

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	VI
PREFACE.....	VII
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	VIII
NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS.....	IX
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
The Gujrat City	3
SWOT Analysis of the Gujrat City.....	4
Gujrat City Services Comparison with Other Cities	4
Brief of the Profile.....	7
I. EXISTING SITUATION	13
A. Introduction & History of City.....	13
B. Geographic Conditions, Physical Features, Spatial Organisation.....	15
1. Geographic Conditions	15
2. Physical Features.....	17
3. Spatial Organisation	17
C. Socioeconomic Data	18
1. Employment and Unemployment.....	18
D. Environmental Conditions	21
E. Incidence of Waterborne and Hygiene-Related Disease	22
F. Comparative Advantages, Weaknesses and Economic Potential.....	23
1. Existing Situation.....	23
2. Service Delivery	24
3. Human Resources and Social Conditions.....	25
4. Finance and Economics	25
5. Urban Planning and Future Development.....	25
G. SWOT Analysis.....	29
H. Gujrat City Services Comparison with other Cities	29
II. SERVICE DELIVERY BASELINE DATA	35
A. Water Supply Service	35
1. Major Issues.....	35
B. Sewerage and Drainage	41
1. Major Issues.....	42
C. Solid Waste Management.....	47
1. Major Issues.....	47
D. Urban Transport Service	53
1. Major Issues.....	53
2. Major Chowk	54
3. Major Road Passing through City, Controlling Department.....	54
4. Off Street Parking Places	55
5. Major Urban Routes	55
6. Flyovers.....	55
7. Underpasses	55
8. Bus / Wagon Stand	55
9. Truck Stands	56
10. Urban Transport Services.....	56
11. Railway Line.....	56
III. HUMAN RESOURCE OF TMA	61
A. Analysis on organization, planning and management of the municipal infrastructure and services, including capacity, systems and procedures	61
1. Tehsil Nazim / Administrator.....	61

2.	Tehsil Municipal Officer (TMO)	61
3.	Tehsil Officers (TO)	62
B.	Organization Structure of TMA Gujrat	63
C.	Filled or Vacant Key Positions of TMA Management since July 2008	64
D.	Over all TMA Establishment.....	65
E.	Analysis on the Municipal Staff	77
F.	Capacity Assessment of the Provincial Government, Local Governments and Current Urban Service Providers	78
IV.	FINANCIALS AND ECONOMICS OF TMA.....	81
A.	Financial Assessment	81
1.	Introduction	81
2.	Financial Analysis.....	81
B.	Outsourced Service Contracts (Existing / Proposed)	94
C.	Public Private Partnership Contracts	95
V.	MAJOR PROJECTS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT	99
A.	List of Major Projects	99
B.	Future Development:	99
C.	Forecast for Future Developments, Costs	99
VI.	URBAN PLANNING.....	103
A.	Land use and Settlements Pattern	103
1.	List of Dry-ports	111
2.	List of Katchi Abadies (Recognised and Un-recognised)	111
3.	Street Lights	111
4.	Parks.....	111
B.	Economic Zones - Industry Sites.....	111
C.	Largest Industries -Chamber of Commerce.....	112

ANNEXURE

Annex 1: Socio-Economic Indicators.....	115
Annex 2: List of Government Officers who provided Information	128

MAPS

Map 1: Location of Gujrat City.....	16
Map 2: National Trade Corridor.....	27
Map 3: Existing Water Supply System in Gujrat City	39
Map 4: Existing Sewerage System in Gujrat City	45
Map 5: Existing Solid Waste Management System in Gujrat City	51
Map 6: Transport System in Gujrat City	57
Map 7: Outline Development Plan of Gujrat City	104
Map 8: Land Use Map of Gujrat City	107

FIGURES

Figure E1: Weighted Score Distribution (With No Data)	6
Figure E2:Weighted Score Distribution	6
Figure E3: Overall Weighted Score	7
Figure 1: Weighted Score Distribution (With No Data).....	31
Figure 2: Weighted Score Distribution	31
Figure 3: Overall Weighted Score	32
Figure 4: Actual Revenue Expenditure against the Actual Receipts in TMA Gujrat	86

Figure 5: Trends of TMA Receipts.....	86
Figure 6: Cash Flow Trends in TMA Gujrat	88
Figure 7: Utilization N- Development Expenditure	89
Figure 8: Utilization Development Expenditure.....	89
Figure 9: CCB Utilization	91

TABLES

Table E1: Summary of 12 TMAs	5
Table 1: Demographic Profile of Gujrat City	17
Table 2: Growth Rate and Future Projections of Gujrat City	17
Table 3: Population Characteristics of Gujrat Tehsil in 1998	17
Table 4: Census Population & Population Growth Rate of Gujrat Tehsil	17
Table 5: Social Economic Indicators Summary	20
Table 6: Percentage of Population by Economic Categories 1998	21
Table 7: Percentage of Employed Population by Occupation	21
Table 8: Percentage of Employed Population by Industry and Rural/Urban Areas, 1998	21
Table 9: Employed Population by Employment Status 1998	21
Table 10: Incidence of Waterborne and Hygiene-Related Disease Jan-Jun2010	23
Table 11: Summary of 12 TMAs.....	30
Table 12: Existing water Supply Services Profile.....	36
Table 13: Existing Sewerage and Drainage System Profile.....	43
Table 14: Existing Solid Waste Management System Profile	47
Table 15: Motor Vehicles Registered by Type2003-2009	54
Table 16: Average Annual Growth Rate of Registered Vehicles 2003-2009	54
Table 17: List of Major Chowk.....	54
Table 18: Major Road Passing through City, Controlling Department.....	55
Table 19: Major Urban Routes	55
Table 20: Flyovers	55
Table 21: Under passes	55
Table 22: List of Bus / Wagon Stands	56
Table 23: Showing Filled or Vacant Key Positions of TMA Management.....	64
Table 24: Establishment Schedule of Tehsil Municipal Administration	65
Table 25:TMA Gujrat – Total Revenues	83
Table 26: TMA Gujrat – Detail of OSR.....	83
Table 27: CCB Share and Outstanding Balance (Based on Revised budget).....	91
Table 28: PHED Interventions by Sector (Water Supply and Sanitation 2003-2010)	91
Table 29: Detail of WSS Projects for Gujrat appearing in GoPb MTFD 2009-2011	92
Table 30: TMA Budgets and Actual Receipts	93
Table 31: TMA Tariff Structure	93
Table 32: Taxes / fees Collection Services.....	94
Table 33: Land Use Distribution.....	103
Table 34: Land Ownership	105
Table 35: Education Units (Government)	105
Table 36: Health Units in District Gujrat (Government).....	105
Table 37: Housing Characteristics of Gujrat Tehsil in 1998	106
Table 38: List of Housing Schemes (Government and Private)	109
Table 39: List of Markets.....	109
Table 40: List of Major Commercial Areas.....	110
Table 41: List of Katchi Abadies (Recognised and Un-recognised)	111
Table 42: List of Street Lights.....	111

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

IRFAN ALI
SECRETARY,
HUD & PHED

PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

DR. NASIR JAVED
PROJECT DIRECTOR

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

DR. NASIR JAVED
PROJECT DIRECTOR

NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

The Asian Development Bank

The Asian Development Bank (Urban Development and Water Division, Central and West Asia Department) financed the preparation of these cities profile through PPTA 7321-Pak: Punjab Cities Improvement Investment Programme. Its experts and officials gave technical support and guidance in the study. They also reviewed various drafts of the study and gave their valuable comments.

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

Mr. Marko Davila, Urban Economist

Mr. Terrance Woods, Resident Procurement Advisor

Ms. Lyailya Nazarbekova, Legal Counsel

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

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

Dr. Nasir Javed, the Project Director

Ms. Syeda Shabnum Najaf, Senior Urban Planner

Mr. Fawad Saeed, Senior GIS Specialist

Mr. Khalid Majeed, Senior SWM Specialist

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

Mr. Shaukat Jamal Khawaja, Urban Planning Consultant

Mr. Ozair Shah, Senior Transport Specialist

Dr. Kiran Farhan, SWM Specialist

M/s. GHK Consultants

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

Mr. Khatib Alam, Team Leader

Mr. John Bowers, Urban Planning Specialist

Mr. Kevin Tayler, Wastewater Engineer

Mr. Nicholas Allen, Solid Waste Management

Mr. Jawad Qureshi, WSS Engineer, Deputy Team Leader

Mr. Khushal Khan, Urban Transport Specialist

Mr. Tanawwar Ali Hyder, Finance Analyst

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

This document "Gujrat City Profile" is the second profile in the series of publications.

The Gujrat City

Gujrat City is situated along G.T Road and main railway line, leading from Karachi to Khyber. The city is well connected to the major cities Lahore (134 Km), Sialkot (63Km), Sargodha (195 Km), Gujranwala (62 Km) by metalled road.

It falls within Chaj Doab, lying between the Jhelum and Chenab Rivers. The area has good fertile land with dark brown clay. The area of Gujrat City is a part of the Punjab plains. The climate of the city is extreme hot in summer and cold in winter.

The fauna and flora of the area include:Kikar, Dhreak, Toot, Shisham and Poplar trees, and wild animals are rarely found in this area. However jackal, wolf and fox are found in some part of the area

The demographical profile of city shows that it became city in 522 BC, became tehsil in 1856, there are 15 UCs, and total area of the City is 31.52 Sq. Km, total Population of the City (Population reported by Urban Unit) was 342,285 in 1998, literacy rate of the City was 72.2%, average household size was 7.0 and growth rate 1981-98 was2.0% (District Census Report 1998).

SWOT Analysis of the Gujrat 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"> Noticeably better socioeconomic conditions. Generally good history of utilization of development expenditure and filled TMA staff positions – indicating a responsive local authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of training and development for TMA staff and in particular no ‘in-house’ planning and development control capacity.
	Opportunities	Threats
External	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The various upgrades for water supply, sewerage, and solid waste that are already underway are likely to improve the coverage and quality of service delivery. With improved services, more accurate billing through private sector participation could be much more profitable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The urban population growth rate at 2% is only marginally over that of the overall average growth rate for Pakistan and would indicate little inward urban migration, a factor that would suggest that it lacks the competitive advantages of other urban centres in the region and could limit its future urban economic growth prospects.

Gujrat City Services Comparison with Other Cities

The overall analysis of the data collected shows that Gujrat is in a better position compared to some of the other PCIP 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 almost same i.e poor in 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 improve when Landfill site will be constructed, as TMA Gujrat has constituted a committee for establishment of landfill site.
2. Drinking water supply situation of Gujrat is better compared to other cities, because Gujrat is located in sweet water zone and further more improvement would be possible as PHED has developed a PC-1 to overcome drinking water supply issues of Gujrat City.
3. Gujrat city also does not have the metered connections like other cities.
4. Presently Urban transport is becoming burning issue of Gujrat City, because of its rapid population and industrialization growth. It requires immediate attention to plan for present and future needs for urban transport services. Currently urban transport services in Gujrat are similar as have 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.
5. TMA Gujrat is also facing similar issues like other TMAs are facing i.e Capacity issues, both Human and Financial, Lack of Management skills, Lack of commercial and technical skills and overall in all matters regarding O&M, which enjoys a very low priority and low level of recognition.
6. Gujrat has good economic conditions because of its Location within the national corridor and also Gujrat is very famous for its Fan Cluster industry.

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%

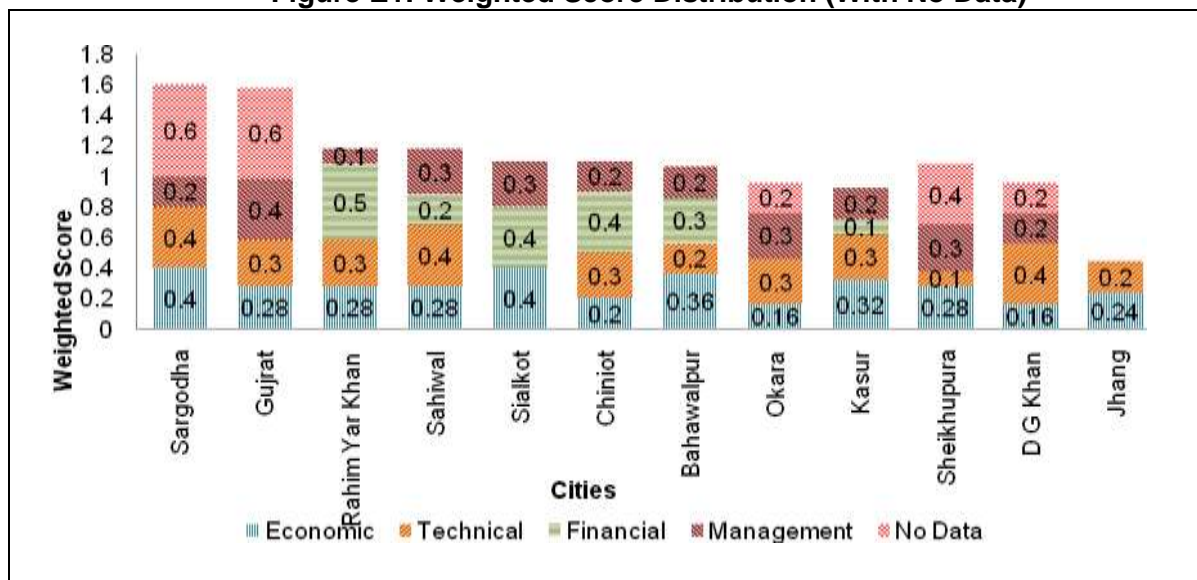
Source: GHK analysis based on data collected for developing city profiles

Good 
 Fair 
 Poor 

- TMA Gujrat Schedule of establishment shows that TMA has 96% filled position, this situation is encouraging compare to other town but required attention as Tehsil Municipal Officer is vacant since last many months. Like other TMAs Gujrat TMA staff also requires skills enhancement through trainings in specialized institutions and on job trainings.

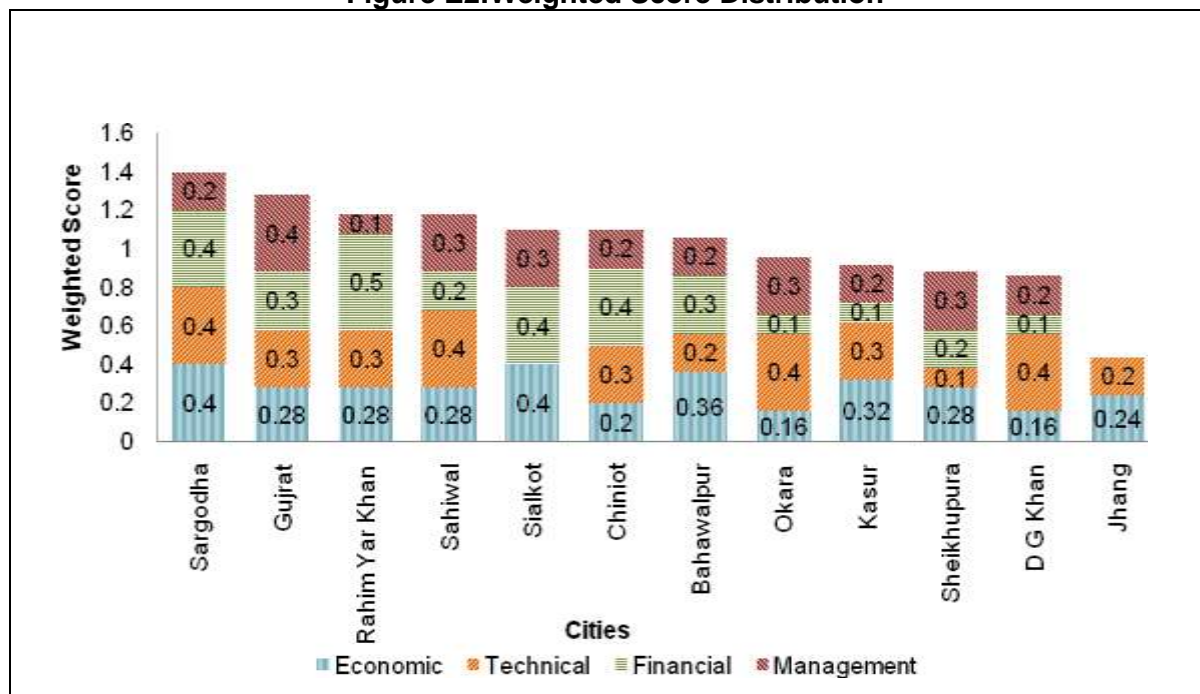
Further comparison and analysis are presented in Figure E1, Figure E2 and Figure E3.

Figure E1: Weighted Score Distribution (With No Data)



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

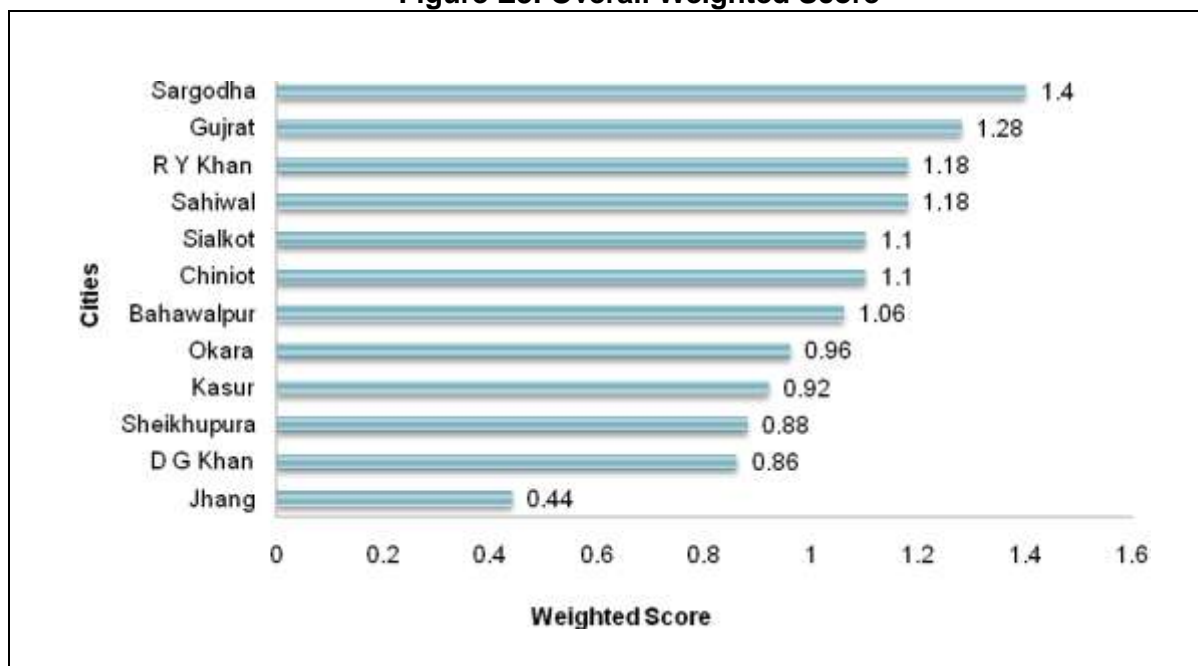
Figure E2: Weighted Score Distribution



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

Figure E3 shows the overall weighted score of PCIIP cities in which Gujrat City is in much better position as compared to the other nine cities except Sargodha.

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 and 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 Gujrat indicates that it is noticeably above the provincial averages with respect to literacy rates, and general health conditions

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 75% of the town and serves 70% of the total population. Presently, the water distribution system is only working on an intermittent pumping method and with no storage facility. This is due to the lack of coordination and

planning when extending the distribution system beyond its hydraulic capacity to provide a 24 hour service.

Sewerage and Drainage: The coverage of the sewerage facility is approximately 60% of the area. The sewer capacity is not adequate to handle the quantities of sullage water generated and the sewers frequently overflow

Solid Waste Management: The solid waste management system (SWMS) for Gujrat is managed by TMA. There is neither a system for temporary storage of municipal solid waste nor a proper waste disposal system, the basic tool for primary collection of solid waste collection is a handcart, which is poorly designed and difficult to operate and largely used for the collection of construction waste

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 Municipal Officer has been vacant since last many months

Section IV discusses the finance and Economics situation of TMA Gujrat.

Finance: The utilization in the non-development (Revenue) expenditure has been reasonable except 2007-2008. However on the development side in year 2008-2009 the utilization rate has been extremely slow, likely due to the change of political government in February 2008 where TMA were advised to stop incurring expenditure on the development projects. This picture contradicts the cash flow picture and suggests that the data needs further investigation.

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: Gujrat has grown haphazardly without distinctive zoning of different land uses. Residential and commercial land uses are concentrated in the old parts of the City, which consists of narrow winding roads that are highly congested. There are also no planned commercial or industrial centres in the city. Shops and industrial buildings are being development along both sides of major radial roads in the form of ribbon development.

Urban Growth and Connectivity: The current population of Gujrat is estimated to be 421,211. The growth rate from 1981-1998 was 2%. Projecting current trends forwards, by 2020 the estimated population will be around 500,515. Gujrat is connected to Lahore and Rawalpindi via road and railway line

Urban Planning and Future Development: Only one overall plan has been developed and updated in 1999 (Outline Development Plan 1999-2024 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: Gujrat is known for its clay, which the locals have long used to produce quality pottery. The City also produces fine furniture and over the last decade has attained a name for shoe manufacturing and the export of electric fans as well as for the production and export of rice.

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

Gujrat City is one of the Proto Historical 522 B.C (470 A.D. Approx.) settlement of the Punjab. It has undoubtedly an ancient origin and there is a reason to believe that it existed prior to Alexander's invasion. Traditions ascribe the foundation of the City under, the name of "Udanagrilt to Bachan Pal, a Rajput Hindu Raja, who migrated from lower Gangetic Doab and came to the Punjab, charmed with the green country and the 'Belas' of the Chenab, which at the time flowed right by the side of the old city. He determined to end his wanderings and build himself a home, in the fifth century B.C. In due course he accomplished this and the date is alleged, to the City named 'Udanagri' the everlasting or sweet smelling City, to be about 460 B.C.

The period for which the City of 'Udanagar' existed and its final fate is not known. It was refounded about A.D. 120 by Rani Gujran, a daughter in law of the famous Raja' Rasalu of Sialkot. Another version says that it was refounded by one Ali Khan, a Muslim, who was overthrown between A.D. 883 and 902 by Sankar Yerman of Kashmir. Gujar Nagar was a flourishing city in 1011 A.D, a City of Hindus with temples and tanks, when Sultan Mahmood Ghazarivi during his sixth invasion of India, passed through the Punjab, Gujar Nagar with little or no resistance fell into-his hands. He however did not stay for long and the fate of Gujar Nagar is again not traceable in the pages of History. According to one source, the city was destroyed in 1303 by the Mongols, in one of their incursions during the regime of Aliauddin Khilji.

More than 200 years later, Sher Shah turned his attention to the surrounding country, but it was probably Akbar who founded the existing town. While passing through the present site by Gujrat in A.D 1530 on his way to Kabul, he decided to build the City. The site was then a ruin, and all the surrounding land was waste and untilled. The foundation stone was laid by Akbar himself on the "16th Chait, sambet, 1660". As there was no fortress at that time in the Chaj Doab, so he also decided to build a fort from defence point of view, which became the focal point of the City.

Though standing in the midst of Jat neighbourhood, the Fort was first garrisoned by Gujrars, and took the name 'Gujrat Akbar Abad'. Remains of the Moughal Period still exist, but it is difficult to say that how much of the Fort, as existing at present, was built by Akbar, and how much is due to the-work of Gujar Singh early in Sikh Rule.

Gujrat was also a halting place for the Royal Journey to Kashmir, and hence a Sarai was also built, but its remains are not traceable.

During the reign of Shah Jahan, the Saint or Pir" Shah Daula, settled at Gujrat and the present shrine is called after him. Shah Daula constructed many buildings and bridges, the most notable in the City being the Shah Daula Bridge. In referring to 'Udanagari', it was mentioned that the River Chenab flowed by the City and not six miles away as now. This partly is confirmed by Shah Daula's Arches of the Bridge, which is over half a mile long and indicates the existence of either River Chenab there, or some Nullah.

When Sikhs took possession of the City, they did not sack it or ravage it at all. They renewed the' fortification and strengthened the walls. After the complete defeat of Sikh Army by British Forces on February 21st 1849, the city remained undisturbed during the British Rule.

The gates of the City are no more traceable, mostly non-existent with the exception of Shah Daula Gate. The other gates are known because their sites are called after their names. The names in themselves proclaim their origin i.e Jalalpuri Gate, Kabli Gate, Kalri Gate and Shishianwala Gate, it was so called because in the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, it has a second storey totally made of glass, which was ruined later on. This was the gate leading to Baradari, the old Court House.

The Shrine of Shah Daula to the South of the City is quite famous in this part of the country. It is the home of a number of human monstrosities with narrow heads and weak intellects, known as Shah Dania's Rats. Sequential Physical Growth of Gujrat can be divided into following four periods

Pre 1900 period: Before 1900, Gujrat was a walled town having four gate viz. Kabli Gate, Kalri Gate: Shah Daula Gate and Shishianwala Gate. The gates of the City are no more traceable with the exception of Shah Daula Gate. The other gates are known because their sites are called after their names. The names in themselves proclaim their origins. The areas within the gates were Muhallah Khajgan, Jattan, Bakshu Pura, Muhammad Pura, Deputy Yar Muhammad, Kamal Pura and Kanianwali etc. are of pre 1900 era. Moreover, Govt. Elementary Teachers Training, School, Govt. Christian High School, Railway Station, G:r.Road, Old and New Jalal PurJattan Road, Bhimber Road and the building of the M.C office, also existed in this period.

1901 to 1947 Period: In this period important educational institution like Govt. Zamindara College and High School along Bhimber Road. M.C Primary School, Chowk Nawab Sahib, Govt. Miss Fatima Jinnah High School, Girls High School, Ghrib Pura and Boys Public School, Chowk Pakistan Came into existence. The localities like Hussain Pura, Muslim Abad, Shaft Abad and Rang Pura were also established in this area.

1948 to 1970 period: After the partition, the population of the City was rapidly increased due to a large bulk of emigrants from India. An Industrial Estate by the Punjab Small Industries Corporation was established in the City and the people from other parts of the District migrated there in search of job opportunities. They settled themselves in the new localities like kalo Pura, Feroz Abad, Hayat Pura and Ahmed Abad etc. In addition, Zamindar Science College was upgraded from Matric to Degree level and Government. Degree College for Girls, Fowara Chowk was also established. A new building for District Headquarter Hospital was constructed at a new site along Bhimber Road.

1971 to 1998 Period: Due to increase in population and economic activities, the development of the City also took place. The limits of Municipal Committee were extended and new localities like Sultan Pura; Younis Colony, New Muslim Abad.Saadat Colony, Khourshid Colony, and Muhalla Zia-ul-Islam were developed in this period. The construction of an overhead bridge on Railway track along Sargodha Road, Degree College and Vocational Institution for Females along Bhimber and Jalal PurJattan Road and Social Security Hospital for industrial workers is worth mentioning development in this period .The area of Municipal Committee, which was 2240 acre in 1970, has been extended up to 7790 acre in 1998.

1998 to up to now: In this period important educational institutions established: A university UOG was established in 2003, just near the Govt College for Girls. The main campus of the University is called Hafiz Hayat Campus. Hafiz Hayat is an ancient legend for the Gujrat city. At the same time there are two more Govt Colleges in the city but to complete the lack of hunger for knowledge there are so many private colleges. These colleges cover some special subjects for each. As the population of the city was increasing day by day so, there was great need for Elementary, Middle and High Schools too. As the Govt had not a lot of resources to cover this whole need, so private schools started to establish. But having

Govt and Private institutions in the same city doesn't mean that the standard of education is low. But a competition can be seen between them which encourage the students as well as the teachers to go beyond the limits of theoretical studies. So students can learn more not just by understanding the material but also by practicing it.

Gujrat District is administratively divided into three tehsils i.e tehsil Gujrat, Kharian, Sarai Alamgir. There are total 117 Union Councils in the District and Tehsil Gujrat is biggest tehsil. There is one Contonment area exists in Tehsil Kharian.

According to the District Census report 1998, the total population of Gujrat district was 2,048,008 of which 27.7% were urban proportion with an increase of 68.77% since March, 1981 when it was 1,408,585. The average annual growth rate was 2.22% during this period. Tehsil Gujrat has 1,093,088 Population of which 33.2% are urban population. In 1981 the total population was 745,394. The average annual growth rate of Tehsil was 2.28 % during this period. Gujrat Tehsil is an administrative subdivision of Gujrat District; the Tehsil is subdivided into 65 Union Councils - 15 of which form the city of Gujrat.

According to the population projection by the Urban Unit Planning and Development Department, The population of City Gujrat was 342,285 in 1998, which are 421,211 at present.

B. Geographic Conditions, Physical Features, Spatial Organisation

1. Geographic Conditions

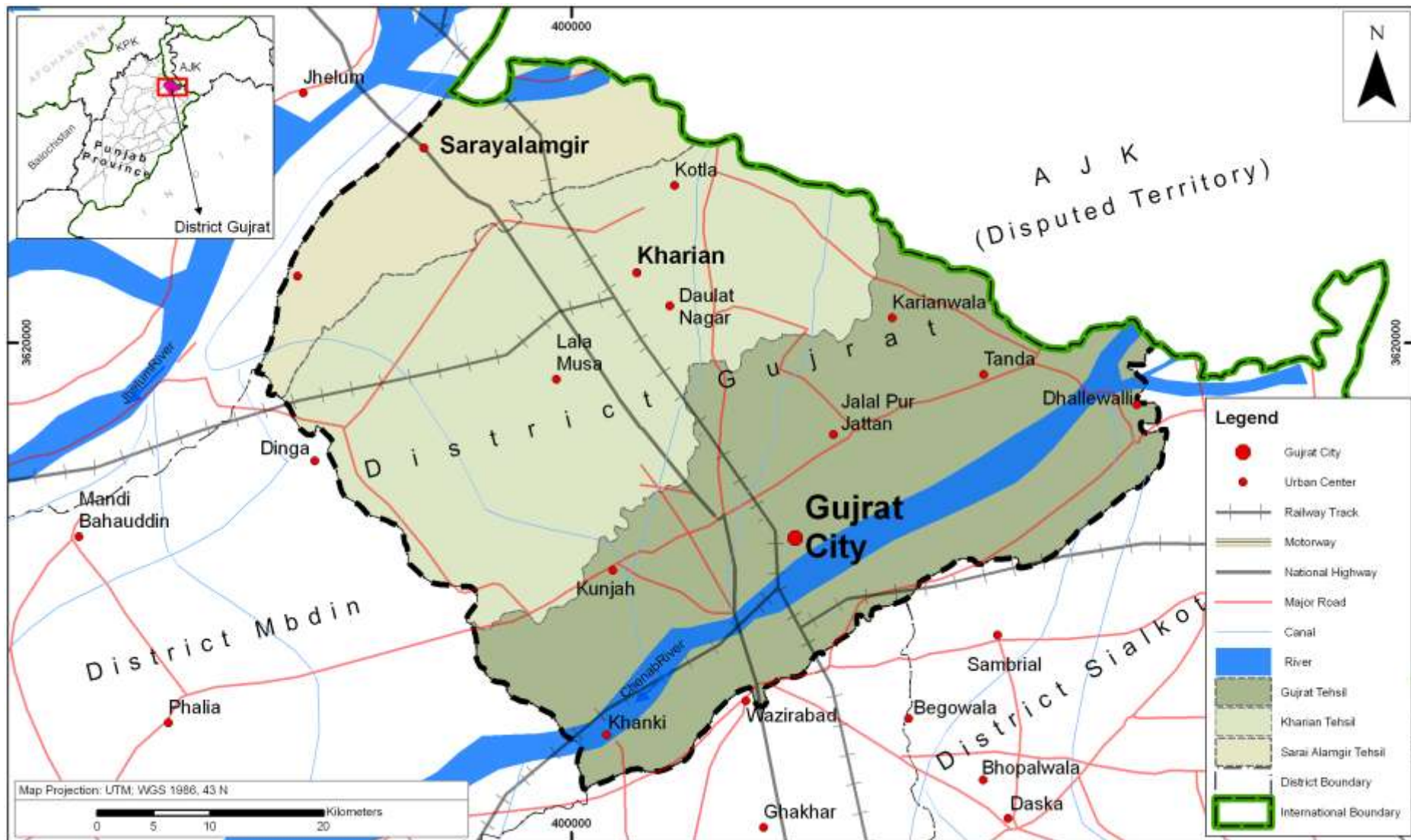
Gujrat lies in the end of Chaj Doab. It has a good fertile land with dark brown clay. The City area is mostly flat. The area of Gujrat city is part of the Punjab plains. This part of plain where the City stands has been formed by piedmont deposits of hill torrents of Bhimber and Nullah Shah Jahangir, which originate in Jammu hills. The water table varies from 50' to 100'. The quality of drinking water is fit for human consumption.

The geology of greater part of the area is simple along Grand Trunk Road (Lahore Section) and Sargodha road. The water of Nullah Bhimber and Nullah Shah Jahangir mixed with Chenab River, spread out and the deposits of silt convert the land into hard clay. There is no canal irrigation system in whole of Tehsil Gujrat. The agriculture is dependent upon rains and tubewells. The major crops of the area in rabbi and Kharif seasons are wheat, Rice, Sugarcane, pulses and Oil seeds. The principal trees found in the area are Kikar, Dhreak, Toot, Shisham and Poplar.

The wild animals are rarely found in this area. However jackal, wolf and fox are found in some part of the district. Wild boar is also found near the river banks.

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

Map 1: Location of Gujrat City



Source:GHK maps database

Table 1: Demographic Profile of Gujrat City

Item	Value
Creation of Tehsil	Year 1856
Creation of City	522 B.C
Number of Union Councils	15
Total Area of the City	31.52Sqkm
Total Population of the City (Census 1998 including current urban growth)	342,285*
Population - Male	174,715
Population - Female	167,570
Literacy rate of the City (census 1998)	72.2%
Average Household Size	7.0

* Urban Unit

Source: Outline Development Plan Gujrat, District Census Report 1998.

Table 2: Growth Rate and Future Projections of Gujrat City

Population in 1998	Growth Rate (1981-1998)	Population in 2010	Future Estimates		
			2016	2018	2020
342,285	2	421,211	467,144	483,542	500,515

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

Table 3: Population Characteristics of Gujrat Tehsil in 1998

Gujrat		Population		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tehsil	Urban	363203	184695	178508
	Rural	729885	362775	367110
	Total	1093088	547470	545618
MC		251792	128524	123268

Source: District Census Report 1998.

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

Tehsil	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Population (Thousand Persons)	397	433	625	745	1093
Population Growth Rate	-	0.87%	3.39%	1.97%	2.28%

Source: Punjab Development Statistics 2010 & Urban Unit.

2. Physical Features

Gujrat, the District Headquarter, is situated along G.T Road and main railway line, leading from Karachi to Khyber. It falls within Chaj Doab, lying between the Jhelum and Chenab Rivers flows at a distance of about 7Km, to the south of the City. Because of its proximity to the rivers, the land is good for cultivation of rice and sugarcane as main crops.

The City is located in 74° -5' east longitude and 32°-34' north eastern direction from Provincial Capital Lahore. Gujrat City is well connected with Sargodha, Azad Kashmir, Lahore and Islamabad with Metalled roads. Details are shown at Map1.

3. Spatial Organisation

Other than TMA, there are different departments involved in Municipal Services which includes Public Health Engineering Department, Provincial Highway, District Housing Department (PHATA), District Environment Department, Traffic Police, District Transport Department, District Road Department and Sargodha Improvement trust.

C. Socioeconomic Data

Socioeconomic and other relevant information revealed from Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2007-08. One of the main objectives of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was to establish credible baseline for socio-economic status at each district level and Tehsil Level.

Table 5 shows socioeconomic indicators summary and Annex 1 shows detail socioeconomic information of Tehsil Gujrat. No further segregated information available in the Publications by 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 district census report 1998. There is no other authenticated data available which provide Employment and Unemployment information to City level. Below tables presents the overall picture of the district as well as situation in rural and urban areas of district Gujrat.

(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 21.6% which was mainly due to unemployment amongst male representing 22.2%, while female unemployment rate was just 0.6 %. 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 23.0% and 21.0 % respectively. Details are given in the Table 6.

(b) Employed population by Occupation

In 1998 of the total employed persons, 36% had elementary occupations followed by 29.4% skilled agricultural and fishery workers, service workers, shop and market sales workers, representing 11.6%, craft and related trade workers representing 7.2%. In rural areas people having elementary occupations were again in majority, followed by skilled agriculture and fishery workers and service workers, shop and market sales workers representing 40.1%, 37.4% and 7.2% respectively. The highest percentage in urban area is of elementary occupation; followed by service workers, shop and market sales workers having 33.7% and 20.8% respectively. Details are given in the Table 7.

(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 30.8, 29.5 and 12.6 percent respectively. In rural areas 40.7% were looking in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing industries, 32.8% in construction industries and 8.5% in whole sale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels industries. While in urban area majority was working in community, social and personal services 26.6%, followed by construction industries 21.2% and wholesale, retail trade and restaurant and hotel industries, 18.0% of the employed population. Details are given in the Table 8.

(d) Employment Status:

Of the total economically active population 96.0% were registered as employed in 1998. Nearly 71.4% were self employed, 9.7% government employees and 13.1% private employees. Un-paid family helpers were recorded as 4.0%. The difference in proportions of employed population was significant between the genders and urban and rural residences. Details are given in the Table 9.

Table 5: Social Economic Indicators Summary

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Gujrat
Children Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	7.8	5.4
Had acute respiratory infection	7.2	2.8
None Water treatment methods not been used in the household	93.8	90
Boiled used in the household	2.8	6.5
Piped water is main source in dwelling	16.5	35
Improved sanitation facility available through Piped sewer system	20.9	1
Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water	96.8	88.9
Percentage of household population using sanitary means of excreta disposal	69.5	84.6
Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal	67.5	74.9
Solid waste disposal In open fields	78.1	90.3
Literacy rate (10 years and older)	59.3	75.3
Literacy rate (15 years and older)	55.6	71.9
Literacy rate (15-24 years)	73.3	89.6
% of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.5	19.5
% of children of primary school entry age (5 years) currently attending grade 1	18.9	24.1
% of children of primary school entry age (6 years) currently attending grade 1	38.4	46.6
Primary school gross attendance ratio (5-9 years)	97.2	120.5
Physical access to primary schools Boys government school <2 km	93	99.9
Physical access to primary schools Girls government school <2 km	91.4	98.4
Physical access to middle schools Boys government school <2 km	62.6	89.5
Physical access to middle schools Girls government school <2 km	62.8	87.4
Physical access to secondary schools Boys government school <2 km	50.6	76.7
Physical access to secondary schools Girls government school <2 km	46.9	72.8
Child labour -Working outside household	5.1	1
Physical access to nearest Government health facility	57.2	46
Employed	93.2	86.7
Unemployed and seeking job	6.8	13.3
Household utilities		
Electricity	92.5	99.7
Gas	26.4	46.1
Radio	40	61.8
TV	63.2	87.3
Cable TV	20.8	27.3
Telephone	15.9	35.2
Mobile	71	85.8
Computer	8.5	15.3
Internet	4.8	12
Fridge/Freezer	40.3	66.7
Air conditioner	6.6	12.3
Washing Machine	48.8	82.8
Cooler/ Fan	86.4	98.7
Cooking range/ microwave	6	13.6
Stitching Machine	72.7	88.9
Iron	80.2	99
Water filter	3.4	5.7
Donkey pump or turbine	54.5	75.7
Household possessions Bicycle	53.9	48.5
Household possessions Motorcycle/scooter	26.9	28.5
Owned houses	84.2	87.2
Receiving remittance as Zakat	1.4	0.4

Source: Govt. of Punjab MICS report 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	20.0	38.4	1.4	18.5	36.7	1.1	23.7	42.7	2.4
Not Economically Active	80.0	61.6	98.6	81.5	63.3	98.9	76.3	57.3	97.6
Children under 10	27.4	28.1	26.7	28.3	29.6	27.0	25.1	24.5	25.8
Students	9.6	18.5	0.7	8.9	17.9	0.2	11.4	19.9	1.8
Domestic Workers	36.6	2.4	71.0	37.9	2.8	71.6	33.3	1.3	69.1
Others	6.4	12.6	0.2	6.4	13.0	0.1	6.5	11.6	0.8
Unemployment Rate	21.6	22.2	6.0	21.0	21.5	3.7	23.0	23.7	8.9

Source: District Census Report 1998

Table 7: Percentage of Employed Population by Occupation

Description	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Legislators, senior officials and managers	0.2	0.2	0.4
Professional	5.6	4.1	8.8
Technicians and Associate professionals	2.0	1.4	3.3
Clerks	1.8	1.5	2.5
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	11.6	7.2	20.8
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery workers	29.4	40.1	7.0
Craft and Related Trade workers	7.2	3.9	14.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	4.0	3.8	4.4
Elementary Occupations	26.3	37.4	33.7
Armed forces	1.9	0.4	5.0

Source: District Census Report 1998

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

Description	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Agricultural, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	29.5	40.7	6.3
Mining and Quarrying	*	*	*
Manufacturing	8.2	4.9	15.0
Electricity, Gas and Water	0.3	0.3	0.2
Construction	30.8	32.8	26.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels	10.1	6.3	18.0
Transport, Storage and Communication	4.0	3.7	4.7
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	1.9	1.0	3.8
Community, Social and Personal Services	12.6	8.5	21.2
Activities not adequately defined	2.6	1.8	4.2

* 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	71.4	73.2	31.2	78.4	79.8	41.7	56.7	59.0	17.1
Employees (Govt)	9.7	8.4	38.4	6.8	5.8	32.5	15.9	14.1	46.4
Employees (Auto body)	1.1	1.1	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.2	1.5	1.4	4.2
Employees (Private)	13.1	13.1	12.3	8.7	8.7	8.8	22.3	22.6	17.0
Employers	0.7	0.6	2.1	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.0	0.9	2.7
Un-paid family helpers	4.0	3.6	14.1	4.7	4.4	15.2	2.6	2.0	12.6

Source: District Census Report 1998

D. Environmental Conditions

The Climate of the City is extreme hot during summer and cold during the winter. The months of March, April, September, October and November are pleasant. December and

January are coldest months, when minimum temperature falls down to 2 degree centigrade. Whereas in the summer season the highest temperature goes upto the 45 degree centigrade in the months of June and July, but the hot spells are comparatively shorter due to proximity of Azad Kashmir Mountains. The average rain-fall on the Kashmir border is over 100 cm, at Kharian it is 75 cm, at Gujrat 67 cm and at Dinga 50 cm.

As Gujrat began to evolve into a more industrialized town, it started growing without any planning. The rapid rate of population growth and torrent of migration from countryside have strained the capacity of basic civic services. The population of Gujrat has mushroomed; unplanned abadis have sprung up around town, which has spread much beyond the defined municipal limits. Now the result is that town is facing problems like none existing sanitation, contaminated water supplies, air and noise pollution, encroachments and congested streets. Even the new bypass around the town is packed with traffic and lined with shops and houses on both sides.

The bus terminal was shifted out of the town but the town has already grown past the terminal. The public property where in the past used to be Government Transport Service Terminal still stands deserted right on the Grand Trunk Road.

There is an acute shortage of houses since; land is essential for urban growth. Devising equitable and efficient land development policies is one of the major challenges facing planners and policy makers in the town.

Without any proper arrangements, people deposit their waste in streets, where domestic animals are also living freely, or at any open space they find. The streets are completely littered with trash. The toxic smoke from the garbage put on fire and stinking smell coming out of waste in the streets are making the lives of people increasingly miserable. Animal transport is probably the most pervasive and most correctable problem of Gujrat. The common means of transport in the town is sturdy and inexpensive Tonga. It is a Gujarat's vehicle of convenience, which has come to symbolize the town. The Tongas (and rehri) move very slow and cannot keep pace with other traffic - hence causing traffic congestion on dilapidated roads where right of way has already been reduced due to excessive encroachments. The district headquarters is without any public transport system so, tongas are doing a good business.

Many youngsters are also seen holding the reins of horses put before the tongas overloaded with passengers and goods. Accidents involving animals (untrained, wild, or afraid horses or unwilling donkeys) are one of the common scenes. Much more than tongas and rehri registered with Municipal Committee come from the suburbs to do the business in the town every day.

The units of fan industry are spread in the residential areas. Tarcole drums, electric wires, and old tyres are burnt in order to separate the iron from them in furnaces inside the residential areas that emit poisonous gases. Town traffic and heavy traffic plying on Grand Trunk Road also add to the air and noise pollution in this soot-choked town. These gases are very harmful for human health.

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 Gujrat 96,160 patients of following diseases visited government's health institutions:

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

As per the type wise disease Diarrhoea / Dysentery in >5 yrs 31,245, patient, Acute Flaccid Paralysis, 10 patient, Worm Infestations, 16210 patient Peptic Ulcer Diseases, 31,311 patient, Cirrhosis of Liver 17,169 patients, Nephritis / Nephrosis patient 215 patients visited Government health institutions.

As per overall situation in Tehsil Gujrat, the Government Health institutions has provided health services to 61,573 patient of above mentioned categories disease. As per the type wise diseases Diarrhoea/Dysentery in >5 yrs, 15,339 patient, Acute Flaccid Paralysis, 6 patient, Worm Infestations, 8,153 patient Peptic Ulcer Diseases, 21,137 patient, Cirrhosis of Liver 16873 patients, Nephritis / Nephrosis patient 65 patients visited Government health institutions.

The situation of patients' visits to the government health institution in city Gujrat is mentioned in Table 10. The available information is not enough to present an overall picture because there is No information available from about 50 major private hospitals located in City Area.

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

Facilities	Diarrhoea/Dysentery in >5 yrs	Acute Flaccid Paralysis	Worm Infestations	Peptic Ulcer Diseases	Cirrhosis of Liver	Nephritis/ Nephritis
Aziz Bhatti Shaheed (DHQ) Hospital	1534	1	989	12134	16765	3
Govt. Maternity Hospital	15	0	0	0	0	0
MCH Centre, no.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
MCH Centre, no.3	138	0	0	0	0	0
MCH Centre, Jattowakal	94	0	80	87	0	0
RHC kunjah	501	0	126	23	4	0
Total	2282	1	1195	12244	16769	3

Source: Health Management Information System Directorate General Health Services Punjab.

F. Comparative Advantages, Weaknesses and Economic Potential

1. Existing Situation

(a) Land Use

Location – Connectivity: Gujrat is situated on the bank of the Chenab River, 134 km North of Lahore and 150 km South from Islamabad. The main Peshawar-Karachi Railway line passes through the city, connecting it directly to Jhelum, Gujranwala, Mandi, Bahauddin and Sargodha. Gujrat is also well connected to Lahore via bus service. Other nearby towns includes Sialkot and Bhimber-Azad Kashmir. Gujrat airport does not host any commercial flights, and residents must travel to Lahore or Sialkot for domestic and international flights.

Urban Form: Gujrat has grown haphazardly without distinctive zoning of different land uses. Residential and commercial land uses are concentrated in the old parts of the City, which consists of narrow winding roads that are highly congested. There are also no planned

commercial or industrial centres in the city. Shops and industrial buildings are being development along both sides of major radial roads in the form of ribbon development.

The majority of administrative establishments are located to the north along Bhimber Road and Rehman Shaheed Road. Land use surveys illustrate that the city is expanding through accretion growth in all directions but more so along the city by-pass road (Map 2). The City is also surrounded by many peri-urban unplanned villages and settlements, which supply significant labour to the local market and in the future are likely to be absorbed through urbanization.

Urban Growth: The current population of Gujrat is estimated to be 421,211. The growth rate from 1981-1998 was 2%. Projecting current trends forwards, by 2020 the estimated population will be around 500,515.

2. Service Delivery

(a) Water Supply

It is estimated that the water supply network covers 75% of the town and serves 70% of the total population. Presently, the water distribution system is only working on an intermittent pumping method and with no storage facility. This is due to the lack of coordination and planning when extending the distribution system beyond its hydraulic capacity to provide a 24 hour service. Currently, the water supply runs for approximately 16 hours on average. The Public Health Engineering Department has developed a PC-1 to overcome drinking water supply issues in Gujrat City.

(b) Sewerage and Drainage

The coverage of the sewerage facility is approximately 50% of the population and 60% of the area.

The sewer capacity is not adequate to handle the quantities of sullage water generated and the sewers frequently overflow. This has also been due partly to a number of illegal connections, which urgently need to be legalized to close off. Discharge into open channels has led to seepage drains.

Recently, the District Collector/Administrator of TMA Gujrat conducted a survey to improve the drainage and sewerage system, with a special focus on immediate drainage of rain water during monsoon. However, a sanitation plan has still not been developed.

(c) Solid Waste Management

The basic tool for primary collection of solid waste is a handcart, which is poorly designed, difficult to operate and largely used for the collection of construction waste. There is neither a system for temporary storage of municipal solid waste nor a proper waste disposal system. The collected waste is disposed of adjacent to Bhimber Nullah, without any detrimental health or environmental considerations.

TMA Gujrat constituted a committee for the establishment of new Land Fill site and Recycling Plant. The committee has completed its survey and finalized the landfill site in Daulat Nagar. The Urban Unit of Planning and Development suggested that an Environmental Impact Assessment should be made of the site, which is now underway.

(d) Transport

The road infrastructure in Gujrat City is generally good for existing requirements. However, no urban transport services are available except for motorcycles, rickshaws and auto rickshaws. The effective capacity of the new road system is reduced as a result of poor traffic management, poor compliance with traffic regulations and the mix of motorized and non-motorized traffic.

3. Human Resources and Social Conditions

The socio-economic data of Gujrat indicates that it is noticeably above the provincial averages with respect to literacy rates, and general health conditions.

TMA Human Resources: Most posts in of the TMA management are filled by permanent staff. However, the post for Tehsil Municipal Officer has been vacant since June 2010.

4. Finance and Economics

Finance: At the inception and post inception phases, the Finance team visited Gujrat to obtain the overall financial picture of the key service providers and conducted a review of the major documents and studies carried out by other donor agencies. The main purpose was to assess the level of government preparedness to finance infrastructure investments. The findings suggest that proper HRM practices are not being followed in these cities. Most of the finance managers are not technically trained to manage the financial matters of their respective organizations. Weak links between capacity development and professional growth, poor salary structures, lack of performance management and insufficient human resources are other issues which are affecting the efficiency of the finance and other service delivery departments.

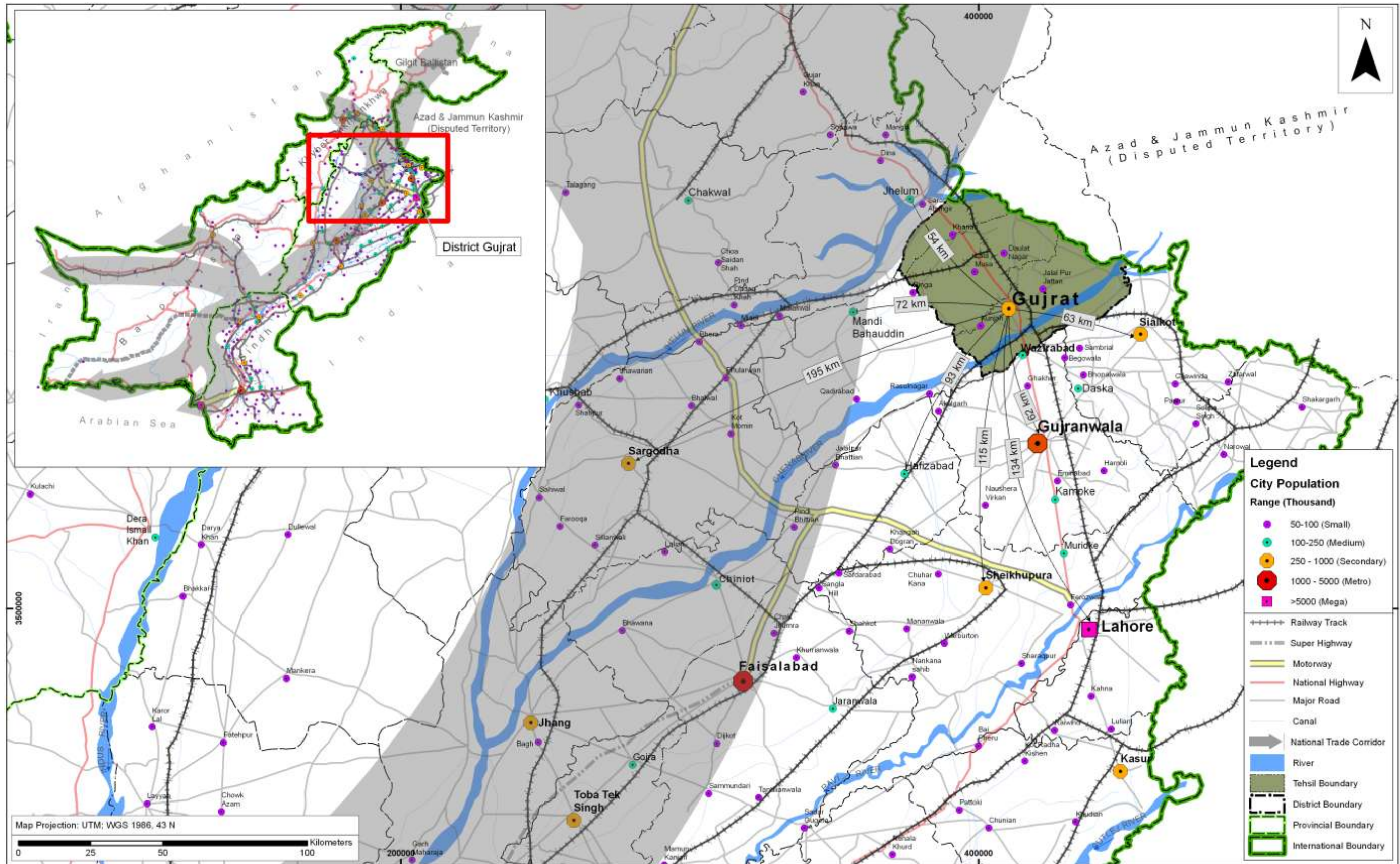
The utilization in the non-development (Revenue) expenditure has been reasonable except 2007-2008. However on the development side in year 2008-2009 the utilization rate has been extremely slow, likely due to the change of political government in February 2008 where TMA were advised to stop incurring expenditure on the development projects. This picture contradicts the cash flow picture and suggests that the data needs further investigation.

Economics: Gujrat is known for its clay, which the locals have long used to produce quality pottery. The City also produces fine furniture and over the last decade has attained a name for shoe manufacturing and the export of electric fans as well as for the production and export of rice. There are over 1,000 cottage-level and small to large scale industrial units operating in the district. Most are cottage industries, providing employment to a large number of people and accounting for more than 90 percent of the domestic market.

5. Urban Planning and Future Development

A comprehensive study and survey of Gujrat City was conducted by the Housing and Physical Planning Department produce the outline development Plan 1999-2024. The outcome of this survey in terms of future planning is unclear.

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"> Noticeably better socioeconomic conditions. Generally good history of utilization of development expenditure and filled TMA staff positions – indicating a responsive local authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of training and development for TMA staff and in particular no 'in-house' planning and development control capacity.
	Opportunities	Threats
External	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The various upgrades for water supply, sewerage, and solid waste that are already underway are likely to improve the coverage and quality of service delivery. With improved services, more accurate billing through private sector participation could be much more profitable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The urban population growth rate at 2% is only marginally over that of the overall average growth rate for Pakistan and would indicate little inward urban migration, a factor that would suggest that it lacks the competitive advantages of other urban centres in the region and could limit its future urban economic growth prospects.

H. Gujrat City Services Comparison with other Cities

The overall analysis of the data collected shows that Gujrat is in a better position compared to some of the other PCIIIP cities in Punjab. Table 11 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 almost same i.e poor in 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 improve when Landfill site will be constructed, as TMA Gujrat has constituted a committee for establishment of landfill site.
2. Drinking water supply situation of Gujrat is better compared to other cities, because Gujrat is located in sweet water zone and furthermore improvement would be possible as PHED has developed a PC-1 to overcome drinking water supply issues of Gujrat City.
3. Gujrat city also does not have the metered connections like other cities.
4. Presently Urban transport is becoming burning issue of Gujrat City, because of its rapid population and industrialization growth. It requires immediate attention to plan for present and future needs for urban transport services. Currently urban transport services in Gujrat are similar as have 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.
5. TMA Gujrat is also facing similar issues like other TMAs are facing i.e Capacity issues, both Human and Financial, Lack of Management skills, Lack of commercial and technical skills and overall in all matters regarding O&M, which enjoys a very low priority and low level of recognition
6. Gujrat has good economic conditions because of its Location within the national corridor and also Gujrat is very famous for its Fan cluster industry.
7. TMA Gujrat Schedule of establishment shows that TMA has 96% filled position, this situation is encouraging compare to other town but required attention as Tehsil Municipal Officer is vacant since last many months. Like other TMAs Gujrat TMA staff also requires skills enhancement through trainings in specialized institutions and on job trainings

Table 11: Summary of 12 TMAs

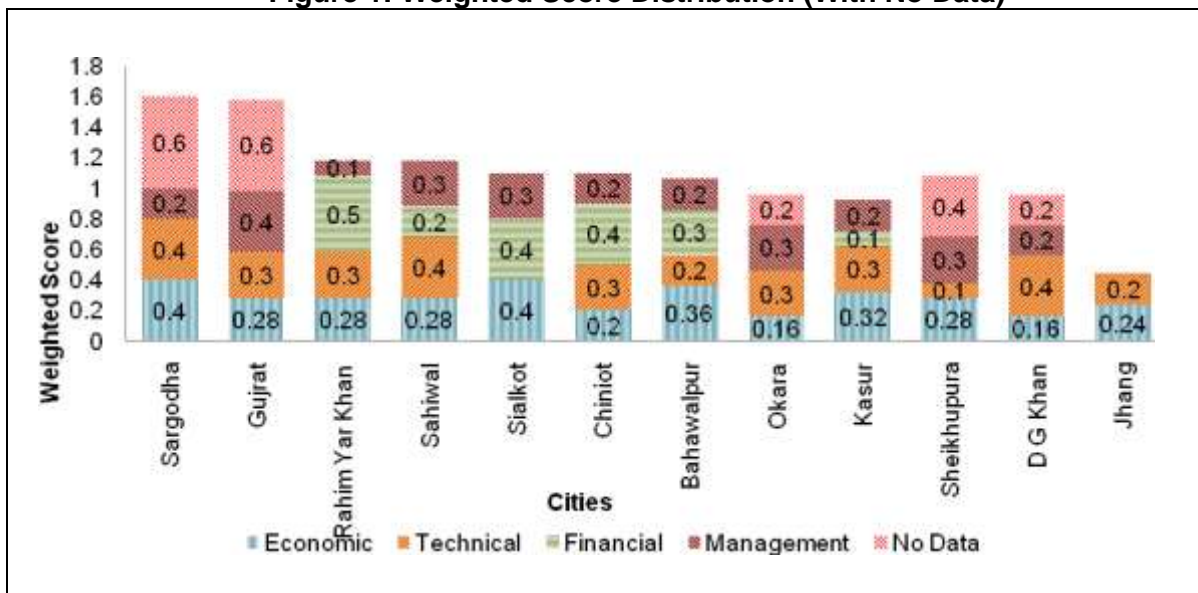
City	Economic				Technical				Financial			Management	
	Connectivity	Population	Population	Economic Activity	Service Delivery (Coverage)				Collection Against Demand	Meets O&M Cost	Investment in Services	TMA Management Filled	TMA Staff Filled
		2010	2020		Transport	Sewerage	Waste	Water					
Chiniot	Good	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 

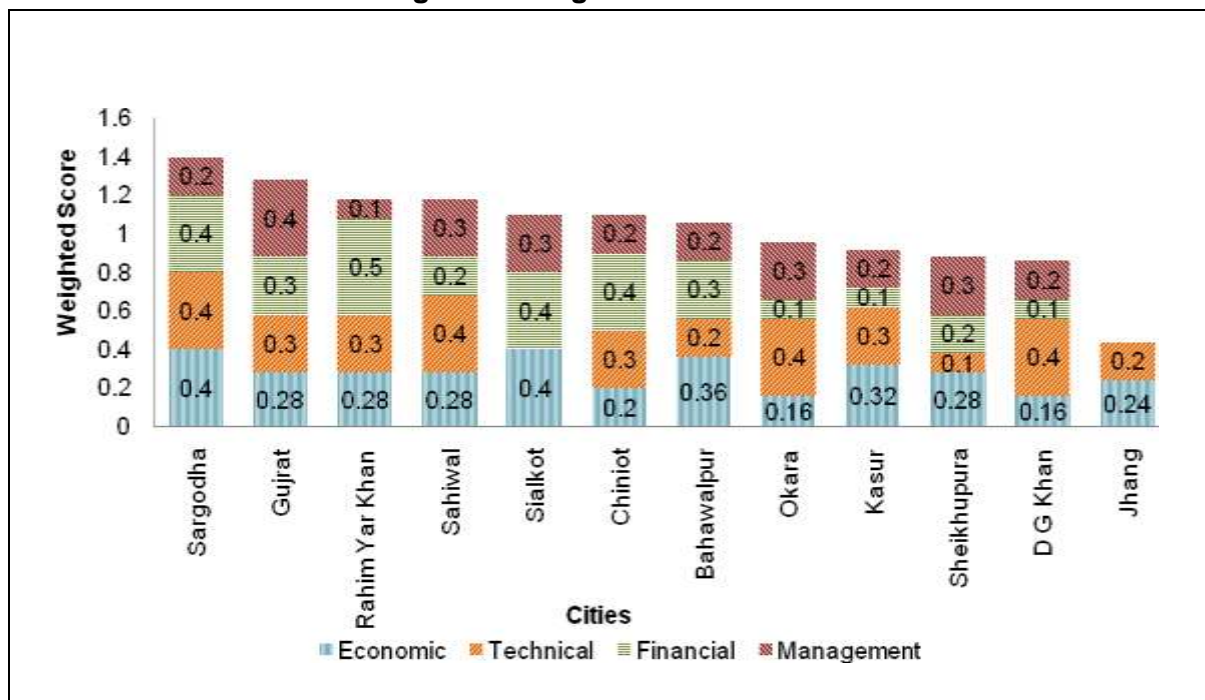
Further comparison and analysis presented at Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3. The Figure 1 present weighted score distribution (with no data) among cities, and Figure 2 Shows weighted score distribution among cities. The Figure 3 present overall weighted score.

Figure 1: Weighted Score Distribution (With No Data)



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

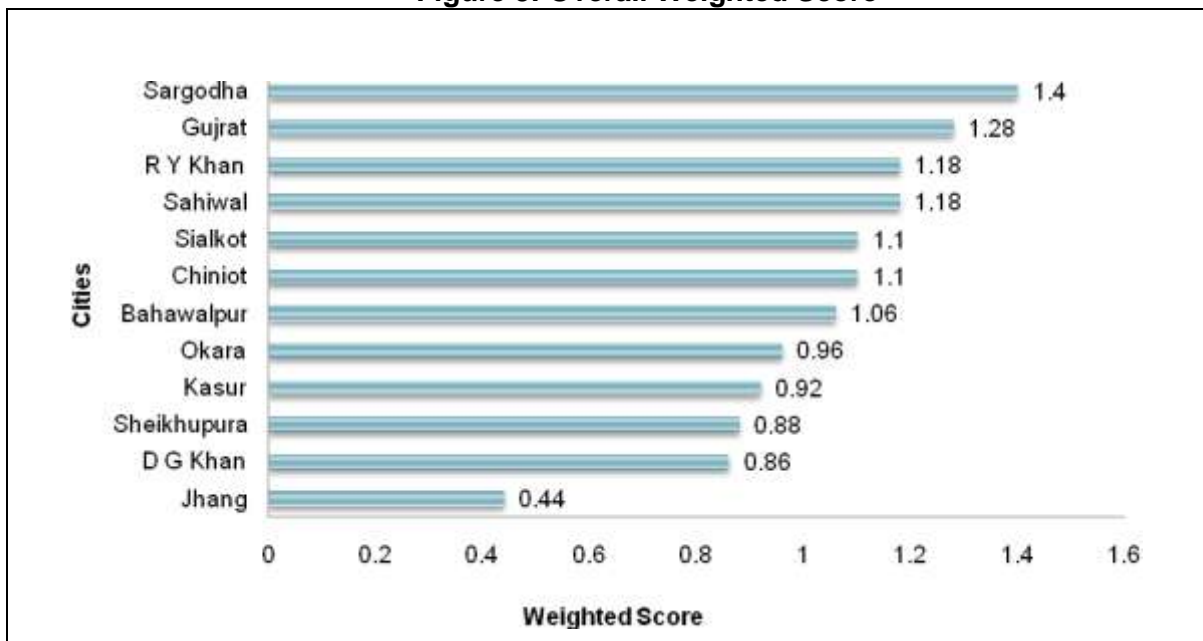
Figure 2: Weighted Score Distribution



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

The Figure 3 shows the overall weighted score of PCIIP cities in which Gujrat City is in much better position as compared to the other nine cities except Sargodha.

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

Proper development of water supply system of Gujrat was initiated by Public Health Engineering Department in 1970. Later on this system was handover to TMA Gujrat. Now TMA Gujrat is responsible for Water supply development and operation and maintenance. However, development of the system is also partly contributed by building and Public Health Engineering Department.

Some settlements in city area operate and maintain water supply system on their own. Union Council 50 is an example in which most settlements like kaira Kalan, Kalra Punua, Kalra Khurd, Industrial Estate, Banth etc, operate maintain and manage the related matters of their water supply system.

Present water supply system of Gujrat city is old and worst condition, problem associated with water supply can be categorized into two broad aspects as Quantity problems and Quality problems. Old main distribution network which was laid to serve population at that time is now overloaded due to immense increase in demand. Moreover, extension of water supply scheme is carried out by taking out branches from old system; this has further aggravated the problem. Distribution pipe network is laid and upgraded without any technical analysis and logic. The extension of network without any planning and quality work both adversely affected quantity and quality of water supply system. The most souring managerial problem is that no particular department bears the responsibility for malfunctioning of water supply system Gujrat.

The water supply system was designed with storage and intermittent/ continuously pumping system. Presently water distribution system is working on intermittent pumping system with no storage. Primary cause of intermittent water supply is indiscriminate and haphazard extension of distribution system beyond its hydraulic capacity to provide 24 hour service, and this is because of lack of coordination and planning in all fields, departments and agencies ranging from area development to road network, water supply system, sewerage system etc. The other reason includes haphazard urbanisation and an encroachment pattern is adopted by the expending community, so follows the utility service pattern.

Most of the distribution system of Gujrat city has been developed with objective as installing tube wells in localized water shortage areas and extending rising mains and distribution lines as dead. Investigation by the PHED revealed that almost whole city is in the grip of shortage of portable water. In view of these serious problems, the situation warrants immediate arrangements for providing a new trouble free water supply system for the city. Existing water supply services are shown in Map 3 and describe in Table 12.

1. Major Issues

- Unplanned Water supply extensions
- The water shortage and increasing competition for multiple uses of water adversely affected the quality of water
- Unplanned urbanization and rapid population growth
- Lack of coordination among service providers
- Recovery does not meet the Operational expenditure
- Lack of planning culture at TMA level
- Lack of Coordination between TMA, District Government, PHED
- TMAs have no legal powers to recover user charges from defaulters

Table 12: Existing water Supply Services Profile

Sr.No.	Item	Value
1	Coverage	
	Water supply coverage area	75%
	Population	70%
2	Source	
	Ground Water (tube wells based system)	Yes
	No of Tube Wells	55
	Functional Tube Wells	55
	Capacity of Functional Tube Wells	53.5 cusec
	Surface Water (filter based system)/ -waterworks	No
	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	Not applicable
	Rapid sand filters	Not applicable
	Slow sand filters	Not applicable
	No of tube well installed to collect Seepage water	Not applicable
	No of Pumps installed	Not applicable
	No of Pumps Functional	Not applicable
	Capacity of Functional Pumps	Not applicable
	Water filter plants installed under Clean Drinking Water Initiatives	
	Total No of water filter plant	Nil
	Functional water filter plant	Nil
	Since when water filter plants are non functional	Not applicable
	Name of location of Water filter plant	Not applicable
	Who Operates the filter plant was	Not applicable
	Water filter plants installed under UC/TMA / DG/ Provincial or Other Schemes	
	Total No of water filter plant	20
	Functional water filter plant	20
	Since when water filter plants are non functional	Not applicable
	Name of location of Water plant	
	1. Mehmda More (Water filter plant installed by Pak- Public Works Department)	
	2. Rest House (Water filter plant installed by District Government)	
	3. Zilakachary(Water filter plant installed by District Government)	
	4. Gharibpura(Water filter plant installed by Pak- Public Works Department)	
	5. Hussain Pura(Water filter plant installed by Pak- Public Works Department)	
	6. LundaBaraz(Water filter plant installed by Pak- Public Works Department)	
7. TMA Office (Water filter plant installed by Pak- Public Works Department)		
8. Graveyard Naianwala Sultan Pura Water filter plant installed by Citizen Community Board		
9. MohallaFazabadWater filter plant installed by Citizen Community Board		
10. Mohalla Shah Hussain(Water filter plant installed by Pak- Public Works Department)		
11. Purani Jail (Water filter plant installed by Pak- Public Works Department)		
12. Kalarinwala(Water filter plant installed by Pak- Public Works Department)		
13. Ladies and Children park (Water filter plant installed by Pak- Public Works Department)		
14. Mohalla Aminabad(Water filter plant installed by Pak- Public Works Department)		
15. Shah jhanghair(Water filter plant installed by Pak- Public Works Department)		
16. Kim Cinema(Water filter plant installed by Pak- Public Works Department)		
17. Ali pura Chowk(Water filter plant installed by Pak- Public Works Department)		
18. Bismillah Chowk(Water filter plant installed by Pak- Public Works Department)		
19. State area(Water filter plant installed by Pak- Public Works Department)		
20. Nowazsharif Park (Water filter plant installed by Pak- Public Works Department)		
Who Operates the Water filter plant	All water filter plant maintain by TMA	
Total Supply	19.26mg/day	
Duration (Supply Hours)	16	
3	Total Connections	32599
	Domestic Connection	32178
	Commercial	4
	Industrial	417
4	Water Consumption	
	Per Capita water Consumption	50g/d
	Total Water Consumption	18MGD

Sr.No.	Item	Value
	Overhead Reservoirs	6Nos
	Capacity of OHT's	0.278Million Gallon
	Ground Water Storage Tank	0
	Capacity of Ground Water storage tank	Not applicable
5	Water Distribution Network	
	Type of Distribution pipe network	3inch to 24inch AC/ PVC
	Approximate pipe length	200Km
6	Staff	
	Total Staff for W/S Management	130
	Technical	12
	Non-technical	118
	Maintenance Teams	10
	Staff/1000 Population for Water Connections	3.24

Source: Assessment by TMA Gujrat Technical Staff – Tehsil Officer Infrastructure and services Muhammad Ashraf, Sub Divisional officer Public Health Engineering Department Muhammad Afzal and GHK field team conversations.

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

Public Health Engineering Department has developed a PC-1 to overcome drinking water supply issues in Gujrat City. The PC-1 has been approved with total cost Rs 684.914million in February 2009. Rs 67.405 million has been utilized upto 30 June 2010, the Rs 100 Million allocated in Provincial Budget 2010-11. Following are the major component of proposed work:

Tube wells	17Number with capacity of 2 cusec
Pumps house	17Numbers
Pumping Machinery	17Numbers sets
Overhead reservoirs	15Numbers (each OHR has 100,000gallon capacity)
Overhead reservoirs	2Numbers (each OHR has 50,000gallon capacity)
Rising main and distribution system	3inch dia 92125Rft 4inch dia 45245Rft 6inch dia 257058Rft 8inch dia 152281Rft 10inch dia 217283Rft 12inch dia 19720Rft
House Connection	10428 numbers 3inchi/d 1503numbers 4inch i/d 17476 numbers6 inch i/d
Electricity	one job
Hypo chlorinator	17Job
Supervision Fee M/S NESPAK	one job Rs17.752million

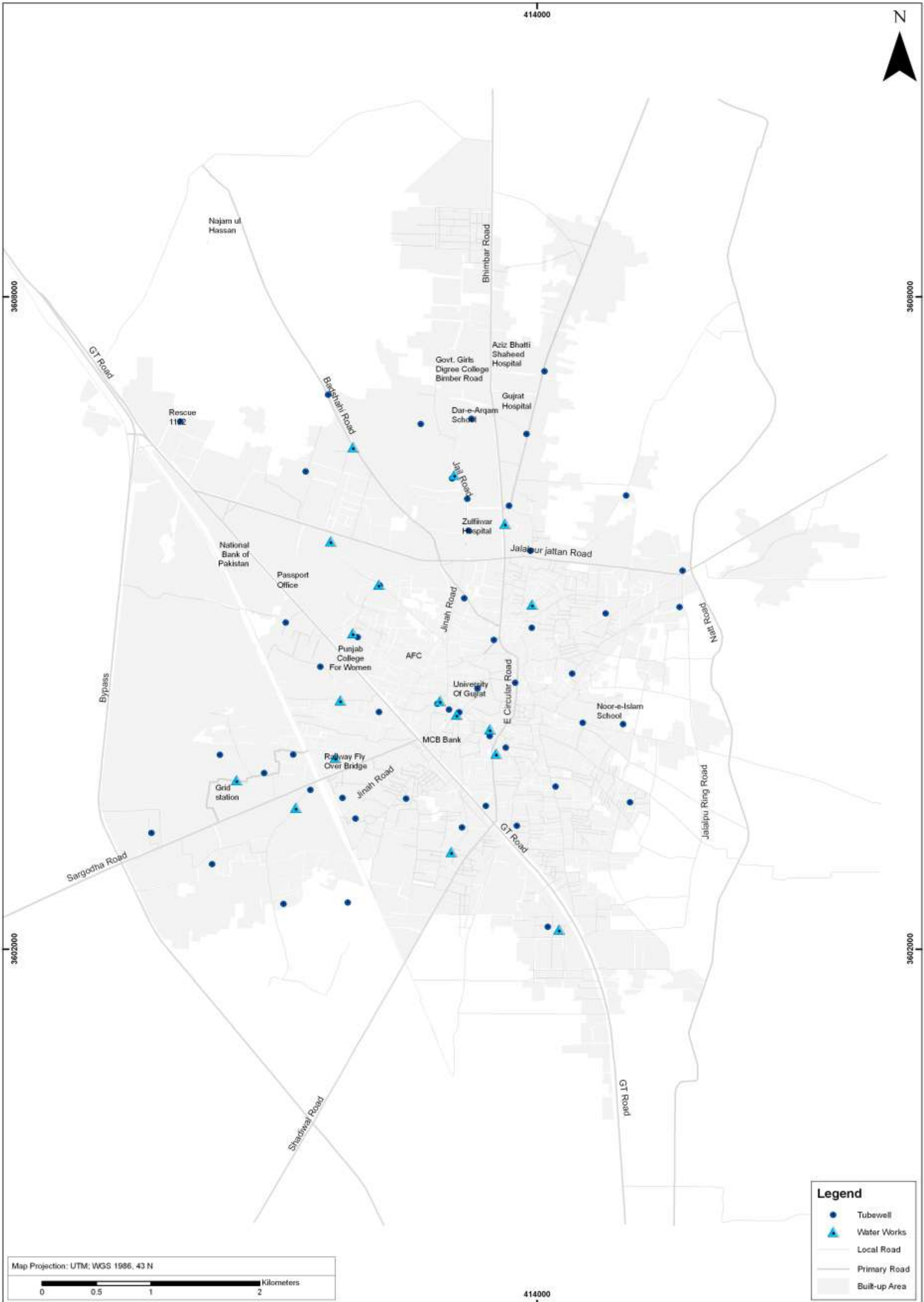
(b) Please provide detail, if TMA has outsourced water supply services any part of water supply services?

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 Gujrat City



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

B. Sewerage and Drainage

Sanitation Services in Gujrat are being provided by the Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA). The sewerage system was installed many years ago and only covers about 60% of the population. The system has not kept up with the rapid increase in population. Sewer capacity is not adequate to handle the generated sullage water quantities and the sewers frequently overflow.

The sewerage system comprises of 75 km length of different sizes ranging from 9 inch to 54 Inch diameter. The city has also open drain system, which is connected to sewers. The sewerage system needs proper planning, rehabilitation and enhancement of carrying capacity. Frequent failures occur with consequent flooding and caused health hazards.

There are 8 following disposal stations in the city.

1. Narowali (With Generator)
2. Kalra Kalan (With Generator)
3. Model Town
4. Marghazar Colony
5. Industrial Estate Area
6. Ramtalai Chowk
7. Ghari Ahmed Abad
8. Bolay (with Generator)

Discharge into open channels, which lead to seepage drains. At present there is no sewage treatment facility. There has been no experience with private sector participation. Since there is practically no planning being carried out, there is also no assessment of future demand or other medium or long term considerations.

Sewerage upgrade urgently required and Illegal connections need to be legalized or closed off. Basic information on the condition and performance of assets needs to be assessed. Not enough trained and qualified staff was taken over from PHED. Billing and collections need to be improved (customer register requires upgrading) Master planning for the future WSS services needs to be started.

Recently District Collector/ Administrator Tehsil Municipal Administration Gujrat conducted City Survey to improve the drainage and Sewerage System of Gujrat city with special focus on immediate drainage of rain water during monsoon.

The other objectives include:

- To identify and highlight low lying areas of city
- To identify the efforts, nature of work/ improvements, which can be carried out by TMA along with resources required and time frame?
- To identify the structural / mechanical and other improvements which is beyond the scope/ capability and competency of TMA but if address on priority can bring major results with minimum efforts.

The survey team took the objective view of the low lying areas and identified following low lying / problematic areas:

- Tehsil Chowk to Jail Chowk
- Jail Chowk to Usman Chowk
- Jinnah Road.
- Link Jinnah Road.

- Gharib Pura Road
- Furniture Market and adjacent areas
- Near Amin Fan G.T Road
- Sargodha Road
- Staff Galla

The Survey Team also identified the possible solution, keeping in view efforts, resources and time required.

Present drainage system is designed in a way that it collects rain water of Rehman Shaheed Road, Jail Road, Bhimber Road and Jinnah Road at Jail Chowk. Resultantly, leaving the areas of Katchary, Stadium, DCO House, DPO House and DDO (registration) office flooded for every long time. At the same time this complete low lying areas is connected to bolay disposal station only. Beside that Public Health Department left Shah Hussain Nullah incomplete (from residence of ShafiUllah Jaurupto Sufi Hotel) due to which the flow of water is disturbed. Another weak link in existing structure is that Shah Jahangir Sewerage is connected to Jalalpur Jattan Road Sewerage line at Old Chungi 500 meters short of Bolay Disposal Station which further increases burden over Jalalpur Jattan Sewerage line and ultimately on Jail Chowk. The team identify following possible solutions:

- Fresh desilting operation of Nullah Shah Hussain from Shafi Ullah Jaura residence to Sufi Hotel. this action will help to reduce the problem 2%
- Construction of New Disposal Station and connection with newly laid sewer line hah Jahangir. This action will further reduce the problem 30%.
- A rain water drain if constructed from Usman Plaza to residence of Shafi Ullah Jaura. It will divert the rain water of Rehman Shaheed Road, service Factory. Sahdman Colony, Donday mar, Service more etc toward Nullah Shah Hussain directly and will reduce the pressure / problem on jail Chowk up 25%. Here it is worth motioning that this drain along with construction of separate disposal station for Nullah Shah Hussain will provide immediate relief to the city and will reduce the problem 50%
- Pumping station if installed near Sufi Hotel at Nullah shah Hussain increase the velocity / flow of drain water towards kalra Disposal Station and can reduce the pressure at jail Chowk
- Drain of Rehman Shaheed Road if connected to rain water drain at G.T Road along the pump station at service more can take the rain water of factory area Shahman Colony etc. and will reduce pressure on Jail Chowk and Bolay Disposal Station, by this arrangement at least 20% situation could be improved

The TMA Survey team identify the only solution to the problem is construction of mini disposal station for Furniture Market with adjacent areas and Near Amin Fan G.T Road area

The TMA Survey team identify the solution to the problem is construction of open Nullah at both side of Sargodha Road from Staff Galla to Shaheen Chowk. By this arrangement problem could be address for areas of Sargodha Road Staff Galla.

TMA Gujrat has Send the Survey report to PHED for workable project proposal

1. Major Issues

- The sewerage system has insufficient capacity for the current connected population and suffers from many breaks and overflows of

raw sewage into streets. Basically the whole system is considered to be in need of replacement.

- Blockages are a frequent problem and the TMO would like to purchase a sewer cleaning vehicle to help deal with this. It has previously borrowed such a vehicle from Faisalabad.
- Besides the mentioned flooding and blockages, there is a particular problem of new housing colonies coming into existence without approval of the TMA.
- Open sullage carriers in housing areas with raw sewage are a serious health and environmental hazard. Also no facility for treatment of the waste water.
- No magisterial powers have been handed down to the TMO to deal with defaulters.

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	75Km
	Dia Range	9 inch -54inch
2	Drainage Coverage	
	Area	70%
	Population	70%
	Approximate open sewage drains (main and small drains)	60km
	Approximate covered sewage drains	5km
3	Effluent/Discharge	
	Total Effluent/Discharge	100 Cusec
4	Pumping Arrangements	
	No of Pumping Stations	8
	No of Pumps	31
	Total Pumping Capacity	150Cusec
5	Treatment Arrangements	
	Waste water treatment Plant	No
	Waste water treatment Plant Capacity	No
6	Connections	
	Total Connections	32599
	Domestic	32178
	Commercial/Industrial	421
7	Recipient Body	
	Ultimate Discharge	Halsinallah Jalalpur Jattan road , Bhimber Nallah , Irrigation open drain , River Chenab
8	Staff	
	Total Staff for Management	50
	Technical	20
	Non-technical	30
	Maintenance Teams	30
	Pipe Breaks /Month	1
	Complaints /Month	250
	Staff/1000 Population for Sewerage Connections	8.42

Source: Assessment by TMA Gujrat Technical Staff – Tehsil Officer Infrastructure and services Muhammad Ashraf, Sub Divisional officer Public Health Engineering Department Muhammad Afzal and GHK field team conversations

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

At present no Sanitation plan developed.

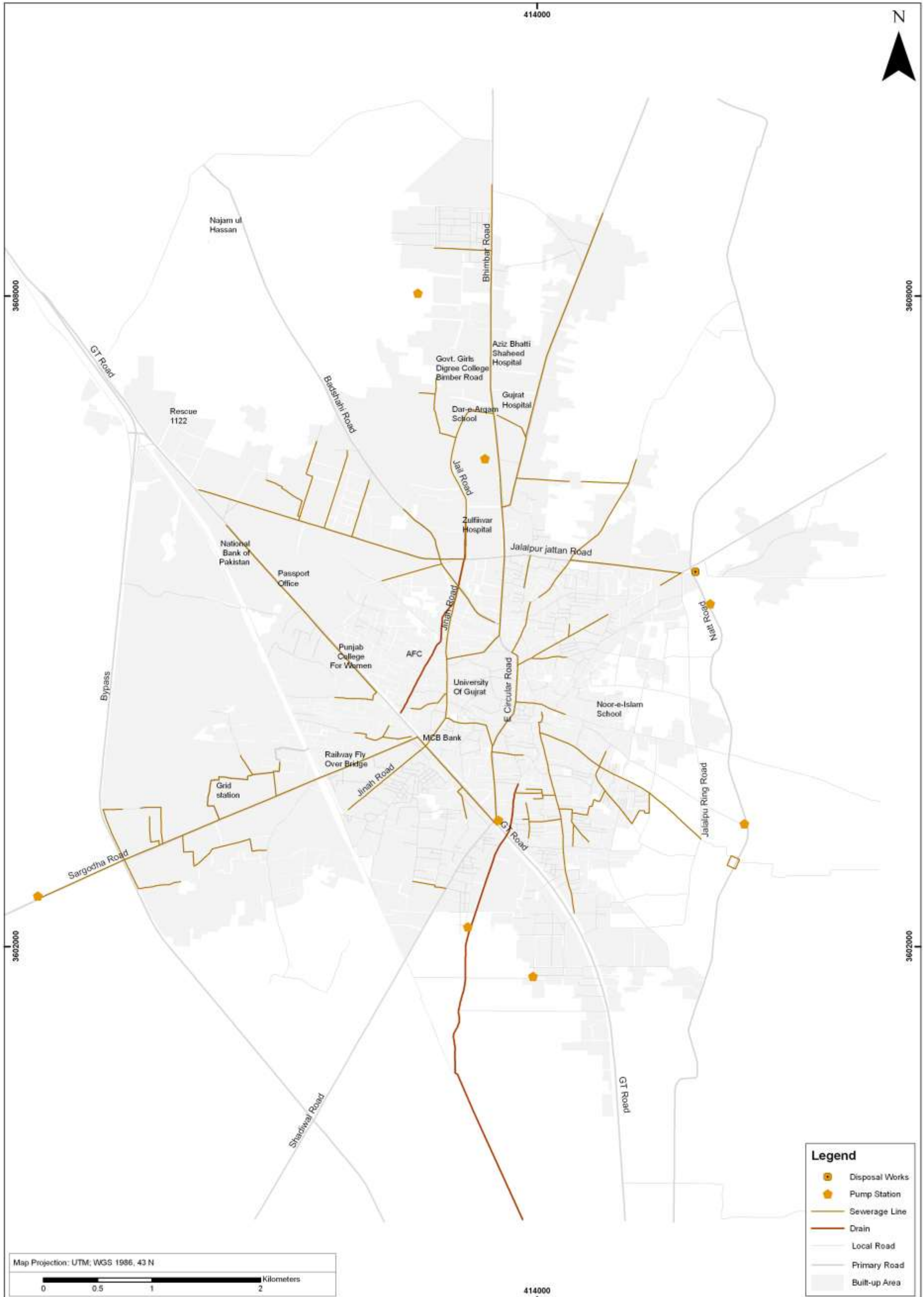
(b) Please provide detail, if TMA has outsourced sanitation services any part of sanitation services

TMA Gujrat introduced the private sector to the waste management to improve the sanitary environment in Feb. 2004. The waste management activities municipal waste to the sludge from the drainage were handed over to the private sector but the contract didn't mention specified types waste to be collected. Even it failed to consider the inflation or fluctuation in fuel and labour cost. The company had to pay additional cost, 72%, 20% increase in fuel cost and salary respectably which was announced by Federal Government. The contract ends up with no successful outcome.

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

There is no Separate union of sanitation staff, the sanitation staff are part of overall TMA staff Union.

Map 4: Existing Sewerage System in Gujrat City



Source: Adapted from Urban Unit's Gujrat 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 Gujrat is being managed by the Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA). Presently TMA Gujrat has to rely on outdated, slow and inefficient Waste collection and transportation system. The basic tool for primary collection of SW is handcart. The currently used handcarts is poorly designed, difficult to operate and basically meant for collection of construction waste. Similarly there is no system for temporary storage of municipal solid waste. Furthermore, there is no proper waste disposal system. The collected waste is disposed adjacent Bhimber Nullah, without taking into account any health and environmental mitigation measures. Beside that waste is dumped in vacant plots, alongside roads and railway lines etc. There is no infrastructure, equipments, and machinery for operation and maintenance of the dumping site.

TMA Gujrat constituted a committee for the establishment of new Land Fill site and Recycling Plant. The committee has completed its survey and finalized the landfill site in Daulat Nagar. The Urban Unit of Planning and Development department suggested that Environment Impact Assessment should be made of the said site. TMA Gujrat managed and called Expression of Interest for Environment Impact Assessment. After fulfilling all codal formalities the lowest bidder M/S International Consulting Engineers of Pakistan have been issued the work order.

1. Major Issues

- Poor areas have narrow access
- Sweepers depend on private work
- Inadequate equipment
- The SWM department lacks strategic direction, an under-developed workforce and poor management systems.
- Inadequate planning capacity, poor information and weak financial management.
- Existing institutional arrangements for SWM suffer from fragmentation, lack of clear division of responsibilities, and inadequate planning, management and enforcement capacity.
- The legal and regulatory framework for SWM has shortcoming that limits its effectiveness. The main weaknesses are fragmentation and lack of clear allocation of duties and responsibilities.

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

Table 14: Existing Solid Waste Management System Profile

Sr. No.	Item	Value
1	Collection and Disposal	
	Waste Generated	200-225 Tons/day
	Waste Collected	90 Tons/day
	Generation Rate	0.5 kg/capita/day
	Waste Generated per HH	3.5kg
	Waste Disposed Off	90 Tons/day
	Temporary Disposal Sites	3
	Location of Temporary Disposal Sites and since when these sites have been utilize	
	1. Sheikh Sukha Sargodha main road, total land is 8 Acer. The site has been used since last five year .this site is belong toTMA property.the site is12 km from centre of the city	
	2. This site is near bolay disposal at Jalalpur Jattan road, the site has been using by TMA since many year	
	3. Dips along GT road	

Sr. No.	Item	Value
	Landfill sites	
	Are there any land fill site available	No
	If land fill sites available, please provide following detail:	Not applicable
	Land fill site developed	Not applicable
	Land fill site	Not applicable
	If landfill site non-functional Please provide following information	
	Since when the site is non functional	Not applicable
	Main reason for non-functional landfill	Not applicable
	Distance from centre of the City	Not applicable
2	Equipment	
	Hand Carts/Push cart	300
	Donkey Carts	0
	Secondary Containers	100
	Tractor Trolleys	12
	Tractor Trolleys on rent	0
	On road Tractor trolley	12
	Arm Roll Trucks	14
	Truck (Mazda)	2
	Excavators	1
	Bulldozer	0
	Vans	0
	Tractors with Bucket	4
	Tractors with Blade	2
	Tractors with container carrier	0
	Mechanical Sweeper (tractor mechanical Sweeper)	2
3	Staff	
	Chief Sanitary Inspector regular	0
	Chief Sanitary Inspector contract	0
	Chief Sanitary Inspector work charge	1
	Sanitary Inspector regular	0
	Sanitary Inspector contract	0
	Sanitary Inspector work charge	3
	Assistant Sanitary Inspector regular	0
	Assistant Sanitary Inspector contract	0
	Assistant Sanitary Inspector work charge	0
	Sanitary Supervisor regular	10
	Sanitary Supervisor contract	0
	Sanitary Supervisor work charge	10
	Sanitary Workers male regular	112
	Sanitary Workers male Contract	0
	Sanitary Workers male work charge	472
	Sanitary Workers female regular	0
	Sanitary Workers female contract	0
	Sanitary Workers female Work	0
	Drivers Regular	5
	Drivers Contract	0
	Drivers work charge	25
4	Other specialized staff :	
	Waste manager BPS 17	1
	Mechanical eng BPS	1
	Awareness officer BPS 16	1
	Social Mobiliser BPS 15	4
	Computer operator BS12	2
	Staff per 1000 persons	0.02

Source: :Assessment by TMA Gujrat Technical Staff – Tehsil Officer Infrastructure and services Muhammad Ashraf, Mir Ahmed Awareness Officer SWM and GHK field team conversation

(a) Scavenging Activities

Scavenging activities are often seen on roads and streets. And about 300 scavengers are involved in this activity. Paper & Cardboard, Glass, Ceramics Plastics & Rubber, Wood, Bones, Straw, Metals, Textiles, Rags plastic shoes are collected by the scavengers. They also collect Sharps, Pathological, Infectious, Radioactive, Chemical, Pharmaceutical from hospital waste and sale it locally. There are approximate 100 shops exist in city. About 50 scavengers are involved in scavenging activities of Hospital waste.

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

TMA Gujrat has developed a PC-1 for establishing an integrated Solid Waste management System in Gujrat. The total estimated cost of this project is 99.50 million. The project is considered under Chief Minister Special package for improvement of SWM in Gujrat City. Following are the key objectives:

- To introduce Sustainable SWM practices in Gujrat city by implementing Door to door Waste Collection and mechanization of SW Collection, transportation and disposal system.
- To increase overall Waste collection, transportation and disposal Capacity of TMA (90 tons/day to 250 tons/day and to reduce transportation cost of Waste from the city to landfill site.
- To introduce at source segregation of infectious and non infectious waste generated in two Government and Private Hospitals and making arrangements for Separate collection and disposal of infectious waste specifically arranged cell.
- To carry out surveys to assess type, quantity and quality of the industrial waste generated in the Gujrat city.
- To introduce shop to shop commercial waste collection in 2 -3 major markets.
- To promote segregation of recyclables within the enclosed masonry enclosures. TMA can earn considerable revenues from these recyclables' through public private participation.
- To accomplish day to day operational activities within the shortest possible time.
- To reduce operational cost by replacing existing labour incentive system with semi mechanized system.
- To improve look of Gujrat City by providing masonry waste enclosures for placement of containers.
- To improve living condition in Gujrat city and minimizing environmental and health hazards associated with current unsustainable SWM practices.
- To increase capacity of existing staff through training program.
- To increase public awareness through print as well as electronic media.

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

TMA Gujrat introduced the private sector involvement in Feb. 2004. The total cost of contract was Rs 38.4 million and contract period was February 2004 to 2006

It was the first contract of SWM under the new Local Government Ordinance 2002. The service period was one year and could be renewal up to 2 years. All waste management activities from medical, industrial and municipal waste were handed over to the private sector but the contract didn't mention specified types waste to be collected. Even it failed to consider the inflation or fluctuation in fuel and labour cost. The company had to pay additional cost, 72%, 20% increase in fuel cost and salary respectably which was announced by Federal Government.

When the private contractor kicked off the service, it faced the disagreement of the Labour union. Labour union of sanitary workers who belonged to the municipality thought the privatization would risk their employment or lower the salary and benefits. The union went on the strike. Councillors or Union Council Nazims who previously had charge of the sanitary workers in their Union Council were also not satisfied with loss of their authority over the workers. Even the press gave a criticism on the media. Such non-cooperation of stakeholders caused the company the additional cost to appease their resentment.

Presently TMA Gujratis managing SWM and there is no out sourcing of SWM services to the Private sector.

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

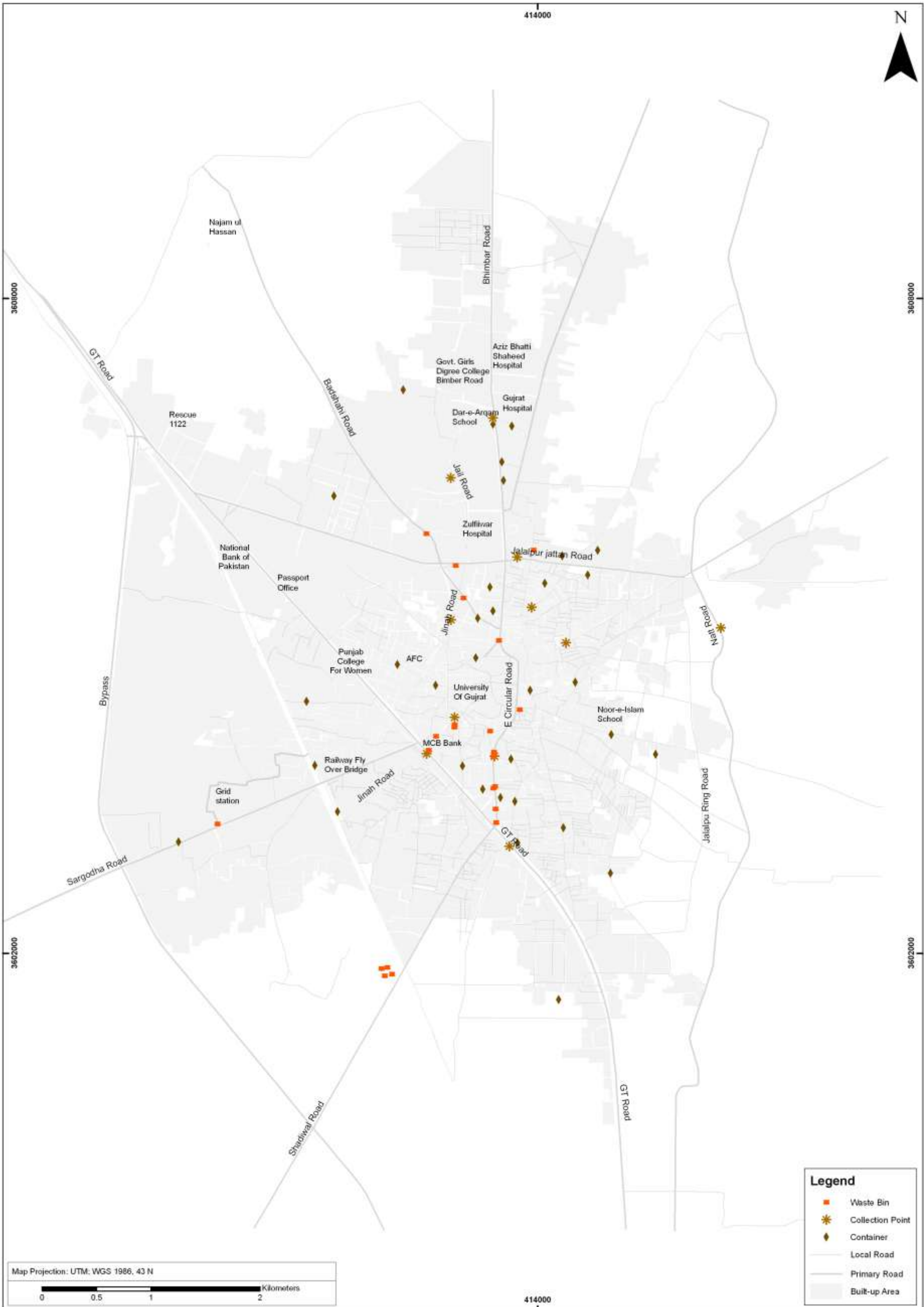
There is no separate union established by SWM staffs

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

There are about 9 persons appointed under special contract, the details are as under

- Waste manger BPS 17
- Mechanical eng BPS17
- Awareness officer BPS 16
- Social Mobiliser BPS 15
- Computer operator BS12

Map 5: Existing Solid Waste Management System in Gujrat City



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

D. Urban Transport Service

The road infrastructure in Gujrat City is generally good for existing requirements; this includes the roads condition, road lanes, Road Pavement, Road Drainage, and Road Junctions.

Traffic Signals at three important Chowks are available but not functional (GTS Chowk, jail Chowk, Katchary Chowk).

There is no urban bus or van services are available. Auto Rickshaws and small pickups are being used as urban transport services. The effective capacity of the major roads are 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.

Major Traffic congestion was observed in most important commercial areas such as: near General Bus Stand, Katchary Chowk, and Ramtalai Chowk etc. Right of way on different roads like Jinnah Road, GT Road, Opposite Zila Council, Muslim Bazar, Railway Road, Kunjah Road, near General Bus Stand, Jail Chowk, Shah Jahangir Road, Ramtalai Chowk, Circular Road, Sargodha Road, Fowara Chowk, and Sabzimandi road has been decreased due to encroachment problems, haphazard parking and street hawkers

Recently, TMA Gujrat conducted Traffic survey. As a result of traffic survey some actions have been proposed. These includes; One Way Traffic (Permanent), One Way Traffic (Temporary) For Schools/Rush Hours, Cart Zone and No Cart Zone, Parking of Ching Chi, Rickshaw etc. Heavy Vehicles Entry Timings (Entry Time for HTV and LTV will be before 8 AM and after 6 PM).

Although these actions will help in improvement of traffic management in the City but still there is need to do much more. I.e Proper Chowks development, traffic signals, Foot paths, Off Street parking places, proper Bus and truck stand.

Overall assessment of transport improvement revealed that there is need to conduct a comprehensive transport study. Existing road net work, chowk, bus stand, truck stand are shown in Map 6.

1. Major Issues

- Increasing traffic volumes and Unplanned urban growth
- insufficient capacity to manage transport system
- Poor traffic management
- Government agencies have overlapping or poorly delineated responsibilities
- Governments' weak capacities lead to low institutional coordination and an inefficient institutional framework
- Private sector involvement in urban transport is generally limited to the provision of urban transport services
- Limited Public Awareness
- Poor enforcement of existing laws
- No transport plan

Motor vehicle registered by type and average annual growth rate of registered vehicle in 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 June 2003	76734	7524	48093	519	4617	1999	0	547	13375	60
Duration	4223	46	6218	8	-2917	23	0	485	358	2
Upto June 2004	80957	7570	54311	527	1700	2022	0	1032	13733	62
Duration	11139	267	9969	10	55	19	0	434	381	4
Upto June 2005	92096	7837	64280	537	1755	2041		1466	14114	66
Duration	11975	342	10639	21	31	15	10	468	448	1
Upto June 2006	104071	8179	74919	558	1786	2056	10	1934	14562	67
Duration	17088	350	15974	15	48	14	47	213	415	12
Upto June 2007	121159	8529	90893	573	1834	2070	57	2147	14977	79
Duration	15867	174	14456	8	51	13	0	767	397	1
Upto June 2008	137026	8703	105349	581	1885	2083	57	2914	15374	80
Duration	20160	109	19268	1	26	14	0	168	574	0
Upto June 2009	157186	8812	124617	582	1911	2097	57	3082	15948	80

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/Delivery vans	Mini Buses/Buses/Flying coaches	Taxis	Auto Rickshaw	Tractors	Others
11.24	2.50	15.58	-1.71	19.89	1228.02	185.00	104.25	-2.05	6.10

Source: GHK analysis based Punjab Development Statistic 2003 - 2010

2. Major Chowk

List of major chowk is mentioned in Table 17.

Table 17: List of Major Chowk

Sr.No.	Name of Chowk	Remarks
1	GTS Chowk	Traffic Signal not operational
2	Katchery Chowk	
3	Jail Chowk	
4	Service More Chowk	Traffic Congestions and road side encroachments
5	Shaheen Chowk	
6	Shahid Hamid Chowk	
7	Ramtalai Chowk	
8	Bholoyan Wala Chowk	
9	Fawara Chowk	
10	Pakistan Chowk	

Source: Tehsil Officer Infrastructure and Services information & GHK staff field visit

3. Major Road Passing through City, Controlling Department

GT Road is the most important and busiest road of the town. Intermixture of slow and fast moving traffic badly affects the capacity of road.

Shahdiwal road is very important. Almost all the traffic of the City uses this link road for approaching the bypass.

Bhimber road is linking the city with Bhimber and other settlements. District Head Quarter Hospital, a number of private hospitals and famous educational institutions like Zamindar College and Girls Degree College, Marghzar Colony are located along this road.

Jalalpur Jattan Road, is very important link because on connection Chamb Jourian (AJK), Head Marala, and other Settlements. 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 Rawalpindi GT Road	National Highway
2	Shadiwal Road	Provincial Highway Department
3	Sargodha Road	
4	Badshahi Road	District Roads
5	Bhimber Road	
6	Jalalpur Jattan Road	

Source: Tehsil Officer Infrastructure and Services information & GHK staff field visit

4. Off Street Parking Places

There is no Off Street Parking Places in the city.

5. Major Urban Routes

Major Urban Routes are listed in Table 19.

Table 19: Major Urban Routes

Sr. No.	Route Name	Transport Available	Number of Passengers Travelling Per Day
1	Aziz Bhatti Shaheed Hospital to GT Road	Motor Cycle Rickshaw, Auto Rickshaw, small Pickups	Assessment not available
2	GT Road to Bypass at Shadiwal Road		
3	GT Road to Bypass at Sargodha Road		
4	MCB bank GT Road to Gujrat University		
5	Bhimber Road DHQ, Zamindar College and Girls Degree College		

Source: Tehsil Officer Infrastructure and Services information & GHK staff field visit

6. Flyovers

Flyovers are shown in Table 20.

Table 20: Flyovers

Sr. No.	Name of Flyover	Year of Construction	Condition
1	Sargodha Road Flyover	Information not available	Satisfactory

Source Tehsil Officer Infrastructure and Services information & GHK staff field visit

7. Underpasses

Under passes are shown in Table 21

Table 21: Under passes

Sr. No.	Name of underpass	Year of Construction	Condition
1	Railway Phatic	Information not available	Satisfactory

Source Tehsil Officer Infrastructure and Services information & GHK staff field visit

8. Bus / Wagon Stand

List of Busses or Wagon Stands in City is mentioned in Table 22.

Table 22: List of Bus / Wagon Stands

Sr. No.	Name of Bus Stand	Type	Area
1	General Bus Stand	Government	1.75Acer
2	General Wagon stand	Government	3 Kanal

Source: Tehsil Officer Infrastructure and Services information & GHK staff field visit

9. Truck Stands

There is No truck stands in city.

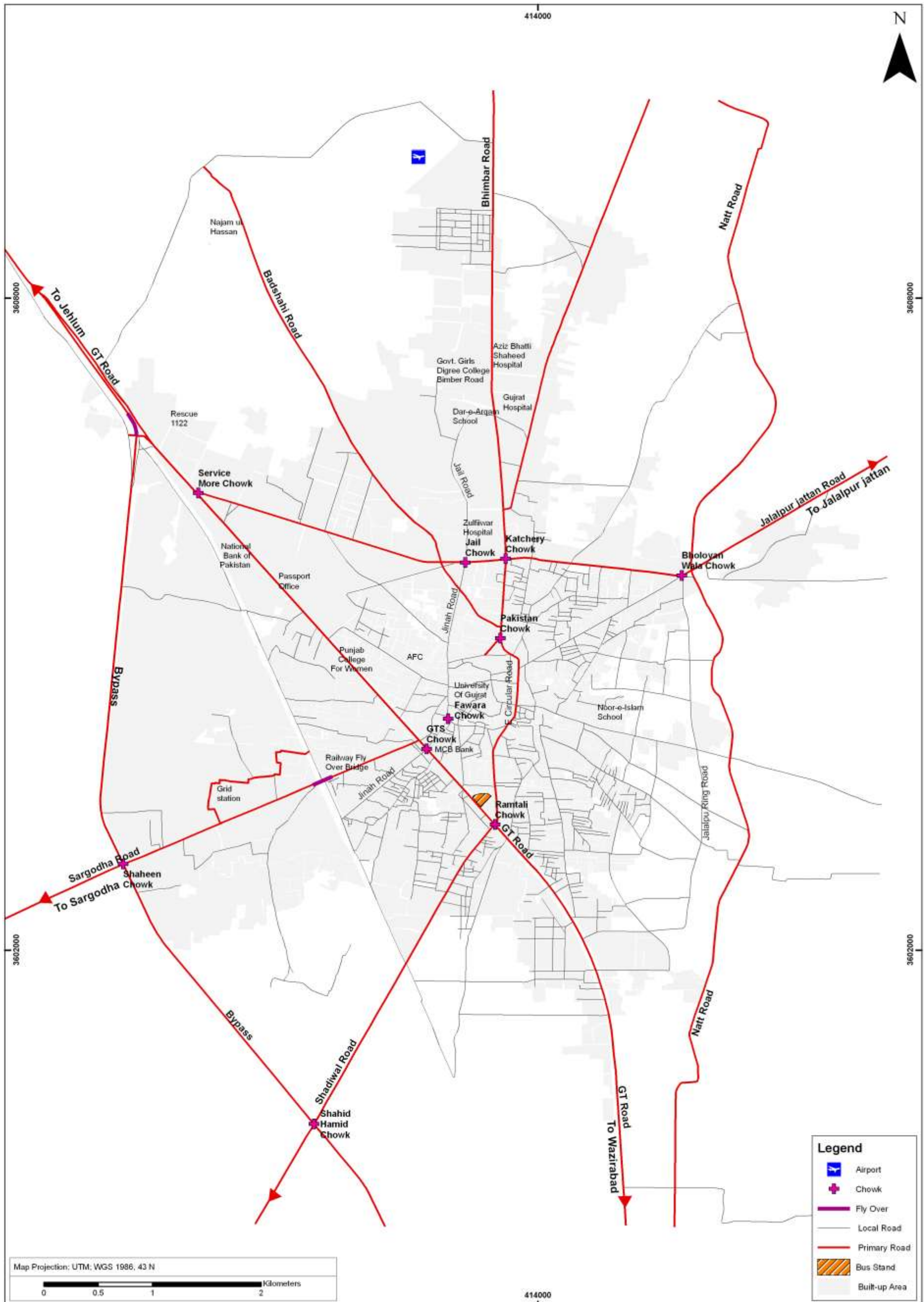
10. Urban Transport Services

No Urban transport services are available. Motor cycle, Auto Rickshaws and small pickups are being used as urban Transport.

11. Railway Line

The national intercity railway line is passing through the city.

Map 6: Transport System in Gujrat City



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

Section III

HUMAN RESOURCE OF TMA



III. HUMAN RESOURCE OF TMA

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

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

1. Tehsil Nazim / Administrator

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

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

2. Tehsil Municipal Officer (TMO)

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

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

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

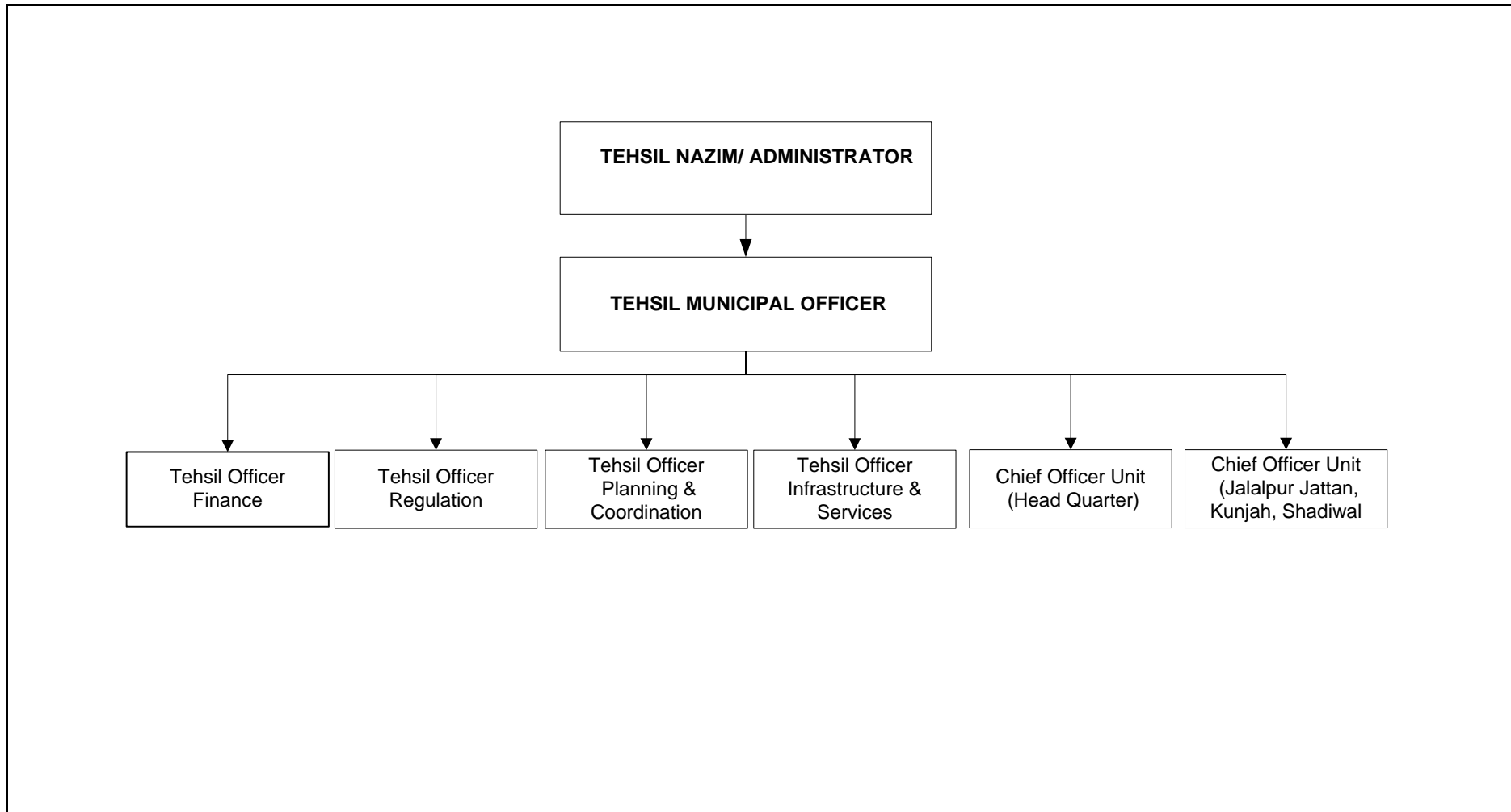
- Co-ordinate the municipal activities of the Tehsil Municipal Administration and Union Administrations within the Tehsil for coherent planning and development of municipal Infrastructure and for effective and efficient functioning of the Tehsil Municipal Administration.
- Exercise general supervision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

3. Tehsil Officers (TO)

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

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

B. Organization Structure of TMA Gujrat



Source: TMA Gujrat 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 also 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	19												
2	Tehsil Officer Infrastructures & Services	17												
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	19													
2	Tehsil Officer Infrastructures & Services	17													
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	19			
2	Tehsil Officer Infrastructures & Services	17			
3	Tehsil Officer Finance	17			
4	Tehsil Officer Regulation	17			
5	Tehsil Officer Planning & Coordination	17			

Source: Establishment branch record of TMA Gujrat

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






D. Over all TMA Establishment




Over all Schedule of Establishment of Tehsil Municipal Administration is included in Table 24, which showing the total sanction position, total filled and vacant post. This table will further help to assess the total strength of the key departments

Table 24: Establishment Schedule of Tehsil Municipal Administration


Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	Sanctioned Strength			Filled												Vacant			
			M	F	T	Regular			Contract			Work Charge			Total			M	F	T	
						M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T				
	Nazim/ Administrator																				
1	Tehsil Nazim	Fixed	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
2	Personal Secy	16	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
3	Steno Grapher	16	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
4	Assistant	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
5	Junior Clerk	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
6	Driver	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
7	Driver	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
8	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
9	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
	Total		9	-	9	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	1	-	1	
	Naib Tehsil Nazim																				
1	Naib T/Nazim	Fixed	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
2	Council Officer	16	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
3	Minutes Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
4	Agenda Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
5	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
6	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
	Total		6	-	6	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	1	-	1	
	Tehsil Municipal Officer																				
1	TMO	19	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
2	Office Supdt	16	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
3	A.R.Keeper	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
4	Head Clerk	14	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
5	Head Clerk/A.C	14	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
6	Computer Operator	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
7	Computer Operator	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
8	Store Keeper	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	

Post Filled Gazetted Staff  Post Filled Non-Gazetted Staff  Post Vacant 



Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	Sanctioned Strength			Filled												Vacant		
						Regular			Contract			Work Charge			Total					
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
9	Imam Masjid	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
10	Driver	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
11	N/Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
12	N/Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
13	Chowkidar	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
14	N/Qasid	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
15	N/Qasid	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Total		15	-	15	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	3	-	3
	Tehsil Officer (Finance)																			
1	TO (Finance)	17	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	ATO (Finance)	17	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Asstt:Accountant	14	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
4	Asstt: Accountant	14	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
5	Accounts Asstt: LG	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
6	Accounts Asstt: LG	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
7	Accounts Asstt: LG	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
8	Accounts Clerk	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
9	Clerk	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
10	Pension Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
11	Cashier	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
12	Accounts Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
13	Establishment Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
14	Sanitary Promote	6	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
15	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
16	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Total		16	-	16	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	16	-	-	-
	Municipal Library																			
1	Library Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Total		2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
	Adda Staff																			
1	Adda Superintendent	14	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Asstt:Supdt	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Adda Clerk	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

Post Filled Gazetted Staff  Post Filled Non-Gazetted Staff  Post Vacant 



Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	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	Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
5	Naib Qasid	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
6	Naib Qasid	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
7	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
8	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
9	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
10	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
11	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
12	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
13	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Total		13	-	13	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13	-	-	-
	R. M. Property Staff																			
1	Rent Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Rent Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Total		2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
	Octrol Staff																			
1	Clerk	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
4	Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
5	Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
6	Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
7	Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
8	Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
9	Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
10	Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
11	Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
12	Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
13	Naib Qasid	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
14	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
15	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
16	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Total		16	-	16	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	16	-	-	-
	Tehsil Officer (Regulation)																			

Post Filled Gazetted Staff  Post Filled Non-Gazetted Staff  Post Vacant 




Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	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
1	TO(Regulation)	17	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	License Inspector	14	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Inspectors	5	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
4	Accounts Clerk	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
5	Clerk	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
6	Tax Supdt:	8	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
7	Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
8	Baldar	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
9	Tonga Inspector	6	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
10	Patwari	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
11	License Inspector	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
12	Teh Bazari Clerk	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
13	Teh Bazari Clerk	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
14	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
15	N/Qasid	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
16	N/Qasid	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
17	N/Qasid	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
18	N/Qasid	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Total		21	-	21	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13	8	-	8
	S. Housestaff																			
1	Supdt:S.House	Fixed	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Chowkidar	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Total		3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
	Court Staff																			
1	Legal Advisor	Fixed	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Court Clerk	14	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Total		2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
	Road Rolar																			
1	Driver	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Plant Operator	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Total		2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
	Tehsil Officer Planning and Coordination																			
1	Tehsil Officer(P & C)	17	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

Post Filled Gazetted Staff  Post Filled Non-Gazetted Staff  Post Vacant 




Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	Sanctioned Strength			Filled												Vacant		
						Regular			Contract			Work Charge			Total					
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
2	Mpl:Archetact	17	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Draftsman	10	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
4	Building Inspector	8	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
5	Senior Clerk	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
6	Driver	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
7	Junior Clerk	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
8	Clerk	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
9	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
10	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Total		10	-	10	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-
	Tehsil officer Infrastructure and Services																			
1	TO (I & S)	18	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	ATO (I & S)	17	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	ATO (I & S)	17	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
4	ATO (I & S)	17	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
5	Sub Engineer	11	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
6	Sub Engineer	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
7	Sub Engineer	11	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
8	Sub Engineer	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
9	Sub Engineer	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
10	Sub Engineer	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
11	Draftsman	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
12	Draftsman	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
13	Head Clerk	14	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
14	Junior Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
15	Road Rolar Driver	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
16	Driver	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
17	Plumber	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
18	T/Well Operator	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
19	Naib Qasid	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
20	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
21	Fero Printer	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
22	Fero Khalasi	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
23	Valve Man	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

Post Filled Gazetted Staff  Post Filled Non-Gazetted Staff  Post Vacant 




Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	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
24	Mali/Chowkidar	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
25	S/Worker	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
26	S/Worker	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
27	Balder	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
28	Balder	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
29	Balder	1	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
	Total		34	-	34	34	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	34	-	-	-
	Fire Brigade																			
1	Fire Officer	16	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Driver	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Driver	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
4	Driver	5	5	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
5	Fire Man	5	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
6	Fire Man	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
7	Fire Man	5	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
8	Fire Man	5	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
9	Fire Man	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
10	Fire Man	5	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
11	Fire Man	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
12	Fire Man	5	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
13	Mechanic	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
14	Driver	5	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
15	Fireman	5	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10
	Total		41	-	41	27	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	27	14	-	14
	Water Supply Staff																			
1	Water Rate Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Water Rate Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Foreman	8	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
4	Tube Well Operator	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
5	Tube Well Operator	3	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
6	Tube Well Operator	3	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
7	Tube Well Operator	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
8	Tube Well Operator	3	8	-	8	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-
9	Tube Well Operator	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

Post Filled Gazetted Staff  Post Filled Non-Gazetted Staff  Post Vacant 




Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	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
10	Tube Well Operator	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
11	Tube Well Operator	3	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
12	Tube Well Operator	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
13	Tube Well Operator	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
14	Plumber	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
15	Plumber	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
16	Plumber	1	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
17	Quli	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
18	Quli	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
19	Quli	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
20	Quli	1	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
21	Tube Well Operator	2	61	-	61	61	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	61	-	-	-
22	Disposal Operator	2	6	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
23	Tube Well Operator	2	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12
	Total		119	-	119	107	-	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	-	107	12	-	12
	Chief Officer Head Quarter																			
1	Chief Officer	17	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	MMOH	17	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Health Supdt:	16	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
4	Health Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
5	Chief SanitaryInspector	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
6	Sanitary Inspector	8	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
7	SanitarySupervisor	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
8	SanitarySupervisor	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
9	SanitarySupervisor	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
10	SanitarySupervisor	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
11	SanitarySupervisor	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
12	SanitarySupervisor	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
13	SanitarySupervisor	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
14	SanitarySupervisor	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
15	SanitarySupervisor	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
16	SanitarySupervisor	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
17	Driver	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
18	Driver	6	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

Post Filled Gazetted Staff  Post Filled Non-Gazetted Staff  Post Vacant 




Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	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
19	Driver	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
20	Driver	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
21	Driver	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
22	Driver	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
23	Driver	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
24	Play Cooli	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
25	Sanitary Worker	2	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
26	Sanitary Worker	2	13	-	13	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13	-	-	-
27	Sanitary Worker	2	56	-	56	56	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	56	-	-	-
28	Sanitary Worker	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
29	Sanitary Worker	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
30	Sanitary Worker	2	10	-	10	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-
31	Sanitary Worker	2	11	-	11	11	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11	-	-	-
32	Sanitary Worker	2	7	-	7	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-
33	Sanitary Worker	2	8	-	8	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-
34	Sanitary Worker	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
35	Sanitary Worker	1	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
36	Sanitary Worker	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
37	Sanitary Worker	1	319	-	319	319	-	319	-	-	-	-	-	-	319	-	319	-	-	-
38	Spray Man	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
39	Spray Man	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
40	Spray Man	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
41	Spray Man	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
42	Spray Man	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
43	Spray Man	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
44	Spray Man	1	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
45	W/Carrier	2	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
46	W/Carrier	2	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
47	W/Carrier	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
48	W/Carrier	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
49	W/Carrier	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
50	W/Carrier	2	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
51	W/Carrier	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
52	W/Carrier	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

Post Filled Gazetted Staff  Post Filled Non-Gazetted Staff  Post Vacant 


Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	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
53	W/Carrier	1	20	-	20	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	-	-
54	Driver	5	25	-	25	25	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	25	-	-	-
55	Sanitary Supervisor	5	10	-	10	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-
56	S/Worker	1	150	-	150	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	150	-	-	-
57	Sewer Man	1	30	-	30	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30	-	-	-
	Total		722	-	722	722	-	722	-	-	-	-	-	-	722	-	722	-	-	-
	Vaccinator/ death and Birth Staff																			
1	V D & B Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	V D & B Clerk	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	V D & B Clerk	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
4	V D & B Clerk	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Total		4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
	Light Branch Staff																			
1	Light Inspector	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Electrician	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Asstt: Electrician	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Total		3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
	Mali Branch																			
1	Mali	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Mali	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Mali	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Total		3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
	Chief Officer Shahdiwal																			
1	Chief Officer	16	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Accounts Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Tax Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
4	Office Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
5	Naib Qasid	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
6	Chowkidar	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
7	Plumber	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
8	T/Well Driver	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
9	Chowkidar	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
10	Sanitary Worker	1	14	-	14	14	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14	-	-	-
	Total		23	-	23	23	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	23	-	-	-

Post Filled Gazetted Staff  Post Filled Non-Gazetted Staff  Post Vacant 

Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	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
	Chief Officer Kunjah																			
1	Chief Officer	16	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Asstt: Accountant	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Record Keeper	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
4	Office Clerk	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
5	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
6	Mali/Chowkidar	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
7	Tax Superintendent	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
8	Tax Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
9	Naib Qasid	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
10	Sanitary Inspector	8	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
11	Darogha Sanitation	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
12	Driver	5	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
13	Water Carrier	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
14	Water Carrier	2	5	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
15	Donkey man	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
16	Donkey man	2	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
17	Sanitary Worker	2	5	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
18	Sanitary Worker	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
19	Sprayman	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
20	Sanitary Worker	1	20	-	20	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	-	-
21	T/Well Operator	3	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
22	Chowkidar	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
23	Adda Clerk	5	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
24	Supdt:Slaughter House	17	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Total		58	-	58	58	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	58	-	-	-
	Chief Officer Jalalpur Jattan																			
1	Chief Officer	17	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	LCS Accountant	14	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Steno Typist	12	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
4	Head Clerk	14	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
5	Assistant Accountant	14	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
6	Record Keeper	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
7	Court Clerk	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-




Post Filled Gazetted Staff  Post Filled Non-Gazetted Staff  Post Vacant 

Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	Sanctioned Strength			Filled												Vacant		
						Regular			Contract			Work Charge			Total					
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
8	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
9	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
10	Chowkidar	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
11	Legal Advisor	Fixed	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
12	Taxation Officer	14	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
13	Assistant Tax Supdt	14	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
14	Rent Inspector	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
15	Rent Clerk	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
16	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
17	Asstt:Social Welfare Officer	14	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
18	Library Clerk	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
19	Chowkidar	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
20	Water Supply Inspector	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
21	Water Rate Clerk	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
22	T/Well Operator	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
23	T/Well Operator	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
24	T/Well Operator	4	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
25	T/Well Operator	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
26	T/Well Operator	4	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
27	T/Well Operator	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
28	T/Well Operator	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
29	T/Well Operator	4	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
30	Plumber	5(2)	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
31	Plumber Quli	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
32	Sub Engineer	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
33	Draftsman	10	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
34	Patwari	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
35	Chowkidar	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
36	Mali	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
37	Task Force	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
38	Light Inspector	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
39	Electrician	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
40	Health Officer	Fixed	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
41	Supdt: Slaughter House	Fixed	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

Post Filled Gazetted Staff  Post Filled Non-Gazetted Staff  Post Vacant 

Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	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
42	Sanitary Inspector	8	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
43	Sanitary Supervisor	5	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
44	Tractor Driver	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
45	Tractor Driver	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
46	Water Carrier	2	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
47	Balder	2	6	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
48	Sanitary Worker	2	23	-	23	23	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	23	-	-	-
49	Sanitary Worker	2	68	-	68	68	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	68	-	-	-
	Total		157	-	157	157	-	157	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	-	157	-	-	-
	G. Total		1281	-	1281	1242	-	1242	-	-	-	-	-	-	1242	-	1242	39	-	39

Source: Extract from TMA Gujrat approved budget 2010-2011. Information about staff on contract and work charge is not readily available with TMA

Post Filled Gazetted Staff  Post Filled Non-Gazetted Staff  Post Vacant 

**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 a district, 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 an 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 sanitation on all urban and rural schemes
	Provincial Highway	Also executing major road infrastructure including fly over and under passes in the city area
	District Housing Department (PHATA)	Providing housing facilities, new schemes and undertaking new housing schemes
	District Environment Department	Implementing PPA rules 1997 and 2005
	Traffic Police	Managing traffic in the city and implementing traffic rules including facilitating to Environment department for launching traffic and environment related campaigns
	District Transport Department	Responsible to issue and renew route permits to the commercial vehicles, Issuance of Fitness Certificates. Traffic Checking and summary trial under motor vehicle ordinance and classify various route within District. Grant and renew of licences of "B", "C" & "D" class bus/wagon Stands and Truck Stands. Also prepare fare tables of public service vehicles and general control of Bus stand affairs.
	District Road Department	Planning and executing all road infrastructure including major roads in city area.
2	Is there any customer focus? Any complaint centre	Yes. TMA Gujrat has established complaint centreat TMA main office
3	Any asset registries	Yes TMA mainlining the assets registers branch wise, TO R is maintaining land and property records,
4	Any use of computers/A computer with operator?	TMA Gujrat has Computers facilities in their every department. Schedule of Establishment shows that TMA has only two computer operator
5	Is there a fax machine in the TMA?	Yes- Fax Number: 053-9260285
6	Is there a website? An internet connection at TMA? An email address	TMA Gujrat Has no Web site. No internet connection and No email address

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 municipalities¹ are highly inefficient mostly because of the capacity, management and institutional issues. Many of the municipal services provided by these cities do not generate revenue. Revenues from user charges are insufficient to cover even operations and maintenance (O&M) costs of service provision, because of low tariffs, high technical and commercial losses and poor collections.

Punjab cities are constrained by, among others:

- weak local government structures and their implementation;
- absent or inefficient municipal service providers;
- inadequate infrastructure, inappropriately designed for operational requirements;
- little focus on cost recovery and own-source revenue generation, and
- no system, staffing or incentives for urban planning and management.

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

2. Financial Analysis

(a) General

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

¹Under the PLGO 2001, TMAs have the functional responsibility of municipal services in these cities as well as their entire tehsil

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

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

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

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

(b) Own Source Revenues (OSR) and User Charges for Municipal Services

As shown in the Table 25, the OSR of TMA Gujrat ranged between 41% (2008-9) to 45% (2006-7) of its annual revenues, while in the budgeted figures for 2009-10 and 2010-11 it is expected to be about 58%.

Table 25: TMA Gujrat – Total Revenues

Total Revenues (Rupees)	2006-7 Actual	2007-8 Actual	2008-9 Actual	2009-10 Actual 9 months	2009-10 RE	2010-11 BE
Own Source Revenues	179,077,480	175,299,213	175,923,494	151,116,030	256,150,875	274,705,150
Grants/Transfers from Prov/ Dist Governments	214,630,087	234,312,000	253,177,000	91,552,184	195,226,184	193,177,001
Total TMA Revenues (Rs)	393,707,567	409,611,213	429,100,494	242,668,214	451,377,059	467,882,151
Own Source Revenues	45.48	42.80	41.00	62.27	56.75	58.71
Grants/Transfers from Prov/ Dist Governments	54.52	57.20	59.00	37.73	43.25	41.29
Total TMA Revenues (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: TMA Budget

The breakup of OSR is shown in the following Table 26.

Table 26: TMA Gujrat – Detail of OSR

Total Revenues (Rupees)	2006-7 actual	2007-8 actual	2008-9 actual	2009-10 actual 9 Months	2009-10 RE	2010-11 BE
Taxes	105,786,698	108,245,090	103,745,323	65,885,985	107,020,000	113,000,000
Fee and Fine	12,327,155	12,143,224	17,045,781	9,563,886	15,212,500	22,125,150
User Charges	23,996,284	17,063,591	14,464,448	6,962,233	21,240,000	24,005,000
Income from Enterprises	33,956,122	34,087,967	19,819,791	58,294,829	99,531,000	101,730,000
Misc Income	3,011,221	3,759,340	20,848,151	10,409,097	13,147,375	13,845,000
Total OSR (Rs)	393,707,567	409,611,213	429,100,494	42,668,214	451,377,059	467,882,151

Source: TMA Budget

Taxes Include Urban Immovable Property Tax and Tax on Transfer of Property. Fee and fines include Fee for approval of building plans, advertisement fee, licensing, entry fee into parks, and fines, etc. User charges predominantly include water supply; while Income from Enterprises include income from cattle mandi (market), slaughter house, property rent and adda fee (bus stand fee). Some major own sources of revenues are discussed below.

Urban Immovable Property Tax (UIPT): Internationally, the Property Tax is considered as a major source of municipal revenues. UIPT is collected by the Excise and Taxation Department (E&TD) and after deducting collection charges and share of the provincial government, a major share of UIPT, comes to the municipality which has the urban place from where this UIPT has been collected. During the last many years there has not been a substantial increase in UIPT share transferred to TMA Gujrat; rather it has actually decreased. From Rs.43.7 million in 2006-07 it increased to Rs.50.5 million in 2007-08 but then decreased to Rs.38.1 million in 2008-09, while till May 2010 only Rs.15.4 million were transfer relating to FY2009-10. 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 Gujrat from TOTP was Rs.57 million (2006-07), Rs.53 million (2007-08) Rs.66 million (2008-09) and Rs.50.4 million (during the first 9 months of 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 municipalities must improve their reconciliation system with the district governments so that the TOTP collected by the municipality or by the contractor on its behalf is in line with the value of transferred property.

Approval of Building Plan: TMA Gujrat collects building plan fee. Despite the regular construction activity in the city, this source of revenue has not shown an appreciable increase but has actually gone down from Rs.13.1 million in 2006-07 to Rs.6.8 million in 2008-9, and, during the first nine months of 2009-10 only Rs.3.7 million could be recovered. Regular survey of construction activity in the city conducted by the TMA staff could improve the recovery – as well as enable the municipality to perform their regulatory function in a proper manner.

Cattle Mandi Fee: A major source of income of TMA Gujrat is the fee collected from Cattle Mandi. During 2006-07 and 2007-08 it was Rs.12 to 13 million but recovery during the first nine months of 2009-10 showed a huge increase and has reached Rs.46.2 million, becoming a main contributor to Gujrat's Own Source Revenues (OSR).

Rent of Municipal Properties: Most TMAs that came into existence under PLGO 2001 inherited valuable urban properties (shops, land, offices, etc) from the former municipalities (municipal corporations, municipal committees and town committees). Though generally the rents have not been increased since long, property income remains a major source of income of the municipalities. The property rental income of TMA Gujrat was Rs.7.2 million (2006-07), Rs.8.4 million (2007-08) Rs.7.6 million (2008-09) and Rs.7.9 million (during the first 9 months of 2009-10). According to the budget of 2010-11, Rs.4.2 million is recoverable as arrears of property rents.

Adda Fee: Income from Bus and wagon terminals as well as taxi stands etc, called adda fee is another major own source revenue of the TMA. The fee is being collected by a contractor on behalf of the municipality. The income of TMA Gujrat from adda fee was Rs.11.9 million

(2006-07), Rs.12.8 million (2007-08) but then sharply decreased to Rs.4.8 million (2008-09) and Rs.3.6 million (during the first 9 months of 2009-10).

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.

User Charges for Water Supply: TMA Gujrat recovers significant amount as user charges for water supply. These have, however, gone down from Rs.22.4 million (2006-07) to Rs.15.8 million (2007-08) and further down to Rs.12.3 million (2008-09), while during the first nine months of 2009-10 only Rs.5.6 million could be recovered. This recovery was against budgeted annual revenues of around Rs.25 million from this source. In Gujrat, there are 32,178 residential connections and 421 commercial/ industrial connections. Arrears of water supply are above Rs.52 million and the recovery is very slow.

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.

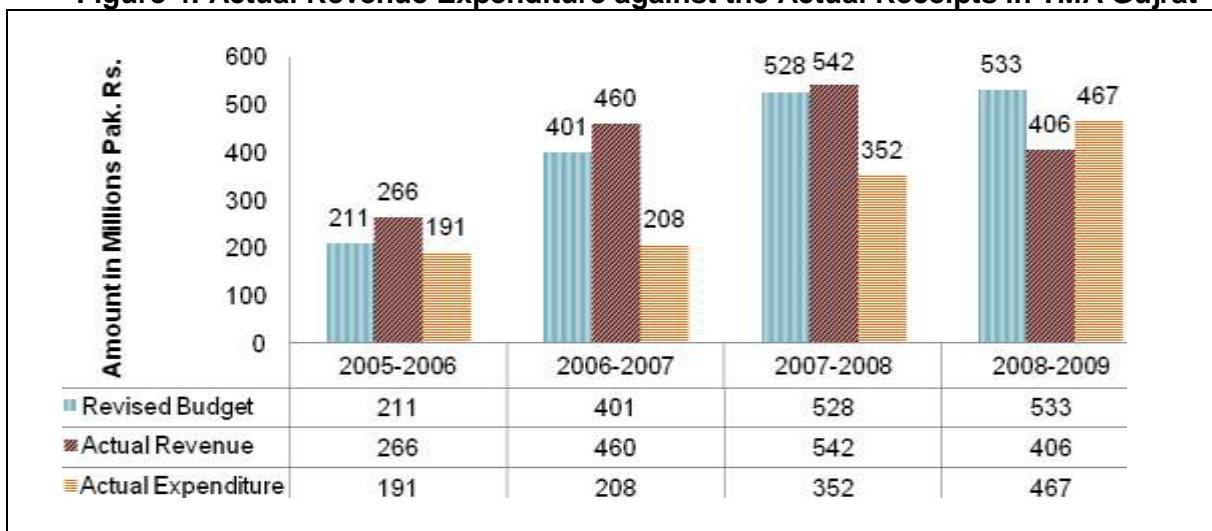
Presently in most of the municipalities the quality of services provided is low, and, the user charges are inadequate to meet even the salary expenses. These user charges lack any clear rationale. There is no concept of (i) calculating cost of service provision, (ii) calculating unit costs, (iii) cost 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 of different services. For example in Gujrat's budgets for the actual expenditure in 2008-09:(i) salary of WS staff does not appear as a separate line item but is grouped under salary and allowance of the Chief Officer's Unit; (ii) salary of "water supply" and "disposal staff" are shown as one group; (iii) the electricity cost for "providing water supply" and "operating disposal pumps" appear under the budget for TO(I&S) as one figure (Rs.35.9 million in 2008-09); (ii) POL appears under TO (I&S) as one figure for fire brigade and other vehicles, generators as well as "water supply motor pumps".

(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 Gujrat from 2005-2006 to 2008-2009 were examined and it was observed that TMA Gujrat 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. Surprisingly their expenditure exceeded their revised revenue in 2008-2009 which is unusual as the provincial government changed and the provincial finance department issued instructions to all local governments not to spend money on the development works. The situation is explained in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Actual Revenue Expenditure against the Actual Receipts in TMA Gujrat

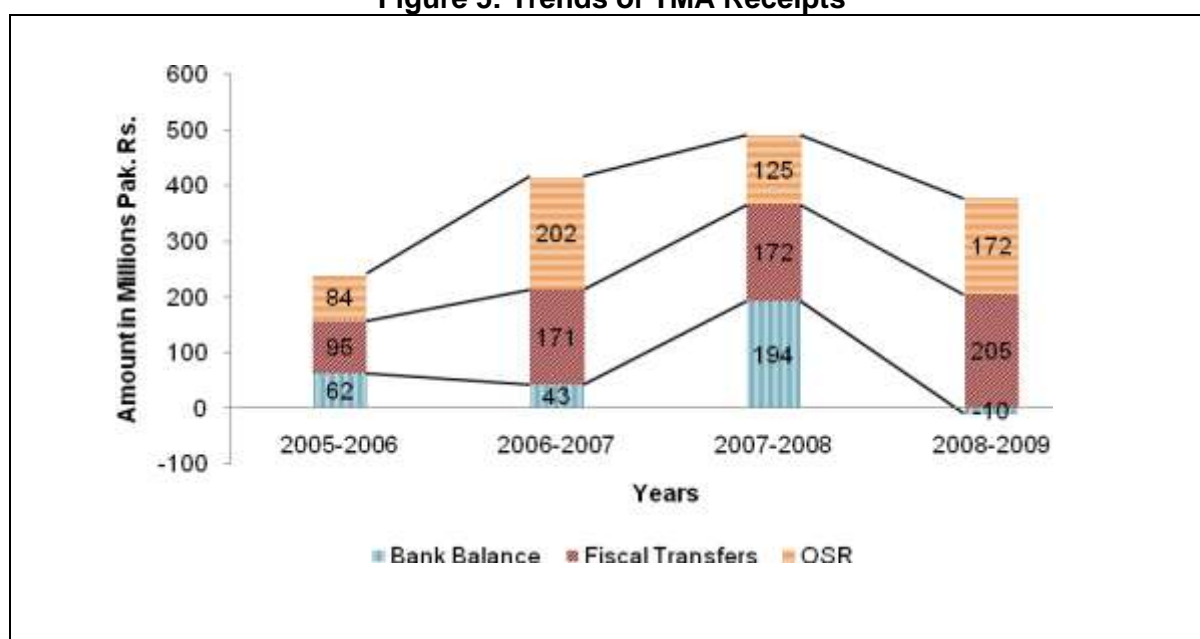


Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2005-2009

The above figure clearly illustrates that TMA Gujrat always had surplus budgets except 2008-2009 and they could utilize the surplus amount for the improvement of infrastructure related to water supply, sanitation and other municipal services. TMA Gujrat 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 comes 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 Gujrat's receipts (Figure 5) the provincial government fiscal transfers increased in 2006-2007 but remained static until 2008-2009. However, the bank balance has been reduced greatly though under the budget rules local governments should maintain a minimum 5% reserve of their total receipts.

Figure 5: 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.

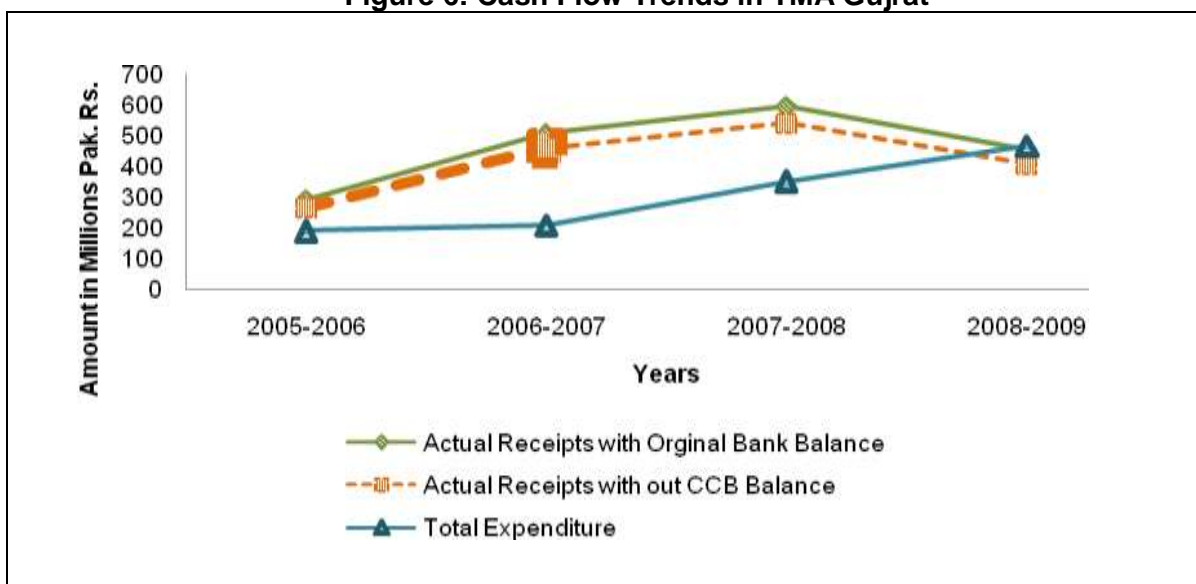
Schemes to be implemented from the development budget are required to be listed as a part of the annual budget; however, most of the TMAs did not attach a list of schemes with their budgets. Generally, only bulk allocations for development expenditure are approved by the councils in budget sessions, 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.

(d) Cash Flow

The financial analysis of TMA Gujrat suggests that the TMA has not exceeded its financial envelope until 2007-2008 while incurring the expenditure and has therefore followed the PLGO 2001 by not approving a deficit budget. However, in 2008-2009 they have exceeded the available limit, which suggests that the TMA might have used the CCB funds for their regular development and non-development needs. This establishes the fact that due to lack of financial management expertise TMA Gujrat 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 6: Cash Flow Trends in TMA Gujrat



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

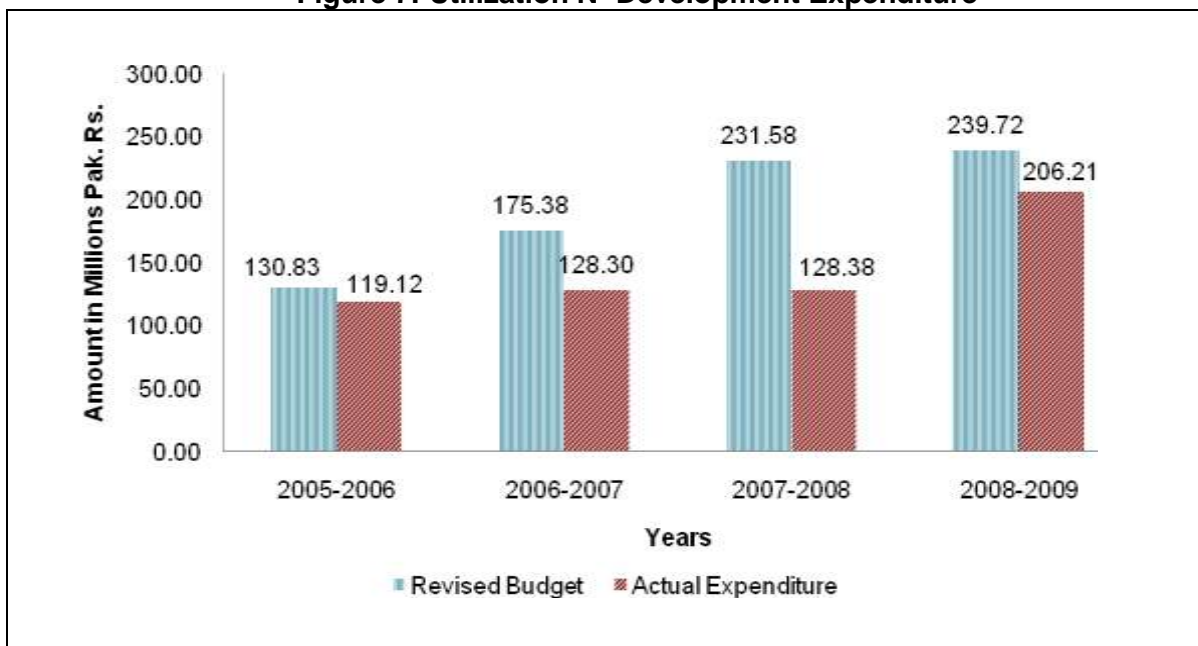
The budget data suggests that there is a need to strengthen municipal management and finance systems so that the limited financial resources could be efficiently used for improving the urban services of Gujrat City. The PMDFC has started the implementation of a computerized financial management system in different TMAs of the Punjab. FMIS package has been developed for municipalities by the Consultants of PMDFC and it has currently been implemented in more than 30 TMAs. Under this intervention, computers, printers and software are provided to the municipality. The consultants provide training to relevant TMA staff and also provide regular support through visits.

(e) Expenditure Management

The utilization in the non-development (Revenue) expenditure has been reasonable except 2007-2008. However on the development side in year 2008-2009 the utilization rate has been extremely slow and the reason may be the change of political government in February 2008 when the provincial government's focus on local governments was reduced and the TMAs were advised to stop incurring expenditure on the development projects. This picture, however, contradicts the cash availability picture.

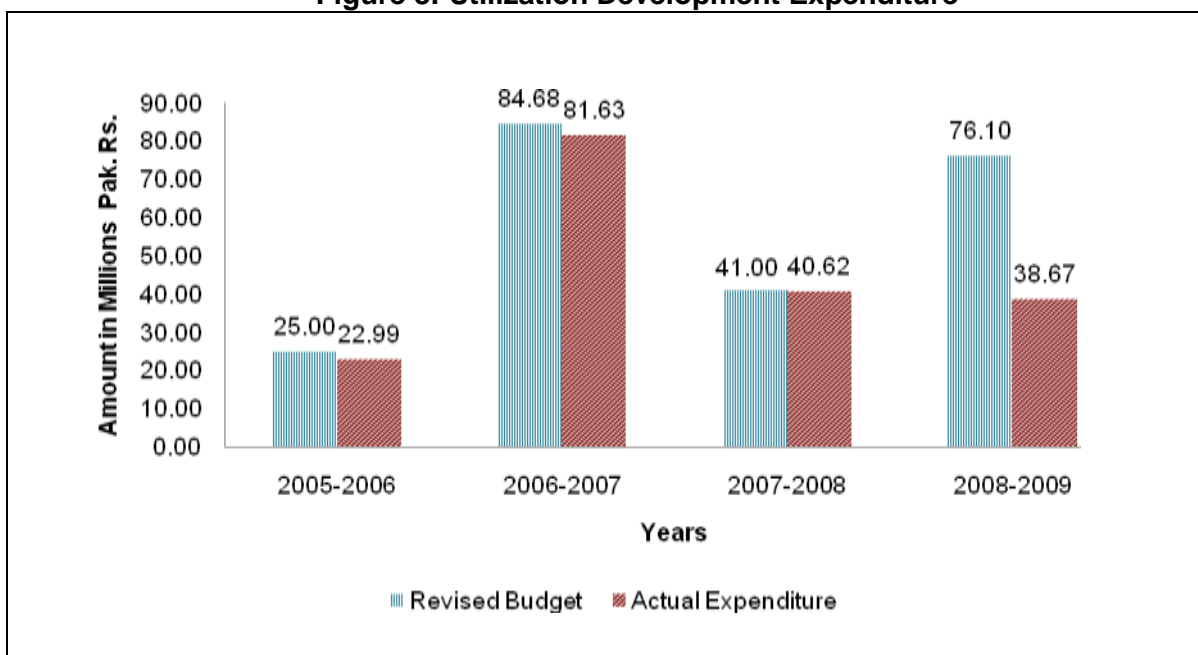
Figure 7 shows the utilization of Non-Development Expenditure budget while Figure 8 shows the utilization of budget for Development Expenditure.

Figure 7: Utilization N- Development Expenditure



Source: GHK analysis based on TO (F) data 2005-2009

Figure 8: Utilization Development Expenditure



Source: GHK analysis based on TO (F) data 2005-2009

Expenditure Planning and variances: A positive feature of most of the funding of TMAs is its discretionary nature. Being a one line transfer from the provincial government to the TMAs according to the PFC Award, the grant or OSR is not earmarked for any sector and can be used to meet any of the functional responsibilities of the TMA. The only constraint on expenditure discretion arises from the proportion of the budget consumed by salary costs, over which the TMAs have little control (the higher the proportion of these expenditures in the budget, the less the overall budgetary discretion for the local government). Whilst salary costs have been increasing as a share of the budget (mainly due to increments as well as additional annual increases announced 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. 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 expenditure variance may be due to the reasons that (i) expenditure budget has to be reduced in line with the actual receipts; (ii) recurrent budgets are prepared without any budget allocation norms; and (iii) development expenditure is projected based on arbitrary/unrealizable revenue projections (expected grants from provincial governments) and they drag down the ratio of total actual expenditure compared to budgeted expenditure. There are no budget norms for projection/ allocation of O&M expenditure for any municipal service, and without any change in service coverage or quality of service there may be large fluctuations in the reported expenditure.

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 Format BDO-5 for outstanding liabilities and loans while BDR-4 is a Schedule for showing arrears. Most TMAs do not attach Form BDR-4 and Form BDO-5 with their annual budget documents.

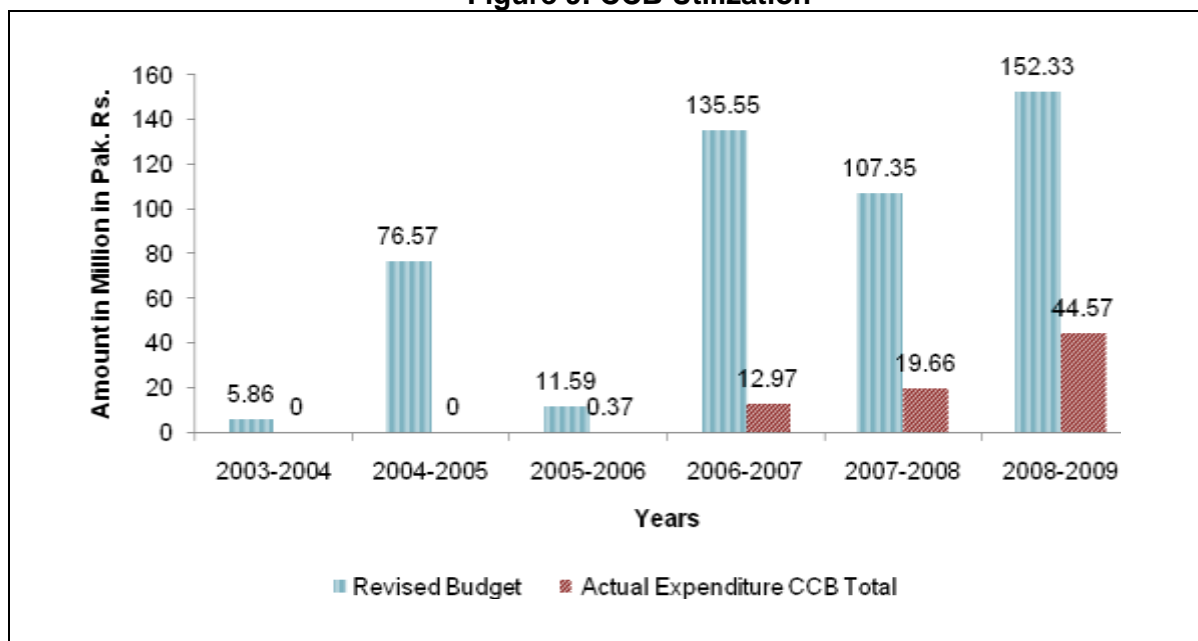
The Budget Rules provide a number of formats which can help in performance budgeting and performance evaluation such as Policies and proposed activities of the TMA (BSF-1), Service Delivery Performance Targets (BSF-2) and service delivery facility status (BSF-3). There is a lack of data that may be used for measuring performance. Even basic quantitative data² 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 27 suggests that the overall utilization of CCB has been 64% which is a balanced approach by any local government. That also suggests that CCBs in Gujrat are very proactive and have contributed 16 Million PKR as community share which is 20% of the total project. Most of the expenditure incurred in 2008-2009 and that brought the CCB balance to 46 million. Although the reason for high CCB utilization was not explained to the consultant team but from our experience the picture suggest that during the Ban on the development expenditure by the provincial government TMA Gujarat used CCB funds to meet its development needs. Since we have collected the data from annual accounts and that data needs further investigation at some stage.

² 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 9: CCB Utilization



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

Table 27: CCB Share and Outstanding Balance (Based on Revised budget)

Year	Revised Budget	CCB Share	Actual Expenditure CCB			Balance CCB	Cumulative Balance
			Previous	Current	Total		
Annual Development Plan							
2003-2004	5.86	1.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.47	3
2004-2005	76.57	19.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.14	22
2005-2006	11.59	2.90	0.37	0.00	0.37	2.53	25
2006-2007	135.55	33.89	12.97	0.00	12.97	20.92	46
2007-2008	107.35	26.84	19.66	0.00	19.66	7.18	53
2008-2009	152.33	38.08	44.57	0.00	44.57	-6.48	46
	483	121	78	0	78	43	
Community share					16		
Percentage Utilization					64%		

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

Table 28: PHED Interventions by Sector (Water Supply and Sanitation 2003-2010)
Amount in Rs. Million

Sectors	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Urban Water Supply Gujrat City	0	66.212	23.657	1.927	8.175	5.542	9.98	0
Urban Sewerage and drainage Gujrat City	0	209.434	96.467	398.2	3.5	20.995	48.876	0
Total	0	275.646	120.124	400.127	11.675	26.537	58.856	0

Source: PHED Lahore

Table 29: Detail of WSS Projects for Gujrat appearing in GoPb MTFD 2009-2011
Amount in Rs. Million

City/ GS No	Scheme	Cost (Mn Rs)	Exp upto FY2009	Provision 2010	FY 2011	FY2012	Later Years	Remarks
Gujrat								
633	Construction of Urban Water Supply Scheme, Gujrat	684.050	30.000	50.000	300.100	406.558		Source, main pipe distribution, machinery
635	Replacement of outlived/ old/ damaged pipelines	42.580	8.180	10.000	30.787			Source, main pipe distribution, machinery
713	Construction of Storm Water Drain on both sides of railway track extended upto Jhatoakal and Dera Kunjahan	6.654	6.652	1.000				Sewer System and disposal works (??)
714	Extension of Sewerage Scheme for Ghari Ahmadabad, Ghori Shahdaula, and Kalupura augmentation of Kalra Drain.	68.280	62.477	16.045				Sewer System and disposal works
715	Rehabilitation of Kalra Drain from Ram Talai Chowk upto irrigation drain	128.998	104.995	10.000	33.353			Sewer System and disposal works
716	Extension of Sewerage/ Drainage Scheme upto Jalalpur Jattan Road	137.326	83.554	10.000	64.371			Sewer System and disposal works
717	Construction of Storm Water Channel along GT Road upto River Chenab	140.664	75.130	10.000	76.634			Sewer System and disposal works
718	Sewerage scheme along Sargodha Road and Amar Colony	29.998	20.000	10.000				Sewer System and disposal works
719	Sewerage/ Drainage Scheme along Mohallah Chah Tarang Industrial Area and Palace Colony							
720	Construction of Drain Type II in Mohallah Ali Abad	3.971	2.265	2.302				Sewer System and disposal works
721	Sewerage/ Drainage Scheme along Shah Jahangir Road, Shahdullah Road and Al-Nabi Colony	88.442	15.000	10.000	76.708			Sewer System and disposal works
722	Sewerage/ Drainage Scheme along Mohallah Shah Husain	86.465	15.000	10.000	20.000	54.435		Sewer System and disposal works
Gujrat		1,417.428	423.253	139.347	601.953	460.993	-	

Source: TMA office

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

	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Budget Receipts	467.882	509.909	411.313	365.197	305.314	258.19	254.385	206.873
Actual Receipts		RE 451.377	429.100	408.931	393.708	265.672	236.988	285.519

Source: Budgets books TMA Gujrat and account records 2003-2010

Table 31: TMA Tariff Structure
Amount in Rs

Sources	Tariff Per Unit							
	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Water								
Registration of Connection fee (Domestic connection)	1010	1210	1210	1210	1210	1210	1210	1210
Six monthly Service Charges Domestic Connection	420	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
Registration of Connection fee(Commercial Conn	1410	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Six monthly Service Charges Commercial) Connection	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Registration of Connection fee(Industrial Conn	2210	2910	2910	2910	2910	2910	2910	2910
Six monthly Service Charges Industrial,) Connection	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800
Sanitation								
Registration of Connection fee (Domestic connection)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Six monthly Service Charges Domestic Connection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Registration of Connection fee(Commercial Conn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Six monthly Service Charges Commercial) Connection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Registration of Connection fee(Industrial Conn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Six monthly Service Charges Industrial,) Connection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport								
Wagon fee per Trip	30	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Bus / Coach per trip	40	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

Source: TMA schedules of Tax/ Fees year 2003-04 to 2010

B. Outsourced Service Contracts (Existing / Proposed)

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

TMA Gujrat introduced the private sector involvement for Sanitation improvement in Feb.2004. Following are some main Characteristics of the sanitation improvement in Gujrat

Overview on Main Characteristics

PSP Model:	Management Contract
Contract Parties:	Tehsil Municipal Administration Gujrat (TMA) and Waste Management Pakistan (Pvt.) Ltd
Description of Services	Integrated Solid Waste Management Services for the entire urban area of Gujrat City. Primary and secondary collection, transportation and final disposal of solid waste. Municipal solid waste, construction waste, healthcare waste and industrial waste, sewage sludge
Description of Area Served	Urban population mix of low-middle income groups
Size of Collection Zone:	15 Union Councils comprising of 30'000 households.
Description of Staff Involved	1 Project Director, 2 Project Managers, 3 Administrative Managers, 18 Supervisors, 36 Drivers, 64 Loaders, 480 Sanitary Workers and 30 Social Motivators.
Description of Equipment:	2 Mazda Trucks, 14 Tractor Trolleys, 3 Front End Loaders, 2 Mechanical Sweepers, 2 Blades, 1 Excavator, 1 Gully Sucker and 1 Jetting Machine.
Put into Operation:	February 2004
Present Status	Contract Dissolved.

Source: The World Bank PPIAF – Punjab Solid Waste Management Reform Draft Final Report 2007

Now The TMA is of the view that the Punjab Government won't allow outsourcing or privatization of WSS services. 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	Adda fee	Collection of taxes on behalf of TMA	14.205
2	Advertisement fee		8.3
3	Slaughterhouse		0.97
4	Cattle mandi		67.6
5	Latrin general Bus stand		2.05
Total			93.125

Source: Tehsil Officer Regulation/ Tehsil Officer Finance TMA Gujrat

C. Public Private Partnership Contracts

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

Except above mentioned contract there is no other Public Private partnership Contracts implemented in TMA Gujrat.

Section V

MAJOR PROJECTS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT



V. MAJOR PROJECTS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

A. List of Major Projects

Public Health Engineering Department has been executing large project for Water supply system Gujrat. The total cost of water supply scheme is Rs.684.050 million. The project started in 2009. Up to now only Rs 67.405 million has been utilized and Rs million has been allocated in the current budget 2010-11.

No other major work has been planned by TMA or PHED. TMA Gujrat has forwarded sanitation improvement requirements to PHED. Because poor drainage services also damaging the new road infrastructures.

B. Future Development:

During TMA briefing by Administrator, TMO and TO Finance, TO Infrastructure and services following priority areas were discussed.

- Development of land Use maps
- Development of Operational plans for Water Supply, sanitation and other municipal services
- Administrator TMA Gujrat specifically mentioned for Human resources management, financial management Information System and GIS
- Other priorities includes, Awareness programme, training of TMA staff etc

C. Forecast for Future Developments, Costs

No forecast for future developments chalks out by TMA.

Section VI

URBAN PLANNING



VI. URBAN PLANNING

A. Land use and Settlements Pattern

Various types of uses' for which all the land within a particular area is utilized are called land use. These include uses like residential, commercial, industrial, recreational, institutional activities etc. All the land uses have direct relationship with one another. A suitable arrangement of these physical elements ensures convenience, health and better quality of life in a town.

In July 1998 the work started for revision / updation of outline development Plan 1999-2024 by the Housing and Physical Planning Department Government of Punjab. The Outline Development Plan is at Map 7. A comprehensive study and survey of Gujrat City was conducted by the Housing and Physical Planning Department. The survey has revealed that the area of the City, which was 2240 acre in 1972, has been extended up to 7790 acre in 1998. The general pattern is of mixed land use, which is also predominant in all cities/towns of the Province. The Table 33 gives the detail of different land uses in the City:-

Table 33: Land Use Distribution

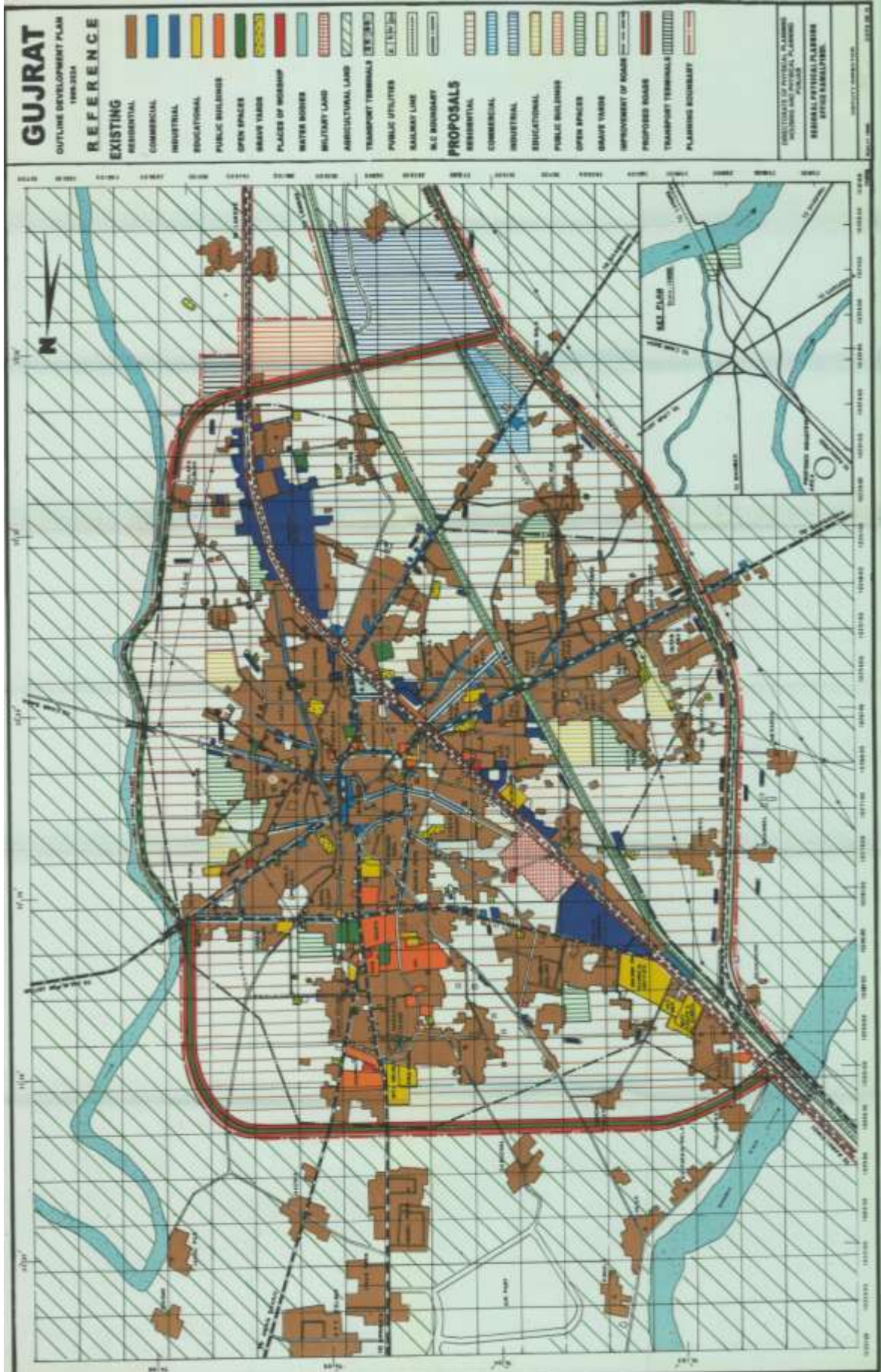
Sr. No.	Description	Area in Acre	Percentage
A.	Urban		
1	Residential	2560.00	55.91
2	Commercial	60.00	1.31
3	Industrial	311.00	6.79
4	Educational Institutions	131.00	2.86
5	Public Buildings	119.00	2.60
6	Health Facilities	61.00	1.33
7	Open Spaces/Parks	36.00	0.79
8	Graveyards	60.00	1.31
9	Railways and Transport Terminals	185.00	4.04
10	Roads & streets	980.00	21.40
11	Others	76.00	1.66
	Total	4579.00	100.00
B	Non Urban		
1	Agricultural Land	3150.00	
2	Military Land	61.00	
	Total	3211	
	Grand Total(A+B)	7790.00	

Source: Outline development plan Gujrat -Government of Punjab 1999

The land use survey has revealed that Gujrat is not a planned City. It has grown in haphazard manner. There is no distinctive zoning of different land uses. All the land uses are intermixed, thereby created numerous urban problems and deteriorated the quality of life.

Bulk of residential and commercial land uses are concentrated in the old parts of the City, which are highly congested having narrow, winding and irregular streets. The houses are generally small in size. Utility services like electricity, natural gas and water supply are available; Effluents are disposed off through open drainage. Due to lack of proper maintenance of these drains, unhygienic conditions are prevailing. Open spaces and children parks are not adequate. Most of the educational institutions are functioning in insufficient buildings. There are no dumping grounds in the City and as such the rubbish is disposed of a long road sides and available low lying areas. Some residential localities are coming up along road sides of the City. These localities lack the facilities of required standards, except for a housing' scheme launched by the H&PP, Punjab along Bhimber Road, and Marghzar Colony.

Map 7: Outline Development Plan of Gujrat City



There is no planned commercial centre in the City. Shops are being constructed along both sides of major roads in the form of undesirable ribbon development. Muslim Bazar and Timble Bazar, situated in old parts of the City, is the hub of commercial activity. Vegetable and Grain Markets are available in the City. These markets are also located in the residential areas and their areas have become inadequate for the present population. Fruit Market is situated along the G.T.Road. Its area is also not upto required standards.

Like other land uses, the industrial use comprising 311.00 acre, is scattered all over the City. The existing Small Industrial Estate has become saturated. Fan materials, ceramics and furniture industries are spread all over the City in residential localities, thereby creating numerous problems.

The main concentration of health, educational and administrative establishments are in the north and north western direction along Bhimber Road and Rehman Shaheed Road. The District Courts, Post Graduate College for boys, Govt. College for women, District Headquarter Hospital and many other health institutions are located along Bhimber Road. The land use survey revealed that the trend of City expansion is in all directions, but it is dominant along the By-pass Road.

The information related to land ownership of different areas has importance in the preparation of the Outline Development Plan of an Urban Centre. It helps in marking the zoning proposals and land use planning for the future. It is evident from the survey that majority of land in the City is under private sector.

The areas under different ownerships are shown in the Table 34.

Table 34: Land Ownership

Name of agency	Area(acre)	Percentage
Central Govt.	421.00	5.40
Provincial Govt.	450.00	5.78
Private	6919.00	88.82
Total	7790.00	100.00

Source: Outline development plan Gujrat -Government of Punjab 1999

TMA Gujrat is working to develop Master plan and for this purpose Prequalification Advertisement Has Been Published in Daily Nawa-E-Waqt On 18.08.2010.

Map 8 Shows the Land Use of City and tables from 35 to 40 present's information on the education unit, health unit, housing schemes, katchi abadis, markets and Commercial Areas.

Table 35: Education Units (Government)

Gender	No. of Schools	Area in Kanal	No. of Boys	No. of Girls
Boys	27	194	12547	2150
Girls	34	78	1204	12982

Source: Punjab Education Management Information system

Table 36: Health Units in District Gujrat (Government)

Hospitals		Dispensaries		T.B. Clinics		S.H. Centres	M.C.H. Centres
No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	No.
9	479	16	14	-	-	13	7

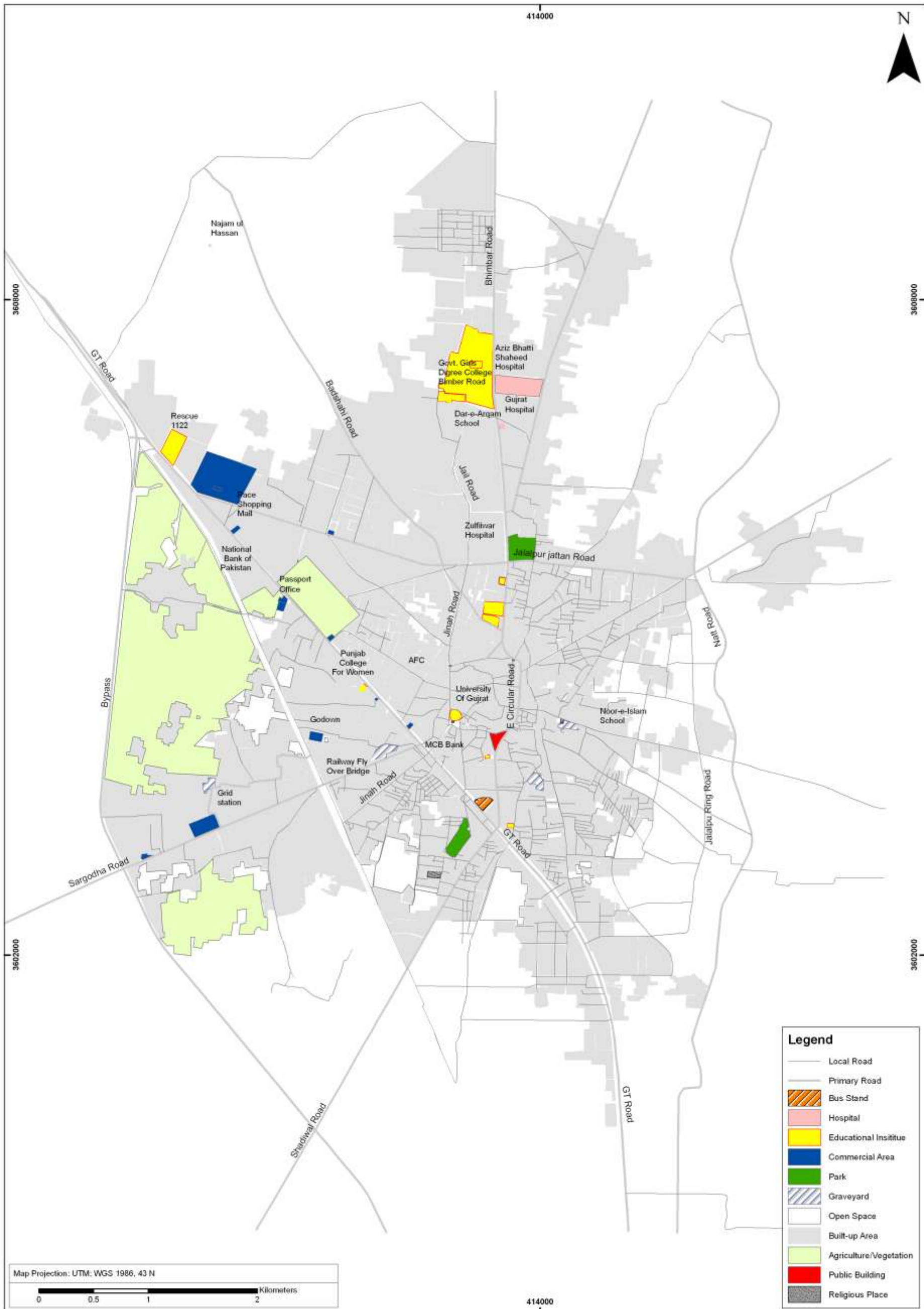
Source: Punjab Development Statistic 2010

Table 37: Housing Characteristics of Gujrat Tehsil in 1998

Gujrat		Type of Structure				Housing Facilities	
		Total	Pacca	Semi Pacca	Kacha	Potable Water	Electricity
Tehsil	Urban	51936	48102	1184	2650	28464	50132
	Rural	108309	98685	3355	6269	11288	99072
	Total	160245	146787	4539	8919	39752	149204
MC		35688	32973	809	1906	22221	34492

Source: District Census Report 1998

Map 8: Land Use Map of Gujrat City



Source: Information Adopted by Urban Unit Land use map

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

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
1	Shalimar Town	Illegal Private Housing Scheme	55.38 kanal
2	Saleem Colony		44.77 kanal
3	Gubarg Colony		62 kanal
4	Jalal Cheema Colony		75 kanal
5	Zeb Colony		60 kanal
6	Ahmad Town		39 kanal
7	Rashid Colony		120 kanal
8	Al-Nabi Colony		120 kanal
9	Shadman Colony		200 kanal
10	Shehzad Colony		102 kanal
11	Barha Dari Colony		120 kanal
12	New Shadman Colony		120 kanal
13	Dar-ul-Islam Colony		120 kanal
14	Asghar Town		47 kanal
15	New Madal Town		160 kanal
16	Akhtar Shah Colony		120 kanal
17	Omeer Town Bhimber Road		64 kanal
18	Gulshan Colony		172 kanal
19	Elahi Colony		63 kanal
20	Khokhar colony Jalal Pur Jattan		12 kanal

Source: TO P&C TMA Gujrat records

Table 39: List of Markets

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
1	Jinnah Super Market	General and Mixed	Information not available with TMA
2	Aleena center		
3	Sarwar Gold Plaza		
4	Yoro Heights		
5	Zeeshan Plaza		
6	Chaneer Center		
7	Sadiq Plaza		
8	Madina Plaza		
9	Tariq Plaza		
10	Kafeel Rehman		
11	Din Plaza		
12	Aksa center		
13	Junaid center		
14	Abdullah Plaza		
15	Chenab Plaza		
16	Hassan Plaza		
17	City Plaza		
18	Khan Bahadur Plaza		
19	Al-Barkat center		
20	Five Star Plaza		
21	Madina Plaza		
22	Zaib Super Market		
23	Siraj Plaza		
24	Kashmir Plaza		
25	Waqar Plaza		
26	Pace Gujrat		

Source: TO P&C TMA Gujrat records

The list of Major commercial areas is shown in Table 40.

Table 40: List of Major Commercial Areas

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
1	Sargodha Road	General and Mixed	No Information with TMA
2	Shadiwal Road		
3	Bypass Road		
4	G.T. Road		
5	Eidgah Road		
6	Jattuwakkal Road		
7	Sardarpura Road		
8	Lund Pur Road		
9	Khalidabad Road		
10	Kalra Kalan Road		
11	Zahoor Ellahi Road		
12	Railway Road		
13	Furniture Road		
14	Chah Kholay Road		
15	Chah Meeran Road		
16	Shah Faisal Pura Road		
17	Hayat Pura Road		
18	Tibbi Gorian Road		
19	Staff Galla Road		
20	Muhammadi Bazar		
21	Qutabad Road		
22	Qudrat Ahad		
23	Kalra Punwan Road		
24	Ring Road		
25	Banth Road		
26	Kalupura Road		
27	Chah Taraing Road		
28	Ghari Ahmedabad Road		
29	Shahdola Road		
30	Nurpur Sharqi Road		
31	Shah Jehangir Road		
32	Muslim Abad Road		
33	Jalalpur Jattan Road		
34	Jamalpur Syedan Road		
35	Kanwanwali Road		
36	Mehmda Road		
37	Awam Shariff Road		
38	Bhimber Road		
39	Madrisa Road Bakhshupura		
40	Thana A-Division Road		
41	Ram Talai Road		
42	Link Ramatalai Road		
43	Fattupura Road		
44	Circular Road		
45	Shah Hussain Road		
46	Jinnah Road		
47	Qamar Sialvi Road		
48	Ali Pura Road		
49	Eidgah Road		
50	Abdullah Jaura Road		
51	Rehman Shaheed Road		
52	Chah Budhay Wala Road		
53	Islam Nagar Road		
54	Sabowal Road		
55	Jail Road		
56	Gharibpura Road		
57	Miss Farida Sheikh Road		
58	Muslim Bazar/Adjacent Bazar		

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
59	Jinnah Street Katra		
60	Bazar Sarafan		
61	Dhakki Bazaar		
62	Shah Faisal Gate Bazar		
63	Khuwajgan Road		
64	Udawal Road		
65	Phularwan Road		
66	Adawal road		
67	Ratti Road		

Source: TO P&C TMA Gujrat records

1. List of Dry-ports

No Dry port in City Gujrat

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

Tehsil officer Regulation Gujrat is maintaining the katchiabadi information. Table 41 present the detail of katchiabadis.

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

Sr. No.	Name	No. of Unit	Type	Area
1	BAGH BAWA	384	Recognised	82 kanal 5 Marla

Source: TO Regulation TMA Gujrat records

3. Street Lights

TMA Gujrat managing for provision of street lighting facility in city area. The details of Street light provisions are mentioned in Table 42.

Table 42: List of Street Lights

Sr. No	Type of Lights	Total Number
a.	Light Points	
1	Roads	1138
2	Wards/Mohallahs	3215
	Total	4353
b.	Functional	
1	Before February, 2010	15%
2	Now	60%

Source: TO Regulation TMA Gujrat records

40% Street Lights have not been handed over by Highways Department.

4. Parks

There are following two main parks in the town.

- Nawaz Sharif Park
- Ladies & Children Park

B. Economic Zones - Industry Sites

Gujrat is a well known industrial city of Pakistan. Main Industries like Fans, Furniture, Ceramics, Shoes, PVC pipes, Abrasive Cloth, & Motorcycle have played a vital role to uplift

the economy of Pakistan. These industries are not only fulfilling the needs of domestic buyers but are also exporting their products to different parts of the world. These industries are providing employment to a large number of persons directly & indirectly.

Gujrat is also well known for ceramics/pottery industry. There were 101 production units which comprised of 60% of the total units in Punjab.

Gujrat is home to the largest concentration of fan manufacturers in Pakistan and is located in the region with a rich tradition of metal based industries. The Fan manufacturing industry was started in Gujrat, before the partition of India. After partition, some more entrepreneurs initiated the fan manufacturing business and got acquainted with the trade in later years. The hot climatic conditions of Pakistan were the major driving force behind the ever increasing domestic demand and, thus, the fan industry started to flourish in Gujrat.

Gujrat City has an Industrial Estate (IE) located at Main GT Road 6Km from City. The Industrial Estate in Gujrat established during 1961-62. The total area of IE is 126.32Acer which have 457 Plots of different size from 10marla to 4Kanals, The IE have Roads, Electricity, Water Supply, Sewerage, Telephone facilities. Mostly Electrical Items, Furniture industries are located.

The survey by the Housing and Town planning department in 1998 revealed that Gujrat is a flourishing industrial City. Most of industries are scattered all over the city but some are arranged in specified areas like Shahdiwal Road, Sargodha Road, and GT Road and in the small industrial estate.

C. Largest Industries -Chamber of Commerce

Presently there are about 1200 industrial units in Gujrat. Punjab Small industries Corporation have established a small industrial Estate comprising 70 Acer land. The largest number of industrial units falls in the group "Electronics and electric fans which consist 33.14 of the total units.

Gujrat Chamber of Commerce & Industry (GTCCI) is a corporate body licensed by the Government of Pakistan under the Trade Organization Ordinance 1961 (Revised 2007).

The Gujrat Chamber of Commerce & Industry was established in 1993. It is working under the Directorate of Trade Organization, Ministry of Commerce, and Government of Pakistan. The Gujrat Chamber of Commerce & Industry is affiliated with the Federation of Pakistan Chamber of Commerce & Industry (FPCCI).

The Gujrat Chamber of Commerce & Industry (GTCCI) which enjoys the status of apex body of trade and industry has a significant and most distinguished role in the economic development of the city in particular and country at large. It has about 2500 members on its fold comprising Corporate & Associate Classes. This Chamber is being managed by 32 Members of Executive Committee headed by the President, Senior Vice President and Vice President as office bearers & administration is looked after by an executive head known as Secretary General.

ANNEXURE



Annex 1: Socio-Economic Indicators

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Gujrat
Number of households		
Weighted	91,075	1,375
Un-weighted	91,075	1,033
Number of women		
Weighted	86,148	1,327
Un-weighted	86,148	1,009
Number of under-5 children		
Weighted	70,226	977
Un-weighted	70,226	739
Child malnourishment		
Weight for age %		
Below 2SD	33.6	21.3
Below 3SD	11.3	6.2
Height for age %		
Below 2SD	42.4	28.1
Below 3SD	23.3	11.5
Weight for height %		
Below 2SD	13.4	8.9
Below 3SD	5.6	3.2
Above 2SD	6.9	3.1
Number of children aged 0-59	57,368	921
Adequately fed Infants		
0-5 months exclusively breastfed	48.5	55.1
6-8 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least 2 times in prior 24 hours	30.0	39.7
9-11 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least 3 times in prior 24 hours	32.5	49.7
6-11 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day	31.0	43.9
0-11 months who were appropriately fed	40.2	49.8
Number of infants aged 0-11 months	14,498	228
% Households within with salt test result		
Percent of households in which salt was tested	98.9	99.4
Number of households interviewed	91,075	1,374
No salt	0.3	0.2
0 PPM	87.7	74.2
>0 to < 15 PPM	5.7	9.2
15+ PPM* Total	6.3	16.4
Total	100	100
Number of households in which salt was tested or with	90,333	1,369
Children's vitamin A supplementation		
Within last 6 months*	79.4	90.7
Prior to last 6 months	4.8	0.2
Not sure When	5.4	-
Not sure if received vitamin A	0.9	-
Never received vitamin A	9.5	9.1
Total	100	100
Number of children aged 6-59 months	62,613	856
Oral rehydration treatment		
Had diarrhoea in last two	7.8	5.4
Number of children aged 0-59months	70,226	977
NIMKOL	22.5	42.7
Recommended homemade fluid	10.1	5.3
Pre-packaged ORS fluid	21.6	19.0
No Treatment	53.0	37.6
ORT Use Rate	47.0	62.4
Number of children aged 0-59 months With	5,445	53
Children with diarrhoea who:		
Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	7.8	5.4
Number of children aged 0-59months	70,226	977

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Gujrat
Drank More	25.3	17.2
Drank the same or less	69.4	78.5
Ate somewhat at less, same or more	47.8	76.7
Ate much less or none	46.6	18.0
Home management of diarrhoea	15.2	15.0
Received ORT or increased fluids AND continued feeding	29.5	53.7
Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea	5,445	53
Care seeking for suspected pneumonia		
Had acute respiratory infection	7.2	2.8
Number of children aged 0-59 months	70,226	977
Govt hospital	17.0	10.4
Govt health care	1.7	2.7
Rural health centre	2.5	0.0
Dispensary	2.7	0.0
Other public	0.6	0.0
Private hospital	10.1	0.0
Private physician	42.6	64.0
Dispensary/compounder	20.1	22.9
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	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0
Any appropriate provider	70.3	77.1
Number of children age 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia	5,022	27
Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia		
Is not able to drink or breastfeed	29.7	31.5
Becomes sicker	66.1	86.2
Develops a fever	72.4	78.6
Has fast breathing	25.1	13.1
Has difficulty breathing	23.9	11.4
Has blood in stool	15.3	17.5
Is drinking poorly	30.8	37.0
Has Other Symptoms	1.5	3.8
Mothers/caretakers who recognize the two danger signs of pneumonia	10.1	2.9
Number of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months	70,226	977
Solid fuel use		
Electricity	0.1	8.4
Liquid propane gas Lpg	4.2	45.6
Natural gas	24.9	-
Biogas	0.1	-
Kerosene	0.0	0.0
Coal/Charcoal	0.6	0.1
Wood	54.3	40.8
Straw/shrugrass	3.6	0.1
Animal dung	12.0	5.1
Agricultural crop residue	0.2	-
Other missing	0.1	-
Total	100.0	100
Solid fuels for cooking	70.6	46.0
Number of households	91,075	1,374
Household water treatment		
Water treatment method used in the household		
None	93.8	90.0
Boil	2.8	6.5
Add bleach/chlorine or Solar disinfection	0.0	0.0
Strain through a cloth	0.2	0.0
Use water filter	2.0	3.3
Let it stand and settle	1.0	0.1
Other/DK	0.1	0.0

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Gujrat
All drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.8	9.8
Number of household	592,843	8,693
Improved drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.9	10.8
Number of household	573,930	7,725
Unimproved drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	2.6	2.0
Number of household	18,913	968
Source of drinking water		
Piped into dwelling	16.5	35.0
Piped into yard or plot	0.4	0.0
Public tap	2.9	0.2
Hand pump	31.6	7.5
Donkey pump	39.4	45.9
Protected well within dwelling	0.8	0.1
Tube well/ turbine	3.2	0.0
Protected well outside dwelling spring rainwater	0.8	-
Bottled/can water	1.4	0.0
Unprotected well within or outside dwelling / unprotected	0.4	-
Tank art with smack tank	0.7	0.1
Surface water	0.3	-
Bottled can water	0.4	0.2
Other missing	1.4	10.8
Total	100	100
Improved source of drinking water	96.8	88.9
Number of household members	592,843	8,693
Household water treatment		
None	93.8	90.0
Boil	2.8	6.5
Add bleach/chlorine or Solar disinfection	0.0	0.0
Strain through a cloth	0.2	0.0
Use water filter	2.0	3.3
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	9.8
Number of household	592,843	8,693
Improved drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.9	10.8
Number of household	573,930	7,725
Unimproved drinking water source		
Appropriate water treatment method	2.6	2.0
Number of household	18,913	968
Time to source of drinking water		
Water on	92.3	88.7
Less than 30 minutes	5.1	10.2
30 minutes to less than 1 hour	1.6	1.0
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	15.2
	91,075	1,374
Bacteria water testing		
Percent of households in which water was tested	91.4	98.7
Number of households	91,075	1,374
Bacteria was present	48.7	53.7
Bacteria was not present	51.3	46.3
Total	100	100
Number of households in which water was tested	83,222	1,356
Type of toilet facility used by household		
Improved sanitation facility		

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Gujrat
Piped sewer system	20.9	1.0
Septic tank	36.5	83.3
Pit latrine	9.6	0.3
Ventilated Total improved pit latrine	0.7	0.0
Pit latrine with slab	1.6	0.0
Public/ communal latrine	0.1	0.1
Uncovered pit	0.3	-
Unimproved sanitation facility		
Bucket	0.0	0.1
No facilities or bush or field	29.4	14.5
Other	0.5	0.3
Missing	0.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100
Percentage of population using sanitary means of Other excreta disposal	69.5	84.6
Number of household members	592,843	8,693
Use of improved water sources and improved sanitation		
Percentage of household population:		
Using improved sources of drinking water	96.8	88.9
Using sanitary means of excreta disposal	69.5	84.6
Using improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal	67.5	74.9
Number of household members	592,843	8,693
Disposal of waste water		
Sewerage connected with main line	19.3	5.6
Sewerage connected with open drain	30.2	79.1
Septic tank	7.4	0.4
Pit in or outside house	10.9	0.8
Open street or open fields	32.1	14.0
No response/ DK	.1	0.2
Proper disposal of waste water	56.8	85.1
Number of households	592,843	8,693
Disposal of solid waste		
Collected by any municipal institution	7.8	5.8
Any municipal institution Disposed of by solid waste management dep't	1.8	0.6
Private company vehicle collects from home	4.5	1.4
In open streets	7.7	1.8
In open fields	78.1	90.3
No response/ DK	.1	0.0
Proper disposal of solid waste	14.1	7.8
Number of households	592,843	8,693
Hands washing before meal		
All with soap	44.5	41.8
All without soap	12.2	0.6
Some with soap	31.1	45.8
Some without soap	6.8	10.7
No one	5.4	1.1
No response/ DK	0.0	0.1
Adequate washing	56.5	42.4
Number of households	592,843	8,693
Hands washing after using latrine		
All with soap	57.8	72.6
All without soap	8.2	2.9
Some with soap	25.4	16.6
Some without soap	6.2	7.9
No one	2.4	0.1
No response/ DK	0.1	-
Proper hand washing	65.9	75.5
Number of households	592,843	8,693
Use of contraception		
Percent of women (currently married) who are using:		
Not using any method	67.8	58.8
Female sterilization	7.7	6.9

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Gujrat
Male sterilization	0.1	0.0
Pill	2.4	1.3
IUD	3.7	6.9
Injections	2.5	4.3
Condom	8.6	16.2
Foam/jelly	0.1	-
LAM	2.3	1.3
Periodic abstinence	2.2	2.0
Withdrawal	2.4	2.2
Total	0.2	0.1
Other	100.0	100
Any modern method	25.1	35.6
Any traditional method	7.1	5.6
Any method *	32.2	41.2
Number of women currently married	83,389	1,290
Contraceptive drop out		
Reason for discontinuing contraception		
Percentage of women ever used but are not currently using contraceptives	4.3	4.4
Number of women	83,389	1,290
Religious reasons	11.3	2.9
Want another child	35.8	17.5
Want a son	9.3	0.0
Contraceptive product too expensive	1.0	-
Woman/husband is ill	3.5	-
Terminated temporarily	7.3	58.5
Side effects	6.2	0.0
Menopause	7.3	2.9
No reason/ Other	9.5	4.4
Missing	8.7	13.8
Total	100	100
Number of women who ever used but are not currently using contraceptives	3,601	56
Unwilling pregnancy		
Wanted to get pregnant?		
Now	67.0	76.3
Later	21.2	21.9
Did not want more children	4.3	0.7
Missing	7.6	1.0
Percentage of unwilling pregnancy	25.5	22.7
Number of pregnant women	9,272	116
Antenatal care Provider		
Medical doctor	41.2	68.6
Nurse/ midwife	6.6	7.3
Lady health visitor	4.9	11.1
Lady health worker	0.8	1.2
Traditional birth attendant	26.4	5.7
Relative/Friend	0.4	0.0
Other/missing	2.3	3.6
No antenatal care received	17.4	2.4
Total	100	100
Any skilled personnel*	52.7	87.0
Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years	29,696	444
Assistance during delivery		
Medical Doctor	32.8	58.5
Nurse/ midwife	6.0	6.1
Lady health visitor	3.8	3.2
Lady health worker	0.6	0.5
Traditional birth attendant	54.5	30.3
Relative/ friend	1.0	0.3
Other/ missing	1.0	1.0
No attendant	0.4	0.0
Total	100	100
Any skilled personnel	42.6	67.9

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Gujrat
Delivered in health facility**	38.3	59.9
Number of Women who gave birth in Preceding two years	29,696	444
Postnatal care provider		
Medical Doctor	31.7	55.8
Nurse/ midwife	5.6	5.6
Lady health visitor	3.6	3.5
Lady health worker	0.7	4.6
Traditional birth attendant	51.8	28.6
Relative/ Friend	1.0	0.3
Other/ missing	1.6	1.0
No postnatal care received	4.0	0.6
Total	100	100
Any skilled personnel*	40.9	64.9
Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years	29,696	444
Currently married women by age		
Age group in years		
15-19	3.2	1.5
20-24	13.9	12.2
25-29	21.5	24.6
30-34	18.8	17.3
35-39	18.3	17.2
40-44	14.2	16.1
45-49	10.2	11.0
Total	100	100
Number of married women 15-49	83,389	1,290
Literacy rate (10 years and older)		
Male		
Literacy rate	68.7	81.1
Number of Household members	227,607	3,247
Female		
Literacy rate	49.5	69.8
Number of Household members	217,054	3,473
Total		
Literacy rate	59.3	75.3
Number of Household members	444,661	6,720
Literacy rate (15 years and older)		
Male		
Literacy rate	66.1	78.5
Number of Household members	189,685	2,727
Female		
Literacy rate	44.7	65.8
Number of Household members	182,312	3,003
Total		
Literacy rate	55.6	71.9
Number of Household members	371,997	5,729
Literacy rate (15-24 years)		
Male		
Literacy rate	79.0	88.4
Number of Household members	64,064	974
Female		
Literacy rate	67.7	90.6
Number of Household members	63,807	1,056
Total		
Literacy rate	73.3	89.6
Number of Household Members	127,872	2,030
Pre-school attendance		
Male		
Percentage of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.8	14.8
Number of children aged 3-4 years	14,977	198
Female		
Percentage of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.2	25.2
Number of children aged 3-4 years	14,323	162

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Gujrat
Total		
Percentage of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.5	19.5
Number of children aged 3-4 years	29,300	359
Primary school entry		
Percentage of children of primary school entry age (5 years) currently attending grade 1	18.9	24.1
Number of children of primary school entry age (5 years)	14,684	188
Percentage of children of primary school entry age (6 years) currently attending grade 1	38.4	46.6
Number of children of primary school entry age(6 years)	16,234	197
Primary school net attendance ratio (5-9 years)		
Male		
Net attendance ratio	54.0	67.3
Number of children	39,519	522
Female		
Net attendance ratio	51.8	69.3
Number of children	37,026	454
Total		
Net attendance ratio	52.9	68.2
Number of children	76,545	976
Primary school gross attendance ratio (5-9 years)		
Male		
Gross attendance ratio*	101.6	119.1
Number of children	39,519	522
Female		
Gross attendance ratio*	92.5	122.1
Number of children	37,026	454
Total		
Gross attendance ratio*	97.2	120.5
Number of children	76,545	976
Public and private primary school attendance rate		
Attending public primary school	55.9	46.4
Attending private primary school	43.0	53.5
Attending Madrasa/NSC	0.2	0.0
Attending primary school but DK type of school or type is missing	0.9	0.2
Total	100.0	100
Number of children 5-9 years old	40,501	666
Middle/Secondary school net attendance ratio		
Male		
Net attendance ratio	29.6	39.5
Number of children	37,922	520
Female		
Net attendance ratio	27.8	45.6
Number of children	34,743	470
Total		
Net attendance ratio	28.7	42.4
Number of children	72,665	990
Secondary school age children attending primary school		
Male		
Percent attending primary school	46.3	49.7
Number of children	37,922	520
Female		
Percent attending primary school	40.4	46.1
Number of children	34,743	470
Total		
Percent attending primary school	43.4	48.0
Number of children	22,665	990
Education gender parity		
Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), females	51.8	69.3
Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), males	54.0	67.3
Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school NAR*	0.96	1.03
Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), females	27.8	45.6

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Gujrat
Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), males	29.6	39.5
Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school NAR	0.94	1.15
Physical access to primary schools, MICS Punjab, 2007-08		
Boys government school		
<2 km	93.0	99.9
2-5 km	5.3	0.1
>5 km	1.7	0.0
Girls government school		
<2 km	91.4	98.4
2-5 km	5.9	1.6
>5 km	2.7	0.0
Boys private school		
<2 km	74.7	98.8
2-5 km	9.6	0.6
>5 km	15.7	0.6
Girls private school		
<2 km	74.0	98.6
2-5 km	9.8	0.7
>5 km	16.2	0.7
Number of household members	91,075	1,033
Physical access to middle schools, MICS Punjab, 2007-08		
Boys government school		
<2 km	62.6	89.5
2-5 km	43.2	10.5
>5 km	14.2	0.0
Girls government school		
<2 km	62.8	87.4
2-5 km	21.0	12.6
>5 km	16.3	0.0
Boys private school		
<2 km	65.5	95.9
2-5 km	13.1	3.5
>5 km	21.5	0.6
Girls private school		
<2 km	65.3	98.3
2-5 km	13.1	1.2
>5 km	21.7	0.6
Number of Household members	91,075	1,033
Physical access to secondary schools, MICS Punjab, 2007-08		
Boys government school		
<2 km	50.6	76.7
2-5 km	23.2	19.6
>5 km	26.2	3.8
Girls government school		
<2 km	46.9	72.8
2-5 km	21.8	21.0
>5 km	31.3	6.2
Boys private school		
<2 km	56.0	97.9
2-5 km	13.4	1.5
>5 km	30.6	0.6
Girls private school		
<2 km	56.6	97.2
2-5 km	13.3	1.9
>5 km	30.1	0.9
Number of Household members	91,075	1,033
Birth registration		
Birth is not registered because:		
Birth is registered*	77.0	95.0
Don't know if birth is registered	2.7	8.9
Number of children aged 0-59 months	70,226	977
Costs too much	4.4	29.9

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Gujrat
Must travel too far	14.2	0.0
Didn't know child should be registered	42.7	3.3
Late, didn't want to pay fine	13.3	3.6
Doesn't know where to register	15.1	17.3
Other	14.4	28.2
Don't know	8.0	17.8
Total	100.0	100
Number of children aged 0-59 months without birth registration	14,521	33
Child labour		
Working outside household		
Paid work	0.6	0.0
Unpaid work	1.0	0.1
Household chores for 28+ hours/ Week	0.8	0.0
Working for family business	2.9	0.8
Total child labour	5.1	1.0
Number of children aged 5-14 years	149,210	1,967
Labourer students and student labourers		
Percentage of children in child labour	5.1	1.0
Percentage of children attending school	73.6	91.5
Number of children 5-14 years of age	149,210	1,967
Percentage of child labourers who are also attending school	48.9	78.8
Number of child labourers aged 5-14	7,545	21
Percentage of students who are also involved in child labour	3.4	0.9
Number of students aged 5-14	109,769	1,800
Child disability		
Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with reported disability by type of disability		
Delay in sitting, standing or walking	0.9	0.5
Difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night	0.6	0.6
Appears to have difficulty hearing	1.1	1.2
No understanding of instructions	1.3	0.9
Difficulty in walking, moving arms, weakness or stiffness	1.2	0.7
Have fits, become rigid, lose consciousness	0.8	0.4
Not learning to do things like other children his/her age	1.1	1.0
No speaking / cannot be understood in words	2.0	1.5
Appears mentally backward, dull, or slow	1.1	1.4
Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with at least one reported disability	5.2	3.3
Number of children aged 2-9 years	119,796	1,545
3-9 years		
Speech is not normal	4.2	3.0
Number of children aged 3-9 years	105,445	1,336
2 years		
Cannot name at least one object	9.5	9.2
Number of children aged 2 years	13,951	209
Knowledge of preventing HIV transmission		
Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		
Heard of AIDS	29.5	45.4
Number of women	86,148	1,327
Safe sex	23.0	37.7
Safe blood transfusion	20.9	34.0
Disposable syringe	21.7	37.3
Knows all three ways	18.0	31.7
Knows at least two ways	22.2	36.7
Doesn't know any way	74.7	59.4
Number of women who think a person can do something to avoid AIDS	22,470	549
Attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS		
Percent of women who:		
Would not care for a family member who was sick with AIDS	1.1	0.9
If a family member had HIV would want to keep it a secret	23.5	36.5
Believe that a teacher with HIV should not be allowed to work	24.0	10.6
Would not buy food from a person with HIV/AIDS	24.1	10.4
Agree with at least one discriminator y statement	43.3	46.7

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Gujrat
Agree with none of the discriminatory statements	56.7	53.3
Number of women who have heard of AIDS	25,409	602
Prevalence of Cough, TB and Hepatitis		
Had cough for more than last three weeks	2.2	0.8
Diagnosed with Tuberculosis during last one year	0.3	0.2
Diagnosed with Hepatitis during last one year	0.7	0.8
Total number of household members	584,640	8,633
Care provided by Lady Health Worker (LHW)		
Visited by LHW	50.4	79.5
Total number of women	86,148	1,327
Purpose of Visit For ORS, Vitamin and Medicines	54.3	65.6
Weighed the child	11.3	32.8
Provided useful info	59.4	85.3
Other	114.6	7.0
DK/Missing	1.6	0.2
Number of women visited by LHW	43,238	1,051
Physical access to health facility		
Type of nearest health facility		
Government	57.2	46.0
Private	42.4	54.0
Missing	0.4	0.0
Distance to the nearest health facility (in minutes)		
Within 29 minutes distance	75.2	97.7
30-35 minutes distance	15.3	2.1
One hour or more	9.0	0.0
Missing	0.5	0.2
Number of household members	592,843	8,693
Unemployment rate		
Employed	93.2	86.7
Unemployed and seeking job	6.8	13.3
Total	100.0	100
Total number of households 15 years or more in active labour force	163,215	2,283
Family member working outside village		
Members working outside village/town	11.6	27.5
Number of household members	592,843	8,693
Place of work of members working outside village/ town		
Other village/ town	21.2	5.2
Other district	26.8	4.9
Other Province	11.5	4.3
Overseas	38.8	83.3
DK/Missing	1.7	2.2
Number of household members working outside village/ town	68,593	2,391
Main material of the floor		
No Floor	1.9	0.6
Katcha floor	40.6	9.5
Pacca floor	57.4	89.9
Others/ Missing	0.1	0.0
Number of Households	91,075	1,374
Main material of the roof		
Natural roofing	0.3	0.2
Katcha roofing	15.8	0.2
Pacca roofing	83.5	99.5
Others/Missing	0.4	0.1
Number of households enumerated	91,075	1,374
Main material of the walls		
No walls	1.5	0.3
Katcha walls	22.0	1.4
Pacca walls	76.2	98.2
Others/ Missing	0.2	0.0
Number of households enumerated	91,075	1,374
Household utilities		
Utilities		

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Gujrat
Electricity	92.5	99.7
Gas	26.4	46.1
Radio	40.0	61.8
TV	63.2	87.3
Cable TV	20.8	27.3
Telephone	15.9	35.2
Mobile	71.0	85.8
Computer	8.5	15.3
Internet	4.8	12.0
Fridge/Freezer	40.3	66.7
Air conditioner	6.6	12.3
Washing Machine	48.8	82.8
Cooler/ Fan	86.4	98.7
Cooking range/ microwave	6.0	13.6
Stitching Machine	72.7	88.9
Iron	80.2	99.0
Water filter	3.4	5.7
Donkey pump or turbine	54.5	75.7
None/ any two/ any three utilities		
Nonutility	3.6	0.1
More than two utilities	93.4	99.9
More than three utilities	88.5	99.5
Total number of households	592,843	8,693
Household possessions		
Possessions		
Watch	89.0	99.7
Bicycle	53.9	48.5
Motorcycle/scooter	26.9	28.5
car or other vehicle	8.9	7.5
Animal drawn cart	7.6	1.4
None/ at least one possession		
No possession	5.6	0.1
At least one possession	94.4	99.9
Total number of households	592,843	8,693
House, agricultural land and livestock ownership		
House Ownership		
Own	84.2	87.2
Rented	5.2	4.4
Rent free/ squatter/other	8.6	8.2
Govt./ Subsidized rent	1.5	0.1
Own but mortgaged or pledged	0.1	0.0
Other/Missing	0.5	0.1
Own agriculture land	34.2	32.1
Own livestock	50.9	36.3
Number of household members	91,075	1,374
Household size and mean number of persons per room		
Number of household members		
1	1.1	1.7
2-3	12.1	11.6
4-5	25.4	25.9
6-7	30.0	33.0
8-9	18.5	17.9
10+	12.6	10.0
Total	100.0	100
Mean household size	6.5	6.3
Mean number of persons per room	3.7	3.3
Number of households	91,075	1,374
Receiving remittance from Pakistan		
Households Receiving remittances from Pakistan	5.5	4.1
Total number of household	91,075	1,374
Amount of remittances received from Pakistan (Rs.)		
Less than 3,000	38.9	14.9

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Gujrat
3,000 to less than 5,000	21.4	13.0
5,000 to less than 10,000	27.3	48.4
10,000 to less than 20,000	9.4	21.6
20,000 or more	1.9	2.1
Not specified	1.0	0.0
Median value of remittances from Pakistan (Rs.)	40,000	60,000
Total number of households receiving remittances from Pakistan	5,026	56
Receiving remittance from abroad		
Households receiving remittances from abroad	4.1	22.1
Total number of household	91,075	1,374
Amount of remittances received from abroad (Rs)		
Less than 3,000	14.2	2.1
3,000 to less than 5,000	9.1	3.7
5,000 to Less than10,000	25.1	23.2
10,000 to less than 20,000	30.3	42.6
20,000 or more	20.4	27.8
Not specified	1.0	0.5
Median value of remittances from Pakistan (Rs.)	120,000	120,000
Total number of households receiving remittances from abroad	3,702	304
Cash donations		
Households receiving cash donations	1.4	3.1
Total number of household	91,075	1,374
Amount received		
Less than 3,000	83.1	62.5
3,000 to less than 5,000	5.5	10.5
5,000 to less than 10,000	4.4	21.9
10,000 to less than 20,000	2.5	0.0
20,000 or more	0.9	5.1
Not specified	3.6	0.0
Median value of zakat/ donations	5,000	11,435
Total number of households receiving zakat/ donations	13,000	42
Pension Benefits		
Receiving pension	6.2	10.0
Total number of households	91,075	1,374
Source of pension		
Govt.	91.8	94.7
EOBI	1.8	1.1
Other	0.6	0.0
Missing	5.9	4.2
Number of households receiving pension	5,678	137
Benefit from government social protection schemes		
Received benefits from Govt .schemes of social protection	15.6	17.0
Total number of households	91,075	1,374
Benefits		
Zakat	1.4	0.4
Dearness Allowance	1.0	0.0
Health subsidy	7.0	0.0
Education subsidy	21.2	9.9
Marriage grant	0.1	-
Subsidized food	0.8	0.4
Edu subsidy - Books	53.8	63.4
Edu subsidy - Cash	12.0	5.3
Other	1.6	0.0
Missing	1.1	0.7
Number of households getting benefits	14,241	234
Purchasing goods from government utility stores		
Households purchasing goods from utility stores	11.8	35.5
Total number of households	91,075	1,374
How often purchase goods from utility stores		
Regularly	16.8	19.7
Rarely	79.4	78.8
Missing	3.8	1.5

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Gujrat
Considers Govt .utility stores as beneficial to a common man		
Yes	20.9	35.2
No	69.7	46.1
DK	8.6	18.1
Missing	0.9	0.6
Number of households purchasing goods from utility stores	10,780	488

Source: District based Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2007-08

Annex 2: List of Government Officers who provided Information

Sr. No.	Name of Officer	Department	Designation	Contact / Telephone
1	Meer Ahmad	TMA	Awareness Officer	0334-4695804
2	Mian Aftab Ahmad	TMA	Taseel Officer	0333-8772004
3	Haji Ashraf	TMA	TO (I&S)	0301-6245461
4	Mirza Faiz Baig	TMA	Civil Draft Man	0300-6225580
5	Mazhar Iqbal	TMA	Patvari TMA	0314-4535827
6	Mudasar Iqbal Qadri	TMA	Environment Inspector	0321-7366011
7	Dr.Muhammad Shafiq	TMA	Dist. Coordinator	0300-6220515
8	EDO	PHED	EDO Health	0300-6470822
9	Muhammad Riaz	TMA	Operator	0323-6161589
10	Muhammad Afzal	PHED	SDO Public Health	0300-6030140
11	Rouf	TMA	Accountant	0321-6413909
12	CH. Muhammad Ghos	TMA	Dist. Environmental Officer	0300-6280475

