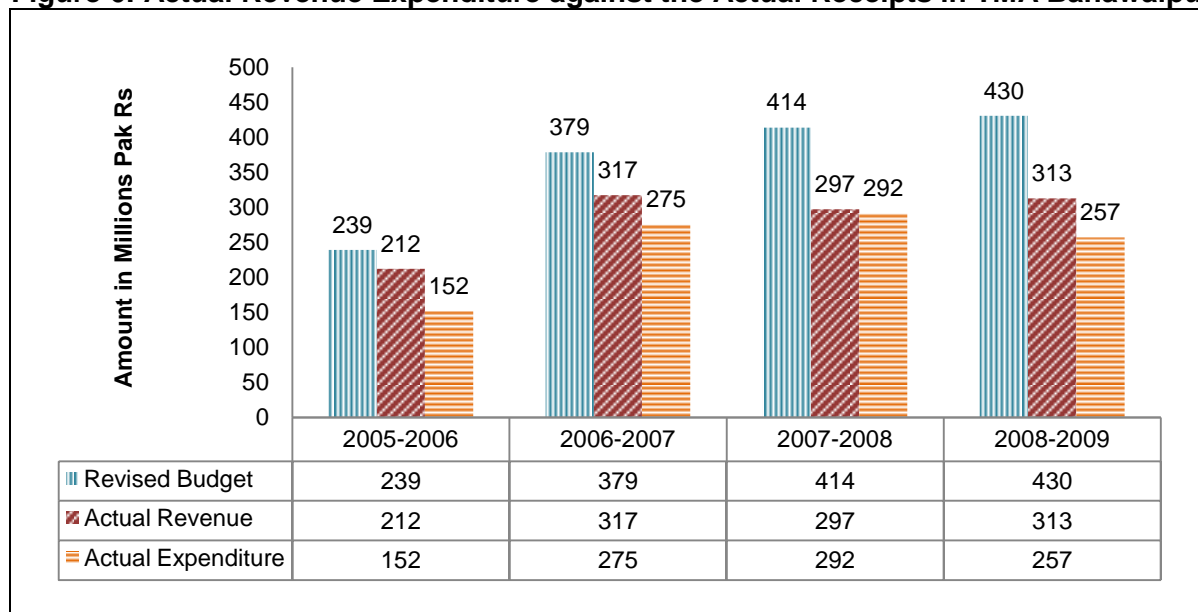
Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2005-2009

(c) Budget surplus and Development Projects

According to PLGO 2001, local governments are not allowed to approve deficit budget. However, the general practice in many local governments is that they prepare a surplus budget by creating an accounting entry based on the assumption that the provincial government may provide additional funds. It may be pointed out that the share of different municipalities is spelled out in the PFC Award and so the municipalities should know exactly what they can expect in the subsequent year for which the annual budget is being prepared.

The consultant team examined the financial data (Budget) of TMA Bahawalpur from 2005-2006 to 2008-2009 and noticed that TMA Bahawalpur was in surplus and managed their budgets within the available financial envelope. The utilization has also been reasonable except 2005-2006 and since 2006-2007 the utilization has picked up. The situation is explained in Figure 6 below.

Figure 6: Actual Revenue Expenditure against the Actual Receipts in TMA Bahawalpur

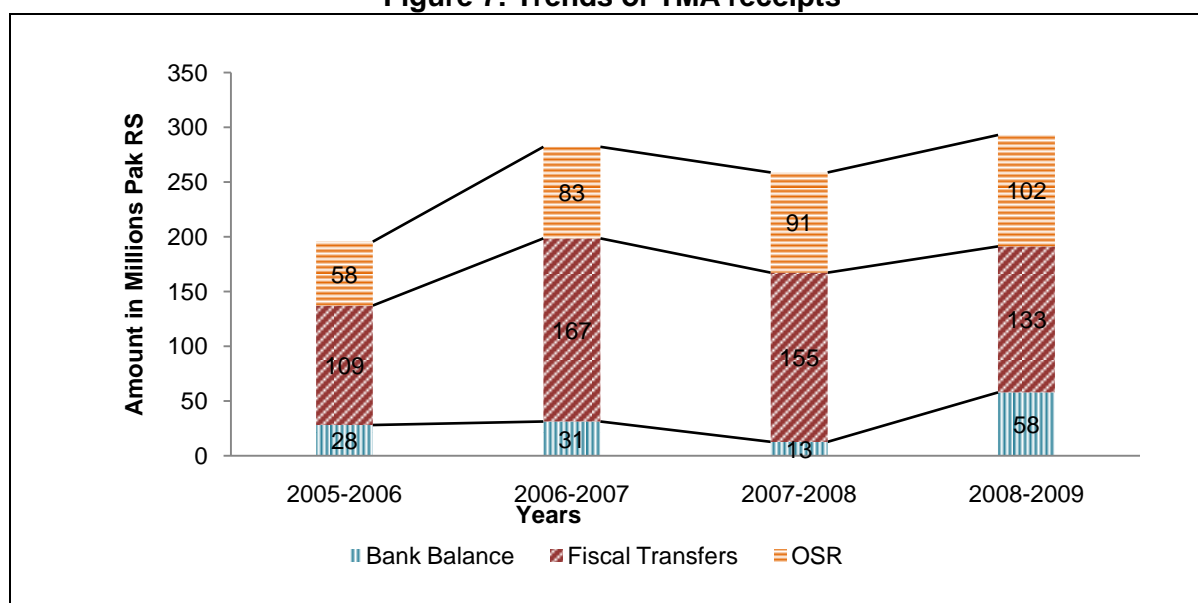


Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2005-2009

The above figure clearly illustrates that TMA Bahawalpur always had surplus budgets but the surplus amount would not be sufficient to undertake any major infrastructure project related to water supply & sanitation or other municipal services. The TMA may, however, be able to use surplus amount by using the PPP model in some of the medium sized infrastructure projects. In case proposal for slightly larger projects come to the council for approval, the elected representatives generally have their own priorities and go for projects that they can implement in their areas and so they seriously object on the execution of any such major projects from TMA surplus funds.

By looking at the trends of the TMA Bahawalpur's receipts (Figure 7) the provincial government fiscal transfers have increased in 2006-07 but due to some reasons in 2007-08 and 2008-09. The OSR has been consistent except in 2005-2006 where OSR has dropped. \

Figure 7: Trends of TMA receipts



Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2005-2009

Development Planning and Budgeting: The development budget of TMAs is to be prepared (a) in line with the vision of the Tehsil Nazim; (b) within an overall framework looking at capital and current expenditure for the next few years; (c) linking budgetary amounts with performance; (d) limited to functional responsibility of the TMAs; (e) focused on municipal requirements of the tehsil instead of simply dividing amongst the councillors and assuring that these projects are for the benefit of a large number of beneficiaries; (f) considering O&M requirements of the proposed schemes; and (g) providing 25% of the development budget as non-lapse-able funds for CCB schemes.

Development planning and budgeting for TMAs suffer from a number of deficiencies such as: (a) the budgets generally do not present any “vision”, mission or policy statement of the tehsil Nazim or TMA as required under the budget rules or the overall development planning by the Zila Mushawarat committee; (b) despite clear functional jurisdiction under the PLGO, a number of schemes in the devolved sectors are being undertaken at the provincial level from the provincial PSDP; and (c) TMAs are not following any overall development plan/strategy for investment in the provision of municipal services. The tehsil councils consider the most appropriate or politically acceptable distribution of development funds is an equal distribution between the UCs (Naib union Nazims acting as tehsil councillors) of whatever funds are available for development, keeping discretionary quotas for the tehsil Nazim, and, allocating some amount to the members elected on special seats.

It is observed that the councillors generally do not know about the overall development plan, if any, prepared for their TMAs. They, however, are consulted for allocation of funds for development schemes, and in this case their entire focus is on what schemes they can get for their constituency. The overall requirement of the city through major infrastructure schemes is not their priority.

Schemes to be implemented from the development budget are required to be listed as a part of the annual budget; however, most of the TMAs did not attach a list of schemes with their budgets. Generally, only bulk allocations for development expenditure are approved by the councils in budget sessions, and, the individual schemes are approved by the council at some later date. With the criteria applied for allocation being equal funds for all UCs, the municipal functions in the urban areas do not receive the amounts/ schemes necessary for their upkeep and improvement. Usually no funds are allocated under the development budgets for improving garbage disposal which is the prime responsibility of a municipality, but the major portion of TMAs development budget is spent on streets and drains because these are seen as directly benefiting the voters.

Regarding major infrastructure projects, it is important to point out that before 2001 municipalities were provided loans by the provincial government which they repaid along with interest. As a security, municipality’s share of UIPT was available with the provincial government and it could deduct the annual instalment of loan from this share. Before 2001, under the PLGO 1979, the municipalities could take loans and issue municipal bonds; however, they did not use this facility directly. The provincial government through the federal government took loan from donors/banks and then provided these to the municipalities. The donors/ banks were satisfied because they got sovereign guarantee and the provincial government was comfortable because the municipalities could not come under an unreasonable debt. Under the present circumstances, it is difficult for the TMAs to finance mega infrastructure projects without the financial assistance from provincial/ federal governments, donors and/or private investors.

(d) Cash Flow

Figure 5 suggests that TMA prepared its budget based on the Bank Balance without CCB Balance and therefore, incurred expenditure knowing the portion of CCB balance in the

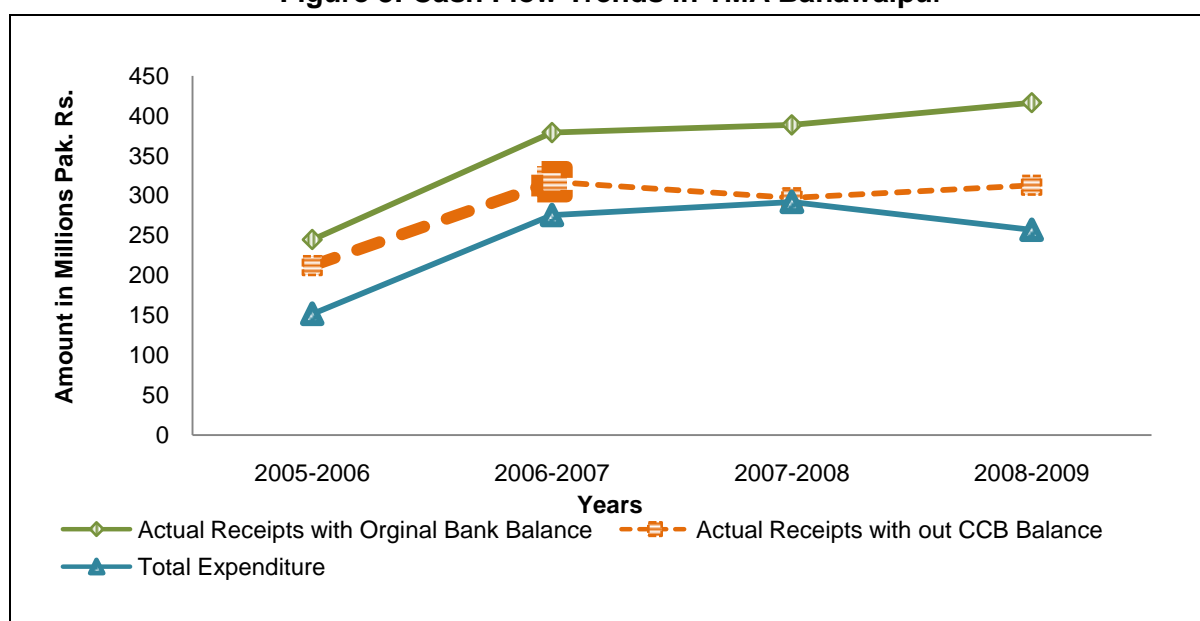
original bank balance. This is a not very common practice while local governments preparing budget and incurring expenditure. Since 2005-2006 the TMA has not exceeded the financial envelope but on the other hand that also suggests that due to lack of financial management expertise TMA Bahawalpur could not manage its resources optimally. The sector-wise or scheme wise breakup of development / capital expenditure is not available in the budget books.

The PMDFC has started the implementation of a computerized financial management system in different TMAs of the Punjab. FMIS package has been developed for municipalities by the Consultants of PMDFC and it has currently been implemented in more than 30 TMAs. Under this intervention, computers, printers and software are provided to the municipality. The consultants provide training to relevant TMA staff and also provide regular support through visits.

(e) Expenditure Management

The utilization in the non-development (Revenue) expenditure has been reasonable in 2005-2006 and 2007-2008. However, the utilization has been less than 80% in 2006-07 and 2007-08. However on the development side in years 2006-2007 and 2008-2009 the utilization rate has been extremely slow in 2005-06 and picked up in 2006-07 and 2007-2008. The utilization has again dropped in 2008-2009. These are shown in figures 9 and figure 10.

Figure 8: Cash Flow Trends in TMA Bahawalpur

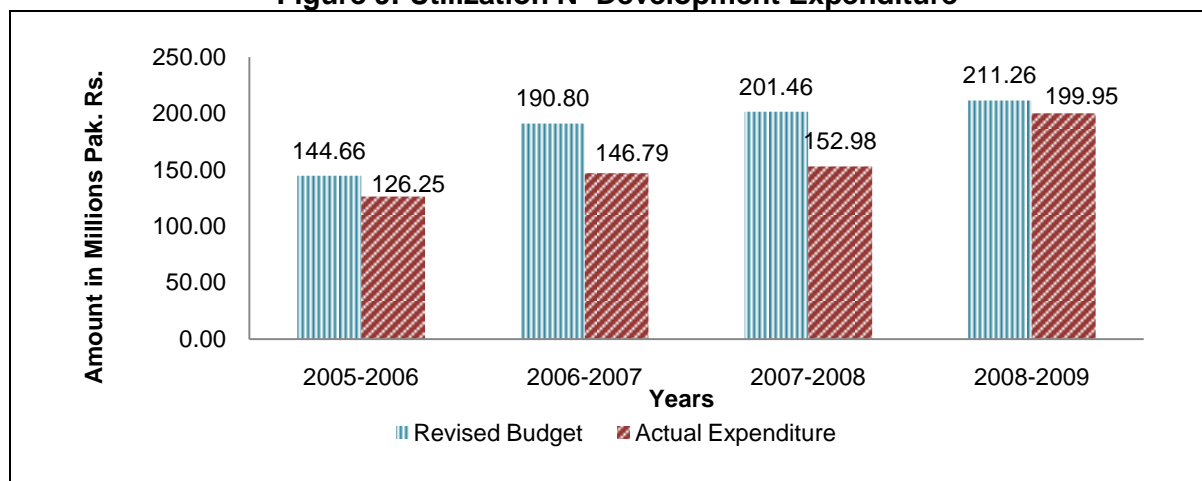


Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2005-2009

The utilization in the non-development (Revenue) expenditure has been reasonable except 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 which was less than 85%. However on the development side there is an increasing trend from 2005-2006 to 2006-2007 but a decreasing trend from 2007-2008 onwards. The possible reasons for the low utilization in 2007-2008 could be the carried forward schemes from 2005-2006 and 2006 and 2007. A major reason for low utilization in 2008-09 has been the change of provincial government and a lesser focus on local governments.

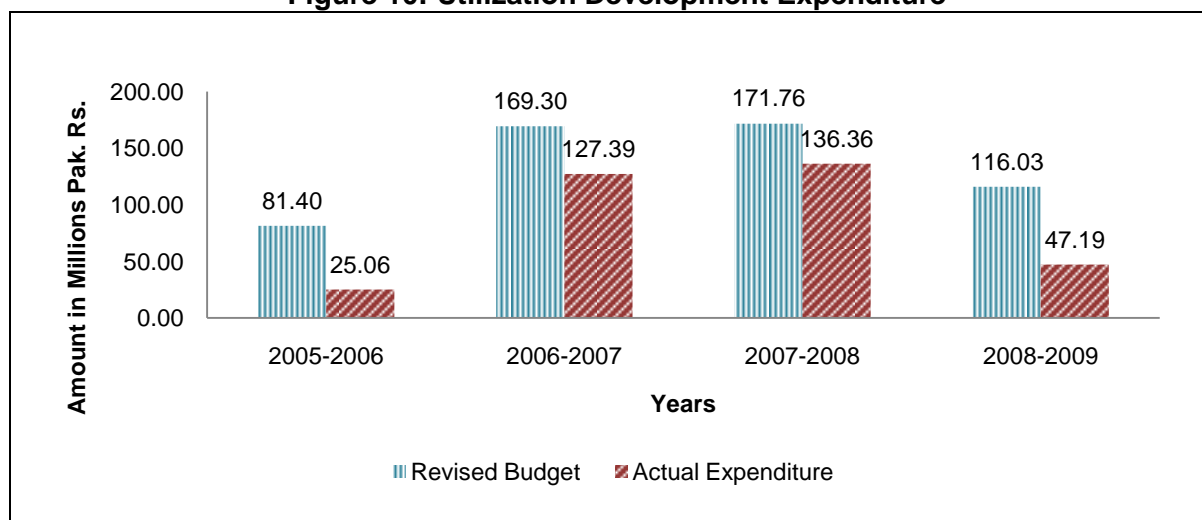
Figure 9 Utilization of non-development expenditure and Figure 10 Utilization of Development Expenditure.

Figure 9: Utilization N- Development Expenditure



Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2005-2009

Figure 10: Utilization Development Expenditure



Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2005-2009

Expenditure Planning and variances: A positive feature of most of the funding of TMAs is its discretionary nature. Being a one line transfer from the provincial government to the TMAs according to the PFC Award, the grant or OSR is not earmarked for any sector and can be used to meet any of the functional responsibilities of the TMA. The only constraint on expenditure discretion arises from the proportion of the budget consumed by salary costs, over which the TMAs have little control (the higher the proportion of these expenditures in the budget, the less the overall budgetary discretion for the local government). Whilst salary costs have been increasing as a share of the budget (mainly due to increments as well as additional increases of 15% per annum by the provincial government during the last three years), there is still significant room for discretion across the operational and development budgets.

The expenditure variance may be due to the reasons that: (i) expenditure budget has to be reduced in line with the actual receipts; (ii) recurrent budgets are prepared without any budget allocation norms; and (iii) development expenditure is projected based on arbitrary/unrealizable revenue projections (expected grants from provincial governments) and they drag down the ratio of total actual expenditure compared to budgeted expenditure. There are no budget norms for projection/ allocation of O&M expenditure for any municipal service, and without any change in service coverage or quality of service there may be large fluctuations in the reported expenditure.

It appears that expenditure variances are neither calculated nor analyzed and these are not used for preparing the next years' budgets. There are no budget allocation norms for non-salary and operating expenditure. Vacancies result in reducing the actual expenditure compared to the budgeted while some vacancies (such as sanitation staff) are filled in by casual daily workers so that service delivery is not affected.

The Budget Rules provide Format BDO-5 for outstanding liabilities and loans while BDR-4 is a Schedule for showing arrears. Only a few TMAs complete and attach Form BDR-4 and Form BDO-5 with their annual budget documents.

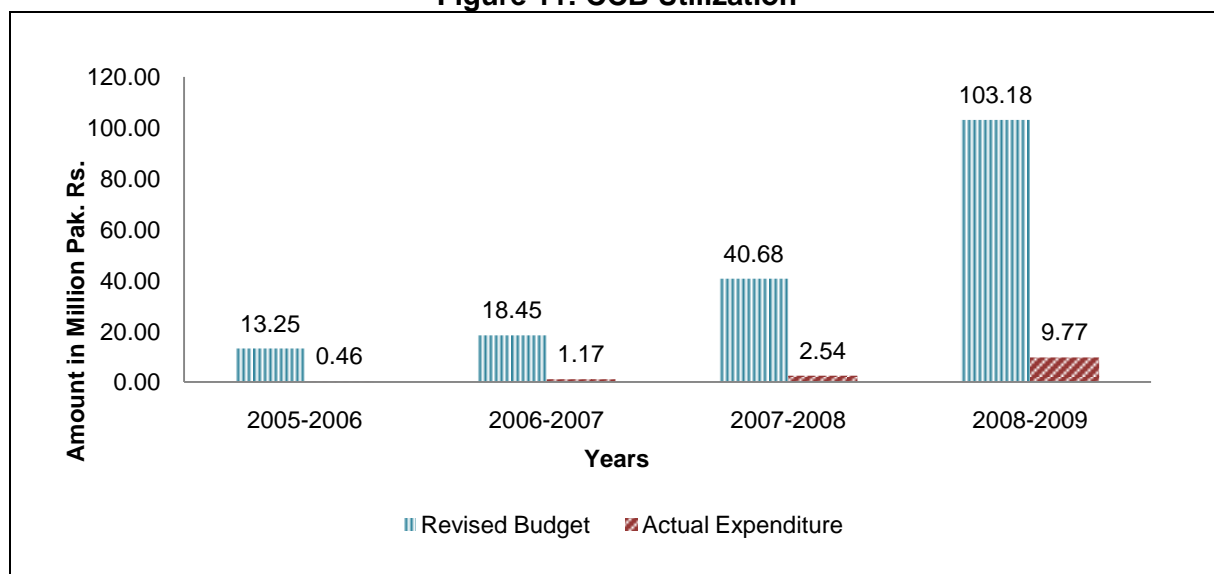
According to the Budget Rules, currently thirteen monthly statements are required to be prepared for budget monitoring. There is no 'Financial Reporting Manual' or 'instructions' regarding the financial statements that need to be prepared by the TMAs so that there can be consistency in financial reporting. The budget monitoring formats prescribed in the existing budget rules are quite cumbersome to fill, which is one of the reasons why they are not filled. The other reason could be that the provincial government has not asked the TMAs about these forms and the reason why these are not being regularly filled.

The Budget Rules provide a number of formats which can help in performance budgeting and performance evaluation such as Policies and proposed activities of the TMA (BSF-1), Service Delivery Performance Targets (BSF-2) and service delivery facility status (BSF-3). There is a lack of data that may be used for measuring performance. Even basic quantitative data⁴ is not available. No information is available about performance targets and service delivery facility status as usually the TMAs do not complete prescribed budget formats which can help in performance budgeting.

(f) CCB Utilization

Table 26 suggests that the overall utilization of CCB has been 13% which is an extremely poor performance for any local government. That also suggests that CCBs in Bahawalpur are not very proactive and have contributed less as community share which is 20% of the total project. Most of the expenditure incurred in 2008-2009. We have collected the data from budget books and that data needs further investigation at some stage.

Figure 11: CCB Utilization



Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2005-2009

⁴ Such as (i) persons served by a specific service (clearly showing persons served in the CO unit, other town/villages, and other settlements in the TMA); (ii) units of electricity consumed (for electricity, tube wells, disposal pumps, etc), (iii) functional and non-functional street lights; (iv) service delivery staff; etc.

Table 26: CCB Share and Outstanding Balance (Based on Revised budget)

Annual Development Plan			Actual Expenditure CCB			Balance CCB	Cumulative Balance
Year	Revised Budget	CCB Share	Previous	Current	Total		
2003-2004	43.77	10.94	0.00		0.00	10.94	11
2004-2005	52.86	13.21	0.00		0.00	13.21	24
2005-2006	35.50	8.88	0.00	0.46	0.46	8.42	33
2006-2007	121.10	30.28	0.74	0.43	1.17	29.11	62
2007-2008	128.56	32.14	0.00	2.54	2.54	29.60	91
2008-2009	87.73	21.93	0.28	9.49	9.77	12.16	103
	426	106	1	13	14	93	
Community share							6
Percentage Utilization							14%

Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2003-2009

Table 27: TMA Budgets for Development and Non Development

Amount in Rs. Million

Sector	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Development								
Water Supply	4.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.63	0.00	0.00	0.05
Sewerage and drainage	16.91	46.98	45.25	15.04	7.56	8.03	17.20	10.54
Solid waste Management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building	9.90	0.93	7.63	2.82	0.56	2.04	4.29	3.73
Roads	16.90	11.24	19.24	11.18	23.00	4.02	15.87	10.43
Others	71.20	100.20	121.33	185.41	155.01	85.30	55.42	49.02
Total	119.02	159.36	193.47	214.45	187.77	99.39	92.79	73.77
Non Development								
Water Supply	21.93	16.654	15.795	13.960	12.603	10.651	8.467	8.153
Sewerage and drainage	20.59	17.356	13.146	12.350	10.186	8.604	6.988	6.188
Solid waste Management	166.34	141.540	93.582	77.875	73.705	77.776	55.089	46.291
Building	6.123	4.484	3.640	2.985	2.970	2.479	2.725	2.915
Roads	23.475	20.194	15.415	13.405	11.540	4.864	3.725	2.382
Others	140.812	98.002	98.044	80.888	77.908	70.546	44.247	34.097
Total	379.286	298.228	239.622	201.463	188.912	174.919	121.241	100.025

Source: Tehsil Officer Account sheets and TMA Budget Books 2003-2009

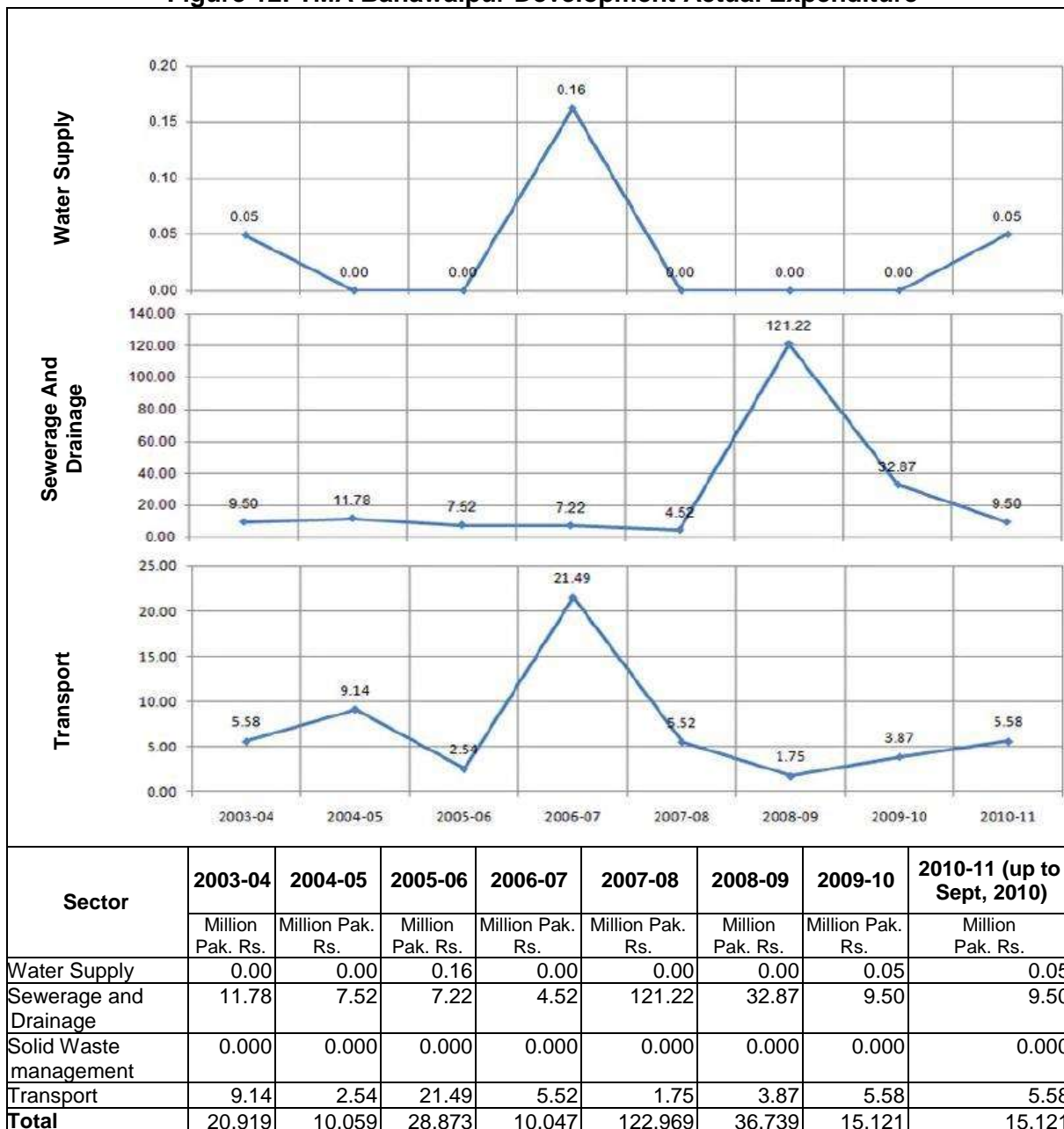
Table 28: TMA Actual Expenditure for Development and Non Development

Amount in Rs. Million

Sector	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Development								
Water Supply	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.623	0.000	0.000	0.050
Sewerage	0	32.866	12.124	4.524	7.218	7.524	11.781	9.495
Drainage	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Solid waste Management	0	0.499	0.397	2.519	0.564	1.875	2.686	3.118
Transport	0	3.873	1.746	5.524	21.493	2.536	9.138	5.577
Total	0	24.022	42.699	62.433	96.992	13.558	28.752	18.000
Non Development								
Water Supply	0	13.519	12.284	9.837	10.272	8.473	7.100	8.040
Sewerage	0	13.319	12.043	10.635	7.993	8.113	6.592	5.921
Drainage	0	105.571	89.467	72.462	61.556	55.322	46.612	44.033
Solid waste Management	0	2.865	3.033	2.538	2.256	3.891	2.104	2.491
Transport	0	16.698	13.073	10.710	10.050	6.984	6.074	5.462
Water Supply	0	101.926	70.053	46.800	54.667	43.469	31.839	28.981
Total	0	253.897	199.954	152.982	146.794	126.251	100.320	94.927

Source: Tehsil Officer Account sheets and TMA Budget Books 2003-2009

Figure 12: TMA Bahawalpur Development Actual Expenditure



Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2003-2009

Table 29: PHED Interventions (Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage 2003-2010)

Amount in Rs. million

Sectors	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Urban Water Supply	0	20	58.28	91.93	4.117	0	0	0
Total	0	20	58.28	91.93	4.117	0	0	0

Source: PHED Lahore

Table 30: List of ongoing Infrastructures Projects

Sr. No.	WS/SD/SWM/ UT	Name of Scheme	Executing by (TMA, PHED and NGOs)	Total Cost	Beneficiary population
1	Water Supply	Basti Bindra and adjoin low income areas	SPBUSP	101.01	60,000
2	Water Supply	Satellite Town and adjoin low income areas	SPBUSP	92.00	75,000
3	Water Supply	Tiba Badar and adjoin low income areas	SPBUSP	90.00	50,000
4	Water Supply	Battajat Colony and adjoin low income areas	SPBUSP	95.00	50,000
5	Water Supply	Bahawal Colony and adjoin low income areas	SPBUSP	41.00	25,000
6	Water Supply	Qaidazam Colony and adjoin low income areas	SPBUSP	85.00	20,000
7	Urban Water supply	Augmentation & Rehabilitation of Water supply BWP	PHED	43.4	151000(In year 2016)
8	Sewerage and Drainage	Zone C&D Low income area	SPBUSP	300	190,000
9	Sewerage and Drainage	Zone A&F Low income Area	SPBUSP	126.00	80,000
10	Sewerage and Drainage	Augmentation of low income area	SPBUSP	67.00	20,000
11	Solid waste management	Landfill site Bhind dekhli	SPBUSP	68.00	300,000
12	Sewerage and Drainage	Laying of sewer Goth Noora (Part-I) U.C.13.	TMA Bahawalpur	1.609	No Information with TMA
13	Sewerage and Drainage	Improvement of Sewer Riaz Colony and Bahawal Colony.		3.938	
14	Sewerage and Drainage	Repair of Sullage Carrier from Farid Gate to medical College Bahawalpur.		0.800	
15	Sewerage and Drainage	Supply & fixing man hole covers area TMA City Bahawalpur.		0.500	
16	Sewerage and Drainage	Construction of Sewer line Mari Qasim Colony UC 14		1.200	
17	Sewerage and Drainage	Construction of Sewer line Gharibabad UC 26		1.303	
18	Sewerage and Drainage	Construction of sewer line , Soling Bagh Qaem UC 14		0.795	
19	Sewerage and Drainage	Construction			
20	Road	Construction of Metalled road Anwar Abad Colony Baghdad road to house Haji Jamshaid u.c.13.		0.300	
21	Road	Construction of Metalled road from Ahmed pur road to Beri wala U.C.No.08.		1.117	

WS (water supply) SD (sewerage/ drainage) SWM (Solid waste management)

Table31: TMA Budgets and Actual Receipts

Pak. Rs. in Million

Budget Receipts								
Source	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Taxes	67.50	27.14	46.85	58.59	54.30	46.43	33.21	28.20
Rate	29.00	2.20	1.90	1.90	1.80	1.20	1.70	1.43
Rent	16.95	15.60	17.15	17.05	13.60	11.01	9.65	6.62
Fees	74.69	68.11	60.99	55.54	42.96	21.11	22.01	19.66
Sale of Property	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other sources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.39
Grants	191.50	168.01	145.54	178.50	170.98	105.55	96.75	83.75
Mise	39.27	36.02	26.30	26.18	25.77	27.02	21.13	21.28
Total	418.91	317.08	298.73	337.76	309.41	212.32	184.86	161.33
Actual Receipts								
Taxes	0.00	30.80	42.90	62.13	54.07	42.98	16.06	20.73
Rate	0.00	2.06	1.98	1.73	1.82	1.06	1.12	1.38
Rent	0.00	10.33	9.52	12.86	10.20	9.27	7.15	6.33
Fees	0.00	45.51	64.85	50.85	47.99	19.54	24.89	16.70
Sale of Property	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other sources	0.00	7.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.52	0.45
Grants	0.00	133.33	133.41	154.56	167.29	109.07	121.44	87.62
Mise	0.00	1.84	2.12	2.15	4.39	2.14	3.72	4.72
Total	0.00	231.28	254.78	284.28	285.75	184.06	178.91	137.92

Source Budgets Books TMA Bahawalpur and Account records 2003-2010

Table 32: TMA Tariff Structure
Amount in Pak. Rs.

Sources	Tariff Per Unit							
	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Water								
Registration of Connection fee Domestic connection	735	735	735	735	735	481	481	481
Monthly Service Charges Domestic Connection	60	60	60	60	60	45	45	45
Registration of Connection fee Commercial Connection	2,774	2,774	2,774	2,774	2,774	4,615	4,615	4,615
Monthly Service Charges Commercial Connection	182	182	182	182	182	362	362	362
Registration of Connection fee Industrial Connection	6,590	6,590	6,590	6,590	6,590	12,180	12,180	12,180
Monthly Service Charges Industrial Connection	500	500	500	500	500	1,015	1,015	1,015
Sanitation								
Registration of Connection fee Domestic connection	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Annually Service Charges Domestic Connection	250	250	250	250	250	200	200	200
Registration of Connection fee Commercial Connection	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Annually Service Charges Commercial Connection -Shops	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Annually Service Charges Commercial Connection -other	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Registration of Connection fee Industrial Connection	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Annually Service Charges Industrial Connection	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Transport								
Mini Wagon Local route fee per trip	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	0
Rickshaw fee per trip	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0
Taxi Stand fee per trip	50	50	50	50	50	0	0	0

Source: TMA Schedules of Tax/ Fees Year 2003-04 to 2010

B. Outsourced Service Contracts (Existing / Proposed)

1. Water Supply Services
2. Sewerage and Drainage Services
3. Solid waste Management Services

TMA Bahawalpur claims to have contracted out billing collection in the past but it did not work satisfactorily because of the high charges they had to pay. The TMA is of the view that the Punjab Government won't allow outsourcing or privatization of WSS services⁵. The Notification issued by Local Government & Community Development Department on 21st March 2007. NO.SO.R(LG)5-23/2003, The Governor of the Punjab direct that in the Punjab Local Government (Auctioning of Collection Rights) Rules ,2003, the following amendment shall be made.

Amendment: in the said rule3 shall be substituted by the Following:

Auction of Collections Right: (1) Sub Rule(2) Local Government May collect an income through a contractor by awarding contract for collection rights for a period not exceeding one year.

(2) A local Government shall not award contract for collection of an income Including water rate, Building fee, Commercialisation Charges, sanitation fee, Licence Fee and Lighting rate or arrears of the income demand for which can be raised against a specific person and its arrears can be carried forwards.

Table 33: Taxes / fees Collection Services

Sr. No.	Name /Title	Scope	Amount in million Pak. Rs.
1	Cattle Mandi	Collection of Fee	8.0
2	Fees Non AC Bus Mini Wagon Stand		8.8
3	Fees Toilets at General Bus Stand		1.5
4	Wagon local route		0.7
5	Bones, Skins of Animals		0.4
6	Advertisement		5.6
7	Fees Toilets at AC Bus terminal		0.2
8	Parking Fees Shadi hall		0.5
9	Parking Fees Pak View		0.1
Total			25.8

Source: Tehsil Officer Regulation TMA Bahawalpur

C. Public Private Partnership contracts

1. Water Supply
2. Sewerage and Drainage
3. Solid waste Management

TMA Bahawalpur claims to have contracted out billing collection in the past but it did not work satisfactorily because of the high charges they had to pay. Apart from this the city has not gathered any experience with private sector participation in the water and sewerage sector, although other services have been privatized, such as operation of the bus stations. The TMA is of the view that the Punjab Government won't allow outsourcing or privatization of WSS services.

No Public Private partnership Contracts implemented in TMA Bahawalpur

⁵ Urban water and Sewerage reform strategy World bank – Government of Punjab 2006

Section V

MAJOR PROJECTS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT



V. MAJOR PROJECTS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

A. List of Major Projects

Already Urban Water Supply project is being executed by Public Health Engineering Department. The total cost of the project 199.98 million. Allocation of Rs 43.44 million available in the provincial budget but there is no further progress.

The Southern Punjab Basic Urban Services Project initiated large water supply, sewerage waste water treatment schemes in their project areas. TMA wish to complete these already initiated schemes.

The other priorities includes

- Develop and implement strategic integrated urban plan
- Completion of landfill site
- Develop and implement Solid waste management plan
- Construction of Workshop/ Shade
- Provision of Hydrants/ pumps in green belts
- Rehabilitation/ connection of sewer with main sewer lines of small streets

B. Future Development:

During TMA briefing by TMO Bahawalpur, following priority areas were discussed.

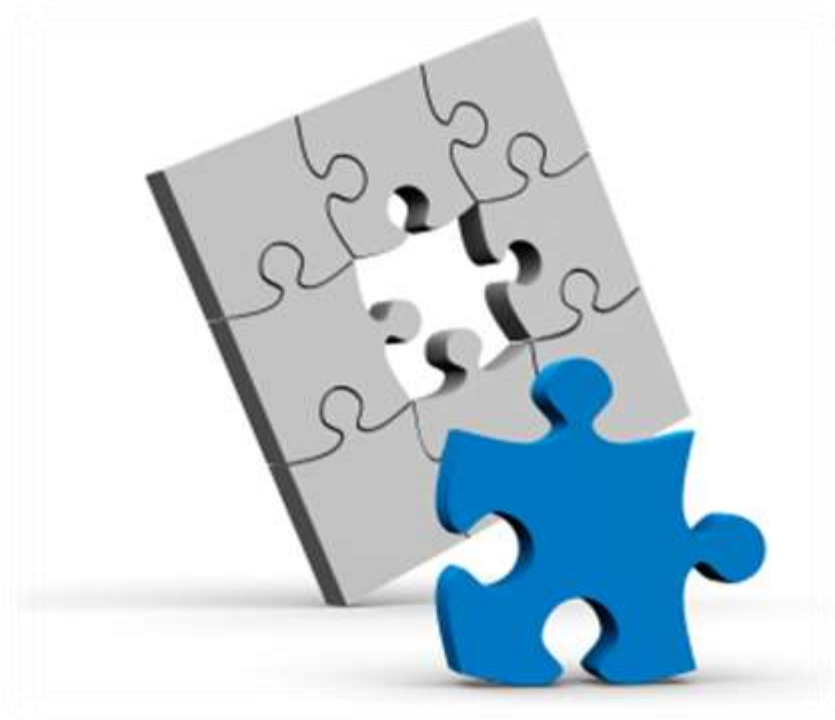
- Proper Solid Waste Management
- Provision of clean drinking water
- Proper Sewerage system
- Provision of Urban Transport

C. Forecast for Future Developments, Costs

No forecast for future developments chalk out by TMA

Section VI

URBAN PLANNING



VI. URBAN PLANNING

A. Land use and Settlements Pattern

Various types of uses' for which all the land within a particular area is utilized are called land use. These include uses like residential, commercial, industrial, recreational, institutional activities etc. All the land uses have direct relationship with one another. A suitable arrangement of these physical elements ensures convenience, health and better quality of life in a town. For Bahawalpur City an outline plan developed in 1974 by the Housing and Physical Planning Department Government of Punjab, the entire metropolitan area has been considered for the study of land use. The Outline Development Plan is at Map 7. Land uses surveyed are tabulated in the Table 34 and Map 8 shows Land Uses. The city area has been divided into six zone based on basis of:

1. Socio-economic homogeneity of the area.
2. Physical Closeness and type of the land use.

Zone No.1: is located west and north-west of old town and comprises of Model Town A, and B, industrial area between Muhajar Colony and Model Town B Shadhara Colony and Habib Colony.

Zone No 2: Comprises of Old Town bounded by circular Road on all the sides.

Zone No 3: located south of old town comprises of trust Colony, Medical College area, Circuit House area, and Sadiq Colony and Noor Mehal area.

Zone No.4: located immediately east of old town, comprises of government Offices, Bahawal Victory Hospital, Central Library, Educational Institutions, Stadium, Police Line, Central and Borstal jail and Bus stand area.

Zone No. 5: comprises of Canal Colony Fauji Basti and Gulzar area.

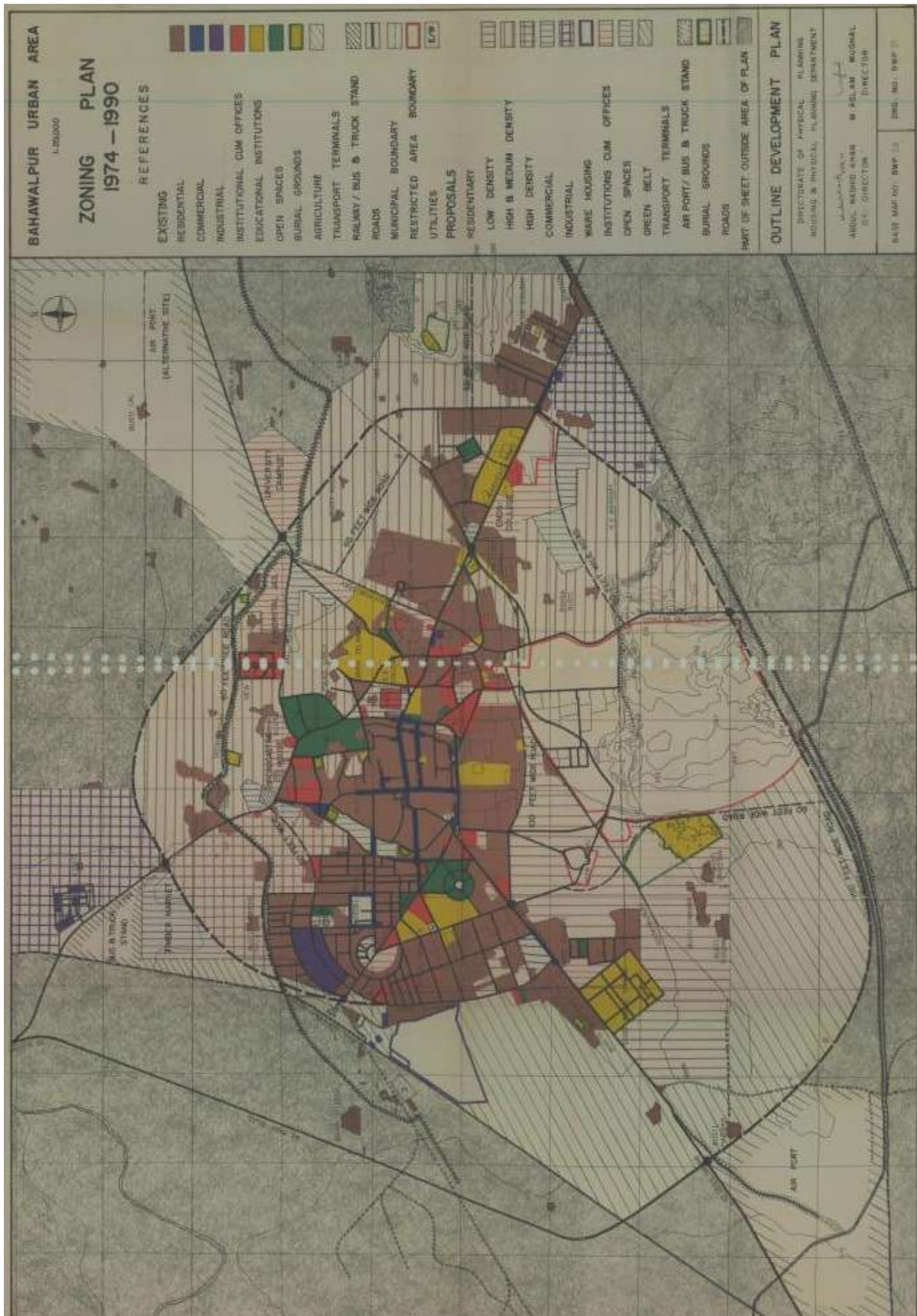
Zone No 6: located in the eastern fringe of the city comprises of one unit Colony, Satellite Town and Muhajir Colony area.

Table 34: Land use and Settlements Pattern as per Outline Development Plan

Type of land Use	Area in Acres	Percentage of the Total area
1. Residential.		
(a) Pacca/ Sami Pacca	1338.04	31.06
(b) Kacha/Jhuggies.	130.74	3.03
2. Industries.		
(a) manufacturing Industries	26.00	0.61
(b) W/Shops/Garages	3.06	0.07
3. Commercial	47.47	1.10
4. Education	208.89	4.84
5. Health	31.27	0.72
6. Cinema/Club	6.84	0.16
7. Public Building	158.12	3.67
8. Religious	18.46	0.43
9. Open Spaces		
(a) Public	89.35	2.08
(b) Grave Yard	13.06	0.30
10. Transport Terminals	9.25	0.22
11. Utility	0.95	0.02
12. Restricted Area	135.21	3.14
13. Agriculture	1147.06	26.63
14. Transport Right of Ways	710.19	16.48
15. Vacant land	234.44	5.44
Grand Total	4308.40	100.00

Source: Outline Development plan Bahawalpur -Government of Punjab 1974

Map 7: Outline Development/Zoning Plan of Bahawalpur City



Similar to other towns the old city seems to be originally designed as a square irregularly built and divided into four sections by two main roads. The entire central business district is located in the old city on these two major streets and the residences are adjacent to them facing the small streets in the back. Immediately after circular binding the old city the residential area of Model Town 'A' and 'B' is located in north and west sides. Quaid-e-Azam Medical College, Bahawal Victoria Hospital, residential areas of Trust Colony and Officers Colony in the south. On eastern side of the old town, there are many Government Offices, public Buildings, educational Institutions and further east, residential area of Canal Colony, Satellite Town, One Unit Colony, Muhajar Colony are situated. Restricted area of cantonment borders the city from southern side.

Major concentrations of service uses (including commercial) are in old town and in area immediately east of the old town (Zone of government Offices and the other Public Building). There are also small concentrations of jobs in Model Town 'B'. The journey to work is quite short for most groups except for some high incoming groups for whom low cost housing in outlying areas was provided by Government.

(a) Old Town

The total area of old town is about 590 acres. The central business district is located in this zone. Majority of the structures both residential and commercial are in bad condition and some of them collapsed during heavy rains of 1973 and being reconstructed. Streets are quite narrow and dirty and sewerage facilities none exist. Timber market having saw mills is also located in this zone and is creating nuisance to the surrounding residential area

(b) Model Town Area

The Area is located immediately north –west and west of old town. The model town comprised of total 1036 acer area. This area is dominated by residential land use while major industrial area of Bahawalpur is also located in this zone, which has attracted low income people to settle down nearby. Gulzar-e- Sadiq one of the public parks is also located in this zone.

(c) Medical College and Trust Colony Area

Located south and south –west of old town Comprises of Quaid-e- Azam Medical College, trust Colony , Circuit House, Noor Mehal , Sadiq Colony and area adjacent to them . The total area of this zone is about 756 acres. Some important Government buildings and other institution like High court, Circuit House, Quaid-e- Azam Medical College are located in this zone

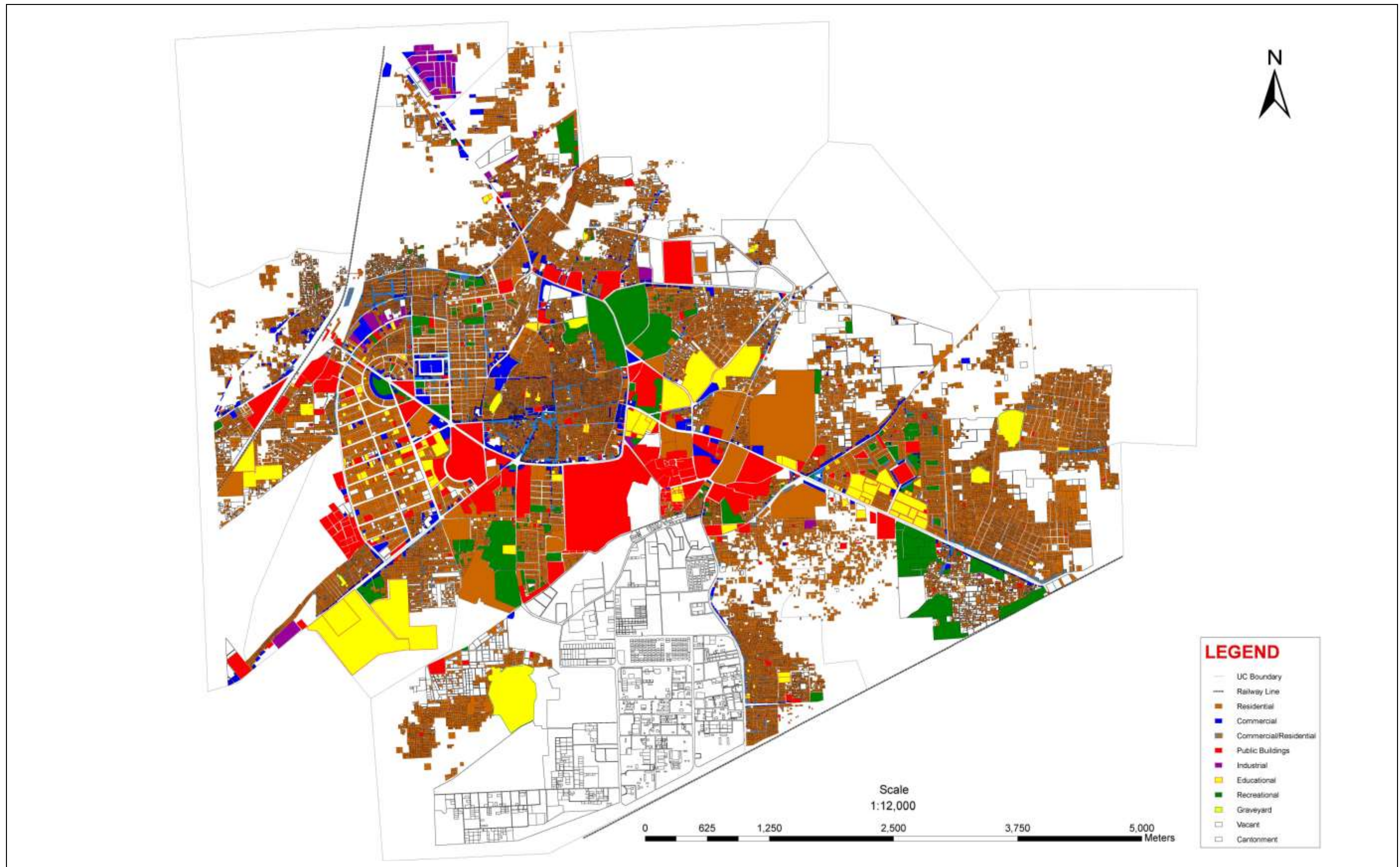
(d) Zone of Administrative and Educational Buildings

This zone is located immediately east of the old town and consists of courts, Government Offices, police Stations, General Post Office, jails, Education institutions, due to this zone got central position. This zone is well connected with all other part of city. The total area of this zone is 955 acres. This zone has got a great potential for its development to a civic and commercial centre

(e) Zone of Planned Colonies and Gulzar Mehal area

This zone is located in the eastern fringe of the city comprises of planned colonies such as Canal Colony , One Unit Colony , Satellite Town and mehar Colony. The total area of this zone is 983 acres. Most of the residential area is planned and has all the utilities and

Map 8: Land Use Map of Bahawalpur City



Source: Urban Unit Land use map

Services to a reasonable standard. A mix of upper middle, middle and lower Income people are living in this area.

An **Urban master Plan** was also prepared over 10 years ago as part of the World Bank financed project "Feasibility Studies and urban Master Planning of Ten Cities of Punjab". The Study is still a good source of information about the water supply and sewerage situation in Bahawalpur since very little has been changed (improved) during the last 10 years

Table 35: Education Units (Government)

Gender	No. of Schools	Area in Kanal	No. of Boys	No. of Girls
Boys	141	717	27257	1095
Girls	130	505	2449	30023

Source: Punjab Education Management Information system

Table 36: Health Units in District Bahawalpur (Government)

Hospitals		Dispensaries		T.B. Clinics		S.H. Centres	M.C.H. Centres
No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	No.
8	1586	7	-	2	-	-	6

Source: Punjab Development Statistic 2010

Table 37: Housing Characteristics of Bahawalpur Tehsil in 1998

Bahawalpur		Type of Structure				Housing Facilities	
		Total	Pacca	Semi Pac ca	Kacha	Potable Wat er	Electricity
Tehsil	Urban	58797	35668	10131	12998	22974	50879
	Rural	55583	20935	9656	24992	4577	24289
	Total	114380	56603	19787	37990	27551	75168
MC		50154	30686	8795	10673	19171	43936
Cantt		5398	3205	816	1377	2974	4611

Source: District Census Report 1998

Table 38: List of Housing Schemes (Government and Private)

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
1	Canal Garden	Private Illegal Housing Scheme	46 Acer
2	Al-Mehboob town		16Acer
3	Yousaf town		10 Acer
4	Paradise City		8 Acer
5	Royal City Park Chak 9BC		20Acer
6	Garden Town Yazman Road		12Acer 5 Kanal
7	Darbar Mehal Town		8Acer
8	Faisal Bagh Housing Scheme		20Acer
9	Allama Iqbal Town		20Acer
10	Cheema Town Phase -1		7Acer
11	Cheema Town Phase -2		9Acer
12	Shadman Housing		43Acer -14Marla
13	Bahawal Town		8Acer
14	Khalid Garden. Asif town		12Acer
15	New Shadab Colony		9acer
16	Green Town (old Green town)		3Acer
17	Canal City		7Acer
18	Al-khair Housing		3Acer
19	Umer Housing		7Acer
20	Madni Town8BC		9Acr
21	Attif Aziz town		8Acer
22	Al-Haram Garden		5Acer
23	Tariq aziz town		3Acer
24	Al-jannat Housing Scheme		16Acer
25	Sabazazar Housing Scheme		8Acer

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
26	New Satellite Town Housing		8Acer
27	Gulshan Iqbal Housing		25Acer
28	Madina town		12Acer
29	Khaqwani Colony		5Acer
30	Usman Bin Afan Town		5Acer
31	Abbas Town		6Acer
32	Model town B	Housing Scheme Improvement Trust	No Information with TMA
33	Mehar colony		
34	Welcome Colony		
35	Trust Colony	Housing Scheme Improvement Trust	No Information with TMA
36	Mahajar Colony Model Town B		
37	Mahajar Colony		
38	Model town A (Cantonment)		
39	Chprasi Colony		
40	Jadeed Ghala Mandi Colony		
41	Gazetted Officer Colony		
42	Chahpiple wala Scheme		
43	Extension Model Town A		
44	Basti Shahdara		
45	Labour Colony		
46	General Public Colony		
47	New Kasour Colony		
48	Darkhani Colony		
49	Timber Depoo		
50	Havey Industrial Area		
51	Light Industrial Area		
52	Habib Colony		
53	Basti Dewan		

Source: TO P&C TMA Bahawalpur Records

Table 39: List of Markets

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
1	Grain Market	Grain	No Information with TMA
2	Vegetable Market	Vegetable	
3	Fruit Market	Fruit	
4	Timber Market	Timber	

Source: TO P&C TMA Bahawalpur Records

There are about 14 places which known as commercial areas. The main shopping centers include Shahi Bazaar, Machli Bazaar, Farid Gate and the Mall. The commercial area in Satellite Town is a newly developed center that is gaining popularity. A few shopping malls, including Bobby Plaza, Takbeer Shopping Mall, Time, and Prince, cater for all kinds of needs. Shopping is a major attraction in the city; the city is bustling with traders and craftsmen selling all sorts of artwork for travellers and tourists. The list of Major commercial areas is shown in Table 40.

Table 40: List of Major Commercial Areas

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
1	Shahi Bazar	General and Mixed	No Information with TMA
2	Machhi bazar		
3	Rangilla Bazar		
4	Farid gate		
5	Bobby Plaza		
6	Takbeer Shopping Mall		
7	Feteh Khan Bazar		
8	Giri Ganj		
9	Hamaytian Basti		
10	Sadiq Colony		
11	Shahdara Colony		

12	Fuji Basti		
13	Model town B		
14	One unit Colony		

Source: TO P&C TMA Bahawalpur Records

1. List of Dry-ports

No dry port in city Bahawalpur

2. List of Katchi Abadies (Recognised and Un-recognised)

Tehsil officer Regulation Bahawalpur is maintaining the katchiabadis information. There are 25 katchiabadis in Bahawalpur City, of which 14 have been provided with at least basic services. The total numbers of registered dwellings in 15 recognised katchiabadis are 6900 and total dwellings units in un- recognised kachiabadies are 3264. Table 41 present the detail of katchiabadis.

Table 41: List of Katchi Abadies (Recognised and Un-recognised)

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
1	Bhatta No.1	Recognized	139 K -13M
2	Bhatta No. 2-3		193 K- 9 M
3	Mohajir Colony		66 K - 8 M
4	Mohallah Sharif Pura		46 K - 18 M
5	Javid Nazier Colony		82 K -3 M
6	Goth Gadra		71 K -10 M
7	Tibba Baddar Sheer		901 K-11 M
8	Bund Bindra		14 K-16 M
9	Karbala Gao Shalla		25 K-5 M
10	Gharib Abad		20 K-2 M
11	Chah Mufti Wala		15 K-19 M
12	Miani Mander		19 K-15 M
13	Awami Lut Colony		42 K- 0 M
14	Bahawalpur Colony		139 K-13M
15	Habib Colony	Cancelled	No Information
16	Bungalow Mandir	Un - Recognized	10K
17	Majidabad		26K
18	Naseerabad		200K
19	Shafiqueabad		120K
20	Basti Derzian		104K
21	Javid Colony		200K
22	Bahta No 4		200K
23	Mahajer Colony Pacci		150K
24	Musa Colony		400K
25	Budir Sherki		400K

Source: TO Regulation TMA Bahawalpur Records

3. Street lights

As per TMA records, Street light branch of TMA Bahawalpur is managing following type of street lights (Table 42).

Table 42: Street Lights

Sr. No.	Street Lights	Total Numbers
1	Tube lights	11,000
2	Sodium lights	
	A. 250 Watt	200
	B. 400 Watt	900
3	Mercury lights	
	A. 250 Watt	800

B.	125 Watt	400
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Source: TMA Office

4. Parks

There are 9 major parks in Bahawalpur City. Rs.12.9 million has been fixed by the District Government Bahawalpur for improvement of park. Tenders have been invited and work will be started soon:

1. Mader-e-Millat Park Commercial Area Satellite Town.
2. Farid Park (Ladies), Saraiki Chowk.
3. Khizra Park, Model Town "B".
4. Alachi Pir Park, Model Town "C".
5. Trust Colony Ladies Park.
6. Ghosia Park, Block "C" Satellite.
7. Kashmir Park near GPO
8. Bostral Jail Viewal Park.

B. Economic Zones – Industry Sites

Bahawalpur lies at the junction of trade routes from the east, south-east, and south. It is a center for trade in wheat, cotton, millet, and rice grown in the surrounding region. Dates and mangoes are also grown here. Canals supply water for irrigation. The principal industries are cotton ginning, rice and flour milling, and the hand weaving of textiles.

The main crops for which Bahawalpur is recognized are cotton, sugarcane, wheat, sunflower seeds, rape/mustard seed and rice. Bahawalpur mangoes, citrus, dates and guavas are some of the fruits exported out of the country. Vegetables include onions, tomatoes, cauliflower, potatoes and carrots.

Being an expanding industrial city, the government has revolutionized and liberalized various markets, allowing the caustic soda, cotton ginning and pressing, flour mills, fruit juices, general engineering, iron and steel re-rolling mills, looms, oil mills, poultry feed, sugar, textile spinning, textile weaving, vegetable ghee and cooking oil industries to flourish.

The defunct West Pakistan Small Industries Corporation on inception in 1960 immediately launched a programme to establish five (5) Small Industries Estates (in the area now comprising the Province of Punjab) at Gujranwala, Sialkot, Gujrat, Bahawalpur & Lahore. Bahawalpur Small Industrial Estate comprised 203 plots varying in sizes.

The total area of Industrial estate is 52 acres. The Punjab Small Industries Corporation (PSIC) established a Craft Development Center for Cholistan area, outside Farid Gate, Bahawalpur from where handicrafts manufactured in Cholistan can be purchased.

C. Largest Industries- Chamber of Commerce

As reported, there are different major industries exist in Bahawalpur⁶.i.e. Fuji fertiliser Company Ltd, Coca Cola Beverages, Unilever Industries, Itehad Sugar Mills, Jamal Din Wali Sugar Mills, Humza sugar Mills, United Sugar Mills, Haleeb Foods Industries

Bahawalpur is an important trade and commercial center of Pakistan. Bahawalpur Division is playing a vital role in the economy of Pakistan. It consists of two districts i.e. Bahawalpur and Bahawal Nagar.

⁶ District Bahawalpur Environment Profile

It was a princely state before the partition of the Indian sub continent and inception of Pakistan. It is an agro based area and produces 34% best quality of cotton of the whole country besides wheat, sugarcane, rice, fruits and vegetables etc. Bahawalpur Chamber of Commerce and Industry was established in October, 1986 and BCCI is striving to play its role for the betterment of trade & industrial development of Bahawalpur.

Bahawalpur Division consists of three districts i.e. Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar and Rahim Yar Khan.

Bahawalpur Division is producing 42% Mangoes of the total production in the Punjab province.

Bahawalpur Division is an Agro-based area and most of the industry exists on agriculture produce. It is the first area in Pakistan which had been declared as contamination free cotton area and is producing approximately 34% share in cotton of the whole country.

Bahawalpur has a vast area mostly consists of Desert of Cholistan which keeps 23% Live Stock (Sheep, Cow, Goat, Camel) of total Pakistan share.

Bahawalnagar, Hasilpur, Haroonabad are producing a large quantity of rice and its share of Par-boiled Rice is about 10% of the whole country.

The Traditional garments of Bahawalpur Region are Rille, Hand Woven Carpets, Mukesh Work and Hand Embroidery Garments but this sector is unorganized and most of the work is done in the villages and it's difficult to collect the actual data, so accurate statistics is not available. Eight years before, Bahawalpur Division was known to produce Terry Towels Fabrics but now-a-days this industry has come to an end.

ANNEXURE



Annex 1: Socio-Economic Indicators

Social Indicators	Punjab	Bahawalpur City
Number of households		
Weighted	91,075	611
Un-weighted	91,075	502
Number of women		
Weighted	86,148	586
Un-weighted	86,148	483
Number of under-5 children		
Weighted	70,226	445
Un-weighted	70,226	395
Child malnourishment		
Weight for age %		
Below 2SD	33.6	30.6
Below 3SD	11.3	13.6
Height for age %		
Below 2SD	42.4	41.7
Below 3SD	23.3	22.8
Weight for height %		
Below 2SD	13.4	12.1
Below 3SD	5.6	9.3
Above 2SD	6.9	10.7
Number of children aged 0-59	57,368	358
Adequately fed Infants		
0-5 months exclusively breastfed	48.5	19.7
6-8 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least 2 times in prior 24 hours	30.0	26.0
9-11 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least 3 times in prior 24 hours	32.5	7.6
6-11 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day	31.0	16.7
0-11 months who were appropriately fed	40.2	18.3
Number of infants aged 0-11 months	14,498	76
% Households within with salt test result		
Percent of households in which salt was tested	98.9	95.9
Number of households interviewed	91,075	611
No salt	0.3	2.4
0 PPM	87.7	85.5
>0 to < 15 PPM	5.7	6.7
15+ PPM* Total	6.3	5.3
Total	100	100
Number of households in which salt was tested or with	90,333	601
Children's vitamin A supplementation		
Within last 6 months*	79.4	80.3
Prior to last 6 months	4.8	1.1
Not sure When	5.4	8.3
Not sure if received vitamin A	0.9	1.8
Never received vitamin A	9.5	8.5
Total	100	100
Number of children aged 6-59 months	62,613	405
Oral rehydration treatment		
Had diarrhoea in last two	7.8	12.9
Number of children aged 0-59months	70,226	445
NIMKOL	22.5	38.9
Recommended homemade fluid	10.1	4.7
Pre-packaged ORS fluid	21.6	23.9
No Treatment	53.0	38.3
ORT Use Rate	47.0	61.7
Number of children aged 0-59 months With	5,445	58
Children with diarrhoea who:		
Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	7.8	12.9
Number of children aged 0-59months	70,226	445

Social Indicators	Punjab	Bahawalpur City
Drank More	25.3	24.5
Drank the same or less	69.4	56.6
Ate somewhat at less, same or more	47.8	46.2
Ate much less or none	46.6	44.1
Home management of diarrhoea	15.2	15.8
Received ORT or increased fluids AND continued feeding	29.5	35.3
Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea	5,445	58
Care seeking for suspected pneumonia		
Had acute respiratory infection	7.2	9.9
Number of children aged 0-59 months	70,226	445
Govt hospital	17.0	9.2
Govt health care	1.7	0.0
Rural health centre	2.5	4.0
Dispensary	2.7	2.6
Other public	0.6	0.0
Private hospital	10.1	6.6
Private physician	42.6	54.6
Dispensary/compounder	20.1	14.7
Mobile centre	0.7	0.0
Other private medical	1.5	0.0
Relative or friends	1.0	3.2
Traditional practitioner	1.2	1.2
Homeopath	0.8	7.0
Other	0.0	0.0
Any appropriate provider	70.3	71.3
Number of children age 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia	5,022	44
Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia		
Is not able to drink or breastfeed	29.7	27.7
Becomes sicker	66.1	52.6
Develops a fever	72.4	61.3
Has fast breathing	25.1	29.8
Has difficulty breathing	23.9	33.2
Has blood in stool	15.3	14.7
Is drinking poorly	30.8	29.1
Has Other Symptoms	1.5	0.0
Mothers/caretakers who recognize the two danger signs of pneumonia	10.1	8.5
Number of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months	70,226	445
Solid fuel use		
Electricity	0.1	0.3
Liquid propane gas Lpg	4.2	3.7
Natural gas	24.9	54.2
Biogas	0.1	0.3
Kerosene	0.0	-
Coal/Charcoal	0.6	0.0
Wood	54.3	40.8
Straw/shruggass	3.6	0.0
Animal dung	12.0	0.3
Agricultural crop residue	0.2	-
Other missing	0.1	0.5
Total	100.0	100
Solid fuels for cooking	70.6	41.0
Number of households	91,075	611
Household water treatment		
Water treatment method used in the household		
None	93.8	90.0
Boil	2.8	2.2
Add bleach/chlorine or Solar disinfection	0.0	0.0
Strain through a cloth	0.2	0.0
Use water filter	2.0	4.9
Let it stand and settle	1.0	1.8
Other/DK	0.1	1.1

Social Indicators	Punjab	Bahawalpur City
All drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.8	7.1
Number of household	592,843	3,885
Improved drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.9	7.2
Number of household	573,930	3,823
Unimproved drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	2.6	0.0
Number of household	18,913	62
Source of drinking water		
Piped into dwelling	16.5	2.6
Piped into yard or plot	0.4	0.3
Public tap	2.9	1.5
Hand pump	31.6	10.9
Donkey pump	39.4	79.0
Protected well within dwelling	0.8	-
Tube well/ turbine	3.2	1.2
Protected well outside dwelling spring rainwater	0.8	0.0
Bottled/can water	1.4	3.0
Unprotected well within or outside dwelling / unprotected	0.4	0.0
Tank art with smack tank	0.7	0.0
Surface water	0.3	0.0
Bottled can water	0.4	0.2
Other missing	1.4	1.4
Total	100	100
Improved source of drinking water	96.8	98.4
Number of household members	592,843	3,885
Household water treatment		
None	93.8	90.0
Boil	2.8	2.1
Add bleach/chlorine or Solar disinfection	0.0	0.0
Strain through a cloth	0.2	0.0
Use water filter	2.0	4.9
Let it stand and settle	1.0	1.8
Other/DK	0.1	1.1
All drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.8	7.1
Number of household	592,843	3,885
Improved drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.9	7.2
Number of household	573,930	3,823
Unimproved drinking water source		
Appropriate water treatment method	2.6	0.0
Number of household	18,913	62
Time to source of drinking water		
Water on	92.3	93.3
Less than 30 minutes	5.1	4.1
30 minutes to less than 1 hour	1.6	1.2
Premises 1 hour or more	0.8	1.0
Don't know	0.2	0.4
Total	100	100
Mean time to source of drinking water* Number of households	22.6	26.3
	91,075	611
Bacteria water testing		
Percent of households in which water was tested	91.4	96.7
Number of households	91,075	611
Bacteria was present	48.7	21.7
Bacteria was not present	51.3	78.3
Total	100	100
Number of households in which water was tested	83,222	591
Type of toilet facility used by household		

Social Indicators	Punjab	Bahawalpur City
Improved sanitation facility		
Piped sewer system	20.9	56.6
Septic tank	36.5	10.6
Pit latrine	9.6	16.6
Ventilated Total improved pit latrine	0.7	3.0
Pit latrine with slab	1.6	0.3
Public/ communal latrine	0.1	0.1
Uncovered pit	0.3	0.2
Unimproved sanitation facility		
Bucket	0.0	-
No facilities or bush or field	29.4	10.7
Other	0.5	0.9
Missing	0.3	1.1
Total	100.0	100
Percentage of population using sanitary means of Other excreta disposal	69.5	87.1
Number of household members	592,843	3,885
Use of improved water sources and improved sanitation		
Percentage of household population:		
Using improved sources of drinking water	96.8	98.4
Using sanitary means of excreta disposal	69.5	87.1
Using improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal	67.5	86.9
Number of household members	592,843	3,885
Disposal of waste water		
Sewerage connected with main line	19.3	56.8
Sewerage connected with open drain	30.2	7.8
Septic tank	7.4	3.7
Pit in or outside house	10.9	11.3
Open street or open fields	32.1	20.5
No response/ DK	.1	0.0
Proper disposal of waste water	56.8	67.3
Number of households	592,843	3,885
Disposal of solid waste		
Collected by any municipal institution	7.8	25.3
Any municipal institution Disposed of by solid waste management dep't	1.8	2.9
Private company vehicle collects from home	4.5	0.8
In open streets	7.7	22.0
In open fields	78.1	48.9
No response/ DK	.1	0.0
Proper disposal of solid waste	14.1	28.7
Number of households	592,843	3,885
Hands washing before meal		
All with soap	44.5	71.8
All without soap	12.2	5.3
Some with soap	31.1	18.7
Some without soap	6.8	3.2
No one	5.4	0.7
No response/ DK	0.0	0.3
Adequate washing	56.5	76.2
Number of households	592,843	3,885
Hands washing after using latrine		
All with soap	57.8	75.3
All without soap	8.2	4.3
Some with soap	25.4	17.3
Some without soap	6.2	2.4
No one	2.4	0.4
No response/ DK	0.1	0.3
Proper hand washing	65.9	78.7
Number of households	592,843	3,885
Use of contraception		
Percent of women (currently married) who are using:		

Social Indicators	Punjab	Bahawalpur City
Not using any method	67.8	66.9
Female sterilization	7.7	9.3
Male sterilization	0.1	-
Pill	2.4	2.0
IUD	3.7	2.0
Injections	2.5	2.4
Condom	8.6	9.0
Foam/jelly	0.1	0.1
LAM	2.3	1.9
Periodic abstinence	2.2	1.9
Withdrawal	2.4	4.3
Total	0.2	0.1
Other	100.0	100
Any modern method	25.1	24.8
Any traditional method	7.1	8.3
Any method *	32.2	33.1
Number of women currently married	83,389	566
Contraceptive drop out		
Reason for discontinuing contraception		
Percentage of women ever used but are not currently using contraceptives	4.3	8.0
Number of women	83,389	566
Religious reasons	11.3	12.2
Want another child	35.8	32.4
Want a son	9.3	12.5
Contraceptive products too expensive	1.0	-
Woman/husb and is ill	3.5	0.0
Terminated temporarily	7.3	4.3
Side effects	6.2	5.9
Menopause	7.3	4.6
No reason/ Other	9.5	1.8
Missing	8.7	26.3
Total	100	100
Number of women who ever used but are not currently using contraceptives	3,601	45
Unwilling pregnancy		
Wanted to get pregnant?		
Now	67.0	43.8
Later	21.2	34.1
Did not want more children	4.3	14.3
Missing	7.6	7.7
Percentage of unwilling pregnancy	25.5	48.5
Number of pregnant women	9,272	56
Antenatal care Provider		
Medical doctor	41.2	57.5
Nurse/ midwife	6.6	5.3
Lady health visitor	4.9	1.9
Lady health worker	0.8	0.0
Traditional birth attendant	26.4	24.7
Relative/Friend	0.4	0.0
Other/missing	2.3	0.0
No antenatal care received	17.4	10.6
Total	100	100
Any skilled personnel*	52.7	64.7
Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years	29,696	168
Assistance during delivery		
Medical Doctor	32.8	41.5
Nurse/ midwife	6.0	5.3
Lady health visitor	3.8	0.0
Lady health worker	0.6	0.0
Traditional birth attendant	54.5	52.2
Relative/ friend	1.0	0.0
Other/ missing	1.0	1.0

Social Indicators	Punjab	Bahawalpur City
No attendant	0.4	0.0
Total	100	100
Any skilled personnel	42.6	46.8
Delivered in health facility**	38.3	45.2
Number of Women who gave birth in Preceding two years	29,696	168
Postnatal care provider		
Medical Doctor	31.7	40.8
Nurse/ midwife	5.6	5.3
Lady health visitor	3.6	0.7
Lady health worker	0.7	0.0
Traditional birth attendant	51.8	47.3
Relative/ Friend	1.0	3.0
Other/ missing	1.6	0.8
No postnatal care received	4.0	2.0
Total	100	100
Any skilled personnel*	40.9	46.8
Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years	29,696	168
Currently married women by age		
Age group in years		
15-19	3.2	3.1
20-24	13.9	16.3
25-29	21.5	18.4
30-34	18.8	19.3
35-39	18.3	19.9
40-44	14.2	14.7
45-49	10.2	8.2
Total	100	100
Number of married women 15-49	83,389	566
Literacy rate (10 years and older)		
Male		
Literacy rate	68.7	71.3
Number of Household members	227,607	1,548
Female		
Literacy rate	49.5	56.8
Number of Household members	217,054	1,402
Total		
Literacy rate	59.3	64.4
Number of Household members	444,661	2,950
Literacy rate (15 years and older)		
Male		
Literacy rate	66.1	69.7
Number of Household members	189,685	1,278
Female		
Literacy rate	44.7	53.5
Number of Household members	182,312	1,174
Total		
Literacy rate	55.6	61.9
Number of Household members	371,997	2,452
Literacy rate (15-24 years)		
Male		
Literacy rate	79.0	78.2
Number of Household members	64,064	452
Female		
Literacy rate	67.7	75.6
Number of Household members	63,807	453
Total		
Literacy rate	73.3	76.9
Number of Household Members	127,872	905
Pre-school attendance		
Male		
Percentage of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.8	12.3

Social Indicators	Punjab	Bahawalpur City
Number of children aged 3-4 years	14,977	100
Female		
Percentage of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.2	10.69
Number of children aged 3-4 years	14,323	95
Total		
Percentage of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.5	11.6
Number of children aged 3-4 years	29,300	195
Primary school entry		
Percentage of children of primary school entry age (5 years) currently attending grade 1	18.9	26.8
Number of children of primary school entry age (5 years)	14,684	71
Percentage of children of primary school entry age (6 years) currently attending grade 1	38.4	61.1
Number of children of primary school entry age(6 years)	16,234	120
Primary school net attendance ratio (5-9 years)		
Male		
Net attendance ratio	54.0	67.5
Number of children	39,519	239
Female		
Net attendance ratio	51.8	63.3
Number of children	37,026	244
Total		
Net attendance ratio	52.9	65.4
Number of children	76,545	483
Primary school gross attendance ratio (5-9 years)		
Male		
Gross attendance ratio*	101.6	118.1
Number of children	39,519	239
Female		
Gross attendance ratio*	92.5	108.9
Number of children	37,026	244
Total		
Gross attendance ratio*	97.2	113.4
Number of children	76,545	483
Public and private primary school attendance rate		
Attending public primary school	55.9	43.3
Attending private primary school	43.0	56.2
Attending Madrasa/NSC	0.2	0.0
Attending primary school but DK type of school or type is missing	0.9	0.5
Total	100.0	100
Number of children 5-9 years old	40,501	316
Middle/Secondary school net attendance ratio		
Male		
Net attendance ratio	29.6	31.6
Number of children	37,922	270
Female		
Net attendance ratio	27.8	29.5
Number of children	34,743	228
Total		
Net attendance ratio	28.7	30.6
Number of children	72,665	498
Secondary school age children attending primary school		
Male		
Percent attending primary school	46.3	40.8
Number of children	37,922	270
Female		
Percent attending primary school	40.4	36.1
Number of children	34,743	228
Total		
Percent attending primary school	43.4	38.6
Number of children	22,665	498

Social Indicators	Punjab	Bahawalpur City
Education gender parity		
Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), females	51.8	63.3
Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), males	54.0	67.5
Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school NAR*	0.96	0.94
Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), females	27.8	29.5
Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), males	29.6	31.6
Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school NAR	0.94	0.94
Physical access to primary schools, MICS Punjab, 2007-08		
Boys government school		
<2 km	93.0	88.7
2-5 km	5.3	7.3
>5 km	1.7	4.0
Girls government school		
<2 km	91.4	88.2
2-5 km	5.9	7.7
>5 km	2.7	4.1
Boys private school		
<2 km	74.7	75.2
2-5 km	9.6	17.6
>5 km	15.7	7.2
Girls private school		
<2 km	74.0	75.2
2-5 km	9.8	17.6
>5 km	16.2	7.2
Number of household members	91,075	502
Physical access to middle schools, MICS Punjab, 2007-08		
Boys government school		
<2 km	62.6	70.4
2-5 km	43.2	27.1
>5 km	14.2	2.6
Girls government school		
<2 km	62.8	71.6
2-5 km	21.0	25.8
>5 km	16.3	2.6
Boys private school		
<2 km	65.5	64.5
2-5 km	13.1	28.8
>5 km	21.5	6.7
Girls private school		
<2 km	65.3	64.6
2-5 km	13.1	28.8
>5 km	21.7	6.7
Number of Household members	91,075	502
Physical access to secondary schools, MICS Punjab, 2007-08		
Boys government school		
<2 km	50.6	56.7
2-5 km	23.2	28.8
>5 km	26.2	14.5
Girls government school		
<2 km	46.9	58.5
2-5 km	21.8	27.0
>5 km	31.3	14.4
Boys private school		
<2 km	56.0	53.6
2-5 km	13.4	35.0
>5 km	30.6	11.4
Girls private school		
<2 km	56.6	53.3
2-5 km	13.3	35.3
>5 km	30.1	11.4
Number of Household members	91,075	502

Social Indicators	Punjab	Bahawalpur City
Birth registration		
Birth is not registered because:		
Birth is registered*	77.0	32.6
Don't know if birth is registered	2.7	5.5
Number of children aged 0-59 months	70,226	445
Costs too much	4.4	0.5
Must travel too far	14.2	7.8
Didn't know child should be registered	42.7	33.5
Late, didn't want to pay fine	13.3	2.6
Doesn't know where to register	15.1	22.9
Other	14.4	13.8
Don't know	8.0	18.8
Total	100.0	100
Number of children aged 0-59 months without birth registration	14,521	291
Child labour		
Working outside household		
Paid work	0.6	1.0
Unpaid work	1.0	2.4
Household chores for 28+ hours/ Week	0.8	0.5
Working for family business	2.9	2.5
Total child labour	5.1	6.3
Number of children aged 5-14 years	149,210	981
Labourer students and student labourers		
Percentage of children in child labour	5.1	6.3
Percentage of children attending school	73.6	75.2
Number of children 5-14 years of age	149,210	981
Percentage of child labourers who are also attending school	48.9	47.8
Number of child labourers aged 5-14	7,545	62
Percentage of students who are also involved in child labour	3.4	4.0
Number of students aged 5-14	109,769	738
Child disability		
Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with reported disability by type of disability		
Delay in sitting, standing or walking	0.9	2.2
Difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night	0.6	0.9
Appears to have difficulty hearing	1.1	1.7
No understanding of instructions	1.3	2.5
Difficulty in walking, moving arms, weakness or stiffness	1.2	2.2
Have fits, become rigid, lose consciousness	0.8	1.0
Not learning to do things like other children his/her age	1.1	2.0
No speaking / cannot be understood in words	2.0	2.1
Appears mentally backward, dull, or slow	1.1	1.3
Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with at least one reported disability	5.2	7.1
Number of children aged 2-9 years	119,796	774
3-9 years		
Speech is not normal	4.2	8.4
Number of children aged 3-9 years	105,445	678
2 years		
Cannot name at least one object	9.5	4.5
Number of children aged 2 years	13,951	96
Knowledge of preventing HIV transmission		
Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		
Heard of AIDS	29.5	47.7
Number of women	86,148	586
Safe sex	23.0	31.2
Safe blood transfusion	20.9	23.1
Disposable syringe	21.7	24.9
Knows all three ways	18.0	21.1
Knows at least two ways	22.2	24.2
Doesn't know any way	74.7	66.1
Number of women who think a person can do something to avoid AIDS	22,470	206.2

Social Indicators	Punjab	Bahawalpur City
Attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS		
Percent of women who:		
Would not care for a family member who was sick with AIDS	1.1	1.1
If a family member had HIV would want to keep it a secret	23.5	34.5
Believe that a teacher with HIV should not be allowed to work	24.0	44.1
Would not buy food from a person with HIV/AIDS	24.1	40.6
Agree with at least one discriminatory statement	43.3	64.8
Agree with none of the discriminatory statements	56.7	35.2
Number of women who have heard of AIDS	25,409	279
Prevalence of Cough, TB and Hepatitis		
Had cough for more than last three weeks	2.2	5.8
Diagnosed with Tuberculosis during last one year	0.3	0.2
Diagnosed with Hepatitis during last one year	0.7	0.6
Total number of household members	584,640	3,820
Care provided by Lady Health Worker (LHW)		
Visited by LHW	50.4	55.8
Total number of women	86,148	586
Purpose of Visit For ORS, Vitamin and Medicines	54.3	66.2
Weighed the child	11.3	6.9
Provided useful info	59.4	58.0
Other	114.6	1.66
DK/Missing	1.6	0.8
Number of women visited by LHW	43,238	327
Physical access to health facility		
Type of nearest health facility		
Government	57.2	55.3
Private	42.4	44.1
Missing	0.4	0.6
Distance to the nearest health facility (in minutes)		
Within 29 minutes distance	75.2	86.9
30-35 minutes distance	15.3	7.4
One hour or more	9.0	5.1
Missing	0.5	0.6
Number of household members	592,843	3,885
Unemployment rate		
Employed	93.2	94.1
Unemployed and seeking job	6.8	5.9
Total	100.0	100
Total number of households 15 years or more in active labour force	163,215	1,160
Family member working outside village		
Members working outside village/town	11.6	8.5
Number of household members	592,843	3,885
Place of work of members working outside village/ town		
Other village/ town	21.2	20.7
Other district	26.8	23.3
Other Province	11.5	16.9
Overseas	38.8	39.0
DK/Missing	1.7	-
Number of household members working outside village/ town	68,593	330
Main material of the floor		
No Floor	1.9	1.2
Katcha floor	40.6	20.2
Pacca floor	57.4	78.6
Others/ Missing	0.1	0.0
Number of Households	91,075	611
Main material of the roof		
Natural roofing	0.3	0.0
Katcha roofing	15.8	5.5
Pacca roofing	83.5	94.5
Others/Missing	0.4	0.0
Number of households enumerated	91,075	611

Social Indicators	Punjab	Bahawalpur City
Main material of the walls		
No walls	1.5	0.4
Katcha walls	22.0	13.8
Pacca walls	76.2	85.8
Others/ Missing	0.2	0.0
Number of households enumerated	91,075	611
Household utilities		
Utilities		
Electricity	92.5	95.2
Gas	26.4	58.5
Radio	40.0	41.0
TV	63.2	69.9
Cable TV	20.8	38.4
Telephone	15.9	18.3
Mobile	71.0	72.1
Computer	8.5	16.2
Internet	4.8	6.1
Fridge/Freezer	40.3	48.7
Air conditioner	6.6	9.2
Washing Machine	48.8	61.2
Cooler/ Fan	86.4	87.3
Cooking range/ microwave	6.0	6.2
Stitching Machine	72.7	71.3
Iron	80.2	82.9
Water filter	3.4	5.4
Donkey pump or turbine	54.5	84.4
None/ any two/ any three utilities		
Nonutility	3.6	2.1
More than two utilities	93.4	96.2
More than three utilities	88.5	92.9
Total number of households	592,843	3,885
Household possessions		
Possessions		
Watch	89.0	89.8
Bicycle	53.9	70.0
Motorcycle/scooter	26.9	39.9
car or other vehicle	8.9	12.4
Animal drawn cart	7.6	4.3
None/ at least one possession		
No possession	5.6	4.3
At least one possession	94.4	95.7
Total number of households	592,843	3,885
House, agricultural land and livestock ownership		
House Ownership		
Own	84.2	68.5
Rented	5.2	10.7
Rent free/ squatter/other	8.6	18.4
Govt./ Subsidized rent	1.5	1.9
Own but mortgaged or pledged	0.1	0.0
Other/Missing	0.5	0.5
Own agriculture land	34.2	20.0
Own livestock	50.9	28.9
Number of household members	91,075	611
Household size and mean number of persons per room		
Number of household members		
1	1.1	1.3
2-3	12.1	13.9
4-5	25.4	26.5
6-7	30.0	29.5
8-9	18.5	15.2
10+	12.6	13.5

Social Indicators	Punjab	Bahawalpur City
Total	100.0	100
Mean household size	6.5	6.4
Mean number of persons per room	3.7	3.5
Number of households	91,075	611
Receiving remittance from Pakistan		
Households Receiving remittances from Pakistan	5.5	2.2
Total number of household	91,075	611
Amount of remittances received from Pakistan (Rs.)		
Less than 3,000	38.9	81.6
3,000 to less than 5,000	21.4	9.3
5,000 to less than 10,000	27.3	4.5
10,000 to less than 20,000	9.4	4.7
20,000 or more	1.9	0.0
Not specified	1.0	0.0
Median value of remittances from Pakistan (Rs.)	40,000	20,000
Total number of households receiving remittances from Pakistan	5,026	14
Receiving remittance from abroad		
Households receiving remittances from abroad	4.1	2.0
Total number of household	91,075	611
Amount of remittances received from abroad (Rs)		
Less than 3,000	14.2	10.8
3,000 to less than 5,000	9.1	12.4
5,000 to Less than 10,000	25.1	49.1
10,000 to less than 20,000	30.3	16.8
20,000 or more	20.4	10.9
Not specified	1.0	0.0
Median value of remittances from Pakistan (Rs.)	120,000	60,000
Total number of households receiving remittances from abroad	3,702	12
Cash donations		
Households receiving cash donations	1.4	0.8
Total number of household	91,075	611
Amount received		
Less than 3,000	83.1	100
3,000 to less than 5,000	5.5	0.0
5,000 to less than 10,000	4.4	0.0
10,000 to less than 20,000	2.5	0.0
20,000 or more	0.9	0.0
Not specified	3.6	0.0
Median value of zakat/ donations	5,000	3,000
Total number of households receiving zakat/ donations	13,000	5
Pension Benefits		
Receiving pension	6.2	7.6
Total number of households	91,075	611
Source of pension		
Govt.	91.8	94.4
EOBI	1.8	0.0
Other	0.6	-
Missing	5.9	5.6
Number of households receiving pension	5,678	47
Benefit from government social protection schemes		
Received benefits from Govt .schemes of social protection	15.6	1.2
Total number of households	91,075	611
Benefits		
Zakat	1.4	0.0
Dearness Allowance	1.0	2.5
Health subsidy	7.0	0.0
Education subsidy	21.2	0.0
Marriage grant	0.1	0.0
Subsidized food	0.8	0.0
Edu subsidy - Books	53.8	0.0
Edu subsidy - Cash	12.0	2.0

Social Indicators	Punjab	Bahawalpur City
Other	1.6	1.9
Missing	1.1	1.3
Number of households getting benefits	14,241	8
Purchasing goods from government utility stores		
Households purchasing goods from utility stores	11.8	24.6
Total number of households	91,075	611
How often purchase goods from utility stores		
Regularly	16.8	17.0
Rarely	79.4	83.0
Missing	3.8	0.0
Considers Govt .utility stores as beneficial to a common man		
Yes	20.9	17.1
No	69.7	62.8
DK	8.6	18.9
Missing	0.9	1.2
Number of households purchasing goods from utility stores	10,780	150

Source: District Based Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2007-2008

Annex 2: List of Government Officers who provided Information

Sr. No.	Name of Officer	Department	Designation	Contact / Telephone
1	Mr Ch Shafiq	TMA	TMO	062-9250198 030096882
2	Mr Naseem Ahmed	TMA	TO I&S	062-9250221 0300-6335192
3	Mr Iqbal	TMA	TO P&C	0300-8714737
4	Mr Abdul Sattar	TMA	TO Regulation	0301-7617458
5	Mr Muhammad Aslam	TMA	Sub Engineer	0300-9686906
6	Mr Mehar Mumtaz	TMA	Sub Engineer	0301-7504944
7	Mr Rao Yousaf	TMA	Sub Engineer	0344-6427992
8	Mr Shar Muhammad	TMA	Legal Officer	03009685516
9	Mr Muhammad Anwar	TMA		03009685516
10	Mr Babar Munir	TMA	Complaint cell Incharge	03458722992
11	Mr Jamil Ahmed	TMA	Sanitary Inspector	0321-6841348
12	Mr Showkat	TMA	Office superintend	0333-6377005
13	Mr Yasouf Saleem	Health	Statistic Assistant	063-9240143
14	MrKhuraum	TMA	Personal Assistant	03006826153
15	Mr Arshad	TMA	Water supply Clerk	0345-8748802
16	Muhammad Imran	PHED	SDO	0300-7196391
17	Mian saeed	TMA	Light Inspector	0301-7654616

