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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” (PCIIIP) 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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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.

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Chiniot 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 sectoral information services of Water, Sanitation, Solid Waste Management and Urban Transport for the City.

Different Punjab Government agencies 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 "The Chiniot City Profile" is the first profile in the series of publications.

The Chiniot City

Chiniot city is situated immediately North West of the Chenab River, The city is well connected to the major cities Lahore (160 Km), Faisalabad (30 Km), Sargodha (58 Km) by metalled road and Jhang (86 km). The Chenab River limits its connectivity to the South and South-East having only one river crossing point into Faisalabad.

The fauna and flora of the area include: Jand trees (*Prosopis juliflora*), Karir (*Capparis phylicifolia*), Beri (*Zizyphus jujuba*), Van (*Salvadora aegyptiaca*), Kikar (*Acacia arborea*), Shisham (*Dalbergia*) and Aak (*Calotropis inermis*) are found within the area.

The demographical profile of city shows that it became city in 305BC, became tehsil in 1922, there are 8 UCs, and total area of the City is 20 Sq. Km, total population of the City (population reported by Urban Unit) was 251,671 in 1998, literacy rate of the City was 48.2% and average Household Size was 7.0, growth rate 1981-98 was 2.93% (District Census Report 1998).

SWOT Analysis of the Chiniot 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"> • Good cost recovery performance of the municipal water supply operations provides a good basis for the introduction of PSP corporatisation initiatives. • Good connectivity to the major urban centers of Lahore, Faisalabad (35 Km) and Sargodha (58 Km) is a strategic advantage for the development of its economic role in the region to help relieve the urban growth pressures on the mega cities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreasing overall investment in basic municipal services and increasing share of revenues invested in O&M. • Lack of training and development for TMA staff and in particular no 'in-house' planning and development control capacity. • Socioeconomic economic indicators below national and Punjab province averages.
	Opportunities	Threats
External	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latent potential to develop the furniture, handicrafts and textile industries. • Land surrounding the town has only moderate agricultural potential therefore urban expansion need not result in significant loss of productive land and currently nearly 60% of Chiniot is defined as agricultural land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of focus on major value-added sectors, likely to lead to a situation where the value-added per employee/enterprise would be affected adversely. • Poor level of overall basic infrastructure provision will be a disincentive for private sector inward investment and migration- both will be necessary to improve its economic comparative advantage to other small-medium sized urban centers. • Housing gap emerging – likely to lead to land encroachments and thus even poorer service coverage.

Chiniot City Services Comparison with Other Cities

The overall analysis of the data collected shows that Chiniot is in a better position compared to some of the other PCIIIP cities in Punjab. 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 are less and poor compared to other cities. 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. The situation of solid waste will soon be improved as Landfill site will be operational in near future. But disposal of waste water required major intervention.
2. Drinking water supply situation of Chiniot is better compared to other cities, because Chiniot is located in sweet water zone and water supply system is based on zoning, also there is less pressure on sucking the water supply from water supply network by installing donkey pump by the consumers.
3. Chiniot city also does not have the metered connections like other cities.
4. Presently Urban transport is not burning issue of city Chiniot but if proper attention is not given now, Chiniot would face similar problem as other cities are facing. Existing urban transport services in Chiniot are similar as in other

cities, like; use of Motor Cycle Rickshaws and Auto Rickshaws are being used as urban transport and lack of traffic signals in chowks etc.

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%	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.

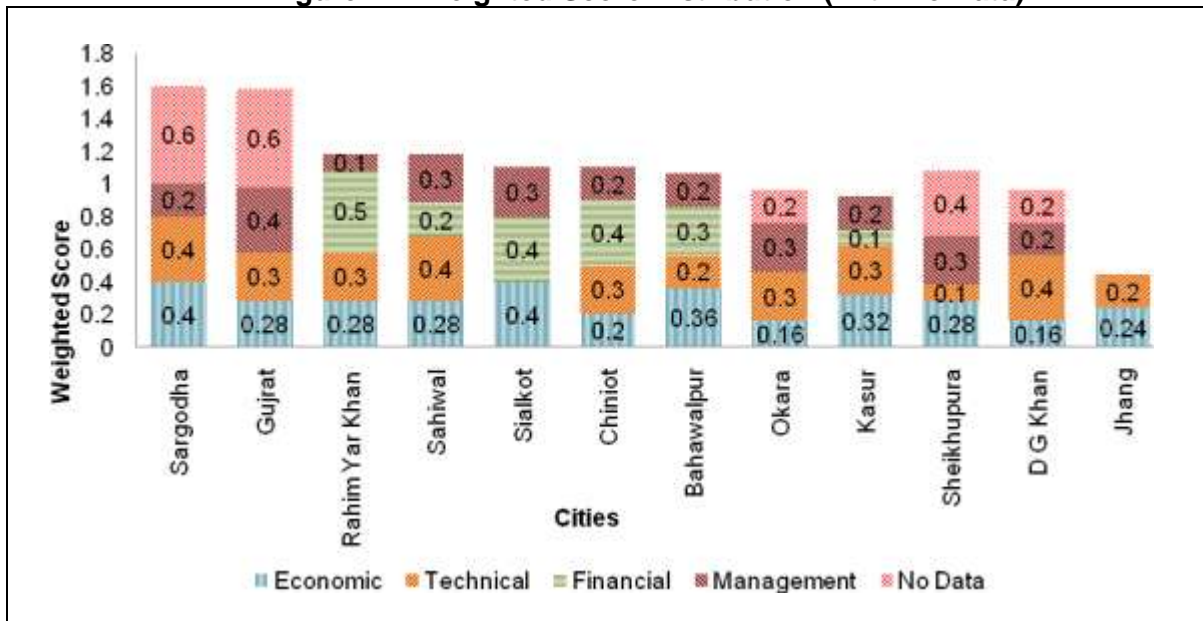
Good
Fair
Poor



5. Chiniot has good economic conditions because of its Location within the national corridor and also Chiniot is very famous for its furniture industry.
6. TMA Chiniot Schedule of establishment shows that TMA has 88% filled position, this situation is also not discouraging compare to other town but required attention as Planning and Coordination Department of TMA is very weak and required all position filled through trained staff.

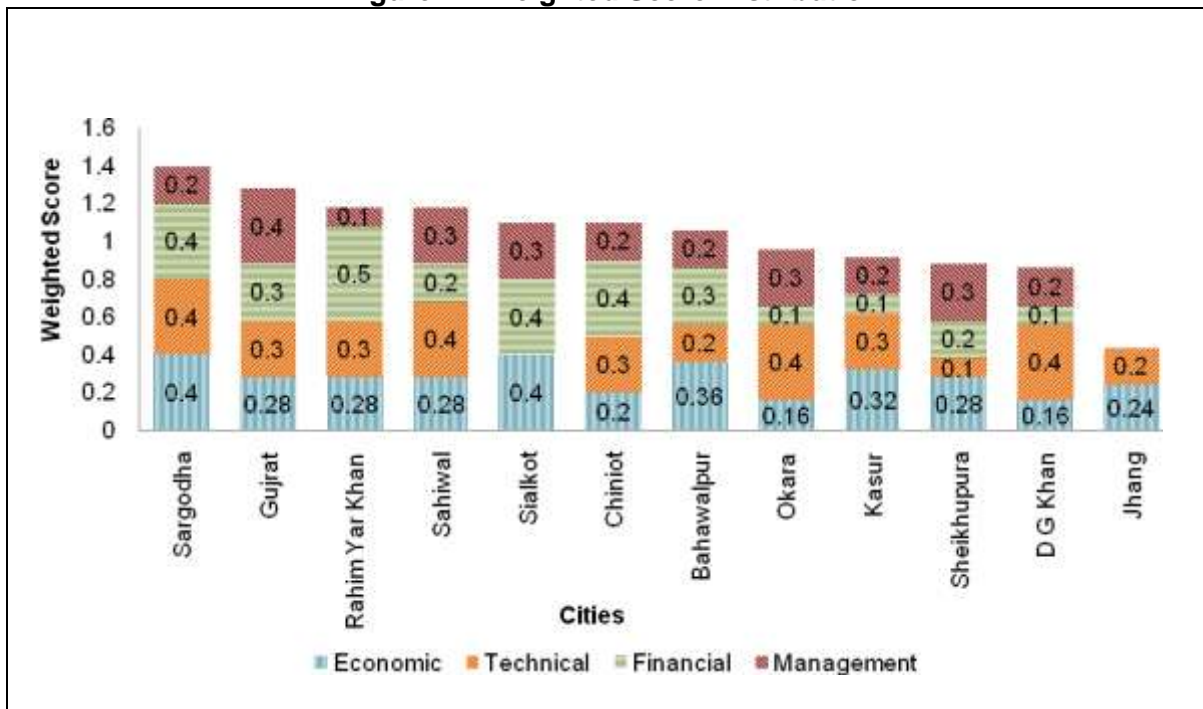
Further comparison and analysis are presented in Figure E1, Figure E2 and Figure E3.

Figure E1: Weighted Score Distribution (With No Data)



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

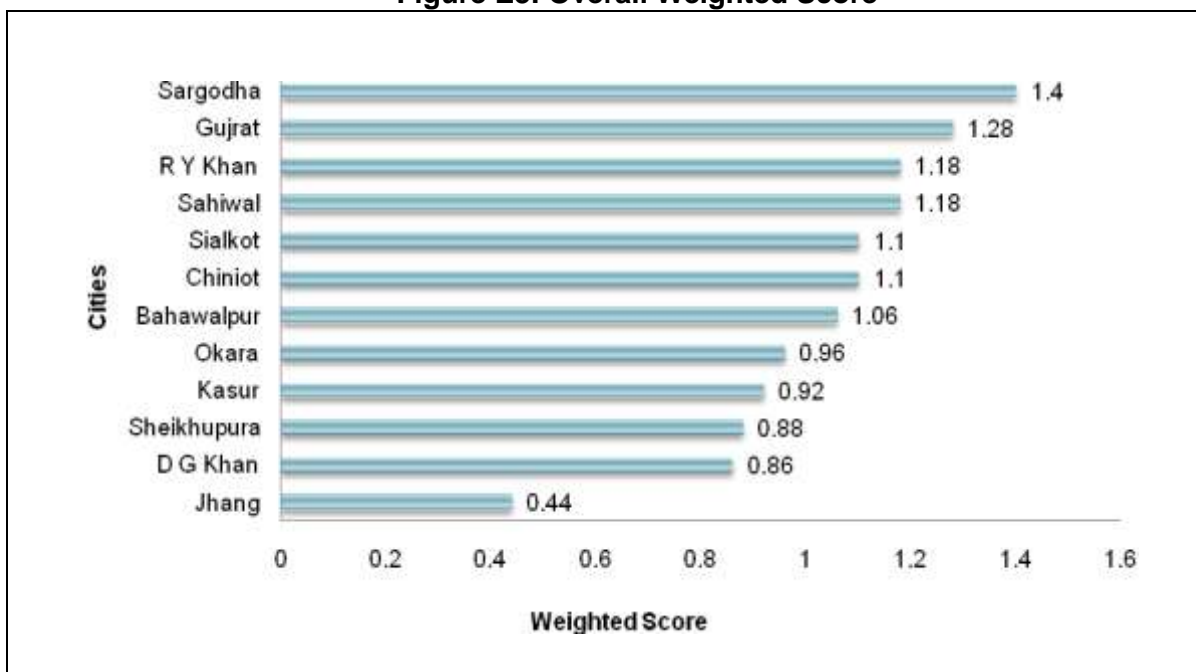
Figure E2: Weighted Score Distribution



Source: GHK analysis based on data collected for developing City Profiles

Figure E3 shows the overall weighted score of PCIIP cities in which Chiniot City is in much better position as compared to the other six cities except Sargodha, Sialkot, Sahiwal, Gujrat and Rahim Yar Khan. It should be remembered that Jhang was the district head quarters until 2009 and Chiniot was a sub head quarter (Tehsil) of District Jhang.

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.

Socioeconomic data of Chiniot indicates that it is marginally below the national averages in respect of literacy rates, household size, and the disparity is even more striking for the lack of households with piped water, waste-water and sanitation supplies and connections.

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 60% of the town and serves 75% of the total population. The distribution system is old and most of the pipes are worn out, resulting in water losses of 40% due to leaks. No plan is being developed to address this issue.

Sewerage and Drainage: The coverage of the sewerage facility is approximately 60%.¹ There is currently no sewerage treatment. No plan is being developed to address this issue.

Solid Waste Management: The solid waste management system (SWMS) for Chiniot is managed by TMA. 55% 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 33 existing secondary collection points. From here, the waste is transported to open dumping sites along Seepage Drain, River Bund and on the peripheries of the Town.

Recently a landfill site has been constructed by the PMDFC which will solve the issues of solid waste disposal but still there will be requirement to improve the solid waste collection at primary and secondary level. These issues could be resolved by the proper arrangement of staff distribution and giving them the training and equipment. At this moment of time the TMA has not started to use this landfill site because of handing over and taken over the site.

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: Most posts in of the TMA management are filled by permanent staff but it is significant that the post for Tehsil Officer Planning & Coordination has been vacant during the last two years and Tehsil Officer for Regulation for the 3rd quarter of 2010. This situation would reflect that no development plan since 1982 have been prepared for Chiniot and this was prepared by the Punjab Housing and Physical Planning Department.

Section IV discusses the finance situation of Chiniot TMA.

Finance: Statistics indicate that urban services in Punjab intermediate cities are in poor condition. Urban household access to piped water ranging from 14%-55% , supplies intermittent and unsafe for drinking and sewerage coverage between 20%-50% with no treatment and only 50% of households have municipal SWM services. Contrary to the general Punjab profile, TMA Chiniot records indicate that sufficient revenue from water supply services have been recovered to meet the operation and management (O&M) costs of the water supply facility. From 2005-2009 the average collection of the total demand (water bills) was 94%, suggesting an efficient billing / collection system and willingness of customers to pay for services. However, investments for upgrading and/or expansion of water systems display a continuing downward trend over the past 5 years, whilst the percentage of O&M expenditure of total revenue has significantly increased: 28% (2006-2007), 32% (2007-2008) and 59% (2008-2009). Indicating that resource constraints limit efforts on maintaining a system increasingly prone to failure.

¹ PMDFC Planning report Chiniot

Similarly, sewerage and drainage budgets have seen a downward trend since 2006 and the proportion of budget spend across the utilities sector remains low, indicating inadequate resourcing for the implementation of new capital works and inefficiencies in the implementation of O&M works. All the above findings would indicate an increasingly urgent need for injections of new capital into the utility sector to expand coverage, upgrade or replace systems and for efficiency gains from operational improvements. In turn, given public sector resource constraints and the ever burgeoning urban growth demands, it indicates the need and opportunity to create conditions conducive to the mobilisation PSP and related corporatisation initiatives. To date, no PPP type contracts have been implemented in TMA Chiniot.

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: Chiniot comprises an agglomeration of many small towns and villages. Villages are mostly "Chak No.," which is a village planned and established by English engineers during the colonial period. These villages were planned mostly along canal banks to distribute the population evenly. Overall the urban growth pattern is typically radial with a concentration of industry located South-east of the centre along the Sargodha Road leading to Faisalabad.

Urban Growth and Connectivity: Chiniot is strategically well positioned within a classic urban region with a population in excess of 10 million that is forecast to emerge as the Central Punjab Metro Region of 30 million by 2030. It is almost equidistant from the metro city of Faisalabad and the mega city of Lahore via the excellent M2 and M3 motorway links and well positioned within the National Trade Corridor. Over 90% of the Tehsil area of Chiniot lies South-East on the opposite bank of the Chenab River to the city itself and urban expansion is unplanned and spreading in all directions. With planned intervention it would seem more logical to guide growth along the North-west Sargodha Road and rail corridor connecting to the immediate towns of Chenab Nagar (Rabiwah) and Lalian.

Urban Planning and Future Development: Only one overall plan has been developed for Chiniot and that was in 1982 (Outline Development Plan) by the Punjab Housing and Physical Planning Department. However, it is considered that many of the priorities that were identified in the plan still remain valid but over ambitious in its assumptions that it could be used to control development.

Economics: Chiniot is internationally renowned for its wooden carved furniture and handicraft industry which has an established nascent export trade and it is recognized that this forms a vital part of Pakistan's secondary industry² and is also essential to the Punjab regional economy. Despite the knowledge and century old traditions employed in Chinioti wood making, the Pakistani government has made little effort to promote and market its Punjabi furniture industry. A lack of vocational education and training centres in Chiniot means that modern working techniques are rarely used. The lack of computer aided design (CAD) also serves as a hindrance to modern manufacturing.

² This sector generally takes the output of the primary sector and manufactures finished goods or where they are suitable for use by other businesses, for export, or sale to domestic consumers.

There are 2 annexes attached to the end of the document. Annex 1 is important as it provides comparison of Socio-economic indicators of Chiniot 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

The City Chiniot is an old, pre-historic settlement. It is originally situated on the slope of a rocky hill about two miles from the left bank of Chenab River. Its origin is traced back to considerable antiquity. The historian Lala Bai Kushion has mentioned existence of this for the last many 100 years. Another historian has stated that the settlement was called Chandikot at that time.³ When Sikandar-i-Azam attacked Punjab in 325 BC, he encamped his forces in the surroundings of this settlement. Chankia a renowned scholar and great politician, who was an Advisor to Chandar Gupt Mooriah during 305 to 298 BC has named Chiniot as his native town in his famous book "Earth Shaster".

According to one tradition Chinese traders used to come to this place in the very old days and called it Cheenot. Another tradition connects its foundation to farmers' tribe "Chandana" who lived here in reed huts.

Chiniot is situated on North West of Chenab River. It is located at distance of 86 Km from Jhang and is connected by 60 feet wide metalled road. The town of Chiniot is also connected with major cities namely Lahore, Faisalabad and Sargodha by metalled road. Lahore is 160 Km, Faisalabad is 30 Km while Sargodha is 58 Km away (Map 1). Physical growth of the town can be divided into three phases.

Old Town: It was more or less a small village before the times of Shah Jehan. Chiniot Town saw its prosperous most days during the rule of this Mughal Emperor. Qallah Raikhti, fortification wall, a market and many other important buildings were constructed by Nawab Wazir Ali Khan during his Governorship of the area. All of these structures have disappeared, except for a few signs of the Qallah, the wall and the market near Shahi Mosque.

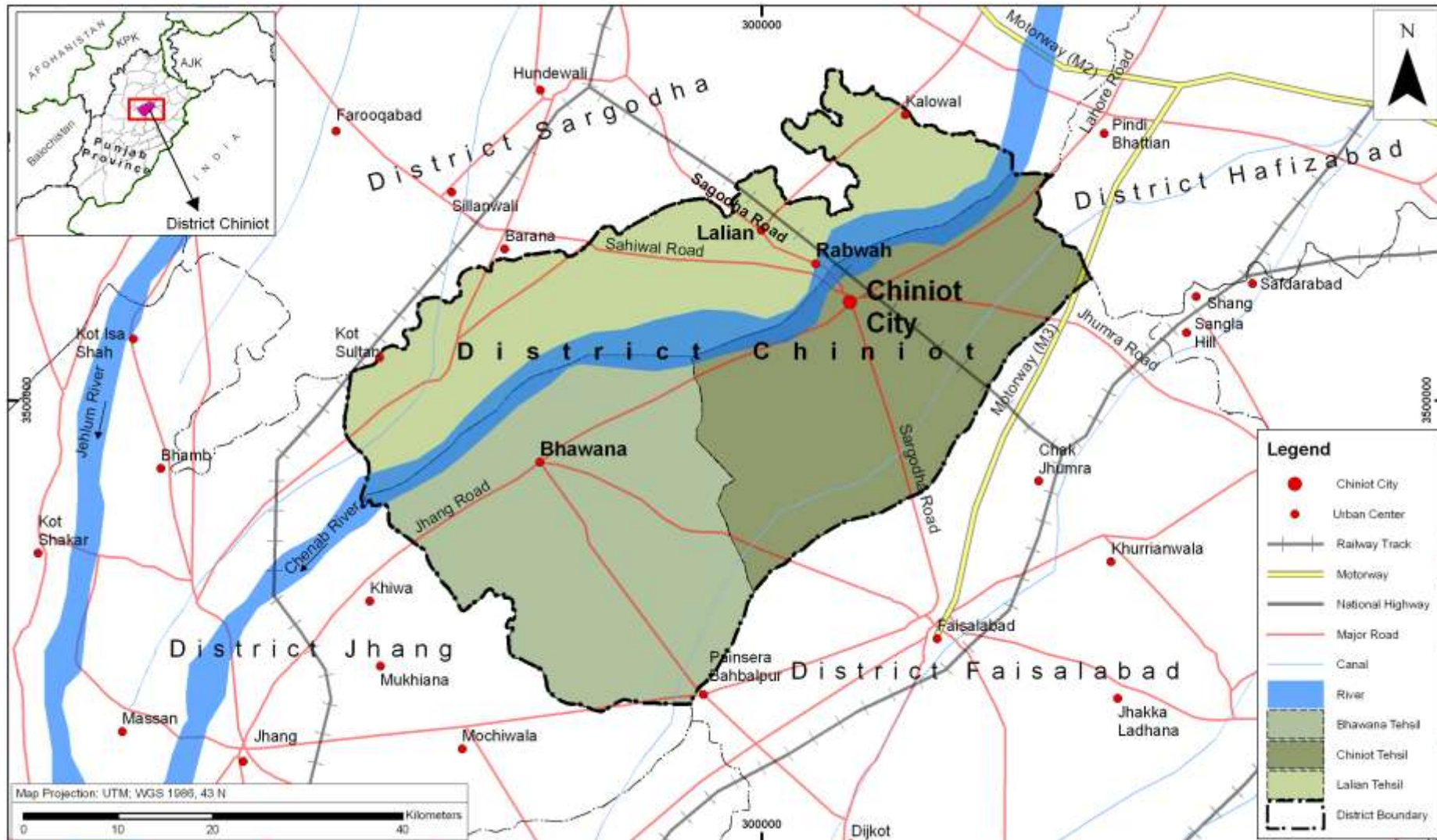
Shahi mosque and tomb of Saint Burhan shah were constructed by Nawab Saadullah Khan which still stand as sights of historical interest. This part of town including Bazar Kalan, Muslim Bazar and the residential localities like Mohallah Garhe, Mohallah Lahori gate, Mohallah Rikhti, Mohallah Aali, Mohallah Kamangan etc, had grown by the end of Mughal Empire.

Down Town Area: The city witnessed no considerable growth till the English took over Punjab in 1849. It regained some significance and some building activities restarted when it was made Tehsil Headquarter during the same period. The buildings like railway Station, Government Offices i.e. Police Station, Courts, Municipal Committee Office etc; and residential localities like Abadi Eisawala, Mohallah Chah Jogian, Thati Sharqi and Thathi Gharbi were constructed during the English Period. The most outstanding residential building of this area is Mahal of Rai Ummer Hayat, which still exists in this part of the town.

Peripheral Town: After partition, the Hindu families shifted to India and rich Muslim Khoja families established their business in other cities like Faisalabad, Karachi, Multan and Lahore. As a result the Growth of the town was allowed down considerably. Apart from this, permanent danger of flooding also discouraged the building activities in the town.

³Outline Development Plan Chiniot

Map 1: Location of Chiniot City



Source:GHK maps database

For the last two decades, flood control measures and establishment of a few of industrial units have accelerated the pace of development in the city and its population is increasing at a fast rate. The part of the town developed after partition includes the residential localities like Mustafaabad, Abadi Muhammadpura, Mohallah Karamanabad, Muskeenpura and Satellite Town. Shamas Textile Mills and a few other industrial units and workshops have also been constructed during this period.

Chiniot was raised to the level of Municipal Committee in 1882. After the implementation of Punjab Local Government Ordinance 2001, it was accorded the status of TMA.

Tehsil Chiniot elevates in District and started its functions with effect from 1-7-2009. Now Chiniot District comprised of three Tehsil namely Chiniot, Lalian and Bhowana.

Presently, Chiniot is the main town of the District Chiniot. City Chiniot consists of defunct Municipal Committee Chiniot. There are 12 Urban Union Councils out of total 44 Union Councils in the district, 8 Urban Union Councils are included in City Chiniot. As reported by Government of Punjab, Planning and Development Department "The Urban Unit" Chiniot city has 251,671 Population and has 48.2% literacy rate in 1998, which increased up to current Population 314,917. About 54% of the total population is male and 46% is female.

B. Geographic Conditions, Physical Features, Spatial Organisation

1. Geographic Condition

Chiniot city is situated on the North West of Chenab River and lies at a distance of 86 km to the north-east of Jhang, with which it is connected by road. The Chiniot lies between 31° – 43' and 31° -44' north Latitudes and 72° -58' and 73°- 0' east longitudes.

The fauna and flora of the area include: Jand trees (Prosopis juliflora), Karir (Capparis phylicifolia), Beri (Zizyphus jujuba), Van (Salvadora oleoides), Kikar (Acacia arborea), Shisham (Dalbergia) and Aak (Calotropis inermis) are found within the area.

The demographical profile of city mentioned in Table 1 and Table 2 shows growth rate and future projections.

Table 1: Demographic Profile of City

Item	Value
Creation of Tehsil	1922
Creation of City	305BC
Number of Union Councils	8
Total Area of the City	20 Sq. Km
Total Population of the City (Census 1998 including current urban growth)	251,671*
Population - Male	131,976
Population - Female	119,695
Literacy rate of the City (census 1998)	48.2%
Average Household Size	7.0

* Provided by Urban Unit

Source: Outline Development Plan Chiniot, Tehsil Municipal Administration Chiniot records, The Urban Unit and District Census Report 1998

Table 2: Growth Rate and Future Projections of City

Population in 1998	Growth Rate (1981-1998)	Population in 2010	Future Estimates		
			2016	2018	2020
251,671	2.93%	304,917	335,583	346,476	357,722

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

Table 3: Population Characteristics of Chiniot Tehsil in 1998

Chiniot		Population		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tehsil	Urban	259183	134981	124202
	Rural	705941	368255	337686
	Total	965124	503236	461888
MC		172522	90474	82048

Source: District Census Report 1998.

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

Tehsil	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Population (Thousand Persons)	-	-	570	694	965
Population Growth Rate	-	-	-	2.20%	1.96%

Source: District Census Reports & Urban Unit.

2. Physical Features

Chiniot is situated on North West of Chenab River. The Topography of the area is plain but from 7 km from City center there is small mountains near the Chenab Rivers. The important roads which pass through it are: Chiniot –Pindi Bhattian, Chiniot – Sargodha, Chiniot – Faisalabad, and Chiniot – Jhang and Chiniot, -Chak Jhumra Roads. Regular bus services ply along these routes.

3. Spatial Organisation

Other than TMA, there are different departments 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 detailed socioeconomic information of District (old Tehsil of district Jhang) Chiniot. No further segregated information available with the Bureau of Statistics- Planning and Development Department Punjab. Population of Rural and Urban Ratio within Tehsil can help to estimate for an idea of urban proportional.

1. Employment and Unemployment

Employment and Unemployment data is taken from Jhang District Census Report 1998, at that time District Chiniot was Tehsil of District Jhang. There are 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 Jhang.

(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 12.9% which was mainly due to unemployment amongst male representing 13.1%, while female unemployment rate was just 7.4%. 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 11.0% and 19.2% respectively. Details are given in the Table 6.

(b) Employed Population by Occupation

In 1998 of the total employed persons, 43.8% had elementary occupations followed by elementary occupations representing 38.6%, and service workers, shop and market sales workers representing 6.0% and professional representing 3.1%. In rural areas people having elementary occupations were again in majority, followed by skilled agriculture and fishery workers, service workers, shop and market sales workers, representing 54.1%, 35.8% and 3.4% respectively. Details are given in the Table 7.

Table 5: Social Economic Indicators Summary

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Chiniot
Children Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	7.8	10.9
Had acute respiratory infection	7.2	9.8
None Water treatment methods not been used in the household	93.8	95.3
Boiled used in the household	2.8	3.9
Piped water is main source in dwelling	16.5	4.3
Improved sanitation facility available through Piped sewer system	20.9	4.8
Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water	96.8	98.8
Percentage of household population using sanitary means of excreta disposal	69.5	40.8
Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal	67.5	40.6
Solid waste disposal In open fields	78.1	84.8
Literacy rate (10 years and older)	59.3	47.1
Literacy rate (15 years and older)	55.6	43.3
Literacy rate (15-24 years)	73.3	58.7
Percentage of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.5	9.5
Percentage of children of primary school entry age (5 years) currently attending grade 1	18.9	25.1
Percentage of children of primary school entry age (6 years) currently attending grade 1	38.4	42.3
Primary school gross attendance ratio (5-9 years)	97.2	90
Physical access to primary schools Boys government school <2 km	93	90.3
Physical access to primary schools Girls government school <2 km	91.4	84.7
Physical access to middle schools Boys government school <2 km	62.6	46.4
Physical access to middle schools Girls government school <2 km	62.8	38.3
Physical access to secondary schools Boys government school <2 km	50.6	38.1
Physical access to secondary schools Girls government school <2 km	46.9	32.2
Child labour -Working outside household	5.1	11
Physical access to nearest Government health facility	57.2	51.7
Employed	93.2	94.4
Unemployed and seeking job	6.8	5.1
Household utilities		
Electricity	92.5	88
Gas	26.4	20.2
Radio	40	30.3
TV	63.2	45.9
Cable TV	20.8	15.7

Telephone	15.9	9.6
Mobile	71	58.9
Computer	8.5	5.5
Internet	4.8	2.4
Fridge/Freezer	40.3	26
Air conditioner	6.6	5
Washing Machine	48.8	29.7
Cooler/ Fan	86.4	80.4
Cooking range/ microwave	6	3.8
Stitching Machine	72.7	58.6
Iron	80.2	66.3
Water filter	3.4	1.8
Donkey pump or turbine	54.5	41.1
Household possessions Bicycle	53.9	63
Household possessions Motorcycle/scooter	26.9	22.9
Owned houses	84.2	77.6
Receiving remittance as Zakat	1.4	0.3

Source: Govt. of Punjab MICS 2007-2008

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	23.8	44.6	1.3	23.9	44.9	1.1	23.7	43.8	1.8
Not Economically Active	76.2	55.4	98.7	76.1	55.1	98.9	76.3	56.2	98.2
Children under 10	29.3	29.1	29.4	29.7	29.6	29.8	27.8	27.5	28.1
Students	6.7	12.2	0.8	6.2	11.2	0.8	8.5	15.4	1.0
Domestic Workers	33.8	2.0	68.3	33.8	2.2	68.1	33.7	1.3	68.9
Others	6.4	12.1	0.2	6.4	12.1	0.2	6.3	12.0	0.2
Unemployment Rate	12.9	13.1	7.4	11.0	11.0	9.6	19.2	19.9	3.0

Source: District Census Report 2008

Table 7: Percentage of Employed Population by Occupation

Description	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Legislators, senior officials and managers	0.1	0.1	0.2
Professional	3.1	1.9	7.9
Technicians and Associate professionals	1.2	0.8	2.5
Clerks	0.9	0.5	2.0
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	6.0	3.4	15.5
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery workers	43.8	54.1	6.6
Craft and Related Trade workers	2.6	1.5	6.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1.8	1.3	3.3
Elementary Occupations	38.6	35.8	48.9
Armed forces	1.9	0.6	6.6

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 44.4, 33.5 and 8.3 percent respectively. In rural areas 54.7% were working in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing industries, 31.7% in construction industries and 5.2% in community, social and personal services industries. While in urban area majority were working in community, social and personal services industries, 40.1%, followed by community, social and personal services industries, 19.7% and wholesale, retail trade and restaurants and hotels industries, 15.6% of the employed population. Details are given in the Table 8.

(d) Employment Status

Of the total economically active population 97.5% were registered as employed in 1998. Nearly 80.7% were self-employed, 6.7% government employees and 9.2% private employees. Un-paid family helpers were recorded as 2.5%. The difference in proportions of employed population was significant between the genders and urban and rural residences. Details are given in the Table 9.

D. Environment Conditions

The climate of town is hot and dry in summer and dry cold in the winter. Rain-fall is scanty the winter season. Chiniot is hot in summer, and cool in winter. Winds and dust storms are common during the summer season but they do not cause much damage. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures during summer season are about 40 and 28 degree Celsius respectively. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures during winter season are about 27 and 6 degree Celsius respectively. Average annual rainfall is about 11.37 inches (288.8 mm). The average Relative Humidity is 56.8%.

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

Description	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Agricultural, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	44.4	54.7	6.8
Mining and Quarrying	*	*	*
Manufacturing	3.5	2.4	7.3
Electricity, Gas and Water	0.3	0.3	0.2
Construction	33.5	31.7	40.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels	5.7	3.0	15.6
Transport, Storage and Communication	2.0	1.4	4.4
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	1.4	0.7	4.1
Community, Social and Personal Services	8.3	5.2	19.7
Activities not adequately defined	0.9	0.6	1.8

* refers to a very small number

Source: District Census Report 1998

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	80.7	81.6	47.6	84.6	85.3	55.3	66.2	67.7	32.9
Employees (Govt)	6.7	6.2	26.7	4.5	4.2	16.7	15.0	13.6	46.0
Employees (Auto body)	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.9	1.9
Employees (Private)	9.2	9.3	6.7	7.4	7.4	3.3	15.7	15.8	13.1
Employers	0.5	0.4	1.6	0.4	0.4	2.2	0.6	0.7	0.2
Un-paid family helpers	2.5	2.1	16.5	2.8	2.4	22.1	1.5	1.3	5.9

Source: District Census Report 2008

The land surrounding of the town has moderate agricultural potential and is used for limited general cropping with Tube-well irrigation and some restricted cropping with seasonal flooding. The major winter crops include wheat, gram and fodder and those of summer are maize, cotton, sugar-cane and millet. Some rice is grown in depressions. An outstanding topographical feature of the town is a hill. It is situated in the north western part of the City. It is 831' high above sea level and 236 ft. high from the surrounding areas. It occupies 34.52 acres of land. On the same side of the town lies the river bed. A substantial portion of this area possesses agricultural value and is being use for cultivation of vegetables.

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 Chiniot 17,769 patients of following diseases visited government's health institutions:

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

As per the type wise disease Diarrhoea / Dysentery in >5 years, 6318 patient, Acute Flaccid Paralysis, 12 patient, Worm Infestations, 5357 patient Peptic Ulcer Diseases, 5558 patient, Cirrhosis of Liver 301 patients, Nephritis / Nephrosis patient 223 patients visited Government health institutions. As per the overall situation in Tehsil Chiniot, the Government Health institutions has provided health services to 6707 patient of above mentioned categories disease. As per the type wise diseases Diarrhoea/Dysentery in >5 years, 2232 patient, Acute Flaccid Paralysis, 12 patient, Worm Infestations, 1273 patient Peptic Ulcer Diseases, 3024 patients, Cirrhosis of Liver 100 patients, Nephritis / Nephrosis patient 66 patients visited Government health institutions. The situation of patients' visits to the government health institution in City Chiniot is mentioned in Table 10.

Table 10: Incidence of Waterborne and Hygiene-Related Disease Jan-Jun 2010

Facilities	Diarrhoea/Dysentery in >5 years	Acute Flaccid Paralysis	Worm Infestations	Peptic Ulcer Diseases	Cirrhosis of Liver	Nephritis/ Nephritis
THQ Hospital	867	0	513	1571	72	56
M.C.H No 2	8	0	0	9	0	0
MCH NO 1	67	0	3	0	0	0
Total	942	0	516	1580	72	56

Source: Health Management Information System Directorate General Health Services Punjab

F. Comparative Advantages, Weaknesses and Economic Potential

2. Existing Situation

(a) Land Use

Location – Connectivity: Situated immediately North West of the Chenab River, Chiniot is well connected to the major cities Lahore (160 Km), Faisalabad (30 Km) and Sargodha (58 Km) by metalled road and Jhang (86 km).

The Chenab River limits its connectivity to the South and South-East having only one river crossing point into Faisalabad.

Urban Form: Chiniot comprises an agglomeration of many small towns and villages. Villages are mostly "Chak No.," which is a village planned and established by English engineers during the colonial period.

These villages were planned mostly along canal banks to distribute the population evenly. Overall the urban growth pattern is typically radial with a concentration of industry located South-east of the centre along the Sargodha Road leading to Faisalabad.

Urban Growth and Connectivity: Chiniot is strategically well positioned within a classic urban region with a population in excess of 10 million that is forecast to emerge as the Central Punjab Metro Region of 30 million by 2030.

It is almost equidistant from the metro city of Faisalabad and the mega city of Lahore via the excellent M2 and M3 motorway links and well positioned within the National Trade Corridor (Map 2). Over 90% of the Tehsil area of Chiniot lies South-East on the opposite bank of the Chenab River to the city itself and urban expansion is unplanned and spreading in all directions.

With planned intervention it would seem more logical to guide growth along the North-west Sargodha Road and rail corridor connecting to the immediate towns of Chenab Nagar (Rabiwah) and Lalian.

3. Service Delivery

(a) Water Supply

The water supply network covers 60% of the town and serves 75% of the total population. The distribution system is old and most of the pipes are worn out, resulting in water losses of 40% due to leaks. No plan is being developed to address this issue. The field assessment revealed that in some areas the water supply is no longer functional because of lack of demand. Even without this, the coverage in terms of people served is less than 5% and so the population served with service mentioned by TMA could be less than 75%.

(b) Sewerage and Drainage

The coverage of the sewerage facility is approximately 60%.⁴ There is currently no sewerage treatment. No plan is being developed to address this issue.

(c) Solid Waste Management

The solid waste management system (SWMS) for Chiniot is managed by TMA. 55 % of the waste generated is being collected and disposed off. This situation will worsen with the increasing population. There is no proper solid waste system in Town. Recently a landfill site has been completed under the support of PMDFC, which is currently not being used by TMA due to handing over and taken over process. Sanitary sweepers carry solid waste by means of wheel barrow and donkey carts to 33 existing secondary collection points. From here, they are transported to open dumping sites along Seepage Drain, River Bund and on the peripheries of the Town.

A feasibility study prepared by NESPAK called the "solid Waste Management System, Chiniot" recommends a practical and economical solid waste management system for Chiniot. However, the calculated rate of rate of return (5.12%) did not fall within the accepted range of FIRR set by the Planning Commission of Pakistan.

(d) 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.

4. Human Resources and Social Conditions

The socioeconomic data of Chiniot indicates that it is marginally below the national averages in respect of literacy rates, household size, and the disparity is even more striking for the lack of households with piped water, waste-water and sanitation supplies and connections.

TMA Human Resources: Most posts in of the TMA management are filled by permanent staff but it is significant that the post for Tehsil Officer Planning & Coordination has been vacant during the last two years and Tehsil Officer for Regulation for the 3rd quarter of 2010.

⁴PMDFC Planning report Chiniot

This situation would reflect that no development plan since 1982 have been prepared for Chiniot and this was prepared by the Punjab Housing and Physical Planning Department.

5. Finance and Economics

(a) Finance

Statistics indicate that urban services in Punjab intermediate cities are in poor condition. Urban household access to piped water ranging from 14%-55% , supplies intermittent and unsafe for drinking and sewerage coverage between 20%-50% with no treatment and only 50%of households have municipal SWM services.

Contrary to the general Punjab profile, TMA Chiniot records indicate that sufficient revenue from water supply services have been recovered to meet the operation and management (O&M) costs of the water supply facility. From 2005-2009 the average collection of the total demand (water bills) was 94%, suggesting an efficient billing /collection system and willingness of customers to pay for services.

However, investments for upgrading and/or expansion of water systems display a continuing downward trend over the past 5 years, whilst the percentage of O&M expenditure of total revenue has significantly increased: 28% (2006-2007), 32% (2007-2008) and 59% (2008-2009) and Indicating that resource constraints limit efforts on maintaining a system increasingly prone to failure. Similarly, sewerage and drainage budgets have seen a downward trend since 2006 and the proportion of budget spend across the utilities sector remains low, indicating inadequate resourcing for the implementation of new capital works and inefficiencies in the implementation of O&M works.

All the above findings would indicate an increasingly urgent need for injections of new capital into the utility sector to expand coverage, upgrade or replace systems and for efficiency gains from operational improvements. In turn, given public sector resource constraints and the ever burgeoning urban growth demands, it indicates the need and opportunity to create conditions conducive to the mobilisation PSP and related corporatisation initiatives. To date, no PPP type contracts have been implemented in TMA Chiniot.

(b) Economics

Chiniot is internationally renowned for its wooden carved furniture and handicraft industry which has an established nascent export trade and it is recognized that this forms a vital part of Pakistan's secondary industry⁵ and is also essential to the Punjab regional economy.

Despite the knowledge and century old traditions employed in Chinioti wood making, the Pakistani government has made little effort to promote and market its Punjabi furniture industry. A lack of vocational education and training centres in Chiniot means that modern working techniques are rarely used. The lack of computer aided design (CAD) also serves as a hindrance to modern manufacturing.

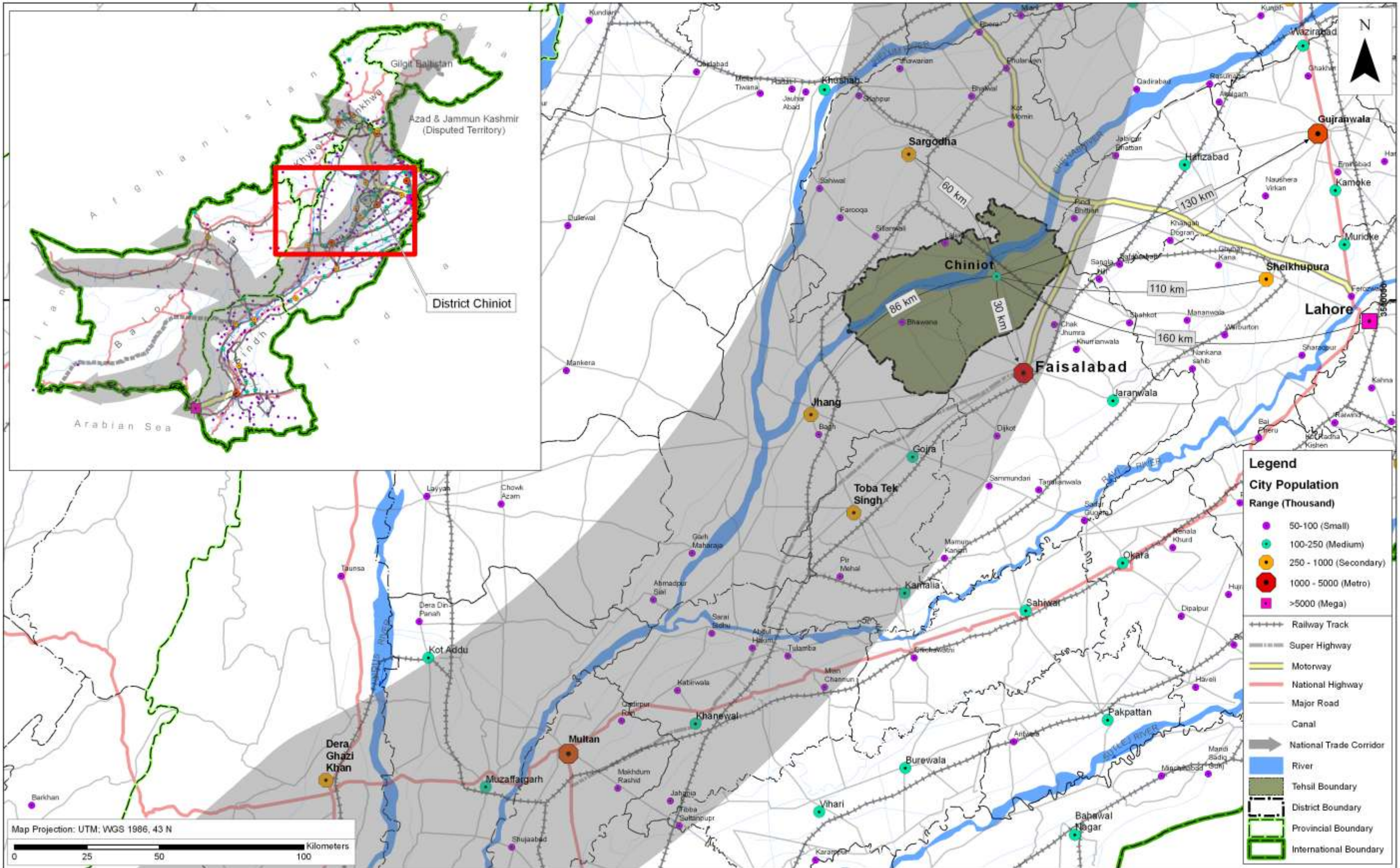
6. Urban Planning and Future Development

Only one overall plan has been developed for Chiniot and that was in 1982 (Outline Development Plan) by the Punjab Housing and Physical Planning Department. However, it is

⁵ This sector generally takes the output of the primary sector and manufactures finished goods or where they are suitable for use by other businesses, for export, or sale to domestic consumers.

considered that many of the priorities that were identified in the plan still remain valid but over ambitious in its assumptions that it could be used to control development.

Map 2: National Trade Corridor



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

G. Swot Analysis

	Strengths	Weaknesses
Internal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good cost recovery performance of the municipal water supply operations provides a good basis for the introduction of PSP corporatisation initiatives. • Good connectivity to the major urban centers of Lahore, Faisalabad (35 Km) and Sargodha (58 Km) is a strategic advantage for the development of its economic role in the region to help relieve the urban growth pressures on the mega cities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreasing overall investment in basic municipal services and increasing share of revenues invested in O&M. • Lack of training and development for TMA staff and in particular no 'in-house' planning and development control capacity. • Socioeconomic economic indicators below national and Punjab province averages.
	Opportunities	Threats
External	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latent potential to develop the furniture, handicrafts and textile industries. • Land surrounding the town has only moderate agricultural potential therefore urban expansion need not result in significant loss of productive land and currently nearly 60% of Chiniot is defined as agricultural land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of focus on major value-added sectors, likely to lead to a situation where the value-added per employee/enterprise would be affected adversely. • Poor level of overall basic infrastructure provision will be a disincentive for private sector inward investment and migration- both will be necessary to improve its economic comparative advantage to other small-medium sized urban centers. • Housing gap emerging – likely to lead to land encroachments and thus even poorer service coverage.

H. Chiniot City Services Comparison with other Cities

Like Chiniot, the similar information about existing services, human and financial resources for other intermediate cities of Punjab has been collected and analysed. The overall analysis shows that Chiniot has little better position compared to other cities in Punjab. The Table 11 present detail information about total Population, service delivery coverage, Economic activities, Collection Against Demand, Meets O&M Cost, Investment in Services, TMA Staff Management Filled etc. Table 11 presents summary of 12 Cities and present that in Chiniot;

1. Management of Solid Waste and Liquid Waste services coverage are less and poor compared to other cities. 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. The situation of solid waste will soon be improved as Landfill site will be operational in near future. But disposal of waste water required major intervention.
2. Drinking water supply situation of Chiniot is better compared to other cities, because Chiniot is located in sweet water zone and water supply system is based on zoning, also there is less pressure on sucking the water supply from water supply network by installing donkey pump by the consumers.
3. Chiniot city also does not have the metered connections like other cities.
4. Presently Urban transport is not burning issue of city Chiniot but if proper attention is not given now, Chiniot would face similar problem as other cities are facing. Existing urban transport services in Chiniot are similar as in other cities, like; use of Motor Cycle Rickshaws and Auto Rickshaws are being used as urban transport and lack of traffic signals in chowks etc.

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%	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%

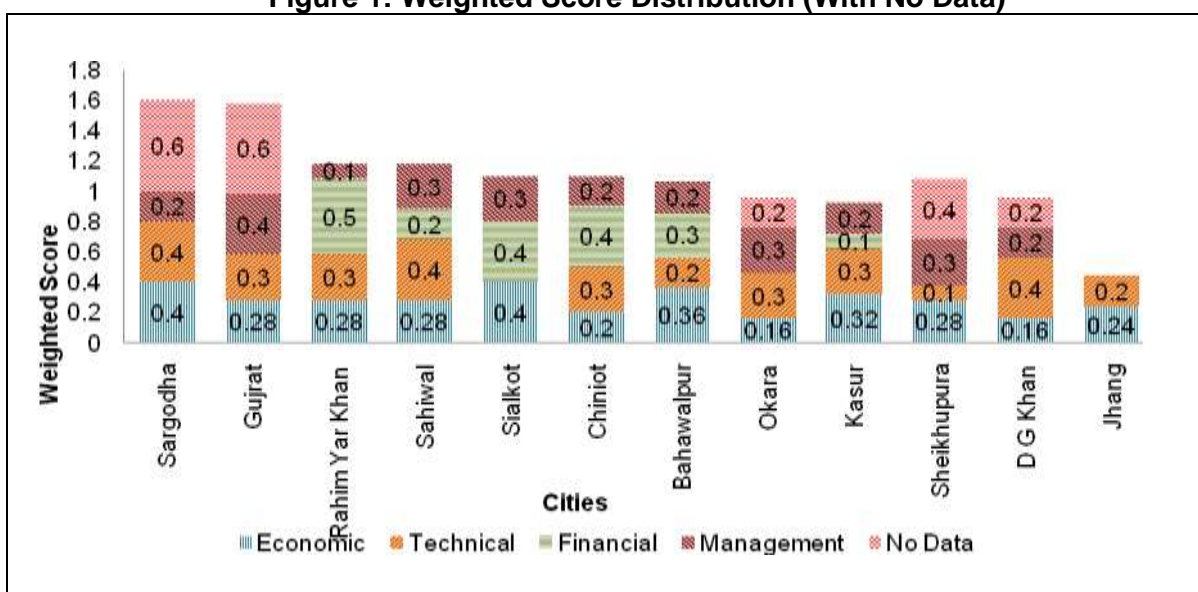
Source: GHK analysis based on data collected for developing city profiles

Good 
 Fair 
 Poor 

5. Chiniot has good economic conditions because of its Location within the national corridor and also Chiniot is very famous for its furniture industry.
6. TMA Chiniot Schedule of establishment shows that TMA has 88% filled position, this situation is also not discouraging compare to other town but required attention as Planning and Coordination Department of TMA is very weak and required all position filled through trained staff.

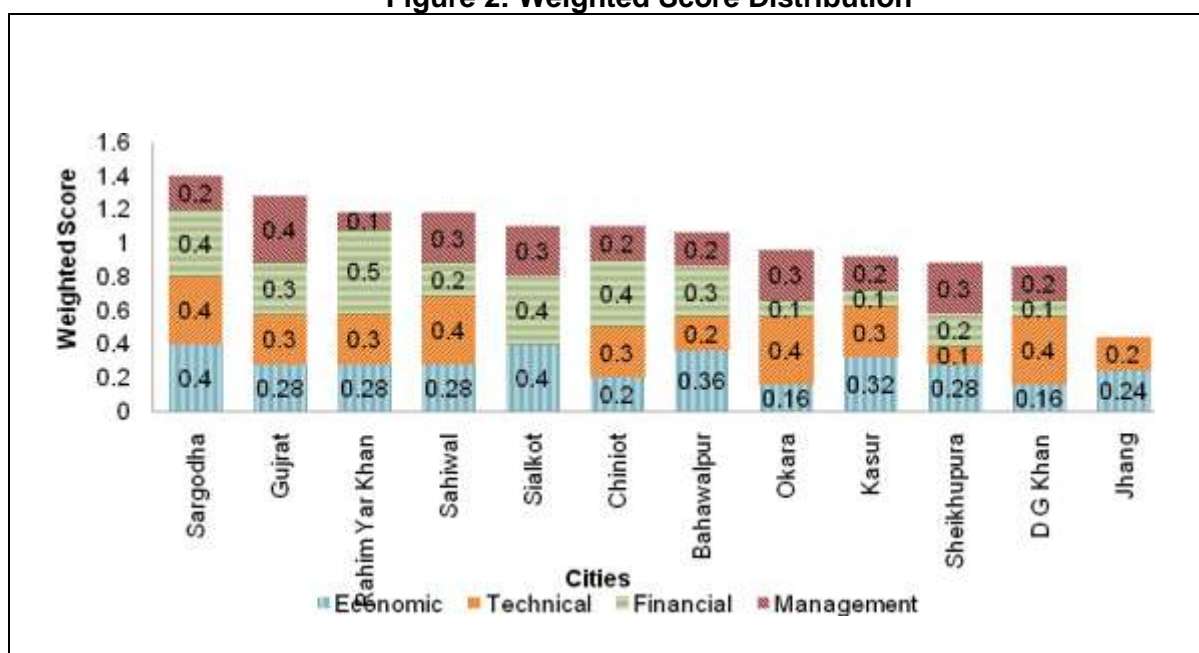
Further comparison and analysis presented at Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3. The Figure 1 present weighted score distribution(with no data) among cities, and Figure 2 Shows weighted score distribution among cities. The Figure 3 present overall weighted score.

Figure 1: Weighted Score Distribution (With No Data)



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

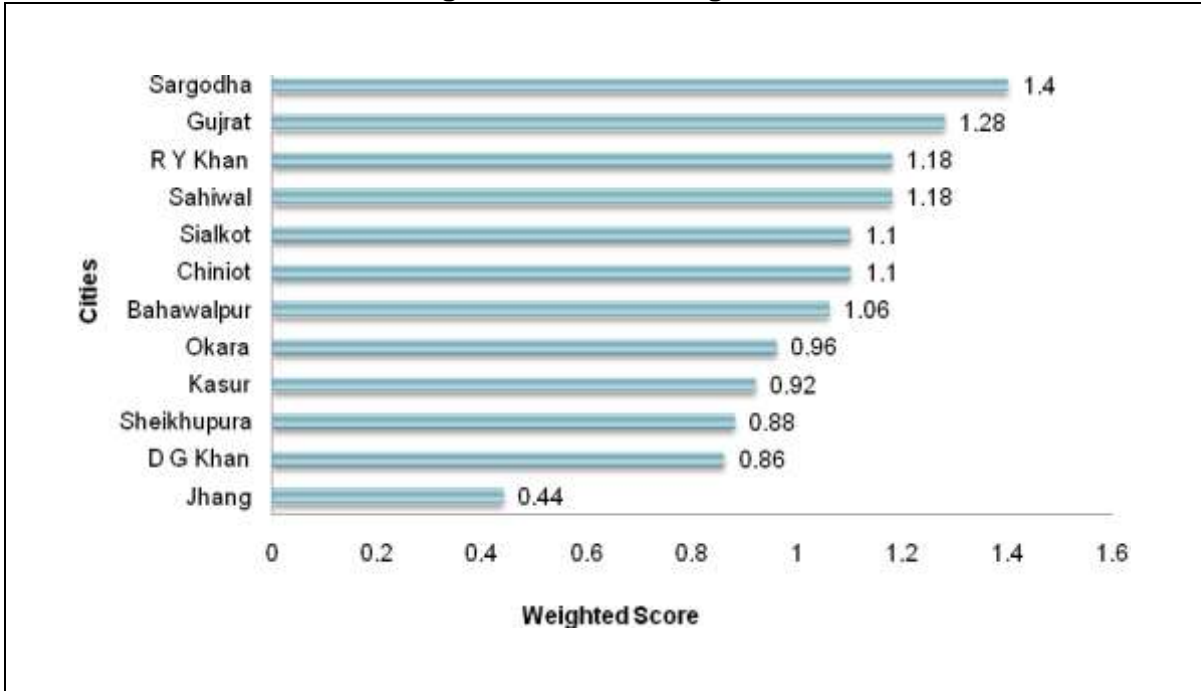
Figure 2: Weighted Score Distribution



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

Figure 3 shows the overall weighted score of PCIIP cities in which Chiniot City is in much better position as compared to the other six cities except Sargodha, Gujrat, Rahim Yar Khan, Sahiwal and Sialkot. It should be remembered that Jhang was the district head quarters until 2009 and Chiniot was a sub head quarter (Tehsil) of District Jhang.

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

The ground water is sweet in taste and is being recharged from river Chenab, which is flowing at western end of the city. The water supply is based on ground water and tube wells which are 7 in number. The water supply network covers 60% of the town and serves 75% of the total population.

The distribution system consists of 2 overhead reservoirs of 50,000 gallon capacity each and 2 hilltop reservoirs of 100,000 gallon capacity each. The total capacity is 300,000 gallons. The distribution is made of a looped network which is made of different type of materials including A.C., P.V.C., C.I. and GI pipes. The system is old and most of the pipes are worn out and leakage of pipes results in 40% water losses. The sizes of pipe vary from 8 to 2 inch diameter.

There are 5 independent supply zones out of which 2 system supply water with direct pumping and the 3 supply water through overhead or hill top reservoirs. The leakage is the main problem and due to intermittent supply and pipe leakage the water is contaminated by surface water⁶.

The field assessment revealed that in some areas the water supply is no longer functional because of lack of demand as in the areas ground water is sweet. So the coverage of water supply service could be less than 75%. For more correct figures about water supply coverage, there is a need to conduct detailed field survey or update the existing information.

As reported by TMA there are 1136 registered water connection which means that there are about 1200 properties connected with the water supply service, which shows that about 3% of population is connected with water supply service.

1. Major Issues

- The underground water supply distribution network has expired its life and is being contaminated with sewerage water which may cause gastric problem in the area. It should be replaced with open G.I. pipe lines in the streets. The source of water supply scheme is not sufficient for the present population. It should be increased to meet the average day demand of the public.
- The leakage is the main problem and due to intermittent supply and pipe leakage the water is contaminated by surface water

Existing water supply services are shown in Map 3 and described in Table 12.

Table 12: Existing Water Supply Services Profile

Sr.No.	Item	Value
1	Coverage	
	Water supply coverage area	60%
	Population	75%
2	Source	
	Ground Water (tube wells based system)	Yes
	Number of Tube Wells	6
	Functional Tube Wells	6
	Capacity of Functional Tube Wells	4.5 Cusec
	Surface Water (filter based system)/ -waterworks	Not Applicable

⁶ PMDFC Planning Report Chiniot

Sr.No.	Item	Value
	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
	Number of Pumps installed	Not Applicable
	Number 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	
	Water Supply scheme Thana city Road Mohall Thathi Gharbi EPA.	
	Who Operates the Filter Plant : TMA Operate the Filter Plant	
	Water filter plants installed under UC/TMA / DG/ PSRP or Other Schemes	
	Total No of water filter plant	2
	Functional water filter plant	2
	Since when water filter plants are non-functional	Not Applicable
	Name of location of Water plant	
	Fire brigade Station Mohallah Ghara Filter plant installed by PRSP World bank , TMA Masood Rice Mill	
	Water Supply scheme Mohallah Mozam Shah. Filter plant installed by TMA	
	Operates the Water filter plant: All water filter plant maintain by TMA	
	Total Supply	0.225 mg/day
	Duration (Supply Hours)	2
3	Total Connections	1,136
	Domestic Connection	1,135
	Commercial	1
	Industrial	0
4	Water Consumption	
	Per Capita water Consumption	30-35 g/d
	Total Water Consumption	0.225 MGD
	Overhead Reservoirs	2
	Capacity of OHT's	0.11 MGD
	Ground Water Storage Tank	Nil
	Capacity of Ground Water storage tank	Nil
5	Water Distribution Network	
	Type of Distribution pipe network	MS , PVC, GI
	Approximate pipe length	7 Km
6	Staff	
	Total Staff for W/S Management	11
	Technical	2
	Non-technical	9
	Maintenance Teams	2
	Staff/1000 Population for Water Connections	27.72

Source: Assessment by TMA Chiniot Technical Staff- Tehsil Office Infrastructure and Services Mr.Malik Muhammad Iqbal, Sub Engineer Mr.ZafarIqbal, Sub Engineer Mr. Bashir Ahmed, GHK field team conversation during field survey

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

No Plan developed

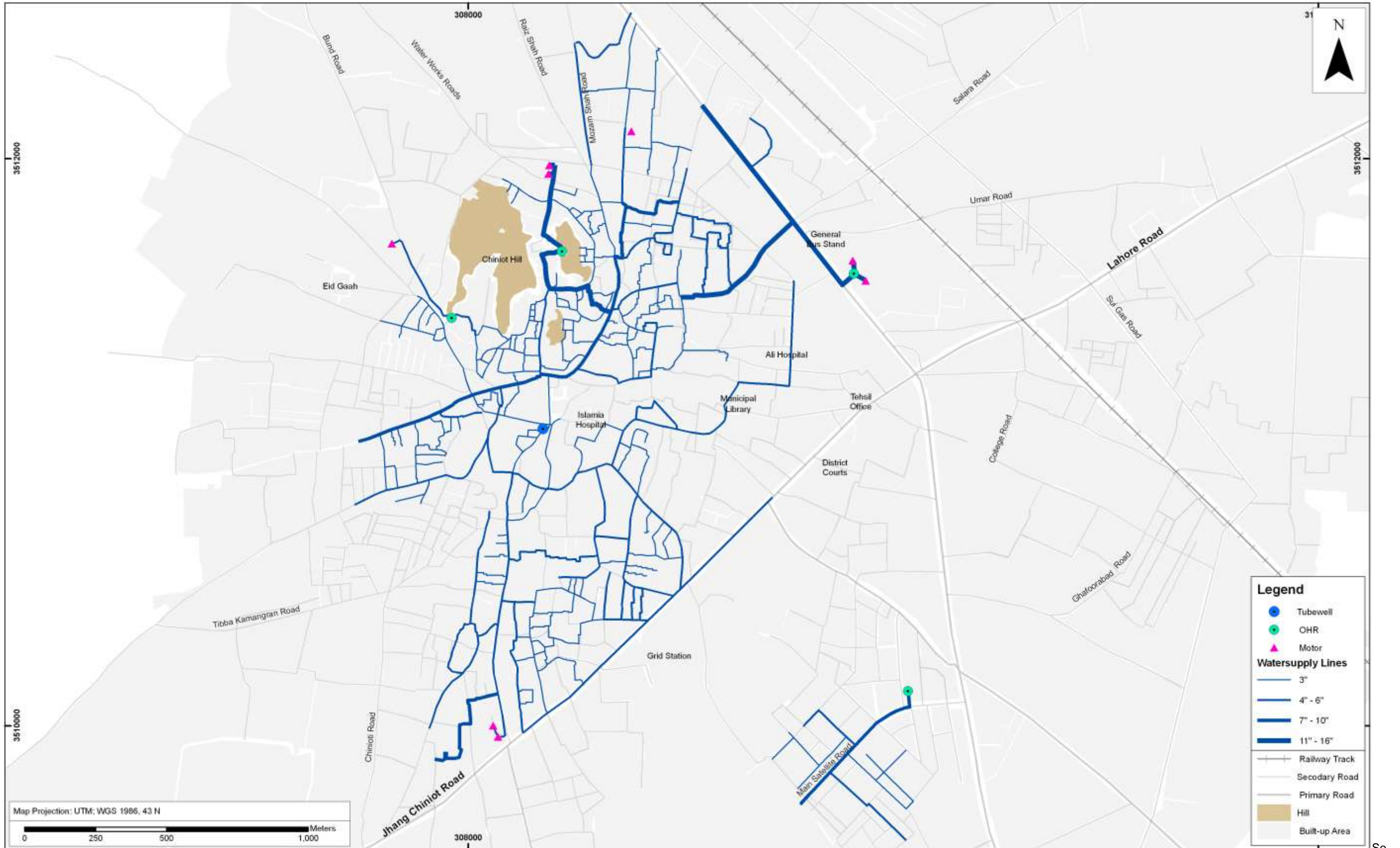
(b) **Please provide detail, if TMA has outsourced water supply services any part of water supply services?**

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 Chiniot City



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

B. Sewerage and Drainage

The existing system is mostly choked and the trunk sewer also needs rehabilitation, which is approximately 19 km long. The waste water is generally disposed off through open drains to the nearby sewer system, which are not only polluting the environment but also causing many water borne diseases. The residential area is expanding continuously on all sides of the town without any proper planning, which has reduced the coverage of facility to approximately 50%⁷.

1. Major Issues

- Drainage Problem of low lying areas It includes Mohallas Ghafoorabad, Ahmad Pura, Dilkhushab, Noor wala, Chah Tibbianwala, Salara road, Toheedabad, Khair Pura, Kamal Ground, Sher Pura, Qasim Town, UC-33
- Sewerage Line from Chinioti road to Multani Chowk has expired its life. It often remains overflowing and choked.
- Non-availability of sucker machine to remove blockage of sewer lines.
- Non-availability of Generating sets at all Disposal works in TMA Chiniot due to shortage of funds
- The Sewerage & Drainage system can be improved by increasing man power and machinery for which funds is the major problem.
- There is no separate tariff for sewerage. The sewerage charges are included in water supply bills.
- There is frequent overflow of the sewerage due to dumping of solid waste into sewer. Additionally the sewerage system in Satellite Town has been totally abundant.

Existing sewerage and drainage system is shown in Map 4 and Describe in Table 13.

Table 13: Existing Sewerage and Drainage System Profile

Sr. No.	Item	Value
1	Sewerage Coverage	
	Area	60%
	Population	50%
	Approximate Length of Total sewers	19 Km
	Dia Range	9inch -48inch Mm
2	Drainage Coverage	
	Area	25%
	Population	25%
	Approximate open sewage drains	12 Km
	Approximate covered sewage drains	1 Km
3	Effluent/Discharge	
	Total Effluent/Discharge	46 Cusec
4	Pumping Arrangements	
	Number of Pumping Stations	5
	Number of Pumps	18
	Total Pumping Capacity	46 Cusec
5	Treatment Arrangements	
	Waste water treatment Plant	No
	Waste water treatment Plant Capacity	Not applicable
6	Connections	

⁷ PMDFC Planning report Chiniot

Sr. No.	Item	Value
	Total Connections	17,000
	Domestic	16,900
	Commercial/Industrial	100
7	Recipient Body	
	Ultimate Discharge	Chenab River,
8	Staff	
	Total Staff for Management	15
	Technical	2
	Non-technical	15
	Maintenance Teams	No Permanent team
	Pipe Breaks /Month	No
	Complaints /Month	10
	Staff/1000 Population for Sewerage Connections	20.33

Source: Assessment by TMA Chiniot Technical Staff- Tehsil Office Infrastructure and Services Mr.Malik Muhammad Iqbal, Sub Engineer Mr.Zafar Iqbal, Sub Engineer Mr Bashir Ahmed GHK field team conversation during field survey

(a) Is there any Sewerage & Drainage plan developed, if so please provide detail?

No Sewerage & Drainage plan developed.

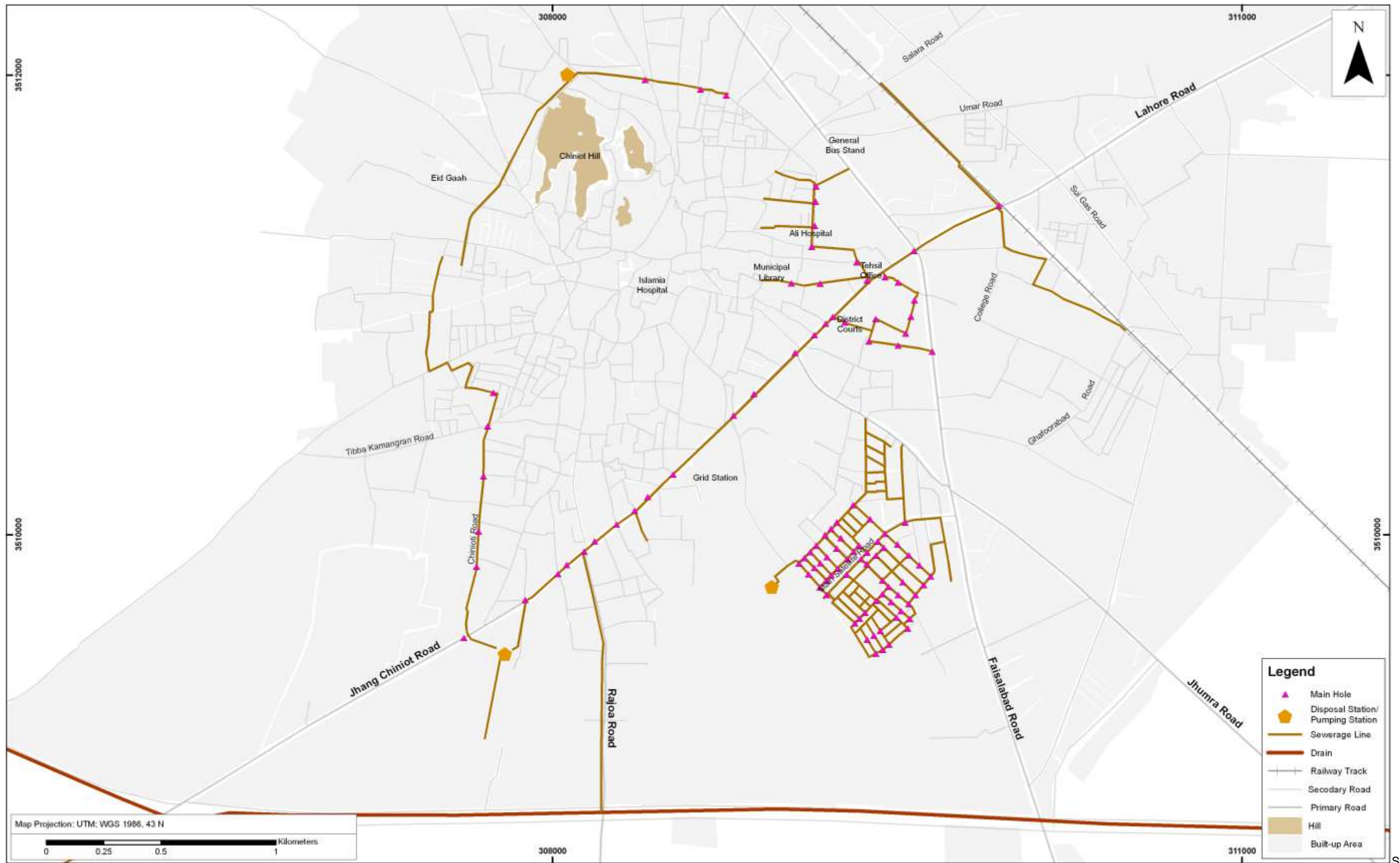
(b) Please provide detail, if TMA has outsourced Sewerage & Drainage services any part of Sewerage & Drainage services

Not Outsourced TMA is maintaining the Sewerage & Drainage system.

(c) Is there any Union for Sewerage & Drainage services if so please provide detail?

There is no separate union of Sewerage & Drainage staff. The Sewerage & Drainage staff is part of Central Bargain Agent (CBA) TMA.

Map 4: Existing Sewerage System in Chiniot City



Source: Adapted from Urban Unit's Chiniot 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 Chiniot 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, but recently PMDFC has completed a landfill site which is currently not handed over to TMA. Once the landfill site is in operational the Solid waste disposal issues would be solved.

Consultation with TMA staff during city profile survey revealed that still there will be a need to address the Solid waste management issues at primary and secondary level, which could be solved by readjustment of sanitary staff available with the TMA. It was reported by the TMA that about 100 sanitary workers are working in other departments and getting salary from CO Unit on the account of sanitary workers. So out of total 272 sanitary workers 172 are working on SWM.

Another concern was raised that there is a need of proper training to all the field staff for using Solid Waste Equipments and how to deal with the local peoples.

1. Major Issues

- Slaughter houses are situated in the interior portion of city creating great insanitary and unhygienic conditions for the public. The animal waste causes blockage of sewer lines. These should be shifted outside the city.
- The lack of resources in terms of staff and machinery are resulting in collection and disposal of only 65% of waste generated. Neither any NGO nor any private party has shown any interest in improving this system.

Existing solid waste management system is shown in Map 5 and describe in Table 14.

Table 14: Existing Solid Waste Management System Profile

Sr. No.	Item	Unit
1	Collection and Disposal	
	Waste Generated	94.9 Tons/day
	Waste Collected	80 Tons/day
	Generation Rate	0.4 kg/capita/day
	Waste Generated per HH	2.88 kg
	Waste Disposed Off	80 Tons/day
	Temporary Disposal Sites	1
	Location of Temporary Disposal Sites and since when these sites have been utilize	
	Sargodha road Bund River Chenab, 3Km from city Centre. Site has been using Since Jan2010	
	Previously TMA was using other two Dump site which have been stop to use as dump site by the instruction of DCO Chiniot.	
	Landfill sites	
	Are there any landfill site available	Yes
	If landfill sites available, please provide following detail:	
	Landfill site developed	Yes
	Landfill site	Construction work is recently completed
	If landfill site non-functional Please provide following information	
	Since when the site is non-functional	Construction work is recently completed by PMDFC, and process of handing over and taking over is started
	Main reason for non-functional landfill	

Sr. No.	Item	Unit
	Distance from centre of the City	5 Km
2	Equipment	
	Hand Carts/Push cart	225
	Donkey Carts	10
	Secondary Containers	40
	Tractor Trolleys	6
	Arm Roll Trucks	4
	Truck	0
	Excavators	0
	Bulldozer	0
	Vans	0
	Tractors with Bucket	0
	Tractors with Blade	2
	Tractors with container carrier	0
	Mechanical Sweeper	0
3	Staff	
	Chief Sanitary Inspector regular	1
	Chief Sanitary Inspector contract	0
	Chief Sanitary Inspector work charge	0
	Sanitary Inspector regular	2
	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	9
	Sanitary Supervisor contract	0
	Sanitary Supervisor work charge	0
	Sanitary Workers male regular	0
	Sanitary Workers male Contract	0
	Sanitary Workers male work charge	0
	Sanitary Workers female regular	182
	Sanitary Workers female contract	0
	Sanitary Workers female Work	90
	Drivers Regular	2
	Drivers Contract	0
	Drivers work charge	0
	Other specialized staff	0
	Staff per 1000 persons	0.94

Source: Assessment by TMA Chiniot Technical Staff- Sub Engineer Mr Bashir Ahmed Chief Officer Mr. Pervaiz Akhter GHK field team and GHK field team conversation during field survey

(a) Scavenging Activities

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

There are approximately 50 shops in the city. About 100 scavengers are involved in scavenging activities. Plastic bottles and iron and gatta are the main items.

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

The Punjab Municipal Development Fund Company (PMDFC) is planning to upgrade infrastructure facilities of various schemes in Punjab, under "Punjab

Municipal Services Improvement Project”. For this purpose NESPAK has been engaged by PMDFC to carry out the consultancy services for GIS, Feasibility Study, Detail Designing, Tender Documentation and Construction Supervision⁸.

“Solid Waste Management System, Chiniot” is one of the various schemes whose Feasibility Report is prepared by NESPAK. The objective of Feasibility Study is to recommend most reliable, practical and economical Solid Waste Management System for Chiniot.

NESPAK after detailed study of the Project area, evaluation of available data/information collected from related Agencies and community representatives, field investigations and survey has prepared Feasibility Report of Chiniot. Specific recommendations for most suitable and cost effective alternative are being given for consideration and approval of the Client.

The design horizon of the Project is up to year 2026. However estimation carried out for the requirements up to year 2016.

The solid waste management system (SWMS) for Chiniot is being managed by TMA is suffering from a number of operational and financial problems resulting only 55% of the waste generated is being collected and disposed off. As a result heaps of solid wastes are lying in open spaces of town. This situation will worsen with the increase in population and consequently solid waste generation will be increased.

At present, primary collection is being done by sanitary sweepers. They carry solid waste by means of manually driven wheel barrow and donkey carts to 33 existing secondary collection points. From secondary collection points solid waste is transported to disposal sites by tractor trolleys. The disposal of solid waste is being done as open dumping along Seepage Drain, River Bund and on the periphery of the town.

In proposed SWM System, Primary storage at the individual premises will remain in the makeshift type bins, however a hand cart with a minimum capacity of 0.2 m³ has been proposed instead of wheel barrow for primary collection. The secondary storage will be in the communal storage units placed along the wide street sides, which will be served by collection vehicles.

The proposed SWM system will consist 453 No. hand carts, 60 No. collection containers, 9 No. tractors with container carrier, and 4 No. tractors with front blade and Landfill site having an area of 26 acres.

Total cost of solid waste management system of Chiniot is estimated to be Rs. 65.89 Millions. The annual operation and maintenance (O&M) cost of the project is estimated to be 8.45 and 17.84 million rupees for year 2008 and 2016 respectively.

To judge the financial viability of the project, Financial Internal rate of returns have been worked out as 5.12%. The result indicates that the project is financially not viable as the calculated rate of return does not fall within the

⁸NESPAK Solid Waste Management Feasibility Report

acceptable range of FIRR set by the Planning Commission of Pakistan. However as the nature of project is as basic public utility and it is government's responsibility to provide basic urban services/facilities to public; moreover the project is being implemented through grant, it is therefore strongly recommended for implementation as planned.

Environmental and Social Assessment (EA) of the Solid Waste Management System was also carried out. Baseline environmental conditions related to physical, biological and socio-economic environment of the project area were studied in detail. Significant impacts related to site selection, design, construction, and operation and maintenance phases of the proposed Project were identified. The proposed Project for Solid Waste Management System will pose some adverse environmental impacts in the form of construction and operation of proposed Sanitary Landfill sites, i.e. final disposal point of the solid waste. Some of the likely negative impacts include; i) nuisance to the neighbouring areas due to the dust and noise emerging from the landfill site, ii) hazards due to production of landfill gases, iii) damages due to improper drainage and leachate collection at the site, iv) impacts due to use of existing roads by construction crew, v) traffic congestion and related pollution problems, vi) improper recycling and reuse of solid waste, vii) Health and safety of workmen and neighbours and viii) public opposition to proposed solid waste facilities.

The opinion of most of the people consulted in project area was also in tune with the implementation of the proposed Project. Basically this Project component is aimed at enhancement of environment of Chiniot Town. Its overall impacts on the environment will be highly positive, provided that mitigation measures suggested are implemented properly during different phases of the proposed Project.

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

TMA has not outsourced any part of Solid waste services.

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

There is no separate union established by SWM staffs.

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

No persons hired under contract and paid less than DMG.

Map 5: Existing Solid Waste Management System in Chiniot City



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

D. Urban Transport Service

The transport infrastructure in Chiniot is generally adequate for existing requirements; there are relatively few circumferential links. This results in extended journey times for many trips, and the misuse of minor roads by through traffic. There is little provision for off-street car parking.

There is no Signal on any Chowk and no urban bus or van services are available. On all roads mostly motorcycle rickshaws or Auto Rickshaws are being used as urban transport services. 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. The resulting traffic congestion, together with a large number of vehicles producing high levels of exhaust emission, has serious environmental implications. With the rapid expansion of the city, the transport infrastructure and public transport will soon become incapable of meeting requirements unless appropriate measures are taken soon.

Last year Tehsil Chiniot started its functions with effect from 1-7-2009 as District. Previously Tehsil Chiniot was part of District Jhang. All the vehicles of Tehsil Chiniot were getting vehicle registration from Excise and Taxation Department Jhang. And there is no Information available which show specifically vehicle registration of Chiniot District. Punjab Development Statistic 2010 is the main source of this information and it does not show any information related to vehicles registration of Chiniot District. Below table is based on vehicles registered by type of District Jhang till June 2009. Existing transport infrastructure is shown in Map 6.

1. Major Issues

- Street light facility is available to 40% Abadi of Urban areas. It could not be extended due to shortage of funds.
- The urban roads of all C.O. units require proper maintenance which is lying partially unattended due to shortage of funds.

Motor vehicle registered by type and average annual growth rate of registered vehicle is mentioned in Table 15 and Table 16.

Table 15: 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 June2003	33224	2487	14158	10	360	1054	0	370	14572	213
Duration	3595	32	1929	288	8	5	0	163	1170	0
Upto June2004	36819	2519	16087	298	368	1059	0	533	15742	213
Duration	5129	40	3555	1	23	7	0	553	949	1
Upto June2005	41948	2559	19642	299	391	1066	0	1086	16691	214
Duration	5940	40	4583	59	37	12	0	306	903	0
Upto June2006	47888	2599	24225	358	428	1078	0	1392	17594	214
Duration	11458	61	10390	7	3	1	0	337	657	2
Upto June2007	59346	2660	34615	365	431	1079	0	1729	18251	216
Duration	11859	-21	9799	0	15	1	0	1436	629	0
Upto June2008	71205	2639	44414	365	446	1080	0	3165	18880	216
Duration	12703	42	11027	2	71	6	0	223	1330	2
Upto June2009	83908	2681	55441	367	517	1086		3388	20210	218

Source: Punjab Development Statistic 2003- 2010

Table 16: 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
13.97	-0.63	22.92	560.99	3.48	-2.37	0	197.69	3.91	0.78

Source: Punjab Development Statistic 2003-2010

2. Major Chowks

List of major chowks is mentioned in Table 17.

Table 17: List of Major Chowks

Sr.No.	Name of Chowks	Remarks
1	Tehsil Chowk	Good. No Signal
2	Mandar Chowk	Satisfactory. No Signal
3	Jhumra Chowk	
4	Rijoya Chowk	
5	Shaheed Chowk	
6	Library Chowk	

Source: GHK Field Survey

3. Major Road Passing through City, Controlling Department

Major Road Passing through City and its controlling department are listed in Table 18.

Table 18: Major Road Passing through City, Controlling Department

Sr.No.	Name of Road	Controlling Department
1	Lahore Road	District Government / TMA Chiniot
2	Faisalabad Road	
3	Jung Road	
4	Sargodha Road	

Source: GHK Field Survey

4. Off Street parking places

Off street parking are listed in Table 19.

Table 19: Off Street Parking Places

Sr. No.	Parking Place	Area
1	Near Saheed Chowk	Not Measurable / Not possible to get measurement

Source: GHK Field Survey

5. Major Urban Routes

Major Urban Routes are listed in Table 20.

Table 20: Major Urban Routes

Sr. No.	Route Name	Transport Available	Number of Passengers travelling per day
1	Lari Adda To Internal City	Motor Cycle Rickshaw and Auto Rickshaw	An estimated 10000 Passengers travel per day

Source: GHK Field Survey

6. Flyover

No Fly over exist in City Chiniot

7. Underpasses

No underpass exist in City Chiniot

8. Bus / Wagon Stand

List of Busses or Wagon Stands in City is mentioned in Table 21.

Table 21: List of Bus / Wagon Stand stands

Sr. No.	Name of Bus Stand	Type	Area
1	General Bus /Wagon stand	Govt.	Not Measurable / Not possible to get measurement

Source: GHK Field Survey

9. Truck Stands

List of Truck stands are listed in Table 22.

Table 22: List of Truck Stands

Sr. No.	Name of Truck Stand	Area
1	Sargodha Road Truck Stand	Information is not available with TMA

Source: GHK Field Survey

10. Urban Transport Services

No Urban transport services is available, Motor Cycle Rickshaw and Auto Rickshaw is available.

11. Railway Line

The national intercity railway line is passing through the city.

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.

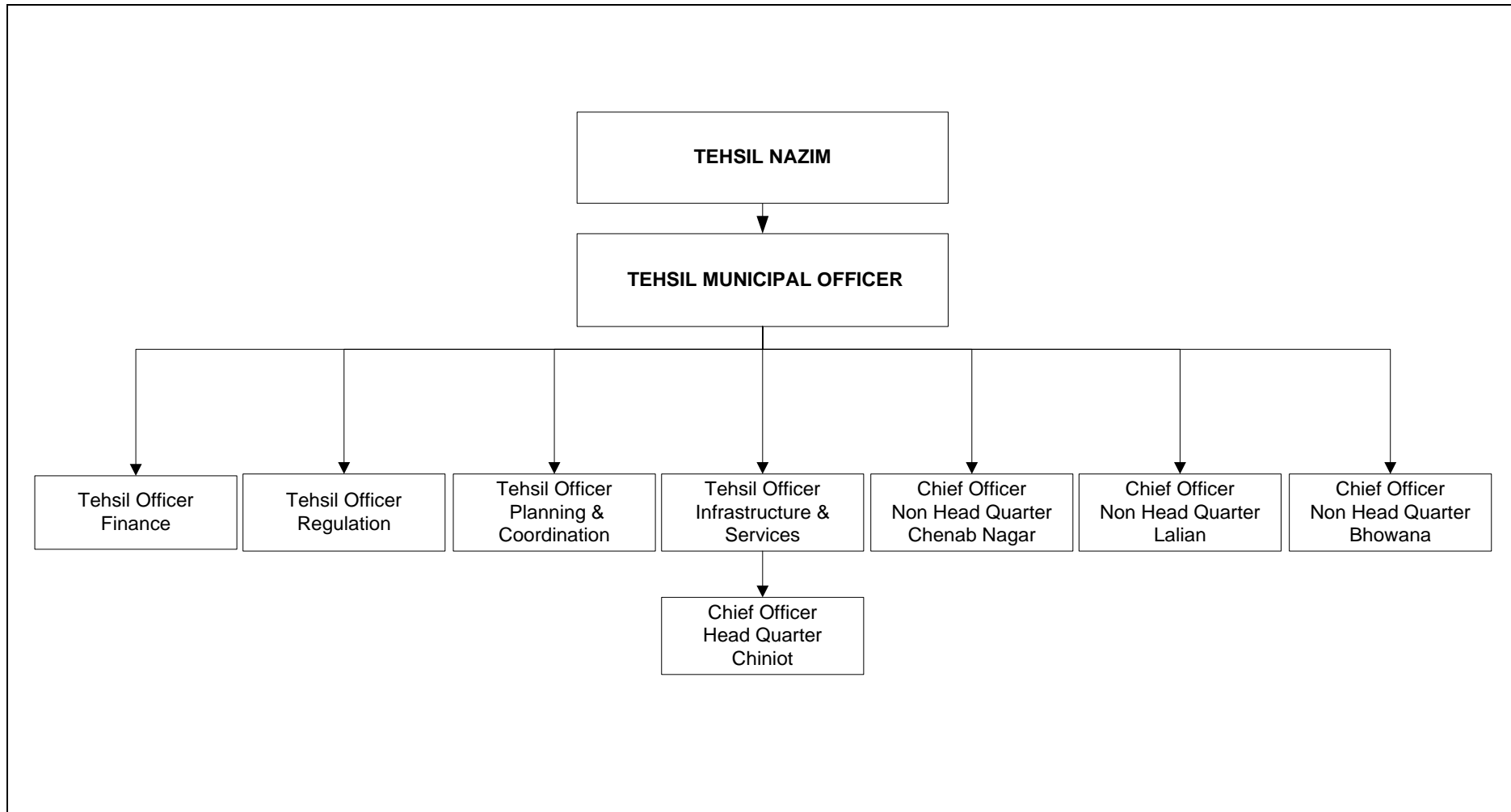
- Co-ordinate the municipal activities of the Tehsil Municipal Administration and Union Administrations within the Tehsil for coherent planning and development of municipal Infrastructure and for effective and efficient functioning of the Tehsil Municipal Administration.
- Exercise general supervision 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) s

- 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. Organizational Structure of TMA Chiniot



Source: TMA 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 23 Showing the information of key staff availability.




Table 23: 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 Chiniot

Post Filled through Permanent Staff 
 Post Filled through Contract Staff 
 Post Vacant 

D. Over all TMA Establishment

Overall schedule of establishment of Tehsil Municipal Administration is included in Table 24, which is 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 24: 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
	Administrator																			
1	Administrator	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	P/S to Tehsil Nazim	16	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
3	Computer Operator	12	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
4	Stenographer	12	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
5	Junior Clerk	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
6	Driver	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	Driver	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
8	NaibQasid	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Total:		9	0	9	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	2	0	2	
	Tehsil Council																			
1	Tehsil Council	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Council Officer	16	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
3	Assistant	9	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
4	NaibQasid	1/2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
	Total:		3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	
	General Branch/T.M.O.																			
1	Tehsil Municipal Officer	18	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
2	Assistant Accounts	11	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
3	Typist	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
4	Head Clerk	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
5	Project Assistant	10	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
6	Record Keeper	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	Driver	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

Posts FilledGazetted Staff Posts Filled 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	Sanitary Promoter	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
9	NaibQasid	1/2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
10	Imam Masjid	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
11	Chowkidar	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total:			11	1	12	9	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	10	2	0	2
Tehsil Officer (Finance)																				
1	Tehsil Officer (Finance)	17	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	Assistant T.O.(F)	16	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
3	Accountant	14	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2
4	Assistant Accountant	11	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
5	Accounts Clerk	11	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
6	Accounts Clerk	9	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Accounts Clerk	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
7	Octroi Clerk/Cashier	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
8	NaibQasid	1/2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Total:			13	0	13	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	4	0	4
Tax Branch																				
1	Taxation Officer	16	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	Tax Superintendent	11	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
3	Tax Inspector	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
4	Tax Clerk	5	10	0	10	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	2	0	2
5	NaibQasid	1/2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
6	Chowkidar	1/2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
7	Sweeper	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total:			16	0	16	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	4	0	4
Tehsil Officer (Regulation)																				
1	Tehsil Officer (Regulation)	17	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	Land Officer	8	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
3	Legal Assistant	9	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
4	Patwari	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
5	License Clerk	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0

Posts FilledGazetted Staff Posts Filled 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
6	NaibQasid	1/2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Total:		6	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0
	Tehsil Officer (P & C)																			
1	Tehsil Officer (P & C)	17	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2	Project Assistant	11	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
3	Accounts Clerk	9	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
4	NaibQasid	1/2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Total:		4	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	
	Tehsil Officer (I & S)																			
1	Tehsil Officer (I & S)	18	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	Assistant Tehsil Officer (I & S)	17	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	
3	Office Assistant	11	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
4	Sub Engineer	11	9	0	9	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	2	0	2	
5	Mechanical Supervisor	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
6	Technical Supervisor	6	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	
7	Operator	2/3	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	
8	Junior Clerk	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
9	Junior Clerk	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
10	Operator	5	7	0	7	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	1	0	1	
11	Driver	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
12	Assistant Operator	2	3	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	
13	Plumber /Cooli	1/2	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	
14	Valveman	1/2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
15	Plumber	2/3	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	
16	Mali	1/2	4	0	4	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	1	
17	Sweeper	1/2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
18	NaibQasid	1/2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
19	Chowkidar	1/2	12	0	12	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	3	0	3	
20	Sewer man	1/2	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	
21	Balder	1/2	15	0	15	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	5	0	5	
22	Fire Officer	14	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Posts FilledGazetted Staff Posts Filled 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
23	Driver F.D	6/7	5	0	5	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	1	0	1
24	Fireman	5	9	0	9	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	2	0	2
25	Light Inspector	2	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Total:			91	0	91	65	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	65	26	0	26
C.O Unit (HQ)Chiniot																				
1	Chief Officer	17	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	Chief Sanitary Inspector	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
3	Sanitary Jamadar	1/2	7	0	7	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	3	0	3
4	Tractor Driver	5	4	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	3
5	Water Carrier/Mashki	1/2	19	0	19	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	15	4	0	4
6	Sweeper	D.W	255	0	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	0	255	255	0	255	0	0	0
7	Trolley Man	D.W	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0
8	Spray Man	D.W	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
9	Rehra Ban	D.W	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total:			294	0	294	22	0	22	0	0	0	261	0	261	283	0	283	11	0	11
Chief Officer Chenab Nagar																				
1	Chief Officer	16	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	Office Clerk	5/7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
3	Tractor Driver	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
4	Driver Jeep	4	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
5	Chowkidar	1/2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
6	NaibQasid	1/2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
7	Sanitary Inspector	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
8	Sanitary Mate	3/4	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
9	Sweeper	1/2	51	0	51	51	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	51	0	0	0
10	Mashki	1/2	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Total:			63	0	63	61	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	61	2	0	2
Chief Officer Lalian																				
1	Chief Officer	14	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2	Sanitary Supervisor	1/3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
3	NaibQasid	1/2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0

Posts FilledGazetted Staff Posts Filled 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
4	Chowkidar	1/2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
5	Mashki	1/2	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
6	Rehraban	D.W	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
7	Sweeper	D.W	30	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	30	30	0	30	0	0	0
Total:			37	0	37	4	0	4	0	0	0	31	0	31	35	0	35	2	0	2
Chief Officer Bhowana																				
1	Chief Officer	14	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	NaibQasid	1/2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
3	Chowkidar	1/2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
4	Sweeper	D.W	32	0	32	32	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	32	0	0	0
Total:			35	0	35	33	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	33	2	0	2
Solid Waste Management																				
1	Tractor Driver	5	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	0	4
2	Chowkidar	1	6	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	6	0	6
Total:			10	0	10	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	10	0	10
Grand Total:			592	1	593	241	1	242	0	0	0	292	0	292	533	1	534	69	0	69

Source: TMACHiniot 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 FilledGazetted Staff Posts Filled 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 laid 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
	Public Health Engineering Department	Providing services regarding Water supply and Sewerage & Drainage 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 they established complaint centre and also using their web site to receive complaints
3	Any asset registries	Yes they maintained computer ticket no
4	Any use of computers/A computer with operator?	They have 2 regular post of computer operators on which 1 filled and 1 is vacant
5	Is there a fax machine in the TMA?	Fax Number : 047-6332973
6	Is there a website? An internet connection at TMA? An email address	Yes they have web site : http://www.tmachiniot.com They have internet facilities nazim@chiniot.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 municipalities⁹ 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

⁹Under the PLGO 2001, TMAs have the functional responsibility of municipal services in these cities as well as their entire tehsil

quick financial analysis conducted to supplement the overall financial assessment of the whole project.

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, the Property Tax (or Rate) 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 there has not been a substantial increase in UIPT share transferred to TMA Chiniot; rather it has decreased from Rs.20.3 million in 2006-07 to Rs.10.2 million in 2008-09, while till May 2010 there was no transfer relating to FY2009-10. Internationally, However, 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 Chiniot from TOTP ranged between Rs.23 million to 26 million during 2005-06 to 2008-09. It, however, increased to around Rs.33 million in 2008-9 and 2009-10. 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.

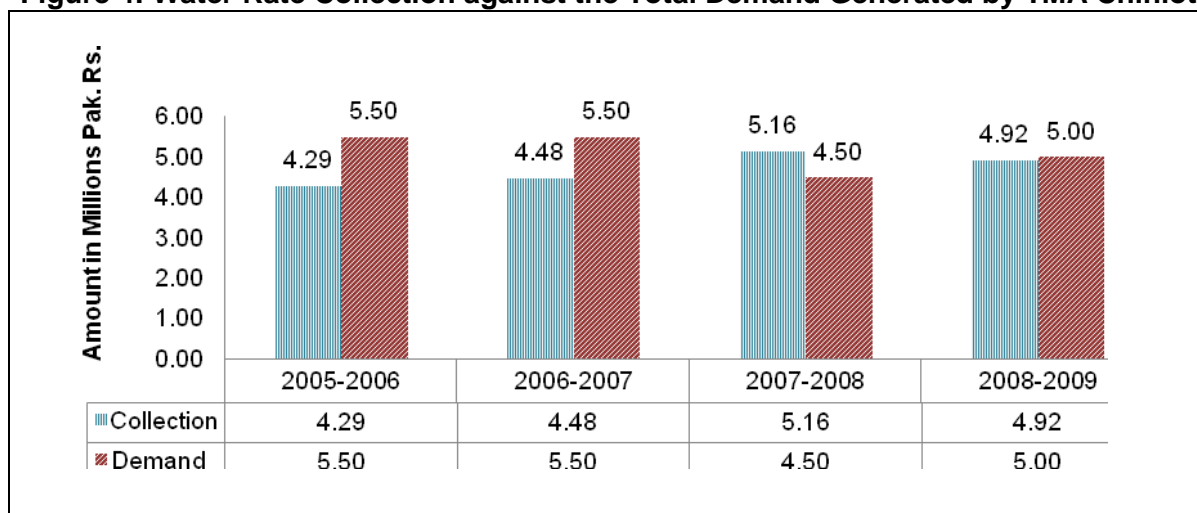
Building Fee/ Malba Fee: TMA Chiniot collects building fee and malba fee, etc. through contractors. Despite the regular construction activity in the city, this source of revenue has not shown an appreciable increase and has actually gone slightly down from Rs.2.2 million in 2008-09 to Rs.1.8 million in 2009-10. These are regulatory functions of a municipality and can be better performed through the TMA own staff.

Cattle Mandi Fee: Another major source of income of TMA Chiniot is the fee collected from Cattle Mandi. During 2005-06 to 2009-10, income from this source has remained around Rs.33 million, contributing the maximum portion of Chiniot’s Own Source Revenues (OSR).

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

Water Supply: Based on the data reflected in the budget books it appears that TMA Chiniot has been able to manage reasonable collection against demand and in 2007-2008 the collection has been more than the demand which suggests that the TMA has also recovered the arrears of previous years. Figure 4 gives a snapshot of the collection level against the total demand raised (water rate).

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



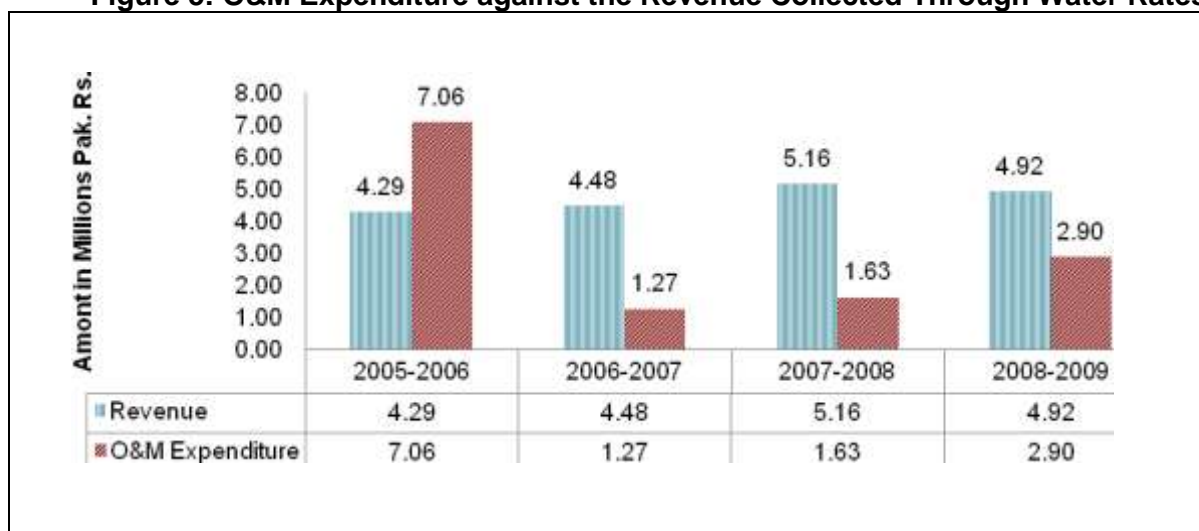
Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2005-2009

By looking at the trends below the financial data suggests that the revenue generated from the water is sufficient to meet the O&M costs of the water supply facility. The revenue generated through water supply is more than 100% of the total annual O&M cost except 2005-06 which was 61% of the total O&M cost. This suggests that TMA Chiniot is generating the accurate water bills (demand) and is providing good quality services to its customers. Figure 5 does not include the repair and maintenance expenditure into account because the consultant team was not provided the details of the Repair & Maintenance cost because according to the prevalent practice the municipality does 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 (because replacements are considered as development).

According to the budget books, Water Supply is being provided at CO Unit (i.e. Chiniot City), CO Unit Lalian, CO Unit Chenab Nagar and CO Unit Bhowana. It may, however, be pointed out that TMA Chiniot has only 1,458 residential connections and 50 commercial connections. Rs.50 per month is being charged from residential connections and Rs.100 per month from commercial connections.

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



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

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, e.g. in Chiniot's budgets, the establishment cost of employees providing Water Supply and operating disposal pumps appear under the TO(I&S) whereas the operating expenditure for providing these services appear under the Chief Officer Units.

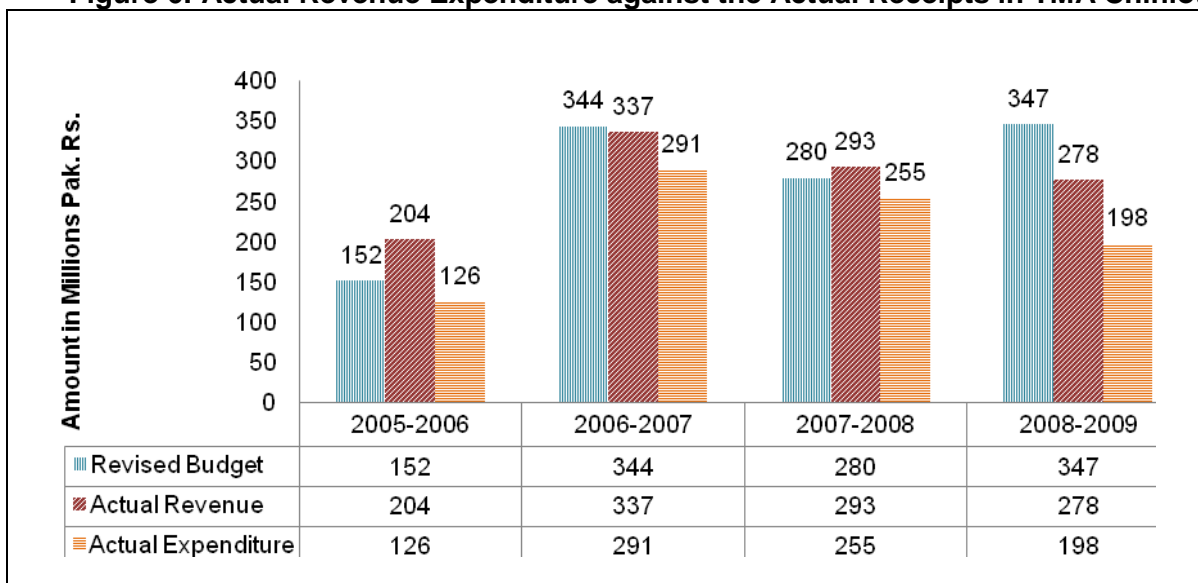
(c) Budget Surplus and Development Projects

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 financial data (budgets) of TMA Chiniot from 2005-2006 to 2008-2009 were examined and it was observed that TMA Chiniot was in surplus and managed its budgets within the

available financial envelope. The utilization has also been reasonable except in 2005-2006 and since 2006-2007 the utilization has picked up. This is shown in Figure 6.

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

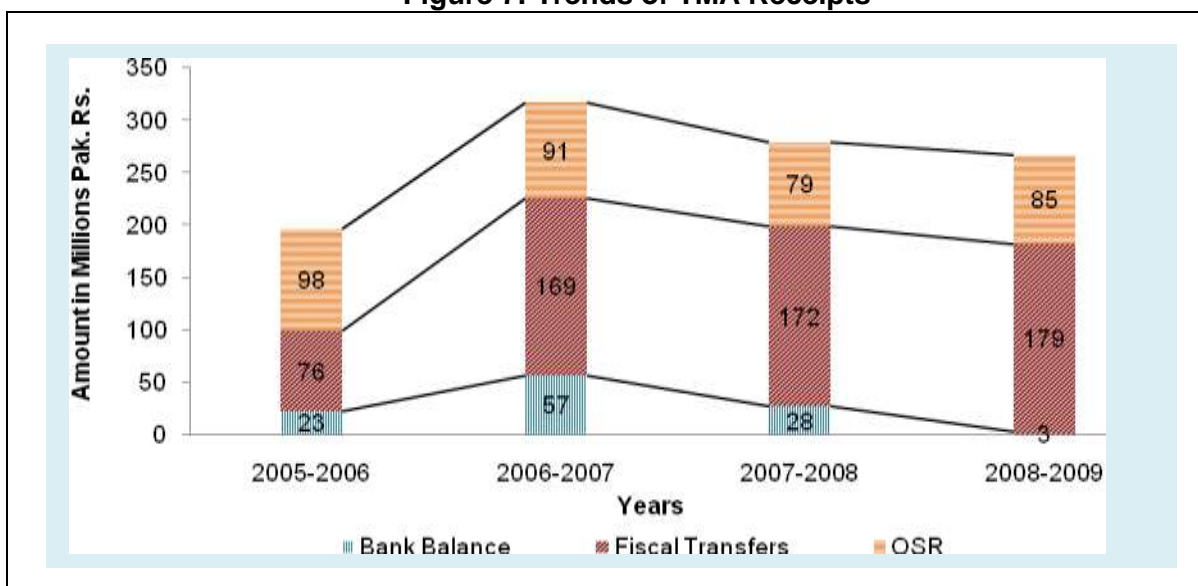


Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2005-2009

The above figure clearly illustrates that TMA Chiniot 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. TMA Chiniot 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 Chiniot's receipts (Figure 7) the provincial government fiscal transfers have increased in 2005-067 but due to some reasons in 2008-09 the Bank balance has decreased. The OSR has been consistent and that data suggests that the TMA has made a little effort in increasing its OSR.

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 need 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.

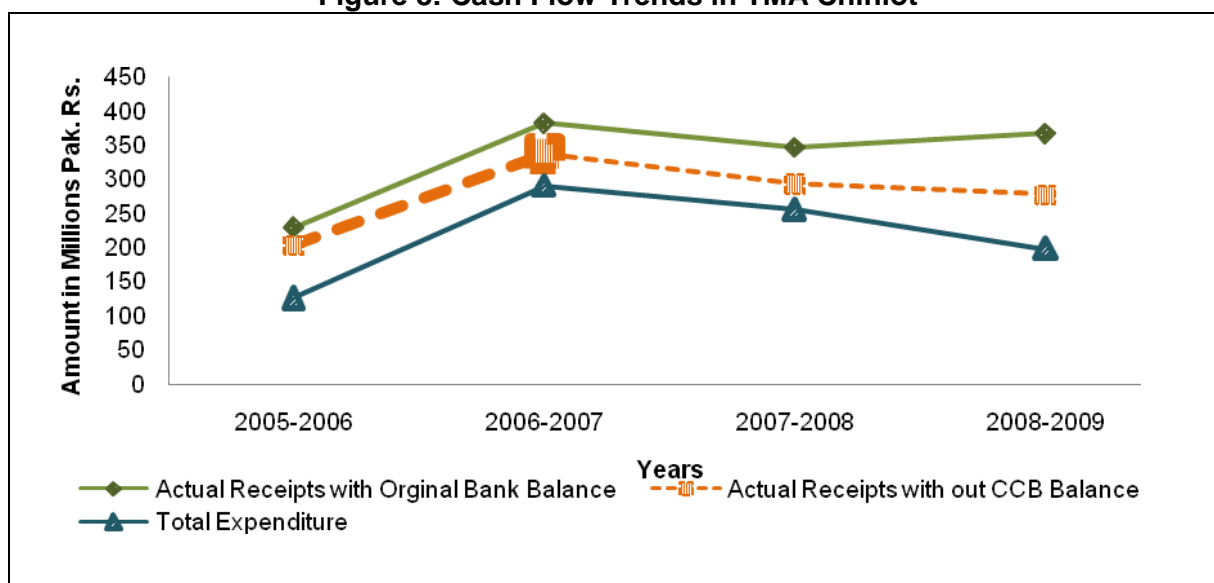
TMA Chiniot has made a major investment for SWM through the Punjab Devolved Social Services Project (PDSSP) of the ADB. Land measuring 15 Acres was purchased by the TMA for Rs.16.5 million of which Rs7.5 million were paid during 2006-07 and Rs.9 million during

2007.08. Currently a major SWM project (including collection, transportation and landfill development) is being implemented through the PMDFC.

(d) Cash Flow

The initial financial analysis of the TMA Chiniot suggests that TMA has never exceeded its financial envelope while incurring the expenditure and has therefore followed the PLGO 2001 by not approving a deficit budget. Figure 8 suggests that TMA prepared its budget based on the Bank Balance without considering that this bank balance also includes the provisions for CCB projects that have not been completed. 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 Chiniot could not manage its resources optimally. The sector-wise or scheme wise breakup of development / capital expenditure is not available in the budget books.

Figure 8: Cash Flow Trends in TMA Chiniot



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

The budget data suggests that there is a need to strengthen municipal management and finance systems so that the limited financial resources could be efficiently used for improving the urban services of Chiniot City. The PMDFC has started the implementation of a computerized financial management system in TMA Chiniot. 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 have been provided to the municipality.

(e) Expenditure Management

The utilization in the non-development (Revenue) expenditure has been reasonable in 2005-2006, but dropped down in 2006-2007 and again picked up in 2007-2008 but slightly downward trends in 2008-2009. However on the development side in the utilization has been extremely good except 2008-09 which was approximately 60%. A major reason for low utilization has been the change of provincial government and a lesser focus on local governments.

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 quality of budgeting can be assessed from the variance between the budgets and actual expenditures. TMA Chiniot spent only 76% of its approved budget for 2008-9 (budgeted Rs204.9 million, Actual Rs270.9 million) the variance being 24%. Actual current expenditure for 2008-9 compared to the budget shows that TMA Chiniot could spend only 70% of its budgeted current expenditure (Budgeted Rs111.9 million, actual Rs79.4 million) – while 88% of establishment budget was actually spent, only 54% of contingency budget could be spent. For development budget, the actual utilization at 79% of the approved budget was slightly better (Budgeted Rs158.9 million, actual Rs125.5 million). On revenue side, the actual revenue at Rs274.9 million was 17% higher as compared to the budgeted revenues of Rs235.8 million.

The expenditure variance may be due to (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. TMA Chiniot is among the few TMAs which have completed and attached 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.

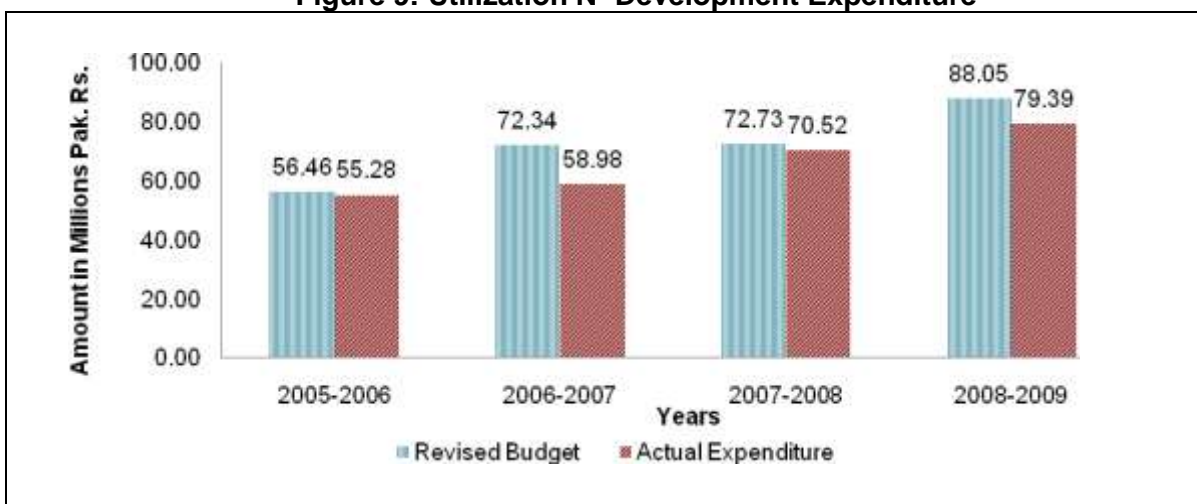
The Budget Rules provide a number of formats which can help in performance budgeting and performance evaluation such as Policies and proposed activities of the TMA (BSF-1), Service Delivery Performance Targets (BSF-2) and service delivery facility status (BSF-3). There is a lack of data that may be used for measuring performance. Even basic quantitative

data¹⁰ 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

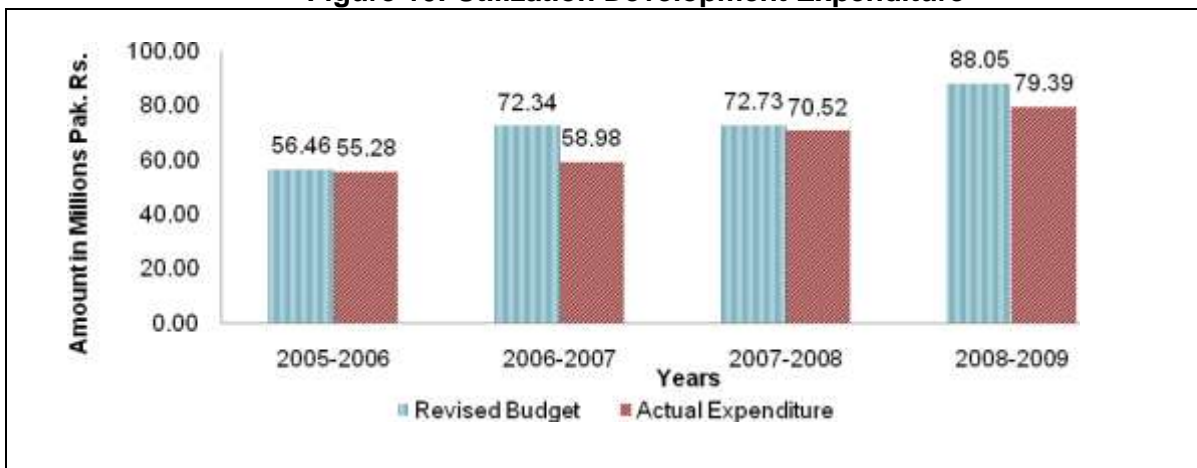
Table 25 suggests that the overall utilization of CCB has been 52% which is not a bad sign as generally the utilization of CCB funds in local governments is low. That also suggests that CCBs in Chiniot is active and have contributed community share of 16 million. Most of the expenditure incurred in 2006-2007. We have collected the data from budget books and that data needs further investigation at some stage.

Figure 9: Utilization N- Development Expenditure



Source: GHK Analysis Based on TMA Budget Books 2005-2009

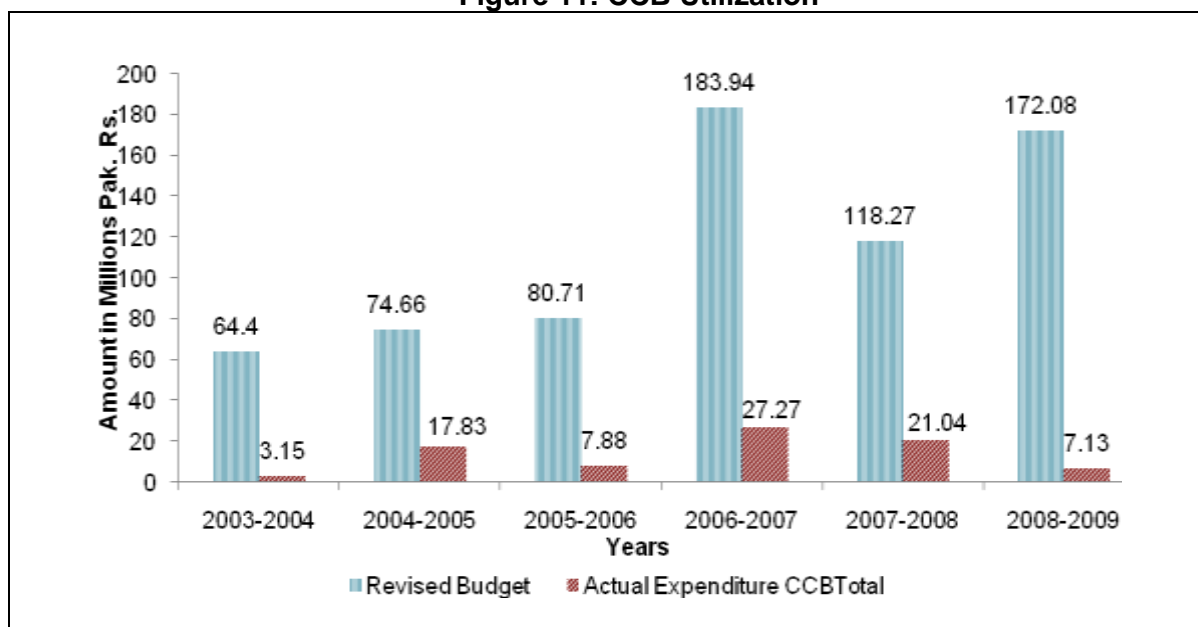
Figure 10: Utilization Development Expenditure



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

¹⁰ 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.

Figure 11: CCB Utilization



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

Table 25: 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	64.40	16.10	0.00	3.15	3.15	12.96	13
2004-2005	74.66	18.67	0.00	17.83	17.83	0.84	14
2005-2006	80.71	20.18	0.72	7.16	7.88	12.30	26
2006-2007	183.94	45.99	7.65	19.63	27.27	18.72	45
2007-2008	118.27	29.57	4.15	16.90	21.04	8.53	53
2008-2009	172.08	43.02	0.71	6.41	7.13	35.89	89
	630	157	13	68	81	76	
Community share					16		
Percentage Utilization					52%		

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

Table 26: 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	19.054	15.14	16.41	11.83	19.447	9.655	9.452	6.45
Sewerage	38.075	30.08	32.816	23.654	38.495	19.51	18.91	12.91
Drainage	133.411	105.167	114.852	82.785	143.684	68.281	66.165	45.04
Solid waste Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport	0	0	0	0	0.849	0	0	0
Total	19.054	15.14	16.41	11.83	19.447	9.655	9.452	6.45
Non Development								
Water Supply	17.182	15.735	16.650	12.131	12.456	12.318	9.769	9.822
Sewerage	17.577	13.667	13.666	10.254	8.910	8.715	7.206	6.073
Drainage and SWM	57.966	49.120	43.136	31.037	27.356	25.751	23.115	21.508
Transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	92.725	78.522	73.452	53.422	48.722	46.784	40.090	37.403

Source: Tehsil Officer Account sheets and TMA budget books 2003-2009

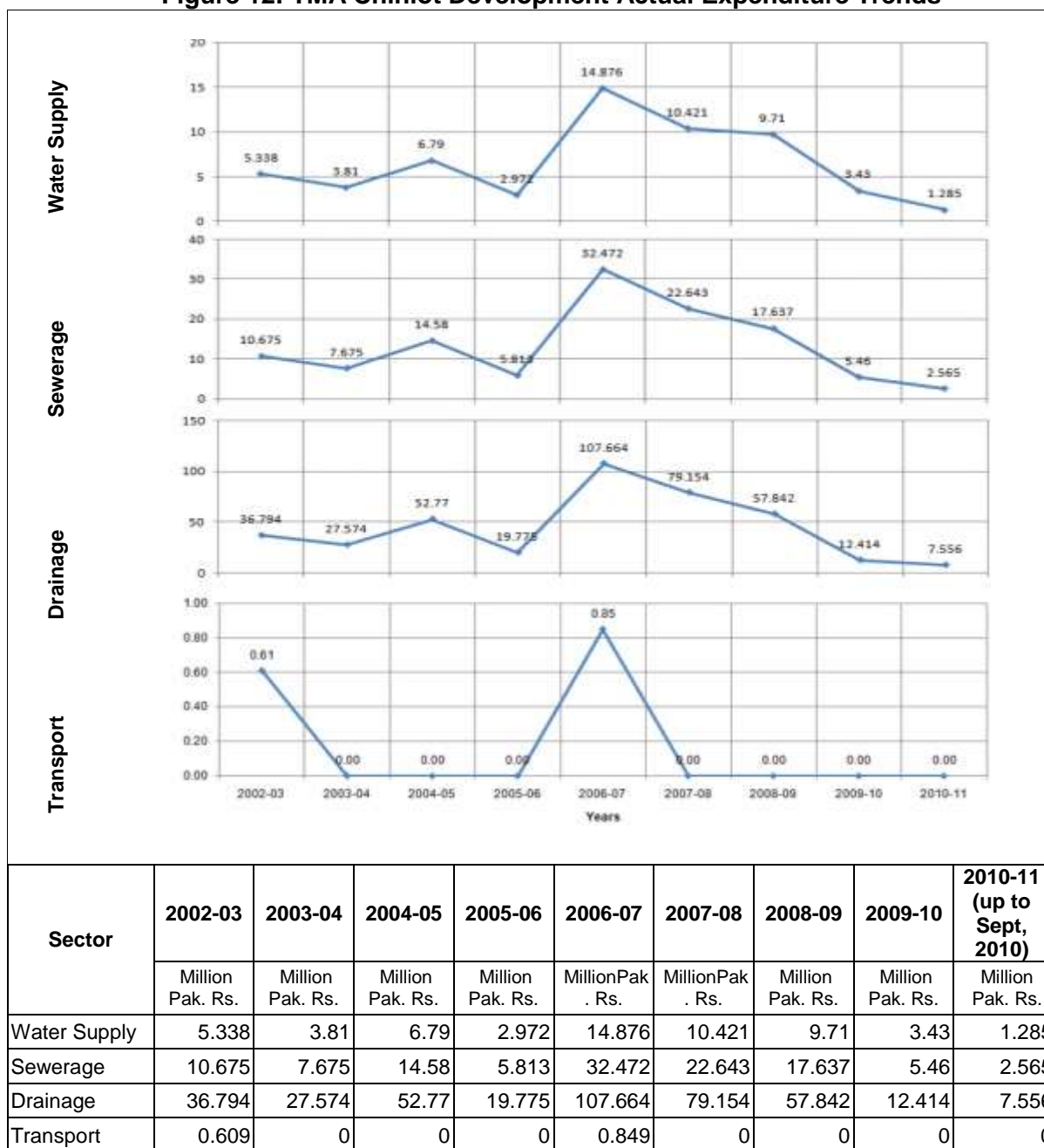
Table 27: TMA Actual Expenditure for Development and Non Development

Amount in Rs. Million

Sector	2010-11 (up to August)	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Development								
Water Supply	0	3430	9.71	10.421	14.876	2.972	6.79	3.81
Sewerage	1.275	5460	17.637	22.643	32.472	5.813	14.58	7.675
Drainage	3.088	12414	57.842	79.154	107.664	19.775	52.77	27.574
Solid waste Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport	0	0	0	0	0.849	0	0	0
Total	4.363	21,304	85.189	112.218	155.861	28.560	74.140	39.059
Non Development								
Water Supply	2.393	14.024	11.200	10.102	8.831	9.468	10.358	9.158
Sewerage	2.413	12.647	8.312	7.831	7.240	6.975	6.835	5.328
Drainage and SWM	6.818	35.895	32.917	28.276	25.021	22.658	21.817	19.744
Transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11.624	62.566	52.429	46.209	41.092	39.101	39.010	34.230

Source: Tehsil Officer Account sheets and TMA budget books 2003-2009.

Figure 12: TMA Chiniot Development Actual Expenditure Trends



Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2002-2009

Table 28: PHED Interventions (Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage 2003-2010)
Amount in Millions Rs.

Sectors	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Sewerage / Drainage	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: S.D.O. PHED Chiniot.

Table 29: List of Ongoing Infrastructures Projects
Amount in Millions Rs.

Sr. No.	WS/SD/SW M/ UT	Name of Scheme	Executing by (TMA, PHED and NGOs)	Total Cost	Beneficiary population
1	WS	Extension of Urban Water Supply Chiniot.*	PHED	30	46,395
2	SD	Const. & Repair of Manhole, Hoddies, Screen Chamber, Disposal works & providing Manholes Covers	TMA	1.294	Information Not Available
3	SD	Construction of Drain Soling Gali Madrasa Sadiqa to Girls PS Mohallah Sadiqa Abad	TMA	0.420	
4	SD	Construction of Drain Soling Mohallah Dilkhushab Gali Pir Safdar Shah, Dr.Yaqoob Back side Jail, Gali Muhammad Khan Kakuana, Gali Molvi Sikandar	TMA	0.784	
5	SD	Canst. of Drain Soling & Culverts Mohallah Qasim Town Mustafa Abad	TMA	0.710	
6	SD	Const. of Drain Soling Gali Master Safdar, Ghulam Hussain, Yaseen Pahtan,	TMA	0.450	
7	SD	Const. of Drain Soling Gali Masjid Fatima-tul-Zahara Mohallah Ghafur Abad,Gali Masjid Ali-ul-Murtaza, Gali Masjid Usmania Mohallah Haji Abad.	TMA	0.825	
8	SD	Canst. of Sewerage, PCC Slab, Drain, Soling & Resoling Gali Mushtaq Akhbarwala Mohallah Rahman Abad, Gali from Raiz Karyana Faisalabad Road to	TMA	0.877	
9	SD	Canst. of Drain Soling Gali Pepsi wali Mohallah Mustafa Abad, Gali Muhammad Ali Asifwali Sargodha Rd.	TMA	0.154	
10	SD	Canst. of Drain Soling Gali Back side Islamia College, Gali Sabirwali, Gali Sohny Ice lovely Mohallah Qadir Abad, Gali Hafiz Abdul Ghafur Opp. Taxi Stand.	TMA	0.225	
11	SD	Canst. of Sewerage Scheme Chah Jahangiriwala near Disposal Works Satellite Town.	TMA	0.385	
12	SD	Canst. of Sewerage and PCC Slab GaB Manzoor Walla Raiwali Jhang Road.	TMA	0.108	
13	SD	Canst. of Drain and PCC Slab Mohallah Chah Hafiz Dewan.	TMA	0.490	
14	SD	Canst. of Drain Soling, Sewerage, PCC Slab Gali Prof. Jahangir wali from House Tariq Mahboob to House Haji Ashraf, Thatti Mochian Rajoa Road.	TMA	0.440	
15	SD	Canst. of PCC Slab near Post Office Ground Mohallah Lahori Gate.	TMA	0.274	
16	SD	Canst. of Drain Soling, PCC Slab near Masjid Bilal Mohallah Chah Pacca.	TMA	1.109	
17	SD	Construction. of Drain, PCC Slab and Metalled Road GaliIqra School wali Mohallah Chah Pacca	TMA	1.378	
18	SD	Canst. of PCC Slab Gali Haji Safdar Karyalawali Mohallah Thatti Gharbi	TMA	0.146	
19	SD	Canst. of Drain, PCC Slab Gali Abid Alvi and Kaucha Allah Dad Mohallah Thatti Gharbi.	TMA	0.340	
20	SD	Canst. of Drain Soling from House M.AsalamArain to House Raiz Waseer Mohallah Alii, Eidgah Rd.	TMA	0.227	
21	SD	Const. of Drain Soling, PCC Slab Gali Waris Machi Chah Sukha.	TMA	0.434	
22	SD	Const. of Nalla from House Qamarlilari to Chowk Tibbianwala	TMA	0.267	
23	SD	Canst. of Drain Soling Chah Naianwala from House Mansha to Ansar Ali	TMA	0.383	
24	SD	Earth filling, Soling, Brick work, PCC Slab UC-38 and Drain & Soling Gali Khaja Akramwai	TMA	0.470	
25	SD	Const. of Drain & PCC Slab GaB Baba Faridwali & Gali Mazhar Hussain Khokar Back side Masjid Bohar	TMA	0.392	
25	SD	Supplying & fixing sullage pump including electric motor 35HPinterconnection work &electric installation	TMA	0.206	

Sr. No.	WS/SD/SWM/ UT	Name of Scheme	Executing by (TMA, PHED and NGOs)	Total Cost	Beneficiary population
		Disposal works Satellite			
26	SD	Laying of sewer line Ahmad pur, Dilkhushab Chiniot	TMA	3.441	Information Not Available
27	SD	Laying of sewerage Shamsul Hassan town Faisalabad road Chiniot	TMA	0.138	
28	SD	Laying of Sewer line Jumara Road Chiniot.	TMA	0.260	
29	SD	Canst. of Slaughter House on Chak Jhumra Road City Chiniot	TMA	3.000	
30	SD	Canst. of Drain Soling Mohallah Rashid Abad Gali Haji Bakhuloharwali.	TMA	0.400	
31	SD	laying of Sewerage Gali Malik Shahid V-Block Satellite Town.	TMA	0.250	
32	SD	Canst. of Drain Soling MouzaQurala, Zubera Abad Saddat.	TMA	0.950	
33	SD	Canst. of Drain Soling, Resoling Gali Sufi Asgharwali near JalibiChowk, Gali Masjid Ali 4.00	TMA	0.400	
34	SD	ICanst. of Drain Masjid Ghulzaria new AbadiMohallahKamagra&Gali Ali Amranwali	TMA	0.100	
35	SD	Canst. of Drain, PCC Slab, Nalla Gali Molvi Matloobwali Sargodha Road	TMA	0.750	
36	SD	Const. & Repair of Manhole, Hoddies, Screen Chamber, Disposal works & providing Manholes Covers	TMA	1.294	
37	SD	Construction of Drain Soling Gali Madrasa Sadiqa to Girls PiSMohallah Sadiqa Abad	TMA	0.420	
38	SD	Construction of Drain Soling Mohallah Dilkhushab Gali Pir Safdar Shah, Dr.Yaqoob Back side Jail, Gali Muhammad Khan Kakuana, Gali Molvi Sikandar	TMA	0.784	
39	SD	Canst. of Drain Soling & Culverts Mohallah Qasim Town Mustafa Abad	TMA	0.710	
40	SD	Const. of Drain Soling Gali Master Safdar, Ghulam Hussain, Yaseen Pahtan,	TMA	0.450	
41	SD	Const. of Drain Soling Gali Masjid Fatima-tul-ZaharaMohallah GhafurAbad,Gali Masjid Ali-ul-Murtaza, Gali Masjid Usmania Mohallah Haji Abad.	TMA	0.825	
42	SD	Canst. of Sewerage, PCC Slab, Drain, Soling & Resoling Gali Mushtaq Akhbarwala Mohallah Rahman Abad, Gali from Raiz Karyana Faisalabad Road to	TMA	0.877	
43	SD	Canst. of Drain Soling Gali Pepsi wali Mohallah Mustafa Abad, Gali Muhammad Ali Asifwali Sargodha Rd.	TMA	0.154	
			Total	22.476	
44	SW	Purchase of Tractor with Mechanical Sweeper Chiniot	TMA	2.500	
			Total	2.500	
45	Transport	Improvement General Bus Stand Chiniot.	TMA	0.365	
46	Transport	Const. Winding & Improvement Roads Thana Chowk to Via Bangia Chowk Sargodha Road.	TMA	3.975	
47	Transport	Canst. of Kalma Chowk/ Allahu Akbar Chowk / Khatam-e-Nabuat Chowk.	TMA	2.500	
48	Transport	Fixing of Street Lights Sargodha Road Chiniot.	TMA	4.350	
			Total	11.19	
49	WS	Laying of Water Supply line Rising Main Mohallah Maskeenpura.		1.450	
			Total	1.450	
			Grand Total	37.61	

Note: * PHED Department has approved Extension of Urban Water Supply Chiniot in 2010 and allocated 30 million Pk. Rs. No amount has been released by provincial Government to start implementation.

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

Source: PHED Chiniot, TMA Chiniot.

Table 30: TMA Budgets and Actual Receipts
Pak. Rs in Million

Budget Receipts								
	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
	Proposed		Revised	Revised	2 nd Revised	Revised		
Total	326.42	290.518	294.194	262.094	285.589	175.376	157.931	1340.5
Actual Receipts								
	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
		First 8 months						
Total	221.820	274.969	220.182	256.947	153.889	152.692	69.605702	221.820

Source: TMA budget books

Table 31: TMA Tariff Structure

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)	440	400	400	400	400	400	300	400
Monthly Service Charges Domestic Connection	87	79	79	79	79	70	50	50
Registration of Connection fee(Commercial /Industrial Connection)	1,100	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	600	600
Monthly Service Charges Commercial /Industrial) Connection	302	275	275	275	275	250	200	200
Sewerage & Drainage								
Registration of Connection fee (domestic)1 to 10 Marla	225	180	180	180	120	120	0	0
Registration of Connection fee (domestic)10 Marla to above	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Yearly /Monthly Service Charges domestic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Registration of Connection fee(Commercial /Industrial)								
Factory	2,000	1,500	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Cold storage /Ice Factory/Gatta Factory	12,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	0	0
Hotel	3,000	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	0	0
Hamam	800	600	600	600	600	600	0	0
Monthly Service Charges Commercial /Industrial)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport								
Wagon fee per trip	23	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Rickshaw fee Yearly	0	0	0	600	600	600	600	600

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

Not outsourced due to Government of Punjab instruction.

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 32: Taxes / Fees Collection Services

Sr. No.	Name /Title	Scope	Amount in Million
1	Parking Fee at Chiniot	Collection of Fee	3.35
2	Slaughter House Chiniot	Collection of Fee	0.501
3	Sullage Water Chiniot	Sale of sullage water	0.15
4	Cattle Mandi Chiniot	Collection of Fee	25.1
5	Latrine fee Chiniot	Collection of Fee	0.1845
Total			29.28

Source: TO Finance

C. Public Private Partnership Contracts

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

No Public Private partnership Contracts implemented in TMA Chiniot.

Section V

MAJOR PROJECTS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT



V. MAJOR PROJECTS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

A. List of Major Projects

Sr. No.	Name of project	Sector	Funded by	Start Date	Completion Date	Status	Cost (Rs)
1	Improvement of Solid waste Management Chiniot	Solid Waste Management	PMDFC	15-8-2009	31-10-2010	Ongoing	74,371,352
2	Fixing Of street Lights From Khatam-e-Nabuwat Chowk to Band River Chenab	Street Light	TMA	0	0	Ongoing	4,350,000
3	Improvement Of Park (River Chenab) Muslim colony Chenab Nagar	Park	TMA	0	0	Ongoing	7,000,000

Source: Tehsil Officer Finance Reports

B. Future Development:

TMA Chiniot foresees the following future development in city Chiniot:

- Improvement / extension of Sewerage scheme
- Improvement of General Bus stand
- Improvement of urban Roads
- Comprehensive Sewerage scheme Chenab Nagar
- Comprehensive Sewerage scheme Lalian
- Comprehensive Sewerage scheme Ghafoorabad and Rai Chand

C. Forecast for Future Developments, Costs

TMA Chiniot foresee that about 540 million will required to plan and execute the future projects, which mostly related to sewerage and drainage. The field assessment also shows that sewerage and drainage are the main priority area of Tehsil Municipal Administration.

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.

In 1982 Study conducted by Punjab Housing & Physical Planning Department for the existing land uses reveals the character, planning pattern and growth trends of Chiniot. This study is very essential before formulating proposals for systematic and planned physical growth of a town. Regional Physical Planning Office Faisalabad carried out detailed land use survey of the town. The Table 33 shows area under different types of existing lands uses in the city. The Outline Development Plan is at Map 7 for reference.

Punjab Municipal Development Fund Company (PMDFC) is a vibrant civil society organization working for the improvement of municipal services in Punjab province. It was formed by the Government of Punjab, in view of growing realization that there should be a separate agency for municipal development in the province and subsequently established this provincial level apex institution with the technical and financial assistance of the World Bank. It was set up in 1998 under the Companies Ordinance 1984 as an independent entity, limited by guarantee under an agreement between the Government of the Punjab and the World Bank. Since its inception PMDFC is working to bring a paradigm change in the quality of municipal services.

Table 33: Land Use and Settlements Pattern as per Outline Development Plan

Sr. No.	Type of Land use	Area in Acres	Percentage
1	Residential	704	9.11
2	Commercial	27	0.35
3	Industrial	125.18	1.62
4	Education	41.15	0.53
5	Health	10.46	0.14
6	Religious Places	12.5	0.16
7	Government Offices /Rest Houses	24.5	0.32
8	Open spaces (Play-grounds & parks and grave-yards etc).	134.13	1.74
9	Recreational (cinemas and Clubs etc).	3.3	0.04
10	Public Utilities (petrol, pumps, water supply, disposal works etc).	7.54	0.10
11	Vacant Land	204.5	2.65
12	Agriculture land	4478	57.94
13	Orchards	85.84	1.11
14	Transport Terminals	2.8	0.04
15	Area under water.	5.12	0.07
16	Roads and streets.	396.54	5.13
17	Railway property	87	1.13
18	Canals & nullahs	41.5	0.54
19	Cattle Fair Grounds	1.52	0.02
20	Protection bund.	6	0.08
21	Island	60	0.78
22	River bed	1236	15.99
23	Hillock	34.52	0.45
Grand Total		7729.1	100

Source: Outline Development plan Chiniot -Government of Punjab 1982

PMDFC has worked on comprehensive mapping exercise under Geographic Information System in Chiniot. TMA has a base map that needed updation. TMA had other maps having few utilities marked. PMDFC developed capacity building of TMA Chiniot in this regard with the procurement of GIS image of Chiniot. Base maps of road network, water supply, SWM have been developed. Descriptive maps of road network, water supply, sewerage and Solid Waste Management have also been developed. Additional maps developed include Union Council Boundary map, Mohallah map, Road Condition map, Street Light map etc. As a result, a land use map was prepared depicting spatial locations of dominant land uses According to this land use map, the residential area is expanding continuously on all sides of the town without any proper planning (Map 8).

Table 34 shows Land use classifications in Chiniot city as per PMDFC field survey 2005. The tables from 35 to 40 presents information on the education unit, health unit, housing schemes, katchi abadis, markets and Commercial Area etc.

Table 34: Land Use Non Residential in Chiniot City as per PMDFC Field Survey 2005

Sr. No.	Type of Land use	Number of Land Use parcels
1	Mosque	74
2	institution	81
3	Education	49
4	Grave Yard	12
5	Institution & residential	54
6	Commercial	34
7	Hospitals	42
8	Commercial Plus Residential	519
9	Over Head Reservoir	3
10	Whole Sale Market	103
11	Vacant	10
12	Traffic Terminals	2
13	Public Buildings	5
14	Health & Education	1
Grand Total		989

Source: PMDFC Existing Status Report Chiniot

Table 35: Education Units (Government and Private)

Gender	No. of Schools	Area in Kanal	No. of Boys	No. of Girls
Female	35	57	685	11194
Male	42	74	9832	185

Source: Punjab Education Management Information System Database

Table 36: Health Units in District Chiniot (Government and Private)

Hospitals		Dispensaries		T.B. Clinics		S.H. Centres	M.C.H. Centres
No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	No.
2	188	7	-	1	0	4	2

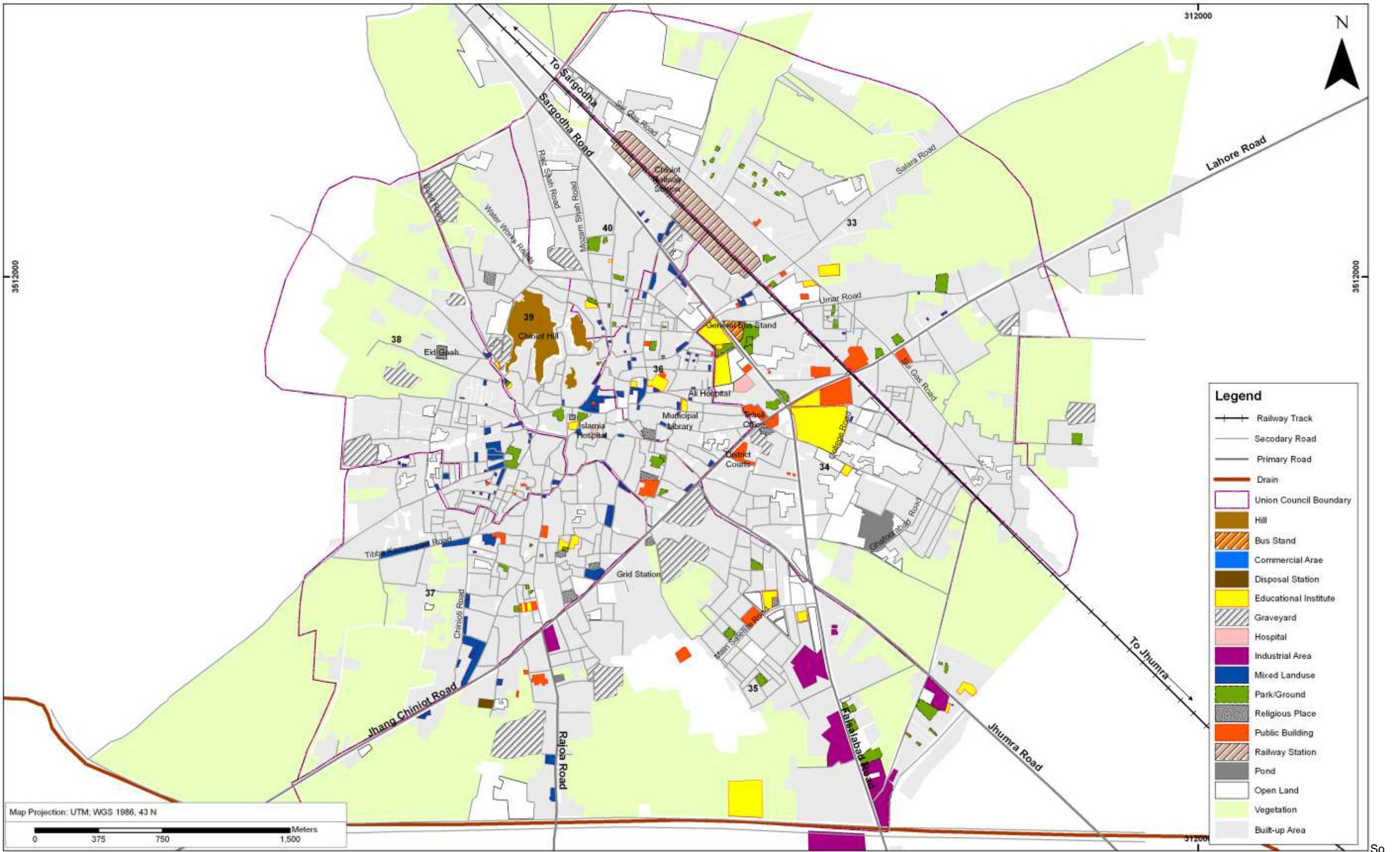
Source: Punjab Development Statistic 2010

Table 37: Housing Characteristics of Chiniot Tehsil in 1998

Chiniot		Type of Structure				Housing Facilities	
		Total	Pacca	Semi Pacca	Kacha	Potable Water	Electricity
Tehsil	Urban	37457	26983	6299	4175	10022	31902
	Rural	113377	34535	11878	66964	5383	50950
Total		150834	61518	18177	71139	15405	82852
MC		24532	15579	5934	3019	5005	20507

Source: District Census Report 1998

Map 8: Land Use Map of Chiniot City



Source: Adapted information from Urban Unit land use map

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

Sr.No.	Name	Type	Area
1	Satellite Town	Government Housing Scheme	92 kanal
2	Chenab Nager		53 Acer , 5 kanal 4 Marla
3	Ismail Town		140 kanal
4	Amin Shah Town		40 kanal
5	Munawar Town		94 kanal
6	Haqqaniatown		No Information availablewith TMA
7	Ali Town		40kanal
8	Ibrahim Town		141 kanal
9	Sajjawal Town		80 kanal
10	Rabia Town		8 kanal
11	Qasim town		80kanal
12	Sabir Town		220kanal
13	Mohsin town		No Information available with TMA
14	Khalid town		No Information available with TMA
15	Asghar Town		No Information available with TMA
16	Chenab Town		16 kanal
17	VillahRai Town		138 kanal& 13 marla
18	Gulshan –e- Iqbal Town		23 Acer
19	Al Manzoor Town		20 kanal

Source: TO P&C, TMA Chiniot Records

Table 39: List of Markets

Sr.No.	Name	Type	Area
1	Mander Road	Cloth, hardware, sanitary and other mixed items	No Information available with TMA as the Market is along the road
2	Sharah Qaid Azam	Furniture	No Information available with TMA
3	Sarafa Market	Gold	No Information available with TMA

Source: GHK Field Survey / assessment

Table 40: List of Major Commercial Areas

Sr.No.	Name	Type	Area
1	City centre Chiniot	Mixed	About 50 Acer
2	Along Lahore Road		No Information available with TMA
3	Along Faisalabad Road		
4	Along Jhang Road		
5	Along Sargodha Road		

Source: GHK Field Survey / assessment

1. List of Dry-ports

No Dry port in City Chiniot

2. List of Katchiabadis (Recognised and Un-recognised)

No information available about Katchi-abadies with Tehsil Municipal Administration. Some official reported that there is no Katchi-abadies in City Chiniot.

3. Street Lights

The following table is showing the situation of street lights in different UCs of TMA Chiniot, however according to the acquired information, the UC 34 is the largest UC in TMA Chiniot and the situation of street lights can be observed from the Table 41. The highest number of street lights exist in UC 34, whereas the smallest UC is 36, but according to the data collected, the no of street lights are enough. UC 35 has the smallest number of street light. Similarly, the results also vary for mercury lights and the bulbs. Moreover, around 50% of the roads/streets are provided with the street lights.

Table 41: Status of Street Light in TMA

Sr.No.	Name of UC	No of Tube Lights	No of Mercury Lights	No of Bulbs
1	UC-34	239	83	70
2	UC-35	30	11	137
3	UC-36	167	19	295
4	UC-37	73	5	180
5	UC-38	155	12	356
6	UC-39	265	25	565
7	UC-40	188	32	190

Source: PMDFC Planning Report of TMA Chiniot

4. Parks

There are two developed small parks in the town. Condition of both the parks is satisfactory and being managed well. The area of one park is 1.5 Acres whereas the area of the second park is 2.5 Acres. In both the parks there are facilities of benches, jogging track, rides of different types and public toilets. For the purpose of maintenance there is 1 gardener and 1 guard in both the parks who look after and maintain the parks in an efficient way. Additionally, there is no specific budget for proper maintenance of the parks and TMA maintains those parks with the help of the contingency head at the time of need. Although the TMA has some proposals for the development of parks/ playgrounds but their financial resources are not allowing them to proceed.

The public parks are deprived of some basic facilities and need proper maintenance which is unattended due to shortage of funds.

B. Economic Zones – Industry Sites

Chiniot is very famous for its furniture industry. Most of the furniture showrooms are located along Shakra-e-Quaid-e-Azam whereas most of the furniture factories are found on the western edge of the city.

C. Largest Industries - Chamber of Commerce

Shamas Textile Mills and a few other industrial units and workshopsexisted in City Area.

No information about Chiniot Chamber of Commerce, previously there was Jung Chamber of Commerce providing service in Chiniot.

ANNEXURE



Annex 1: Socio-Economic Indicators

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Chiniot
Number of households		
Weighted	91,075	1,271
Un-weighted	91,075	1,008
Number of women		
Weighted	86,148	1,198
Un-weighted	86,148	963
Number of under-5 children		
Weighted	70,226	937
Un-weighted	70,226	752
Child malnourishment		
Weight for age		
Below 2SD	33.6	31.0
Below 3SD	11.3	9.7
Height for age		
Below 2SD	42.4	46.4
Below 3SD	23.3	27.3
Weight for height		
Below 2SD	13.4	11.9
Below 3SD	5.6	2.5
Above 2SD	6.9	5.2
Number of children aged 0-59	57,368	669
Adequately fed Infants		
0-5 months exclusively breastfed	48.5	43.4
6-8 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least 2 times in prior 24 hours	30.0	22.0
9-11 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least 3 times in prior 24 hours	32.5	35.2
6-11 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day	31.0	26.8
0-11 months who were appropriately fed	40.2	36.7
Number of infants aged 0-11 months	14,498	188
Households within with salt test result		
Percent of households in which salt was	98.9	99.8
Number of households interviewed	91,075	1,271
No salt	0.3	0.2
0 PPM	87.7	94.6
>0 to < 15 PPM	5.7	2.1
15+ PPM* Total	6.3	3.1
Total	100	100
Number of households in which salt was tested or with	90,333	1,271
Children's vitamin A supplementation		
Within last 6 months*	79.4	92.3
Prior to last 6 months	4.8	2.3
Not sure When	5.4	1.7
Not sure if received vitamin A	0.9	0.2
Never received vitamin A	9.5	3.6
Total	100	100
Number of children aged 6-59 months	62,613	825
Oral rehydration treatment		
Had diarrhoea in last two	7.8	10.9
Number of children aged 0-59months	70,226	937
NIMKOL	22.5	15.6
Recommended homemade fluid	10.1	9.8
Pre-packaged ORS fluid	21.6	23.0
No Treatment	53.0	60.8
ORT Use Rate	47.0	39.2
Number of children aged 0-59 months With	5,445	102
Children with diarrhoea who:		

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Chiniot
Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	7.8	10.9
Number of children aged 0-59months	70,226	937
Drank More	25.3	20.2
Drank the same or less	69.4	76.4
Ate somewhat at less, same or more	47.8	42.4
Ate much less or none	46.6	52.7
Home management of diarrhoea	15.2	10.4
Received ORT or increased fluids AND continued feeding	29.5	16.2
Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea	5,445	102
Care seeking for suspected pneumonia		
Had acute respiratory infection	7.2	9.8
Number of children aged 0-59 months	70,226	937
Govt hospital	17.0	11.0
Govt health care	1.7	0.0
Rural health centre	2.5	4.8
Dispensary	2.7	3.8
Other public	0.6	2.8
Private hospital	10.1	4.0
Private physician	42.6	31.5
Dispensary/compounder	20.1	30.4
Mobile centre	0.7	0.0
Other private medical	1.5	0.0
Relative or friends	1.0	0.0
Traditional practitioner	1.2	0.0
Homeopath	0.8	7.2
Other	0.0	0.0
Any appropriate provider	70.3	54.1
Number of children age 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia	5,022	92
Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia		
Is not able to drink or breastfeed	29.7	20.8
Becomes sicker	66.1	53.5
Develops a fever	72.4	64.6
Has fast breathing	25.1	34.2
Has difficulty breathing	23.9	39.9
Has blood in stool	15.3	23.4
Is drinking poorly	30.8	27.5
Has Other Symptoms	1.5	1.0
Mothers/caretakers who recognize the two danger signs of pneumonia	10.1	18.2
Number of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months	70,226	937
Solid fuel use		
Electricity	0.1	0.5
Liquid propane gasLpg	4.2	2.1
Natural gas	24.9	18.4
Biogas	0.1	0.0
Kerosene	0.0	0.7
Coal/Charcoal	0.6	42.9
Wood	54.3	9.7
Straw/shrugrass	3.6	25.1
Animal dung	12.0	0.6
Agricultural crop residue	0.2	-
Other missing	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0
Solid fuels for cooking	70.6	79.1
Number of households	91,075	1,271
Household water treatment		
Water treatment method used in the household		
None	93.8	95.3
Boil	2.8	3.9
Add bleach/chlorine or Solar disinfection	0.0	0.0
Strain through a cloth	0.2	0.0
Use water filter	2.0	0.7

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Chiniot
Let it stand and settle	1.0	0.1
Other/DK	0.1	0.0
All drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.8	4.6
Number of household	592,843	7,887
Improved drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.9	4.5
Number of household	573,930	7,790
Unimproved drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	2.6	14.7
Number of household	18,913	97
Source of drinking water		
Piped into dwelling	16.5	4.3
Piped into yard or plot	0.4	0.0
Public tap	2.9	2.0
Hand pump	31.6	54.4
Donkey pump	39.4	34.0
Protected well within dwelling	0.8	0.0
Tube well/ turbine	3.2	0.2
Protected well outside dwelling spring rainwater	0.8	-
Bottled/can water	1.4	3.8
Unprotected well within or outside dwelling / unprotected	0.4	-
Tank art with smack tank	0.7	-
Surface water	0.3	0.0
Bottled can water	0.4	0.5
Other missing	1.4	0.7
Total	100	100
Improved source of drinking water	96.8	98.8
Number of household members	592,843	7,887
Household water treatment		
None	93.8	95.3
Boil	2.8	3.9
Add bleach/chlorine or Solar disinfection	0.0	0.0
Strain through a cloth	0.2	0.0
Use water filter	2.0	0.7
Let it stand and settle	1.0	0.1
Other/DK	0.1	0.0
All drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.8	4.6
Number of household	592,843	7,887
Improved drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.9	4.5
Number of household	573,930	7,790
Unimproved drinking water source		
Appropriate water treatment method	2.6	14.7
Number of household	18,913	97
Time to source of drinking water		
Water on	92.3	94.4
Less than 30 minutes	5.1	3.5
30 minutes to less than 1 hour	1.6	1.9
Premises 1 hour or more	0.8	0.1
Don't know	0.2	0.1
Total	100	100
Mean time to source of drinking water* Number of households	22.6	20.8
	91,075	1,271
Bacteria water testing		
Percent of households in which water was tested	91.4	95.9
Number of households	91,075	1,271
Bacteria was present	48.7	33.2
Bacteria was not present	51.3	66.8
Total	100	100
Number of households in which water was tested	83,222	1,219

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Chiniot
Type of toilet facility used by household		
Improved sanitation facility		
Piped sewer system	20.9	4.8
Septic tank	36.5	33.1
Pit latrine	9.6	1.6
Ventilated Total improved pit latrine	0.7	0.2
Pit latrine with slab	1.6	0.7
Public/ communal latrine	0.1	0.4
Uncovered pit	0.3	1.5
Unimproved sanitation facility		
Bucket	0.0	0.0
No facilities or bush or field	29.4	57.4
Other	0.5	0.0
Missing	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0
Percentage of population using sanitary means of Other excreta disposal	69.5	40.8
Number of household members	592,843	7,887
Use of improved water sources and improved sanitation		
Percentage of household population:		
Using improved sources of drinking water	96.8	98.8
Using sanitary means of excreta disposal	69.5	40.8
Using improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal	67.5	40.6
Number of household members	592,843	7,887
Disposal of waste water		
Sewerage connected with main line	19.3	3.0
Sewerage connected with open drain	30.2	34.3
Septic tank	7.4	3.3
Pit in or outside house	10.9	7.5
Open street or open fields	32.1	51.5
No response/ DK	.1	.3
Proper disposal of waste water	56.8	40.5
Number of households	592,843	7,887
Disposal of solid waste		
Collected by any municipal institution	7.8	6.9
Any municipal institution Disposed of by solid waste management dep't	1.8	3.1
Private company vehicle collects from home	4.5	.5
In open streets	7.7	4.6
In open fields	78.1	84.8
No response/ DK	.1	.1
Proper disposal of solid waste	14.1	10.5
Number of households	592,843	7,887
Hands washing before meal		
All with soap	44.5	25.9
All without soap	12.2	21.1
Some with soap	31.1	29.6
Some without soap	6.8	12.8
No one	5.4	10.2
No response/ DK	0.0	0.4
Adequate washing	56.5	47.0
Number of households	592,843	7,887
Hands washing after using latrine		
All with soap	57.8	36.9
All without soap	8.2	14.8
Some with soap	25.4	26.9
Some without soap	6.2	16.6
No one	2.4	4.4
No response/ DK	0.1	0.3
Proper hand washing	65.9	52
Number of households	592,843	7,887
Use of contraception		
Percent of women (currently married) who are using:		

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Chiniot
Not using any method	67.8	73.2
Female sterilization	7.7	5.3
Male sterilization	0.1	0.4
Pill	2.4	3.5
IUD	3.7	3.4
Injections	2.5	1.7
Condom	8.6	6.9
Foam/jelly	0.1	0.2
LAM	2.3	2.9
Periodic abstinence	2.2	1.8
Withdrawal	2.4	0.4
Total	0.2	0.3
Other	100.0	100
Any modern method	25.1	21.4
Any traditional method	7.1	5.4
Any method *	32.2	26.8
Number of women currently married	83,389	1,121
Contraceptive drop out		
Reason for discontinuing contraception		
Percentage of women ever used but are not currently using contraceptives	4.3	4.0
Number of women	83,389	1,121
Religious reasons	11.3	14.3
Want another child	35.8	36.1
Want a son	9.3	25.1
Contraceptive products too expensive	1.0	6.5
Woman/husband is ill	3.5	0.0
Terminated temporarily	7.3	3.9
Side effects	6.2	-
Menopause	7.3	0.0
No reason/ Other	9.5	4.7
Missing	8.7	9.4
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	65.8
Later	21.2	17.0
Did not want more children	4.3	8.5
Missing	7.6	8.8
Percentage of unwilling pregnancy	25.5	25.4
Number of pregnant women	9,272	121
Antenatal care Provider		
Medical doctor	41.2	32.8
Nurse/ midwife	6.6	6.2
Lady health visitor	4.9	9.7
Lady health worker	0.8	0.9
Traditional birth attendant	26.4	39.6
Relative/Friend	0.4	0.3
Other/missing	2.3	2.2
No antenatal care received	17.4	8.2
Total	100	100
Any skilled personnel*	52.7	48.8
Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years	29,696	397
Assistance during delivery		
Medical Doctor	32.8	25.5
Nurse/ midwife	6.0	5.5
Lady health visitor	3.8	9.3
Lady health worker	0.6	0.6
Traditional birth attendant	54.5	56.7
Relative/ friend	1.0	0.3

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Chiniot
Other/ missing	1.0	1.3
No attendant	0.4	0.9
Total	100	100
Any skilled personnel	42.6	40.3
Delivered in health facility**	38.3	37.6
Number of Women who gave birth in Preceding two years	29,696	397
Postnatal care provider		
Medical Doctor	31.7	23.2
Nurse/ midwife	5.6	5.5
Lady health visitor	3.6	6.8
Lady health worker	0.7	0.6
Traditional birth attendant	51.8	49.6
Relative/ Friend	1.0	1.5
Other/ missing	1.6	2.0
No postnatal care received	4.0	10.8
Total	100	100
Any skilled personnel*	40.9	35.5
Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years	29,696	397
Currently married women by age		
Age group in years		
15-19	3.2	4.3
20-24	13.9	17.1
25-29	21.5	19.3
30-34	18.8	17.7
35-39	18.3	15.6
40-44	14.2	14.3
45-49	10.2	11.8
Total	100	100
Number of married women 15-49	83,389	1,121
Literacy rate (10 years and older)		
Male		
Literacy rate	68.7	61.2
Number of Household members	227,607	3,060
Female		
Literacy rate	49.5	32.1
Number of Household members	217,054	2,889
Total		
Literacy rate	59.3	47.1
Number of Household members	444,661	5,949
Literacy rate (15 years and older)		
Male		
Literacy rate	66.1	57.6
Number of Household members	189,685	2,579
Female		
Literacy rate	44.7	28.4
Number of Household members	182,312	2,461
Total		
Literacy rate	55.6	43.3
Number of Household members	371,997	5,040
Literacy rate (15-24 years)		
Male		
Literacy rate	79.0	71.0
Number of Household members	64,064	788
Female		
Literacy rate	67.7	46.5
Number of Household members	63,807	799
Total		
Literacy rate	73.3	58.7
Number of Household Members	127,872	1,587
Pre-school attendance		
Male		
Percentage of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.8	9.9

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Chiniot
Number of children aged 3-4 years	14,977	213
Female		
Percentage of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.2	9.1
Number of children aged 3-4 years	14,323	188
Total		
Percentage of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.5	9.5
Number of children aged 3-4 years	29,300	401
Primary school entry		
Percentage of children of primary school entry age (5 years) currently attending grade 1	18.9	25.1
Number of children of primary school entry age (5 years)	14,684	200
Percentage of children of primary school entry age (6 years) currently attending grade 1	38.4	42.3
Number of children of primary school entry age(6 years)	16,234	207
Primary school net attendance ratio (5-9 years)		
Male		
Net attendance ratio	54.0	58.4
Number of children	39,519	523
Female		
Net attendance ratio	51.8	44.8
Number of children	37,026	459
Total		
Net attendance ratio	52.9	52.1
Number of children	76,545	582
Primary school gross attendance ratio (5-9 years)		
Male		
Gross attendance ratio*	101.6	102.3
Number of children	39,519	523
Female		
Gross attendance ratio*	92.5	75.9
Number of children	37,026	459
Total		
Gross attendance ratio*	97.2	90.0
Number of children	76,545	582
Public and private primary school attendance rate		
Attending public primary school	55.9	65.7
Attending private primary school	43.0	31.8
Attending Madras a/NSC	0.2	0.9
Attending primary school but DK type of school or type is missing	0.9	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of children 5-9 years old	40,501	511
Middle/Secondary school net attendance ratio		
Male		
Net attendance ratio	29.6	28.8
Number of children	37,922	481
Female		
Net attendance ratio	27.8	15.6
Number of children	34,743	429
Total		
Net attendance ratio	28.7	22.6
Number of children	72,665	910
Secondary school age children attending primary school		
Male		
Percent attending primary school	46.3	45.0
Number of children	37,922	481
Female		
Percent attending primary school	40.4	29.7
Number of children	34,743	429
Total		
Percent attending primary school	43.4	37.8
Number of children	22,665	910
Education gender parity		

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Chiniot
Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), females	51.8	44.8
Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), males	54.0	58.4
Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school NAR*	0.96	0.77
Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), females	27.8	15.6
Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), males	29.6	28.8
Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school NAR	0.94	0.54
Physical access to primary schools, MICS Punjab, 2007-08		
Boys government school		
<2 km	93.0	90.3
2-5 km	5.3	7.3
>5 km	1.7	2.4
Girls government school		
<2 km	91.4	84.7
2-5 km	5.9	12.8
>5 km	2.7	2.4
Boys private school		
<2 km	74.7	43.9
2-5 km	9.6	10.1
>5 km	15.7	46.0
Girls private school		
<2 km	74.0	42.9
2-5 km	9.8	10.4
>5 km	16.2	46.7
Number of household members	91,075	1,008
Physical access to middle schools, MICS Punjab, 2007-08		
Boys government school		
<2 km	62.6	46.4
2-5 km	43.2	24.4
>5 km	14.2	29.2
Girls government school		
<2 km	62.8	38.3
2-5 km	21.0	19.9
>5 km	16.3	41.8
Boys private school		
<2 km	65.5	37.5
2-5 km	13.1	12.6
>5 km	21.5	49.9
Girls private school		
<2 km	65.3	39.8
2-5 km	13.1	11.0
>5 km	21.7	49.2
Number of Household members	91,075	1,008
Physical access to secondary schools, MICS Punjab, 2007-08		
Boys government school		
<2 km	50.6	38.1
2-5 km	23.2	19.6
>5 km	26.2	42.3
Girls government school		
<2 km	46.9	32.2
2-5 km	21.8	15.4
>5 km	31.3	52.4
Boys private school		
<2 km	56.0	34.7
2-5 km	13.4	13.5
>5 km	30.6	51.9
Girls private school		
<2 km	56.6	34.5
2-5 km	13.3	13.7
>5 km	30.1	51.8
Number of Household members	91,075	1,008
Birth registration		
Birth is not registered because:		

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Chiniot
Birth is registered*	77.0	83.6
Don't know if birth is registered	2.7	1.0
Number of children aged 0-59 months	70,226	937
Costs too much	4.4	11.8
Must travel too far	14.2	20.7
Didn't know child should be registered	42.7	28.7
Late, didn't want to pay fine	13.3	-
Doesn't know where to register	15.1	16.8
Other	14.4	9.2
Don't know	8.0	12.8
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of children aged 0-59 months without birth registration	14,521	143
Child labor		
Working outside household		
Paid work	0.6	0.8
Unpaid work	1.0	2.5
Household chores for 28+ hours/ Week	0.8	0.5
Working for family business	2.9	7.6
Total child labor	5.1	11.0
Number of children aged 5-14 years	149,210	1,892
Laborer students and student laborers		
Percentage of children in child labor	5.1	11.0
Percentage of children attending school	73.6	62.7
Number of children 5-14 years of age	149,210	1,892
Percentage of child laborers who are also attending school	48.9	52.1
Number of child laborers aged 5-14	7,545	208
Percentage of students who are also involved in child labor	3.4	9.1
Number of students aged 5-14	109,769	1,186
Child disability		
Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with reported disability by type of disability		
Delay in sitting, standing or walking	0.9	2.1
Difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night	0.6	0.9
Appears to have difficulty hearing	1.1	1.4
No understanding of instructions	1.3	1.8
Difficulty in walking, moving arms, weakness or stiffness	1.2	1.8
Have fits, become rigid, lose consciousness	0.8	1.2
Not learning to do things like other children his/her age	1.1	1.9
No speaking / cannot be understood in words	2.0	2.7
Appears mentally backward, dull, or slow	1.1	2.9
Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with at least one reported disability	5.2	8.9
Number of children aged 2-9 years	119,796	1,580
3-9 years		
Speech is not normal	4.2	16.6
Number of children aged 3-9 years	105,445	1,383
2 years		
Cannot name at least one object	9.5	12.1
Number of children aged 2 years	13,951	197
Knowledge of preventing HIV transmission		
Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		
Heard of AIDS	29.5	21.7
Number of women	86,148	1,198
Safe sex	23.0	16.6
Safe blood transfusion	20.9	10.8
Disposable syringe	21.7	14.4
Knows all three ways	18.0	9.0
Knows at least two ways	22.2	14.4
Doesn't know any way	74.7	18.8
Number of women who think a person can do something to avoid AIDS	22,470	226
Attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS		
Percent of women who:		

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Chiniot
Would not care for a family member who was sick with AIDS	1.1	1.0
If a family member had HIV would want to keep it a secret	23.5	21.6
Believe that a teacher with HIV should not be allowed to work	24.0	38.2
Would not buy food from a person with HIV/AIDS	24.1	38.0
Agree with at least one discriminatory statement	43.3	48.8
Agree with none of the discriminatory statements	56.7	51.2
Number of women who have heard of AIDS	25,409	260
Prevalence of Cough, TB and Hepatitis		
Had cough for more than last three weeks	2.2	5.6
Diagnosed with Tuberculosis during last one year	0.3	0.4
Diagnosed with Hepatitis during last one year	0.7	0.9
Total number of household members	584,640	7,834
Care provided by Lady Health Worker (LHW)		
Visited by LHW	50.4	26.4
Total number of women	86,148	1,198
Purpose of Visit For ORS, Vitamin and Medicines	54.3	39.1
Weighed the child	11.3	7.2
Provided useful info	59.4	73.0
Other	114.6	16.8
DK/Missing	1.6	6.1
Number of women visited by LHW	43,238	315
Physical access to health facility		
Type of nearest health facility		
Government	57.2	51.7
Private	42.4	48.1
Missing	0.4	0.2
Distance to the nearest health facility (in minutes)		
Within 29 minutes distance	75.2	68.3
30-35 minutes distance	15.3	16.7
One hour or more	9.0	14.7
Missing	0.5	0.3
Number of household members	592,843	7,887
Unemployment rate		
Employed	93.2	94.4
Unemployed and seeking job	6.8	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0
Total number of households 15 years or more in active labor force	163,215	2,244
Family member working outside village		
Members working outside village/town	11.6	10.0
Number of household members	592,843	7,887
Place of work of members working outside village/ town		
Other village/ town	21.2	33.7
Other district	26.8	25.1
Other Province	11.5	17.8
Overseas	38.8	18.7
DK/Missing	1.7	4.6
Number of household members working outside village/ town	68,593	791
Main material of the floor		
No Floor	1.9	1.3
Katcha floor	40.6	64.6
Pacca floor	57.4	34.1
Others/ Missing	0.1	0.0
Number of Households	91,075	1,271
Main material of the roof		
Natural roofing	0.3	0.4
Katcha roofing	15.8	30.1
Pacca roofing	83.5	168.2
Others/Missing	0.4	1.3
Number of households enumerated	91,075	1,271
Main material of the walls		
No walls	1.5	0.7
Katcha walls	22.0	31.9

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Chiniot
Pacca walls	76.2	67.5
Others/ Missing	0.2	0.1
Number of households enumerated	91,075	1,271
Household utilities		
Utilities		
Electricity	92.5	88.0
Gas	26.4	20.2
Radio	40.0	30.3
TV	63.2	45.9
Cable TV	20.8	15.7
Telephone	15.9	9.6
Mobile	71.0	58.9
Computer	8.5	5.5
Internet	4.8	2.4
Fridge/Freezer	40.3	26.0
Air conditioner	6.6	5.0
Washing Machine	48.8	29.7
Cooler/ Fan	86.4	80.4
Cooking range/ microwave	6.0	3.8
Stitching Machine	72.7	58.6
Iron	80.2	66.3
Water filter	3.4	1.8
Donkey pump or turbine	54.5	41.1
None/ any two/ any three utilities		
Nonutility	3.6	7.2
More than two utilities	93.4	87.6
More than three utilities	88.5	78.5
Total number of households	592,843	7,887
Household possessions		
Possessions		
Watch	89.0	83.6
Bicycle	53.9	63.0
Motorcycle/scooter	26.9	22.9
car or other vehicle	8.9	7.8
Animal drawn cart	7.6	-
None/ at least one possession		
No possession	5.6	9.1
At least one possession	94.4	90.9
Total number of households	592,843	7,887
House, agricultural land and livestock ownership		
House Ownership		
Own	84.2	77.6
Rented	5.2	5.6
Rent free/ squatter/other	8.6	16.2
Govt./ Subsidized rent	1.5	0.3
Own but mortgaged or pledged	0.1	0.0
Other/Missing	0.5	0.2
Own agriculture land	34.2	35.9
Own livestock	50.9	64.0
Number of household members	91,075	1,271
Household size and mean number of persons per room		
Number of household members		
1	1.1	1.5
2-3	12.1	15.2
4-5	25.4	27.3
6-7	30.0	29.0
8-9	18.5	15.9
10+	12.6	11.1
Total	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	6.5	6.2
Mean number of persons per room	3.7	3.4
Number of households	91,075	1,271

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Chiniot
Receiving remittance from Pakistan		
Households Receiving remittances from Pakistan	5.5	6.7
Total number of household	91,075	1,271
Amount of remittances received from Pakistan (Rs.)		
Less than 3,000	38.9	38.6
3,000 to less than 5,000	21.4	21.2
5,000 to less than 10,000	27.3	26.0
10,000 to less than 20,000	9.4	14.1
20,000 or more	1.9	0.0
Not specified	1.0	0.0
Median value of remittances from Pakistan (Rs.)	40,000	48,000
Total number of households receiving remittances from Pakistan	5,026	85
Receiving remittance from abroad		
Households receiving remittances from abroad	4.1	1.9
Total number of household	91,075	1,271
Amount of remittances received from abroad (Rs)		
Less than 3,000	14.2	0.0
3,000 to less than 5,000	9.1	23.6
5,000 to Less than 10,000	25.1	53.0
10,000 to less than 20,000	30.3	23.3
20,000 or more	20.4	0.0
Not specified	1.0	0.0
Median value of remittances from Pakistan (Rs.)	120,000	64,020
Total number of households receiving remittances from abroad	3,702	24
Cash donations		
Households receiving cash donations	1.4	1.5
Total number of household	91,075	1,271
Amount received		
Less than 3,000	83.1	77.4
3,000 to less than 5,000	5.5	13.1
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	9.4
Median value of sachet/ donations	5,000	2,383
Total number of households receiving sachet/ donations	13,000	19
Pension Benefits		
Receiving pension	6.2	3.7
Total number of households	91,075	1,271
Source of pension		
Govt.	91.8	83.4
EOBI	1.8	2.6
Other	0.6	-
Missing	5.9	14.0
Number of households receiving pension	5,678	47
Benefit from government social protection schemes		
Received benefits from Govt. schemes of social protection	15.6	10.7
Total number of households	91,075	1,271
Benefits		
Zakat	1.4	0.3
Dearness Allowance	1.0	0.0
Health subsidy	7.0	1.2
Education subsidy	21.2	4.0
Marriage grant	0.1	-
Subsidized food	0.8	0.1
Edu subsidy - Books	53.8	0.2
Edu subsidy - Cash	12.0	11.1
Other	1.6	0.7
Missing	1.1	0.0
Number of households getting benefits	14,241	136
Purchasing goods from government utility stores		
Households purchasing goods from utility stores	11.8	5.2

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Chiniot
Total number of households	91,075	1,271
How often purchase goods from utility stores		
Regularly	16.8	12.8
Rarely	79.4	73.4
Missing	3.8	13.8
Considers Govt. utility stores as beneficial to a common man		
Yes	20.9	12.3
No	69.7	71.7
DK	8.6	15.0
Missing	0.9	1.0
Number of households purchasing goods from utility stores	10,780	67

Source: District Based Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey- 2007-08

Annex 2: List of Government Officers who provided Information

Sr.No.	Name of Officer	Designation	Contact / Telephone
1	Azmat Qadir	TMO	0300-8707564
2	Malik Muhammad Iqbal	TO I&S	0300-8609003
3	Muhammad Rauf	TO Finance	0333-4305095
4	Pervaiz Akhter	Chief Officer	0322-7819554
5	Zafar Iqbal	Sub Engineer	0345-8182240
6	Bashir Ahmed	Sub Engineer	0300-7716862
7	Muhammad Azhar	Water Rate Inspector	0301-7964748
8	Saeed Ahmed	TO P&C	0321-6650191

