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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

IRFAN ALI
SECRETARY,
HUD & PHED

PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

DR. NASIR JAVED
PROJECT DIRECTOR

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

DR. NASIR JAVED
PROJECT DIRECTOR

NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

The Asian Development Bank

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

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

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Jhang 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 "Jhang City Profile" of the sixth profile in the series of publications.

The Jhang City

Jhang city is situated on the left bank of the river Chenab at a distance of about 11 Kilometres from its bed. It lies between north latitude 31° -15' and 31° 17' and east longitude 72° 18' and 72° -22' Railway line connecting ShorKot Cantt: with Sargodha Passes through the Town. Jhang City is situated about 40km from Gojra and Toba Tek Singh cities, Faisalabad city is about 76 km and Chiniot is about 86km from Jhang.

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

The demographical profile of city shows that it became city in 1292 AD, became tehsil during British rule, there are 14 UCs, and total area of the City is 28.27 Sq. Km, total Population of the City (Population Projected by Urban Unit) was 342,285 in 1998, literacy rate of the City was 60.8% and average Household Size is 6.9, growth rate during 1981-98 was 2.41% (District Census Report 1998).

SWOT Analysis of the Jhang 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"> • Cheap land and relatively skilled labor has increasingly been attractive for investors. • Land conditions are favorable for agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very poor cost recovery performance, meeting only 5% of annual O&M costs. Suggests both a poor willingness to pay and a poor capacity to deter or disconnect illegal connections. • Decreasing overall investment in basic municipal services. • Many intermittent vacancies in TMA management, possibly suggesting poor ability to retain permanent staff.
	Opportunities	Threats
External	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newer sections of the city, particularly the satellite town, have modern facilities and good provision of services and could possibly form a good platform to induce private sector investment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of policy focus on supporting major potential value-added economic sectors could undermine the sustainability of these activities and lead to a situation of skill loss/human capital and running down of fixed capital assets in these key competitive advantage sectors.

Jhang City Services Comparison with Other Cities

The overall analysis of the data collected shows that Jhang is not in a better position compared to some of the other PCIIP 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 like Sahiwal, Rahim Yar Khan, Bahawalpur and Sargodha 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 be improved when the Landfill site is constructed, as District and TMA Jhang has identified landfill site at Gojra road about 12 Km from City Centre.
2. Drinking water supply situation of Jhang is better even the water supply net work coverage is less compared to other cities i.e. 35% city area. Ground water in the Municipal area is generally adequate.
3. Jhang city also does not have the metered connections like other cities.
4. Presently Urban transport is becoming major issue of Jhang City, because of its rapid urban and economic growth. It requires immediate attention to plan for present and future needs for urban transport services. Currently urban transport services in Jhang are similar as have in other cities. Like use of Motor Cycle Rickshaws, and Auto Rickshaws are being used as urban transport
5. TMA Jhang 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. Jhang has good economic conditions because of its Location within the national corridor and also is very famous for a lot of handicrafts,

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

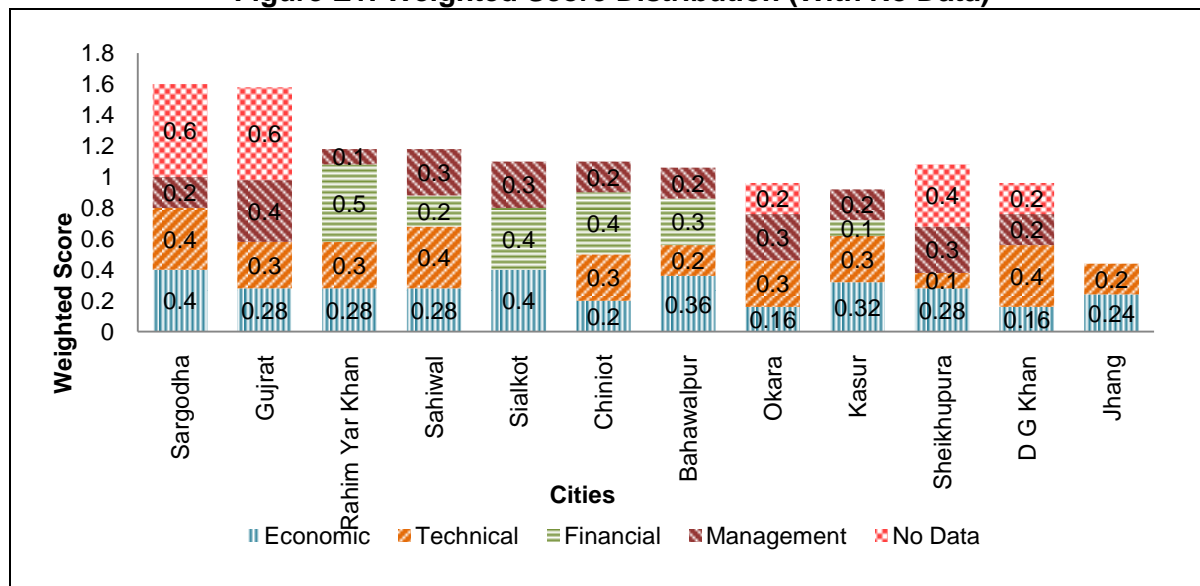
Good
Fair
Poor



7. TMA Jhang Schedule of establishment shows that TMA has only 52% filled position, this situation is not favorable as compared to other cities, and also required attention as Tehsil Officer Regulation is vacant since last many months. Like other TMAs. Jhang TMA staff also requires skills enhancement through trainings in specialized institutions and on job trainings.

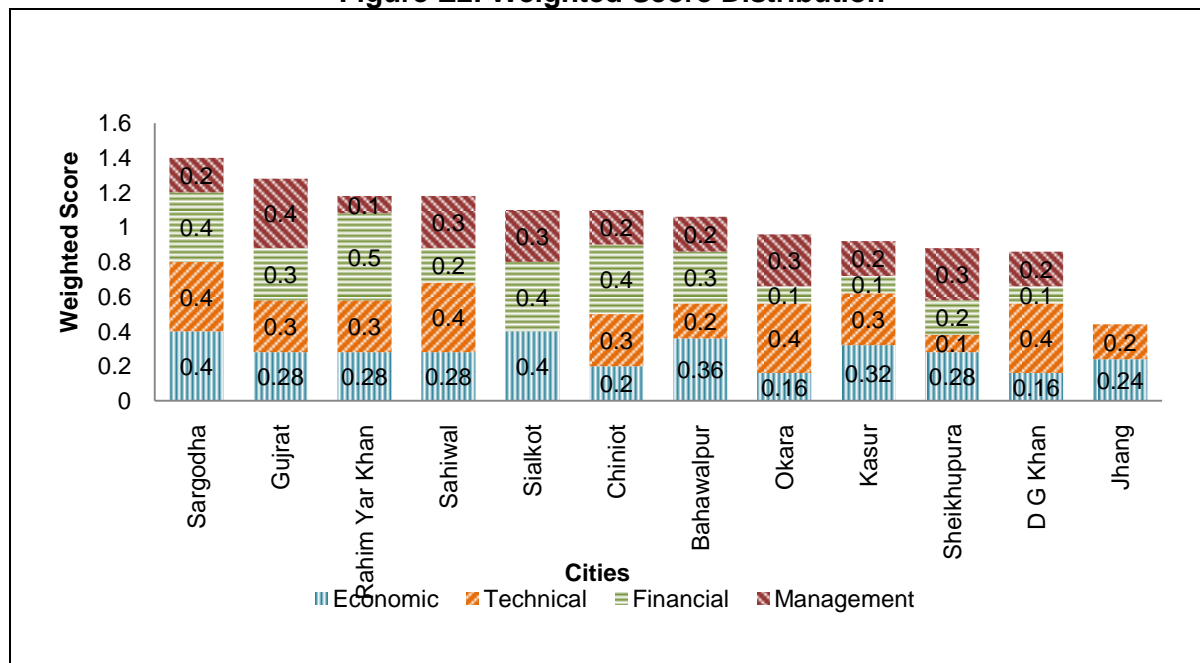
Further comparison and analysis are presented in Figure E1, Figure E2 and Figure E3.

Figure E1: Weighted Score Distribution (With No Data)



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

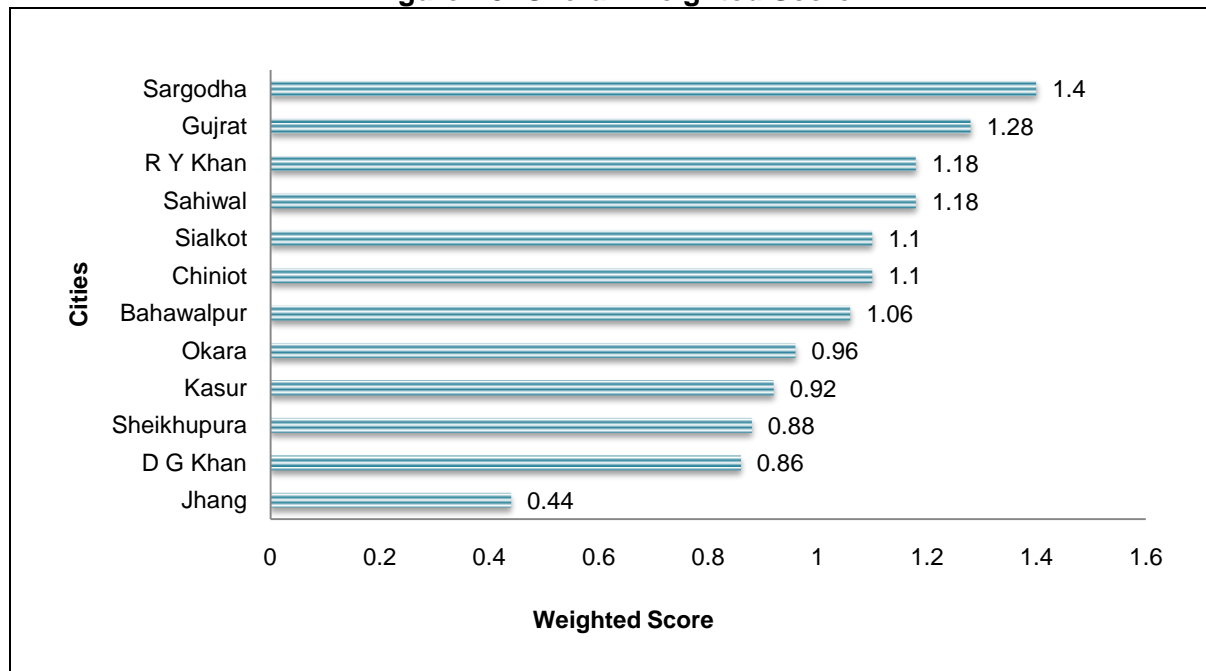
Figure E2: Weighted Score Distribution



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

Figure E3 shows the overall weighted score of PCIIP cities in which Jhang City is in very lowest position as compared to the all other 11 cities.

Figure E3: Overall Weighted Score



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

Brief of the Profile

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

- Water supply,
- Sewerage 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 Jhang indicates that it is noticeably below 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 35% of the town and serves 25% of the total population. Only 2070 consumers are registered onto the network, likely indicating a poor willingness to pay, and/or a poor capacity to deal with illegal connections. The existing water distribution system is generally poor, with only five of the seven tube wells functioning, and intermittent water supply that runs for only six hours a day. No overall water supply plan has been developed to address these issues.

Sewerage and Drainage: The coverage of the sewerage facility is approximately 65% of the built-up area and 80% population. The open drainage system covers about 95% of the area and population. At present there is no facility to treat any of the wastewater. It is pumped from disposal stations and utilized directly by farmers for irrigation, presenting a potential health hazards. The excess wastewater from the disposal stations is pumped into other agricultural land. No sanitation plan has been developed to address these issues

Solid Waste Management: The existing solid waste collection in general is divided into primary and secondary collection system. However, there is no proper solid waste disposal system in the town and no sanitary land fill site exists. No SWM plan has been developed to address this issue

Transport: The transport infrastructure in Jhang is adequate for existing requirements, but is in poor condition. There no urban transport services are available except for motorcycles, rickshaws and auto rickshaws. As a result the effective capacity of the 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 currently filled by permanent staff apart for the Tehsil Officer Regulation which has been vacant since November 2009. However, there have been a number of intermittent vacancies since July 2008, suggesting that the TMA management has experienced some difficulties in staff retention. Over all 52% TMA posts are filled which is not a favourable position

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

Finance: Based on the available financial data, the collection against demand for water supply services is very low (35%-45%). The revenue generated through water supply is very poor, meeting only 5% of the operational and management (O&M) costs of the service.

The utilization of the non-development budget has been reasonable, though has been gradually worsening since 2006. On the development side however, the utilization rate has been extremely slow. This correlates with the level of investments in public services, which have decreased substantially since 2007-2008

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: Jhang known by three sections: Jhang City, Jhang Sadar and Satellite town. Jhang City is the oldest part of town, which has very narrow streets and old building structures. Jhang Sadar is more modern with wider streets, and houses most of the economic and administrative buildings. Satellite town is even newer with wide streets in a grid iron pattern, provision of open spaces, planned commercial centres and reasonable facilities of education and health.

Urban Growth and Connectivity: The current population of Jhang is estimated to be 466,121. The growth rate from 1981-1998 was 2.41%. Projecting current trends forwards, by 2020 the estimated population will be around 550,000. Jhang is connected by rail to ShorKot and Sargodha and by road to Gojra (40km), Faisalabad (76 km) and Chiniot (86km). The Multan-

Sargodha road passes through the centre of the city as does the Lalamusa-Sargodha-Khanewal rail route.

Urban Planning and Future Development: Only one overall plan has been developed and updated in 1996 (Outline Development Plan 1995-2020 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: Jhang is more famous for its people than for its products. The Jhangvis are hardy peasants who live principally in the plains and have a reputation of being straight-forward, broad minded, hospitable and progressive. Jhang is the centre of a purely agricultural based society. Agriculture is the chief source of income and employment in Jhang. About 85 percent of the Jhang's cultivable land is irrigated. Wheat and cotton are the principal crops. Other crops grown include rice, sugarcane, corn (maize), oilseeds, fruits, and vegetables. Livestock and poultry are also raised in large numbers in district Jhang.

Economic activity in Jhang has picked up considerably in recent years, due to cheaper land and relatively skilled labour. Due to favourable conditions for agriculture, a number of crops are grown in the area, including Rabi, Kharif, sugarcane, cotton, wheat, bajra, maize and rice. Jhang is also famous for its handicrafts mastered by Jhangvian artists and artisans

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

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

Section I

EXISTING SITUATION



I. EXISTING SITUATION

A. Introduction & History of City

The original date of the founding of the twin Towns of Jhang and Maghiana is quite obscure. There are a number of stories about the origin of these Towns. A local historian Balal Zubari in his book "Tarikh-e-Jhang" traces it back to the year 1292 A.D. According to him the foundation stone of Jhang Town was laid Hazarat Sher Shah Jalal Surkh Bakhari who is said to be murshid of Sial Clan. The historian further writes that Nawab Behlol Lodhi ruler of Depal pur and Lahore, on having been not paid the taxes by the Nowal ruler of the Town in the year 1462 A.D. order Mal khan the first cousin of 'Heer', who is in those days the head of the Sial Clan and was living in Kotli Baqar on the western bank of the river Jhelum, to occupy the Town which he did by defeating the Nowal Clan in the same year. During fight the town was almost raised to ground. Mal Khan reconstructed the town and made it the capital of his state.

The name of Jhang town according to Mr. Balal Zubari is dividing from a local term "Jhangi" meaning a thick forest/jungle. Originally the place was called "Jhangi Sialan" which got converted into the name 'Jhang'.

As for the establishment of Maghiana Town the historian is of the view that the Town was named after the name of Megha a Sial Herds' man during the reign of Emperor Jahangir 1605 to 1627. He further says that the Town of Brehman Garh was established during the reign of Alexander The Great and was located at the present site of Heer's Mazar. It was destroyed because of continuous wars and re-established at the present site of Maghiana.

An-other man Haji Munir claims to be writing history of the Town in collaboration with professor Abdul Sattar Chawala of the local Government College. He stresses on coins of olden days found from months spread in a radius of about nine miles from the existing district courts. According to him Alexander The Great sent two of his commanders from Jhelum to Maghiana for making arrangements for the return journey. On the subsequent arrival of Alexander he was received by his two commanders near 'Kalsi Sialan' the then name of the Town called it Jhang, the meeting place of personified persons. This historian attributes the construction of the Mazar of 'Heer' to Alexander and claims that Sials are the descendants of Alexander. 'Heer', he believes was a Greek goddess, the queen of Yaghous the Great (a Greek god). Alexander constructed a number of memorials in her name, wherever he went. Five such memorials can, according to the historian, be proved in the Punjab as per authenticated record.

The Historian further says that the word Maghiana means the assistant/helper. He claims that Maghiana was constructed by Maghiana (helpers) of Hazart Zulqarnain, whom he appointed to collect taxes from Punjab during the 6th century B.C.

From the above narration one can derive no tangible result. What can at best be said is that both Jhang and Maghiana are sufficiently old settlements.

According to the Gazetteer, written during the British rule, Jhang Town was first founded in 1462 A.D. by mal Khan the ancestor of the Sials, to the West of present Town and close to the shrine of Noor Shah. The present Town according to the Gazetteer was founded during the reign of Aurangzeb in 1688 A.D.

Sequential Physical Growth

Sequential Physical Growth of Jhang town can be divided into 5 periods.

Period - i	Pre- 1900
Period - ii	1901 - 1947
Period - iii	1948 - 1965
Period - iv	1966 - 1995
Period - v	1996 - 2010

Period i Pre – 1900

Before 1900 A.D. Jhang Town was a walled Town having three gates i.e. Noor Shah Gate and Mamna Gate and Umer gate. Area Mohallah Hathiwan, Mohallah Shah Kabeer, Mohallah Maddan Shah, Mohallah Dowood Shah, Basti Kaharanwali, Gali Jand wali, Basti Ghoghay wali and Basti Jandranare the oldest part of Jhang Town.

Jhang Sardar (Maghiana) was also established before 1900 A.D. this part of the town consisted of the following Mohallah at that time.

Mohallah Jandipindi, Mohallah BudheWala, Katra Berwala, Gharay Bhan, Mohallah Bhebharna, Chah Dheggi Wala, Mohallah Sultan Wala, Moreover, Town Committee, Police Station, Post Office and two Primary School were also established during this period.

Period ii 1901-1947

In this phase Civil Hospital, Veterinary Hospital, Railway Station (Sadar & City), Grain Market, Civil Club, Six Primary Schools, three High School and one Degree College for boys were established. District Courts, District Jail, D.C. Office, Police Lines, Head Post Office and Government Data –Palm Research Station were also established during this period

The residential areas developed during this period include Civil Lines. Basti Dewan, Basti Rasool Pur, Basti Heer, Aadhewal, Kalwali, Basti Noor Pur, Chah Panwah Wala, Chah Gogndlan wala, Chah Rellay Wala, Basti Loharan wali, Chah Bajay wala, Basti Mallahah, Basti Loohlay Shah, Basti Ladhan Shah, Rail Bazaar, City Bazar & Firdus Cinema (Old Parbhat Cinema) were also established in this period.

Period iii 1948 – 1965

The Town developed rapidly due to the flow of refugees after partition of the sub- continent. During this period 23 primary Schools, 4 High Schools and one College for Girls were established. Moreover, D.C. Stadium, two Cinemas were developed. Bund was also constructed during this phase on the left bank of river Chenab to save the Town from floods. Satellite Town was established during this period. Two overhead reservoirs were built in satellite Town. Other residential areas developed during this period are as follows:

Aamer Town, Nazim abad, Ali Town, Basti Abbas pura, Basti Noor Shah (Sargodha Road) & Dhup Sari.

Period iv 1966 – 1995

During this period 17 Primary Schools, 6 high schools, Government Ghazally College for boys, Government Commercial Training Institute for girls, Sultan Bahu education centre for special persons, 2 Computer Training Centres (Private), 4 Commercial Type and Shorthand

Colleges (Private) were established. Government City Hospital, 7 Private Hospitals, 6 Falahi Markaz were also established during this phase. Moreover, General Bus Stand, Government Transport Depot, Social Welfare Complex, Zia-UI-Haq Shaheed Stadium, Municipal Complex, Municipal Park, Majeed Amjad Park, Al- Riaz Cinema, New Grain Market, New Fruit and Vegetable Market, New Digital Telephone Exchange and Sugar Mills were also developed.

Residential areas like Mohallah Purana Bagh, Choudhary Colony, Rana Colony, Qadri Colony, Canal Colony, Shadab Colony, Sultan Colony, Malik Colony, Ehsan Colony, Elahi Bukhsh Colony, Millat Colony, Low Income Housing Scheme and some area of Satellite town were also developed during this phase

Period v 1996-2010

During this period, a very well-known Garrison Cadet School (G.C.S) was established in March 1998. Lahore College for Women University establish their Sub Campus for dissemination of knowledge for the benefit of local population of Jhang by establishing its Sub Campus at Jhang in September, 2005. Government Secondary School of Special Education for hearing impaired children Jhang (Established in 1997) Government Special School for mentally retarded children Jhang (Established in 2007) Government Special Education institution for slow learner Jhang (Established in 2007). District Officer (Community Organization) was established in 2007 in the light of Local Govt, Ordinance, look for smooth functioning of UC,s. Residential areas like Ahmad heights, Ali Garden and Khianban City, Alkaramare being were developed by the private developer. Overall physical growth of the city is towards north to south and east. Mostly development along the Jhang Sargodha road can be seen. New settlements are mostly between old Chiniot road and Sargodha road.

At present the district Jhang consists of four Sub Divisions i.e. Jhang, Shorkot, Ahmed Pur Sial and 18-Hazari. According to the District Census report 1998, the total population of jhang district was 2,834,545 of which 23.4% was urban proportion with an increase of 30.46% since March, 1981 when it was 1970,944. The average annual growth rate was 2.16 percent during this period. Up to 2009 District Jhang was comprised on three tehsils i.e. Chiniot, Jhang, Shorkot. Now Tehsil Chiniot declared as separate district and new Tehsil "18 Hazari" created in District Jhang.

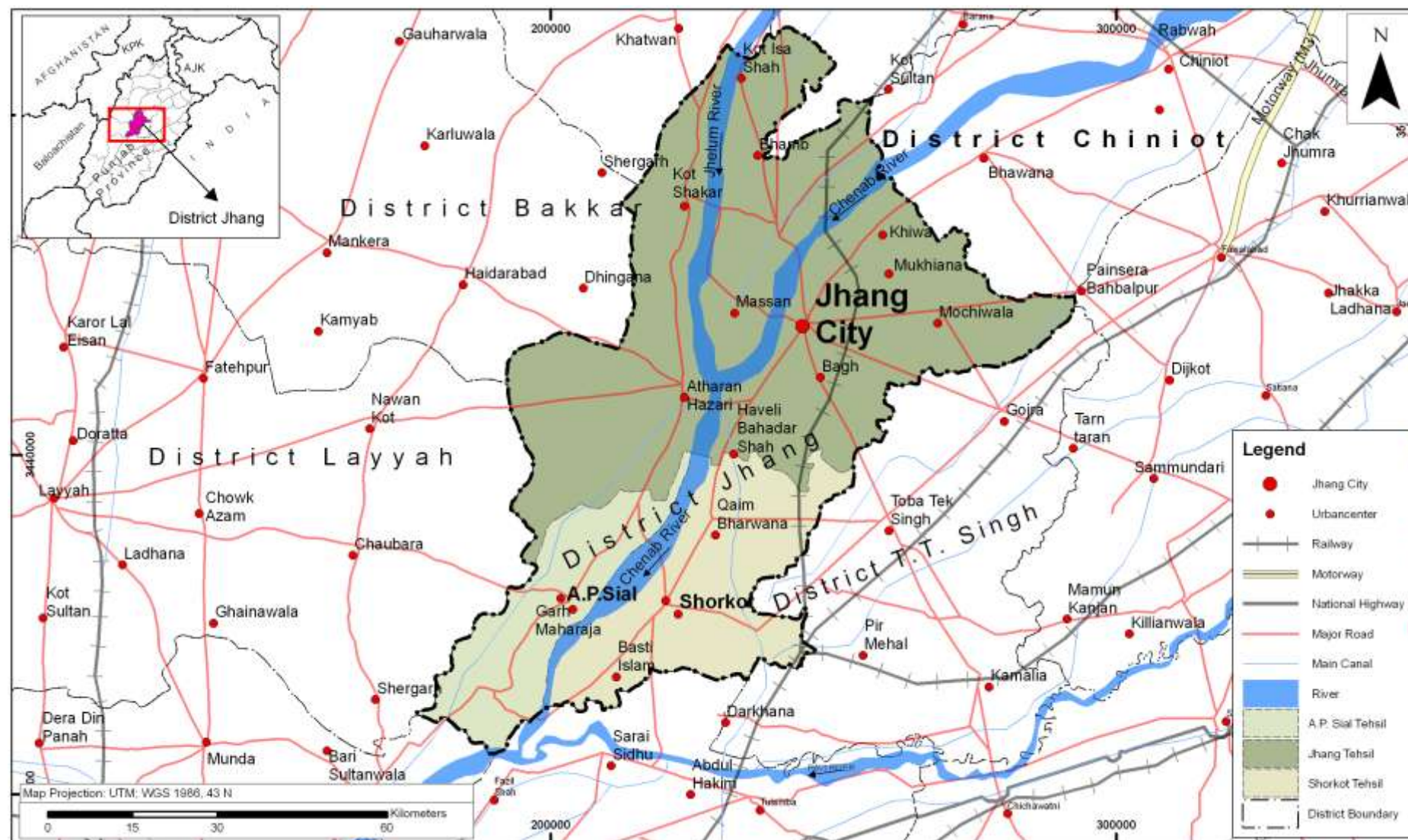
As per Census 1998, Tehsil Jhang comprised 1,199,166 populations of which 25.4% was urban population. In 1981 the total population was 816,522. The average annual growth rate of Tehsil was 2.29 % during this period. As informed by TMA Jhang that stills the new Tehsil 18-Hazari is controlled by TMA Jhang because no TMA is established to perform their role in 18-Hazari sub division.

In Tehsil jhang. 14 Union Council are Urban. The total populations of these 14 Urban Union Councils are 380,840¹ and the average annual growth rate was of this area 2.41%²

¹Urban Unit Information 2010

² District Census Report 1998

Map 1: Location of Jhang City



Source: GHK maps database

B. Geographic Conditions, Physical Features, Spatial Organisation**1. Geographic Data**

Jhang is the oldest District in the sub-continent, have been established around 2000 BC, When it was known as “Jhang Sial”. Jhang is bordered by Sargodha District to the North, Faisalabad District & Toba Tek Singh District to the east, Khanewal District & Muzaffargarh District to the south, Layyah District & Bhakkar District to the North West.

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

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

Table 1: Demographic Profile of Jhang City

Item	Value
Creation of Tehsil	During British rule
Creation of City	Year 1292
Number of Union Councils	14
Total Area of the City	28.27 Sqkm
Total Population of the City (Census 1998 including current urban growth)	380,840
Population - Male	198798
Population - Female	182042
Literacy rate of the City (census 1998)	60.8%
Average Household Size	6.9

Source: Outline Development Plan Jhang, Tehsil Municipal Administration Jhang records, Urban Unit information, District Census Report 1998

Table 2: Growth Rate and Future Projections of Jhang City

Population in 1998	Growth Rate (1981-1998)	Population in 2010	Future Estimates		
			2016	2018	2020
380,840	2.41	466,121	515,733	533,417	551,707

Source: Urban Unit, July 2010. Growth Rate as per District Census Report 1998

Table 3: Population Characteristics of Jhang Tehsil in 1998

Jhang		Population		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tehsil	Urban	304673	158927	145746
	Rural	894493	464416	430077
	Total	1199166	623343	575823
MC		293366	153123	140243

Source: District Census Report 1998.

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

Tehsil	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Population (Thousand Persons)	363	441	631	817	1199
Population Growth Rate	-	1.97%	3.31%	2.91%	2.28%

Source: Punjab Development Statistics 2010 & Urban Unit.

2. Physical Features

Jhang city is situated on the left bank of the river Chenab at a distance of about 11 Kilometres from its bed. It lies between north latitude $31^{\circ} -15'$ and $31^{\circ} 17'$ and east longitude $72^{\circ} 18'$ and $72^{\circ} -22'$ Railway line connecting Shorkot Cantt: with Sargodha Passes through the Town. Jhang City is situated about 40km from Gojra and Toba Tek Singh cities, Faisalabad city is about 76 km and Chiniot is about 86km from Jhang.

3. Spatial Organisation

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

C. Socioeconomic Data

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

1. Employment and Unemployment

Employment and Unemployment data is taken from District Census Report 1998. There are no other authenticated data available, which provide Employment and Unemployment information to City level. Below tables presents the overall picture of the district as well as situation in rural and urban areas of district Jhang.

(a) Unemployment

Unemployment rate is measured as ratio of looking for work and laid off in total economically active population comprising employed, looking for work, laid off and unpaid family helpers, generally representing in percentage. The unemployment rate in the district was 12.9% which was mainly due to unemployment amongst male representing 13.1%. While female's unemployment rate was just 7.4%. This is because of their small proportion in their total economically action population. The unemployment rate was slightly low in rural as compared to urban areas representing 19.2% and 11.0% respectively. Details are given in the Table 6.

(b) Employed population by Occupation

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

(c) Employed Population by Industries

In 1998 majority of employed persons were working in construction industries, followed by agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing industries and community, social and personal services industries, representing 44.4, 33.5 and 8.3 percent respectively. In rural areas 54.7% were working in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing industries, 31.7% in construction industries and 5.2% in community, social and personal services industries. While in urban area majority were working in community, social and personal services industries, 40.1%, followed by community, social and personal services industries, 19.7% and wholesale, retail trade and restaurants and hotels industries, 15.6% of the employed population. Details are given in the Table 8.

(d) Employment Status

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

Table 5: Social Economic Indicators Summary

Social Indicators	Punjab	TehsilJhang
Children Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	7.8	3.1
Had acute respiratory infection	7.2	3.6
None Water treatment methods not been used in the household	93.8	99.3
Boiled used in the household	2.8	0.3
Piped water is main source in dwelling	16.5	0.9
Improved sanitation facility available through Piped sewer system	20.9	6.3
Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water	96.8	99.2
Percentage of household population using sanitary means of excreta disposal	69.5	49.4
Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal	67.5	49.2
Solid waste disposal In open fields	78.1	90.4
Literacy rate (10 years and older)	59.3	53.4
Literacy rate (15 years and older)	55.6	49.8
Literacy rate (15-24 years)	73.3	67.6
% of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.5	9.4
% of children of primary school entry age (5 years) currently attending grade 1	18.9	15.3
% of children of primary school entry age (6 years) currently attending grade 1	38.4	32.6
Primary school gross attendance ratio (5-9 years)	97.2	97.9
Physical access to primary schools Boys government school <2 km	93	85.9
Physical access to primary schools Girls government school <2 km	91.4	86.7
Physical access to middle schools Boys government school <2 km	62.6	52.2
Physical access to middle schools Girls government school <2 km	62.8	52.6
Physical access to secondary schools Boys government school <2 km	50.6	34.3
Physical access to secondary schools Girls government school <2 km	46.9	32.7
Child labour -Working outside household	5.1	4.2
Physical access to nearest Government health facility	57.2	67.9
Employed	93.2	92.8
Unemployed and seeking job	6.8	7.2
Household utilities		
Electricity	92.5	83.9
Gas	26.4	12.5
Radio	40	24
TV	63.2	39.1
Cable TV	20.8	16.9
Telephone	15.9	8.4
Mobile	71	58.3
Computer	8.5	4.5
Internet	4.8	1.8
Fridge/Freezer	40.3	22.7
Air conditioner	6.6	3.2
Washing Machine	48.8	26.3
Cooler/ Fan	86.4	79.8
Cooking range/ microwave	6	2.5
Stitching Machine	72.7	60.5
Iron	80.2	68.7
Water filter	3.4	0.7
Donkey pump or turbine	54.5	48.9
Household possessions Bicycle	53.9	54.6
Household possessions Motorcycle/scooter	26.9	18.7
Owned houses	84.2	92
Receiving remittance as Zakat	1.4	0.3

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

Source: District Census Report 1998

Table 7: Percentage of Employed Population by Occupation

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

Source: District Census Report 1998

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

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

* refers to a very small number

Source: District Census Report 1998

Table 9: Employed Population by Employment Status 1998

Employment Status	All Areas			Rural			Urban		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Self employment	80.7	81.6	47.6	84.6	85.3	55.3	66.2	67.7	32.9
Employees (Govt)	6.7	6.2	26.7	4.5	4.2	16.7	15.0	13.6	46.0
Employees (Auto body)	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.9	1.9
Employees (Private)	9.2	9.3	6.7	7.4	7.4	3.3	15.7	15.8	13.1
Employers	0.5	0.4	1.6	0.4	0.4	2.2	0.6	0.7	0.2
Un-paid family helpers	2.5	2.1	16.5	2.8	2.4	22.1	1.5	1.3	5.9

Source: District Census Report 1998

D. Environmental Conditions

The climate of the city is hot and dry in summer and cold in winter. The summer season is lengthy which begins in April and continues till October for about seven months. The hottest months are May, June and July. Maximum mean temperature during summer is 46 degree

centigrade. Whereas it is 26 degree centigrade in winter. Mean temperature during summer and winter seasons are 41degree centigrade and 21.9degree centigrade respectively. Whereas the minimum mean temperature is 23degree centigrade and 2 degree centigrade during summer and winter seasons respectively.

Dust storms are quite common in summer carrying thick clouds of dust with them. But on the whole they are not much destructive. They begin in April and continue until the Monsoon sets in. Winds direction in Jhang keeps changing. Still the pre-dominant wind direction during winter season is North-West to South –East and during summer it is South-East to North – West

Major issues related to Environment include;

- Improper collection & Disposal of Solid Waste.
- Improper collection & Disposal of Infectious/ Hazardous Hospital Waste.
- Solid Waste Heaps and Waste Water Ponds at Yousaf Wala Bhatta, Near Sanat Zair Toba Road and Behind Al-Riaz Cinema Sargodha Road Jhang.
- Use of waste water for irrigation purpose without treatment.
- Ground Water Contamination due to Seepage from Waste Water Ponds.
- Mixing of Untreated Waste Water with Fresh Surface Water.
- Choking of Sewerage system.
- Encroachment / Illegal Constructions (plazas, Commercial Markets, Housing Schemes, Industries etc.)
- Installation of BTS Towers along with Generators in Residential Areas.
- Smoke & Noise of Vehicles.
- Pollution due to Bricks Kilns, Sugar Mills and Other Industrial Units.
- Unplanned Urbanization, Commercialization and Industrialization without Zoning

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 Jhang 38067 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/ Nephrosis

As per the type wise disease Diarrhoea / Dysentery in >5 yrs 12444, patient, Acute Flaccid Paralysis, 16 patient, Worm Infestations, 10503 patient Peptic Ulcer Diseases, 13018 patient, Cirrhosis of Liver 1932 patients, Nephritis / Nephrosis patient 154 patients visited Government health institutions.

As per overall situation in Tehsil Jhang, the Government Health institutions has provided health services to 25493 patient of above mentioned categories disease. As per the type wise diseases Diarrhoea/Dysentery in >5 yrs, 8387 patient, Acute Flaccid Paralysis, 7 patient, Worm Infestations, 7272 patient Peptic Ulcer Diseases, 7908 patient, Cirrhosis of

Liver 1787 patients, Nephritis / Nephrosis patient 132 patients visited Government health institutions.

The situation of patients' visits to the government health institution in city Jhang is mentioned in Table 10. The available information is not enough to present an overall picture because there is no information available from following major hospitals

- Doud Hospital Gojra Road, Near Railway Crossing, Jhang
- Rana Hospital Kachihri Road, Near Ayub Chowk, Jhang
- Abid Hospital Shaheed Road, Near Rail Bazar Chowk, Jhang Saddar
- Munawar Hospital Yousuf Shah Road, Near Govt. Girls College, Jhang
- Mighiana Medicare : Civil Lines, Jhang Saddar
- Shahabal Polyclinic Gojra Road, Jhang Saddar
- Ali Tariq Hospital
- Wajahat Shaheed Civil Hospital
- Faisal Maghiana Memorial Hospital
- Night Maternity Home
- Sial Clinic and Hospital
- Fareed Clinic and Hospital
- Sabri Eye Hospital
- Iqbal Memorial Hospital
- Fazal Umar Hospital
- Shahabal Poly Clinic
- Ehsan Clinic and Hospital
- Haleema Hospital
- Ali Yaseen Hospital

Anyhow the available information shows that percentage of patients of above mentioned diseases are high in rural area compare to urban areas. The comments may be other way around when information available from these hospitals.

Overall information shows that 5645 patient visited in city area government health institutions, while 18948 patients visited in rural area government health institutions.

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

Facilities	Diarrhoea/ Dysentery in > 5 yrs	Acute Flaccid Paralysis	Worm Infestations	Peptic Ulcer Diseases	Cirrhosis of Liver	Nephritis/ Nephrosis
DHQ Hospital	254	0	1182	1547	1549	0
RHC-City Hospital Jhang	165	0	250	176	12	0
RHC Bagh	0	0	131	33	0	0
MCH Centre No. 2	0	0	0	0	0	0
MCH Centre No. 3	118	0	0	0	0	0
MCH Centre No. 4	58	0	38	132	0	0
Total	595	0	1601	1888	1561	0

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: Jhang is situated 11 km east of the river Chenab. It is connected by rail to Shorkot and Sargodha and by road to Gojra (40km), Faisalabad (76 km) and Chiniot (86km). The Multan-Sargodha road passes through the centre of the city as does the Lalamusa-Sargodha-Khanewal rail route (Map 2).

Urban Form: Jhang known by three sections: Jhang City, Jhang Sadar and Satellite town. Jhang City is the oldest part of town, which has very narrow streets and old building structures. Jhang Sadar is more modern with wider streets, and houses most of the economic and administrative buildings. Satellite town is even newer with wide streets in a grid iron pattern, provision of open spaces, planned commercial centres and reasonable facilities of education and health.

Urban Growth: According to the Urban Unit, Jhang's population currently stands at 466,121. With growth rates around 2.41%, the population is likely to exceed 550,000 by 2020.

2. Service Delivery

(a) Water Supply

The water supply in Jhang covers approximately 35% of the town and 25% of the population. Only 2070 consumers are registered onto the network, likely indicating a poor willingness to pay, and/or a poor capacity to deal with illegal connections. The existing water distribution system is generally poor, with only five of the seven tube wells functioning, and intermittent water supply that runs for only six hours a day. No overall water supply plan has been developed to address these issues.

(b) Sewerage and Drainage

The existing sewerage system covers approximately 65% of the built area. An open drainage system covers about 95% of the area and population. At present there is no facility to treat any of the wastewater. It is pumped from disposal stations and utilized directly by farmers for irrigation, presenting a potential health hazards. The excess wastewater from the disposal stations is pumped into other agricultural land. No sanitation plan has been developed to address these issues.

(c) Solid Waste Management

The existing solid waste collection in general is divided into primary and secondary collection system. However, there is no proper solid waste disposal system in the town and no sanitary land fill site exists. No SWM plan has been developed to address this issue.

(d) Transport

The transport infrastructure in Jhang is adequate for existing requirements, but is in poor condition. There no urban transport services are available except for motorcycles, rickshaws and auto rickshaws. As a result the effective capacity of the road system is reduced by poor

traffic management, poor compliance with traffic regulations and the mix of motorized and non-motorized traffic.

3. Human Resources and Social Conditions

TMA Human Resources: Most posts in of the TMA management are currently filled by permanent staff apart for the Tehsil Officer Regulation which has been vacant since November 2009. However, there have been a number of intermittent vacancies since July 2008, suggesting that the TMA management has experienced some difficulties in staff retention. Overall 52% post are filled which is not a favourable position.

4. Finance and Economics

(a) Finance

Based on the available financial data, the collection against demand for water supply services is very low (35%-45%). The revenue generated through water supply is very poor, meeting only 5% of the operational and management (O&M) costs of the service.

The utilization of the non-development budget has been reasonable, though has been gradually worsening since 2006. On the development side however, the utilization rate has been extremely slow. This correlates with the level of investments in public services, which have decreased substantially since 2007-2008.

(b) Economics

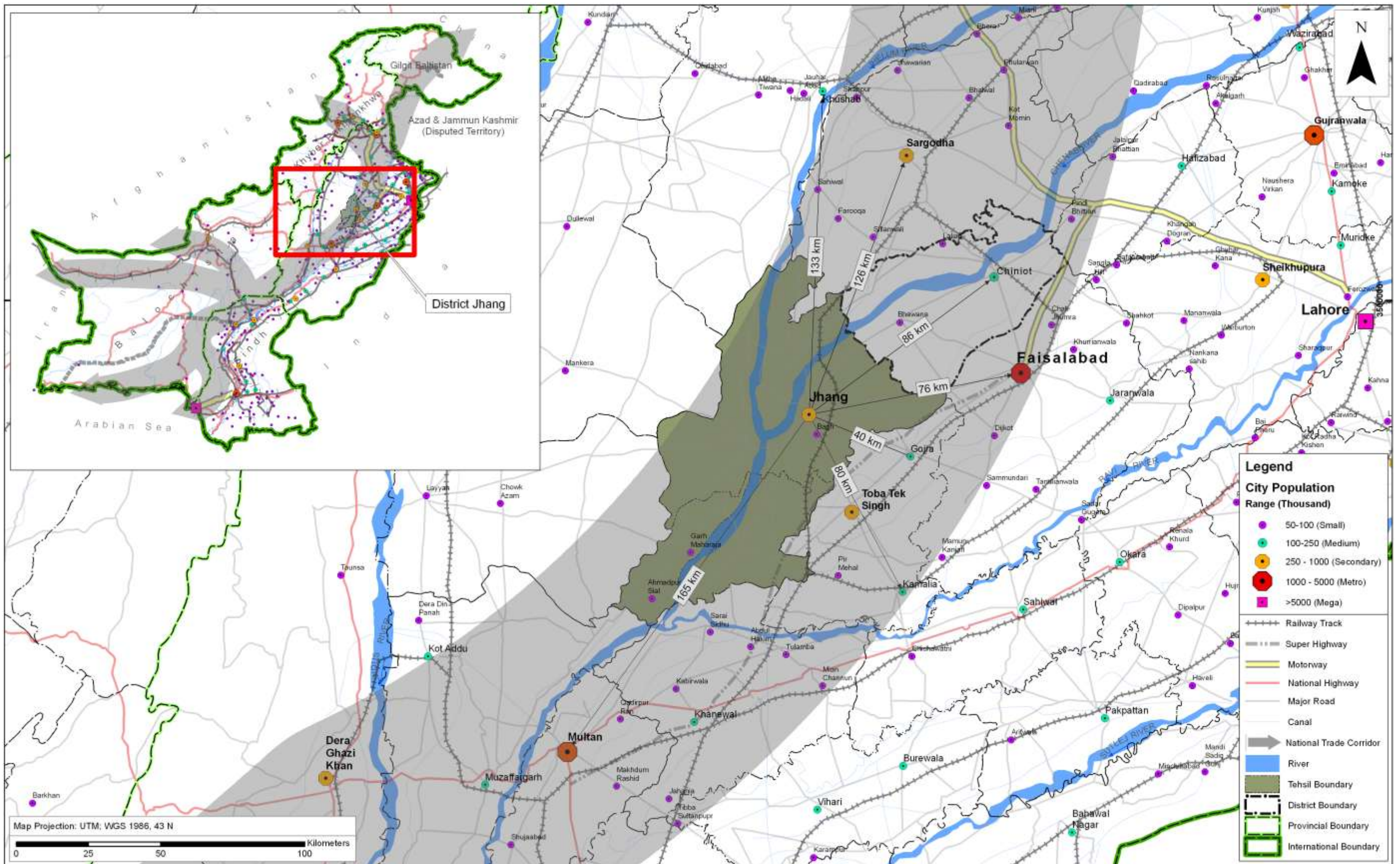
Jhang is more famous for its people than for its products. The Jhangvis are hardy peasants who live principally in the plains and have a reputation of being straight-forward, broad minded, hospitable and progressive. Jhang is the centre of a purely agricultural based society. Agriculture is the chief source of income and employment in Jhang. About 85 percent of the Jhang's cultivable land is irrigated. Wheat and cotton are the principal crops. Other crops grown include rice, sugarcane, corn (maize), oilseeds, fruits, and vegetables. Livestock and poultry are also raised in large numbers in district Jhang.

Economic activity in Jhang has picked up considerably in recent years, due to cheaper land and relatively skilled labour. Due to favorable conditions for agriculture, a number of crops are grown in the area, including Rabi, Kharif, sugarcane, cotton, wheat, bajra, maize and rice. Jhang is also famous for its handicrafts mastered by Jhangvian artists and artisans.

5. Urban Planning and Future Development

An outline development plan was completed in 1996 by the Housing and Physical Planning Department.

Map 2: National Trade Map



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

G. SWOT Analysis

	Strengths	Weaknesses
Internal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cheap land and relatively skilled labour has increasingly been attractive for investors. Land conditions are favorable for agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very poor cost recovery performance, meeting only 5% of annual O&M costs. Suggests both a poor willingness to pay and a poor capacity to deter or disconnect illegal connections. Decreasing overall investment in basic municipal services. Many intermittent vacancies in TMA management, possibly suggesting poor ability to retain permanent staff.
	Opportunities	Threats
External	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newer sections of the city, particularly the satellite town, have modern facilities and good provision of services and could possibly form a good platform to induce private sector investment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of policy focus on supporting major potential value-added economic sectors could undermine the sustainability of these activities and lead to a situation of skill loss/human capital and running down of fixed capital assets in these key competitive advantage sectors.

H. Jhang City Services Comparison with other Cities

The overall analysis of the data collected shows that Jhang is not in a better position compared to some of the other PCIIP 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 like Sahiwal, Rahim Yar Khan, Bahawalpur and Sargodha 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 be improved when the Landfill site is constructed, as District and TMA Jhang has identified landfill site at Gojra road about 12 Km from City Centre.
2. Drinking water supply situation of Jhang is better even the water supply network coverage is less compared to other cities i.e. 35% city area. Ground water in the Municipal area is generally adequate.
3. Jhang city also does not have the metered connections like other cities.
4. Presently Urban transport is becoming major issue of Jhang City, because of its rapid urban and economic growth. It requires immediate attention to plan for present and future needs for urban transport services. Currently urban transport services in Jhang are similar as have in other cities. Like use of Motor Cycle Rickshaws, and Auto Rickshaws are being used as urban transport
5. TMA Jhang 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. Jhang has good economic conditions because of its Location within the national corridor and also is very famous for a lot of handicrafts,
7. TMA Jhang Schedule of establishment shows that TMA has only 52% filled position, this situation is not favorable as compared to other cities, and also required attention as Tehsil Officer Regulation is vacant since last many months. Like other TMAs. Jhang 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%

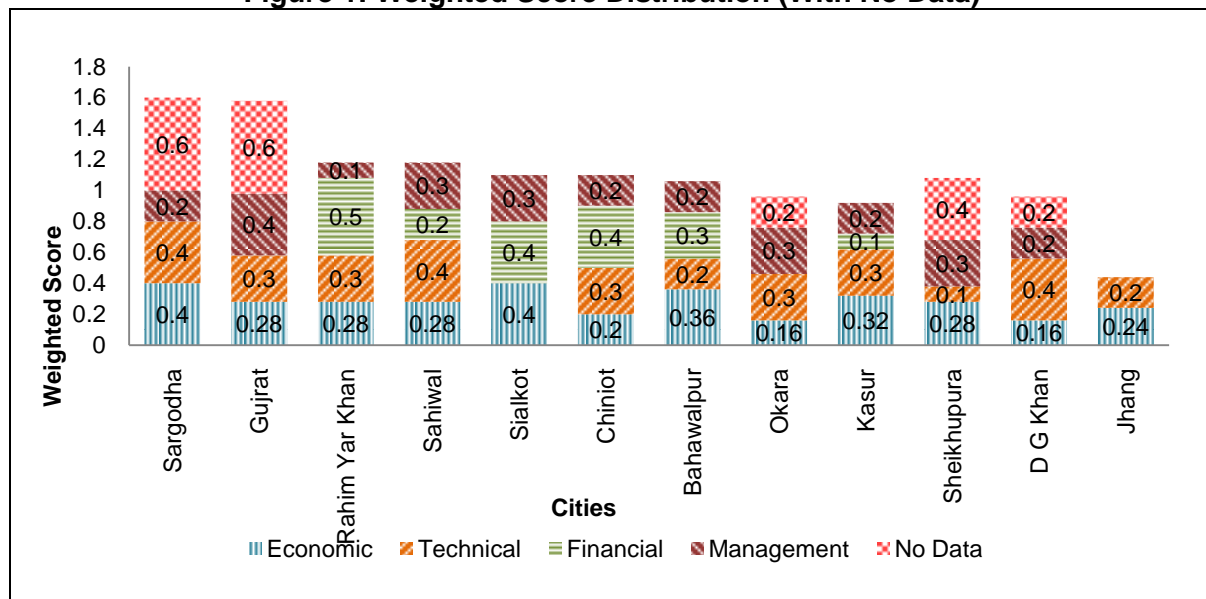
Source: GHK analysis based on data collected for developing city profiles

Good
Fair
Poor



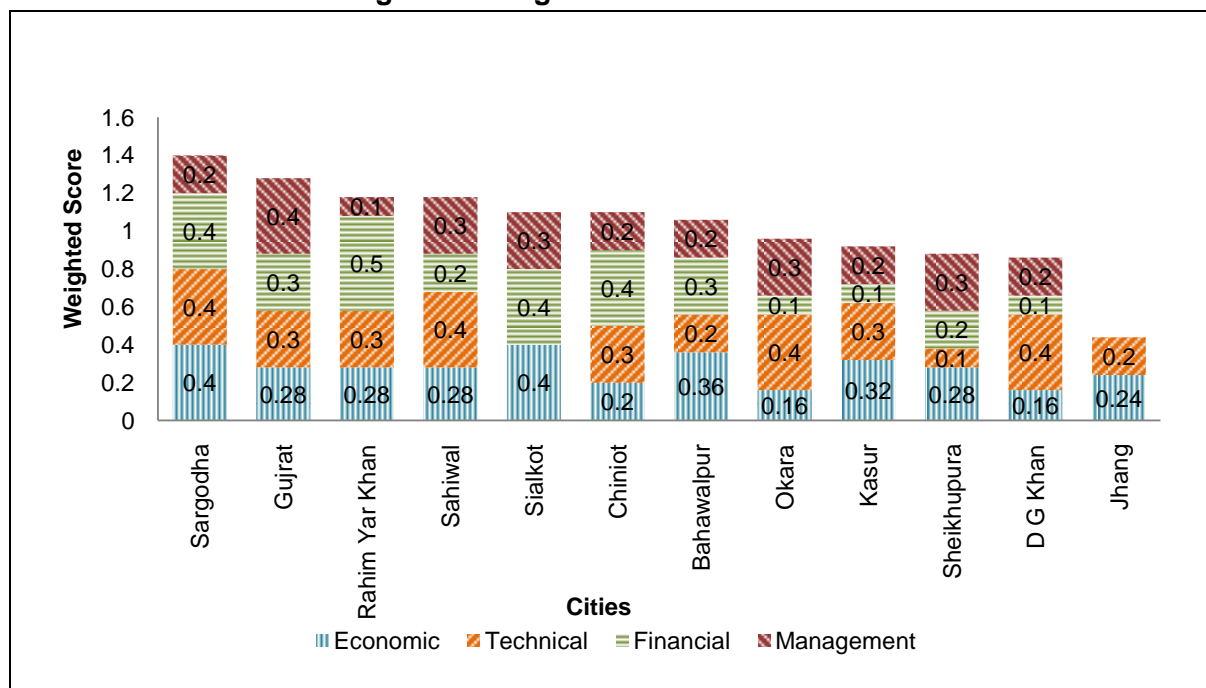
Further comparison and analysis presented at Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3. The Figure 1 present weighted score distribution (with no data) among cities, and Figure 2 Shows weighted score distribution among cities. The Figure 3 present overall weighted score.

Figure 1: Weighted Score Distribution (With No Data)



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

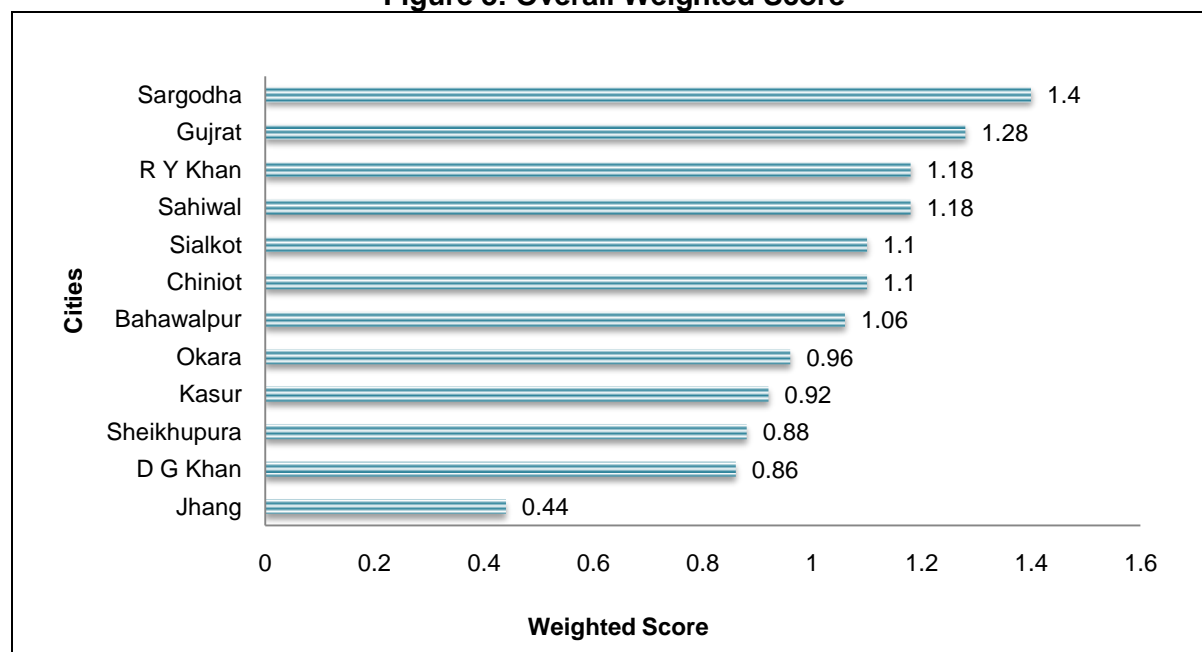
Figure 2: Weighted Score Distribution



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

The Figure 3 shows the overall weighted score of PCIIP cities in which Jhang City is in very lowest position as compared to the all other 11 cities.

Figure 3: Overall Weighted Score



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

Section II

SERVICE DELIVERY BASELINE DATA



II. SERVICE DELIVERY BASELINE DATA**A. Water Supply Service**

Ground water in the Municipal area is generally adequate. The depth of water table varies from 5 to 10 meters. According to District Environment Officer Jhang Consumers are reported that quality of drinking water supply is satisfactory. The water supply pipe network coverage in city jhang is about 35%and which benefiting 25% population. Out of 7 Tube well five are functional. TMA Jhang has total 2070 registered consumers. The total duration of water supply is 6 hours in a day.

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

1. Major Issues

- 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
- No proper monitoring on polluter activities
- Tariff is not based on factual cost of services

Table 12: Existing Water Supply Services Profile

Sr. No.	Item	Value
1	Coverage	
	Water supply coverage area	35%
	Population	25%
2	Source	
	Ground Water (tube wells based system)	Yes
	No of Tube Wells	7
	Functional Tube Wells	5
	Capacity of Functional Tube Wells	8.5 cusec
	Surface Water (filter based system)/ -waterworks	Not Applicable
	Total land available for filter based system/ Water works	Not Applicable
	Total land vacant within filter based system/ Water works	Not Applicable
	Type of filters system	
	Rapid sand filters	Not Applicable
	Slow sand filters	Not Applicable
	No of Pumps installed	Not Applicable
	No of Pumps Functional	Not Applicable
	Capacity of Functional Pumps	Not Applicable
	Water filter plants installed under Clean Drinking Water Initiatives	
	Total No of water filter plant	2
	Functional water filter plant	2
	Since when water filter plants are non functional	Not Applicable
	Name of location of Water filter plant	
	1 TMA Office , Dhajji Road	
	2 Satellite Town	
	Who Operates : the filter plant was maintained by TMA	
	Water filter plants installed under UC/TMA / DG/ PSRP or Other Schemes	
	Total No of water filter plant	Not Applicable
	Functional water filter plant	Not Applicable
	Since when water filter plants are non functional	Not Applicable
	Name of location of Water plant	Not Applicable
	Who Operates the Water filter plant	Not Applicable
	Total Supply	1.14mg/day
	Duration (Supply Hours)	6
3	Total Connections	2070

Sr. No.	Item	Value
	Domestic Connection	2070
	Commercial	0
	Industrial	0
4	Water Consumption	
	Per Capita water Consumption	50 g/d
	Total Water Consumption	1.14MGD
	Overhead Reservoirs	3
	Capacity of OHT's	0.2Million Gallon
	Ground Water Storage Tank	Nil
	Capacity of Ground Water storage tank	Nil
5	Water Distribution Network	
	Type of Distribution pipe network	AC, PVC
	Approximate pipe length	47 Km
6	Staff	
	Total Staff for W/S Management	18
	Technical	5
	Non-technical	13
	Maintenance Teams	1
	Staff/1000 Population for Water Connections	26

Source: Assessment by TMA Jhang Technical Staff- Sub Engineer Mr Muhammad Yousaf and GHK field team conversation

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

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

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

Not Outsourced

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

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

Map 3: Existing Water Supply System in Jhang City



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

B. Sewerage and Drainage

Sewerage and drainage Services in Jhang are provided by the Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA). The major problem of the town is the inadequate network of sewers, open drains and lack of facilities for disposal of effluent. The existing Sewerage System covers only 65% of the built area. The existing open drainage system covers about 95% of area.

At present there is no facility for treatment of the waste water. The wastewater pumped from disposal stations is utilized without any treatment by farmers for irrigation, presenting a potential health hazard. The excess wastewater from the disposal stations is pumped into the Agricultural lands

1. Major Issues

- Inadequate network of sewers, open drains and lack of facilities for disposal of effluent.
- No facility for treatment of the waste water
- The wastewater pumped from disposal stations is utilized without any treatment by farmers for irrigation, presenting a potential health hazard
- Low coverage of piped sewerage system
- No preventive maintenance program exists
- Lack of Maintenance Equipments

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	65%
	Population	80%
	Approximate Length of Total Sewers	70 Km
	Dia Range	9 inch -48inch
2	Drainage Coverage	
	Area	95%
	Population	95%
	Approximate open sewage drains	No Information available
	Approximate covered sewage drains	No Information available
3	Effluent/Discharge	
	Total Effluent/Discharge	70 Cusec
4	Pumping Arrangements	
	No of Pumping Stations	7
	No of Pumps	15
	Total Pumping Capacity	70 Cusec
5	Treatment Arrangements	
	Waste water treatment Plant	No
	Waste water treatment Plant Capacity	Not applicable
6	Connections	
	Total Connections	No Connection
	Domestic	No Connection
	Commercial/Industrial	No Connection
7	Recipient Body	
	Ultimate Discharge	Agricultural fields
8	Staff	
	Total Staff for Management	25

Sr. No.	Item	Value
	Technical	5
	Non-technical	21
	Maintenance Teams	17
	Pipe Breaks /Month	0
	Complaints /Month	35
	Staff/1000 Population for Sewerage Connections	19

Source: Assessment by TMA Jhang Technical Staff- Sub Engineer Mr Muhammad Yousaf and GHK field team conversation

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

No Sanitation plan developed

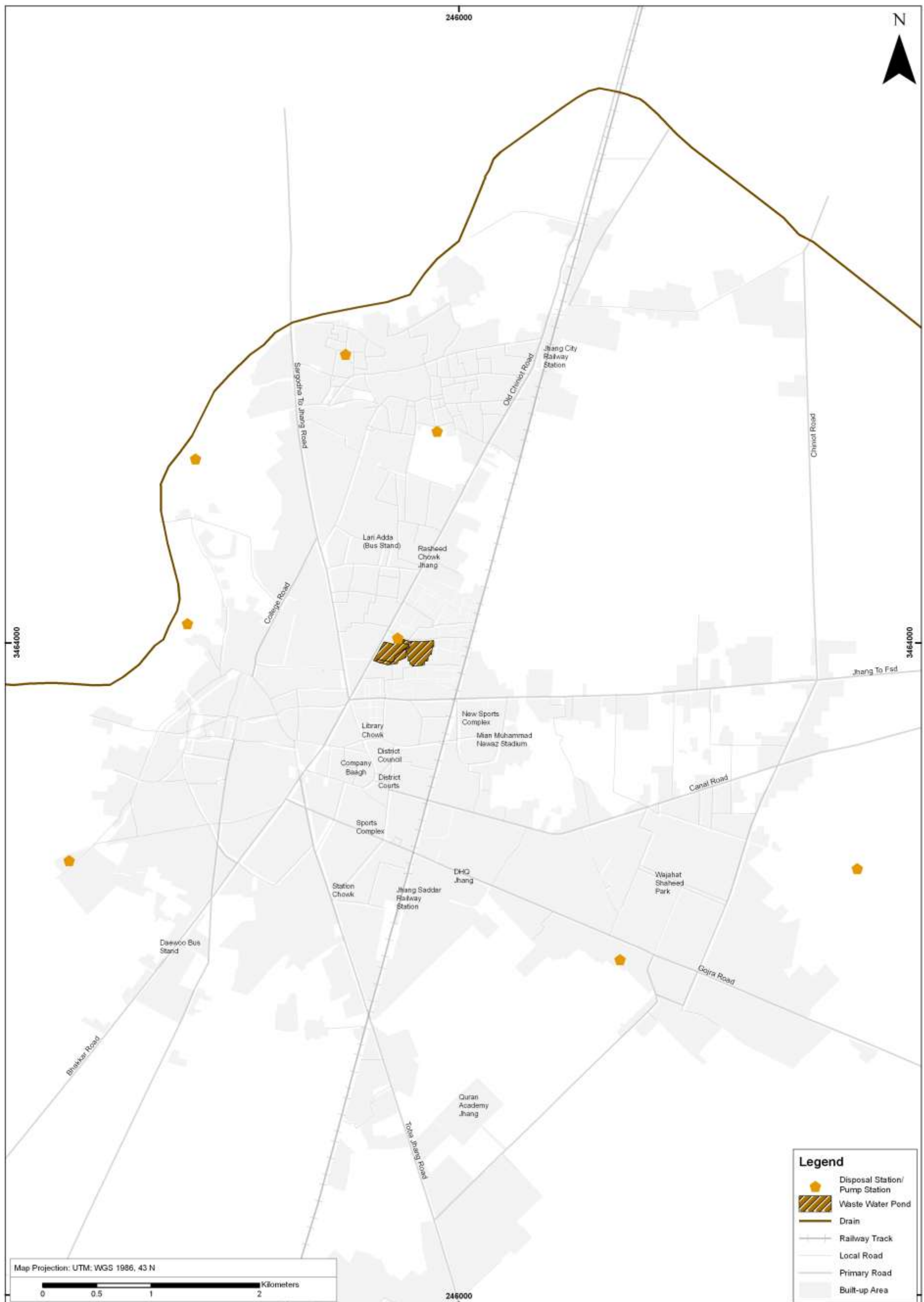
(b) Please provide detail, if TMA has outsourced sanitation services any part of sanitation services

Not Outsourced TMA is maintaining the sanitation system.

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

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

Map 4: Existing Sewerage System in Jhang City



Source: Adapted from Urban Unit's Jhang 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 Jhang is being managed by the Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA). The existing solid waste collection in general is divided into primary and secondary collection system. However, there is no proper solid waste disposal system in the Town and no sanitary land fill site exists.

1. Major Issues

- Unauthorised dumping of household waste
- Unpaved roads generate dirt
- Poor areas have narrow access
- Sweepers depend on private work
- Inadequate equipment
- The SWM department lacks strategic direction, an under-developed workforce and poor management systems.
- Inadequate planning capacity, poor information and weak financial management.
- The administration is typically absorbed by its own internal procedures and processes, and largely deaf to the needs of citizens and communities.
- Information is still managed using a manual, paper-based system with a high level of inconsistencies, long outdated records and difficult access and retrieval. This makes for ad hoc, arbitrary decision-making with neither transparency nor accountability.
- The equipment and machinery of the SWM department is also constantly being used for removing encroachment and debris from roads.
- Similarly management complains that due the negligence and inefficiency of line departments their workload also increases. Whenever there is construction of new road, street, laying of new sewerage line or water supply etc.
- Existing institutional arrangements for SWM suffer from fragmentation, lack of clear division of responsibilities, and inadequate planning, management and enforcement capacity.
- The legal and regulatory framework for SWM has shortcoming that limits its effectiveness. The main weaknesses are fragmentation and lack of clear allocation of duties and responsibilities.

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

Table 14: Existing Solid Waste Management System Profile

Sr. No.	Item	Value
1	Collection and Disposal	
	Waste Generated	196 Tons/day
	Waste Collected	121 Tons/day
	Generation Rate	0.5 kg/capita/day
	Waste Generated per HH	3.45 kg
	Waste Disposed Off	121 Tons/day
	Temporary Disposal Sites	3
	Location of Temporary Disposal Sites and since when these sites have been utilize	
	1. Yousaf Wala, site has been using more than 20 year	
	2. Tiba rigistan site has been using more than 20 year	
	3. Satellite town site has been using more than 10 year	

Sr. No.	Item	Value
	Landfill sites	
	Are there any land fill site available	Landfill site has been identified by DCO, TMO and TMA Technical staff in 2009 at Gojra road, about 12Km from city Centre Jhang.
	If land fill sites available, please provide following detail:	
	Land fill site developed	Site not developed but SW dumping
	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	0
	Donkey Carts	110
	Secondary Containers	1
	Tractor Trolleys	9
	Arm Roll Trucks	
	Truck	
	Excavators	
	Bulldozer	1 Non functional
	Vans	
	Tractors with Bucket	2
	Tractors with Blade	1
	Tractors with container carrier	0.
	Mechanical Sweeper	0
3	Staff	
	Chief Sanitary Inspector regular	0
	Chief Sanitary Inspector contract	0
	Chief Sanitary Inspector work charge	0
	Sanitary Inspector regular	4
	Sanitary Inspector contract	0
	Sanitary Inspector work charge	0
	Assistant Sanitary Inspector regular	0
	Assistant Sanitary Inspector contract	0
	Assistant Sanitary Inspector work charge	0
	Sanitary Supervisor / Mate regular	17
	Sanitary Supervisor / Mate contract	0
	Sanitary Supervisor / Mate work charge	0
	Sanitary Workers male regular	160
	Sanitary Workers male Contract	0
	Sanitary Workers male work charge	209
	Sanitary Workers female regular	106
	Sanitary Workers female contract	0
	Sanitary Workers female Work	0
	Drivers Regular	4
	Drivers Contract	0
	Drivers work charge	0
	Other specialized staff	0
	Staff per 1000 persons	1

Source: Assessment by TMA Jhang Technical Staff-Chief Officer Mr Ch Zameer, GHK field team conversation

(a) Scavenging Activities

Scavenging activities are often seen on roads and streets. And about 200 scavengers are involved in this activity. Plastic bottles, glass bottles, irons, Paper board, bones, plastic shoes collected by the scavengers. They also collect waste i.e. Sharps, Pathological, Infectious, Radioactive, Chemical, Pharmaceutical and sale it locally.

There are approximate 70-80 shops exist in city. About 30 scavengers are involved in scavenging activities of Hospital waste. Plastic bottles iron Gatta pieces are the main items

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

No proper plan has been developed

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

Not outsourced any part of Solid waste services.

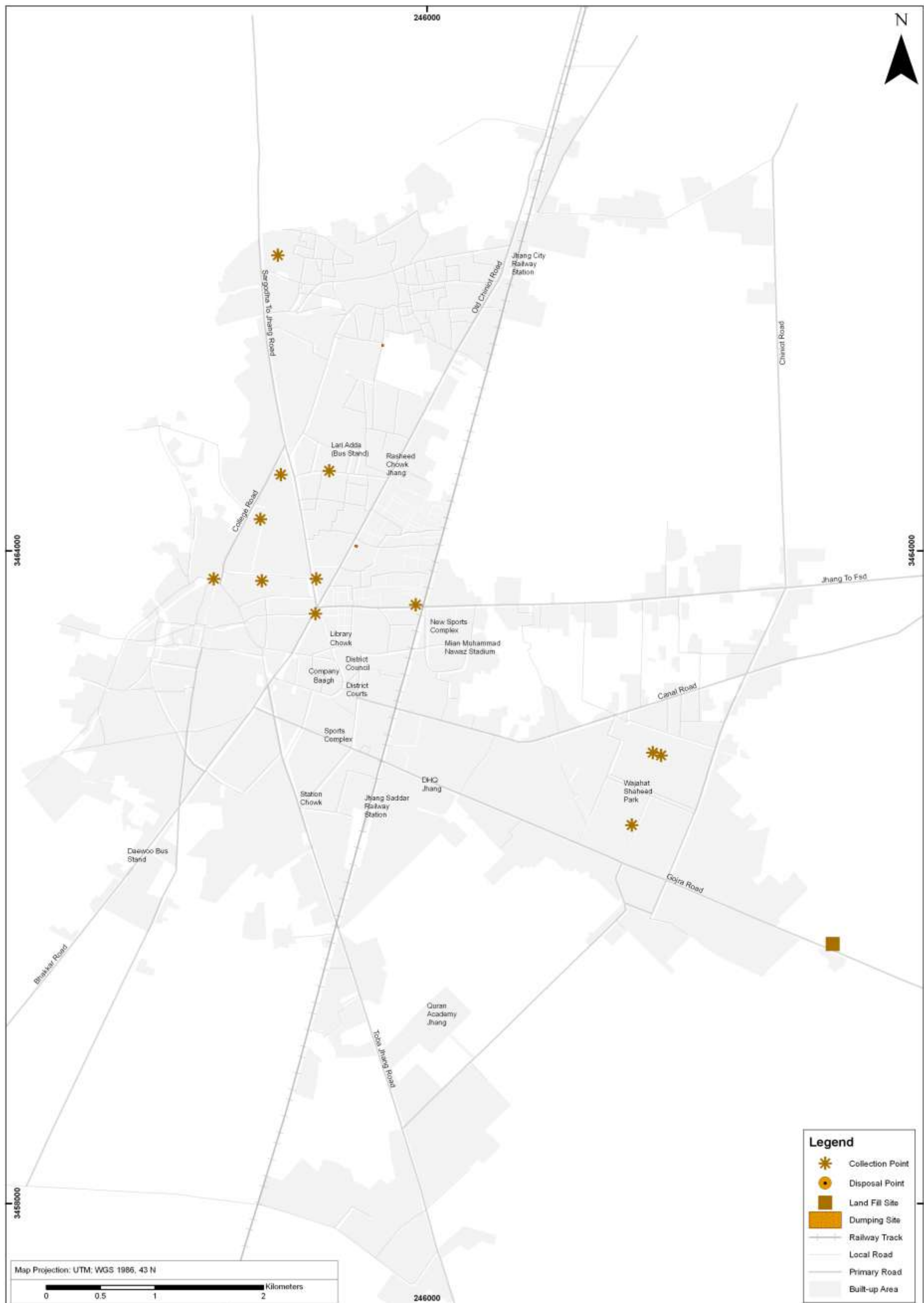
(d) Is there any Union for SWM services if so please provide detail?

There is no separate union established by SWM staffs

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

No persons hired on contract

Map 5: Existing Solid Waste Management System in Jhang City



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

D. Urban Transport Service

The proper functioning of a city depends on the development of a well designed and an adequate transportation system. Such system accelerates the movement of people and goods which has a great bearing upon the living environment. It has been found that proper attention is not given to this aspect in our cities and towns which results into an uneasy circulation/ flow of traffic causing wastage of a lot of man-hours, wastage of fuel and fatal accidents.

There are five major roads in Jhang city namely Faisalabad Road, Gojra Road, Toba Tek Singh Road, Bhakkar Road and Sargodha Road. These roads have wide right of ways ranging between 75-110 feet. Even though a lot of problems are being faced in the smooth flow of traffic.

There is no Signal on any Chowk and no urban bus or van services are available. On all roads mostly motorcycle rickshaws, auto rickshaws are being used as urban transport services. The effective capacity of the most road is reduced by poor traffic management, compounded by a lack of discipline and poor compliance with traffic regulations on the part of drivers, and the mix of motorized and non-motorized 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.

Chowks have not been designed properly and thus at peak hours traffic jams are common phenomena. Major Chowks are listed at

Existing road network, chowk, busstand, truck stand are shown in Map 6.

1. Major Issues

- There is no hierarchy of roads within the central area of town. These are narrow, overcrowded, clogged with the expansion of commercial establishment
- Increasing traffic volumes and Unplanned urban growth
- Motor and non motor vehicles
- 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
- Growth of tractor trolley on urban roads
- Lack of Proper parking Areas
- Unsafe Pedestrian movement
- Lack of traffic Signals/ Traffic Islands
- Lack of traffic Signs
- Lack of pavement Marking
- Obstruction by installed Utilities services

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

Table 15: Motor Vehicles Registered by Type 2003-2009

Year	Total	Motor cars, Jeeps and station wagons	Motor cycles and scooters	Trucks	Pickups/ Delivery vans	Mini Buses/Buses/ Flying coaches	Taxis	Auto Rickshaw	Tractors	Others
Upto June 2003	33224	2487	14158	10	360	1054	0	370	14572	213
Duration	3595	32	1929	288	8	5	0	163	1170	0
Upto June 2004	36819	2519	16087	298	368	1059	0	533	15742	213
Duration	5129	40	3555	1	23	7	0	553	949	1
Upto June 2005	41948	2559	19642	299	391	1066	0	1086	16691	214
Duration	5940	40	4583	59	37	12	0	306	903	0
Upto June 2006	47888	2599	24225	358	428	1078	0	1392	17594	214
Duration	11458	61	10390	7	3	1	0	337	657	2
Upto June 2007	59346	2660	34615	365	431	1079	0	1729	18251	216
Duration	11859	-21	9799	0	15	1	0	1436	629	0
Upto June 2008	71205	2639	44414	365	446	1080	0	3165	18880	216
Duration	12703	42	11027	2	71	6	0	223	1330	2
Upto June 2009	83908	2681	55441	367	517	1086	0	3388	20210	218

Source: Punjab Development Statistic 2003-2010

Table 16: Average Annual Growth Rate of Registered Vehicles 2003-2009

Total	Motor cars, Jeeps and station wagons	Motor cycles and scooters	Trucks	Pickups/Deliver ryans	Mini Buses/Buses/ Flying coaches	Taxis	Auto Rickshaw	Tractors	Others
13.97	-0.63	22.92	560.99	3.48	-2.37	-	197.69	3.91	0.78

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

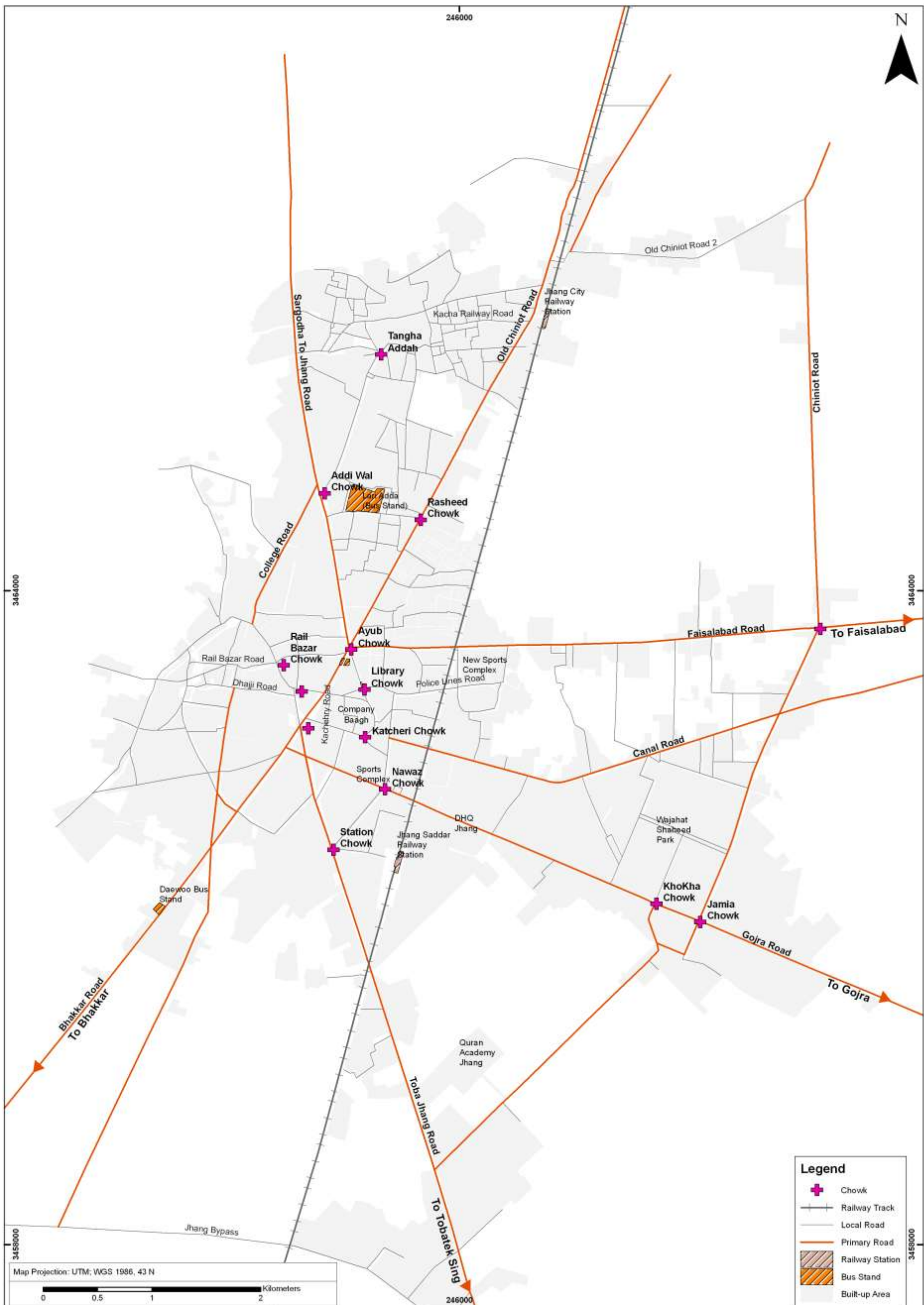
Sr. No.	Name of Chowk	Remarks
1	Jhang Chowk	Satisfactory but. No Signal
2	Khokha Chowk	
3	Jamia Chowk	
4	Chiniot More Chowk	
5	Ayub Chowk	
6	Rasheed Chowk	
7	Addiwal Chowk	
8	Rail Bazar Chowk	
9	Fowara Chowk	
10	Tanga Adda	
11	Sadar Chowk	
12	Katchary Chowk	
13	Nawaz Chowk	
14	Station Chowk	
15	Library Chowk	

Source: Tehsil Officer Planning and Coordination information & GHK staff field visit

3. Major Road Passing through City, Controlling Department

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

Map 6: Transport System in Jhang City



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

Table 18: Major Road Passing through City, Controlling Department

Sr. No.	Name of Road	Controlling Department
1	Toba-Jhang Road	District Government/ TMA
2	Bhakkkar Road	
3	Sargodha Road	
4	Faisalabad Road	
5	Gojra Road	

Source: Tehsil Officer Planning and Coordination Information & GHK staff field visit

4. Off Street Parking Places

No off street parking available

5. Major Urban Routes

Major Urban Routes are listed in Table 19.

Table 19: Major Urban Routes

Sr. No.	Route Name	Transport Available	Number of Passengers Travelling Per Day
1	Satellite Town to Rail bazar- Jhang Saddar	Motor Cycle Rickshaw and Auto Rickshaw	3000
2	Satellite Town to Ayub Chowk		2500
3	Daewoo Bus Terminal to Ayub Chowk		2500
4	Ayub Chowk to Lari adda		1500
5	Rail Bazar to Jhang City via college Road		2000
6	General Bus stand to Bypass, Daewoo Bus Terminal		2000

Source: Tehsil Officer Planning and Coordination Information & GHK staff field visit

6. Flyover

No off flyover available

7. Underpasses

No off underpasses available

8. Bus / Wagon Stand

List of Busses or Wagon Stands in City is mentioned in Table 20.

Table 20: List of Bus / Wagon Stands

Sr. No.	Name of Bus Stand/ Wagon Stands	Type	Area
1	General Bus Stand Near Mazipura	Government	11.21 Acres
2	Private Bus & Van Stand Near Ayub Chowk	Private	No information available with TMA
3	Daewoo Bus Terminal Bhakkkar Road	Private	
4	Motor Cycle Rickshaw/Taxi Stand –Near Library Chowk	Private	

Source: Tehsil Officer Planning and Coordination Information & GHK staff field visit

9. Truck Stands

There is no Truck stand in the city. The trucks are parked on Bhakkkar Road, Sargodha road. There are about 20 Goods Agencies in the city area

10. Urban Transport Services

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

11. Railway Line

The national intercity railway line is passing through the city.

Section III

HUMAN RESOURCE OF TMA



III. HUMAN RESOURCE OF TMA

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

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

1. Tehsil Nazim/ Administrator

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

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

2. Tehsil Municipal officer (TMO)

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

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

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

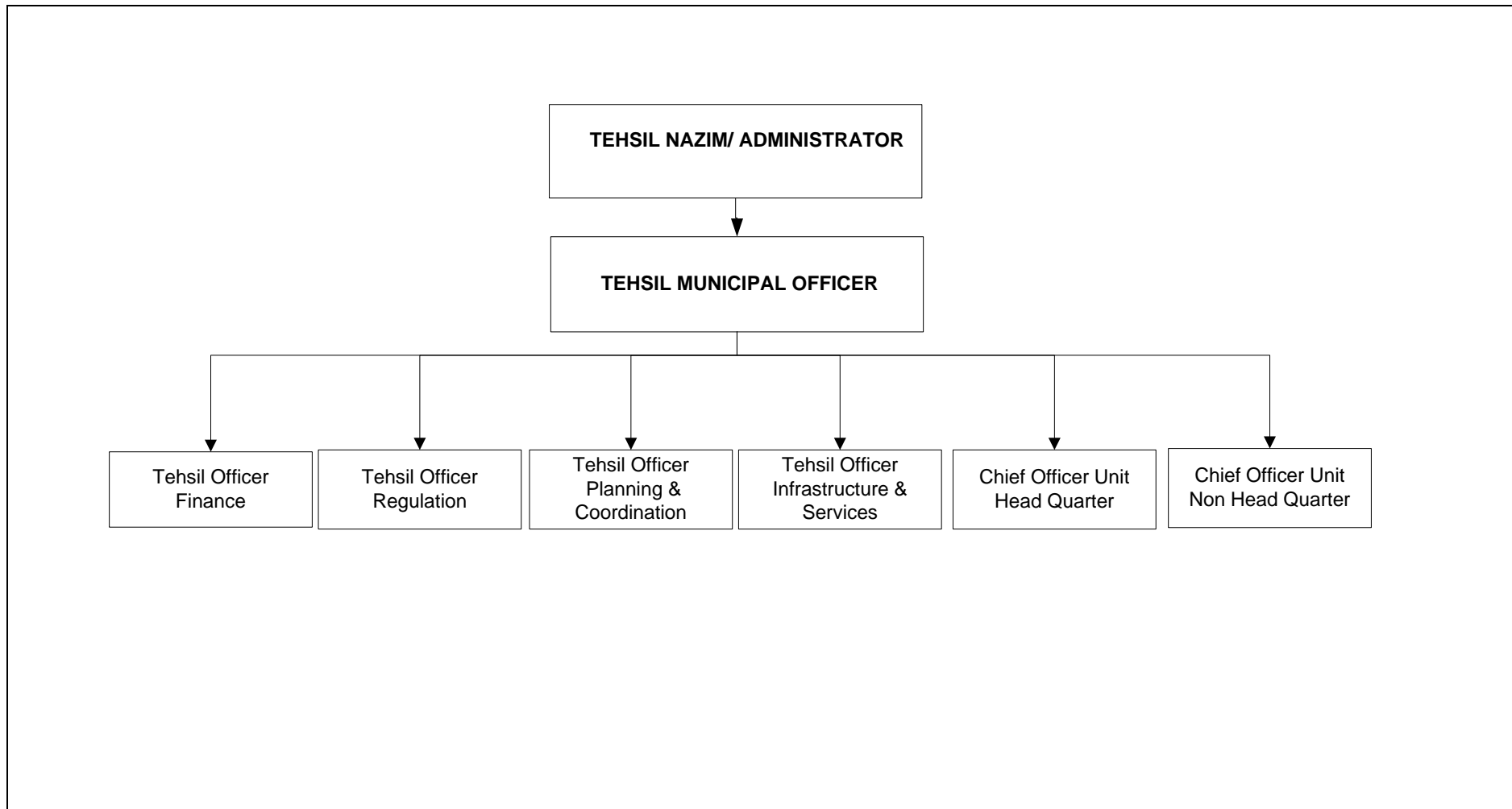
- Co-ordinate the municipal activities of the Tehsil Municipal Administration and Union Administrations within the Tehsil for coherent planning and development of municipal Infrastructure and for effective and efficient functioning of the Tehsil Municipal Administration.
- Exercise general supervision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

3. Tehsil officers (TO) s

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

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

B. Organization Structure of TMA Jhang



Source: TMAJhangBudget 2010-11 – Schedule of Establishment

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

The five key position in each TMA play very important role in service delivery as mentioned in PLGO 2001. Each position has very specific responsibility and has impact on the other department efficiency. The Table 21 showing the information of key staff availability.

Table 21: Showing Filled or Vacant Key Positions of TMA Management.

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

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

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

Source: Establishment branch record of TMA Jhang

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 22, which showing the total sanction position, total filled and vacant post. This table will further help to assess the service delivery by the key departments.

Table 22: Establishment Schedule of Tehsil Municipal Administration

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	Tehsil Nazim	fixed	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	Tehsil Naib Nazim	fixed	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
3	Tehsil Municipal Officer	18	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
4	TO (I&S)	18	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
5	TO (F)	17	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
6	TO ®	17	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
7	TO (P&C)	17	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
8	ATO (I&S)	17	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
9	Chief Officer (H&Q)	17	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
10	Legal Advisor	fixed	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
11	Slaughter Superidentant	fixed	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
12	Council Officer	17	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
13	Taxation officer	16	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
14	Assistant TO (F)	16	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
15	Private Secretary	16	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
16	Light Supridentant	15	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
17	Chief Officer (Bagh)	14	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
18	Fire Officer	14	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
19	Head Draft man	13	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
20	Computer Operator	12	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
21	Stenographer	12	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2
22	Building Inspector	11	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
23	Draft Man	11	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
24	Head Clerk	11	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
25	Sub-Engineer	11	8	0	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	7	0	7
26	Encroachment Inspector	11	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
27	Tehbazari Inspector	11	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
28	License Inspector	11	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
29	Assistant Legal	11	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0

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

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
30	Cattle Mandi Inspector	11	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
31	Assistant Tax & Revenue	11	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
32	Assistant Establishment	11	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
33	Assistant Accountant	11	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
34	Office Superintendent	11	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
35	Works Inspector	10	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
36	Line Man	9	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
37	Accounts Clerk	9	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
38	Works Inspector	9	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
39	Inspector Parking	9	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
40	Inspector Survey	9	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
41	Mechanic	8	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
42	Sanitary Inspector	8	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
43	Head Fire Man	8	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
44	Telephone Operator	8	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
45	Vehicle driver	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
46	Senior Clerk	7	31	0	31	31	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	31	0	0	0
47	Plumber	6	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
48	Electrician	6	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
49	W & S Promoter	6	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
50	Asstt: Line Man	5	5	0	5	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	1	0	1
51	Plumber	5	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
52	Driver (DW & WW)	5	9	0	9	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	0	0	0
53	Fire Man	5	10	0	10	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	3	0	3
54	Patwari	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
55	Driver Road Roller	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
56	Tracer	5	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
57	Vehicle Driver	5	5	0	5	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	2	0	2
58	Junior Clerk	5	37	0	37	23	0	23	1	0	1	0	0	0	24	0	24	13	0	13
59	Record Lifter	4	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
60	Vehicle Driver	4	19	0	19	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	10	0	10
61	Tube Well Operator	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
62	Mate Baildar	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
63	Driver (W/W)	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
64	Pump Driver	3	12	0	12	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	6	0	6
65	Sanitary Mate	3	17	0	17	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	15	2	0	2

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

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
66	Quli Plumber	2	3	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1
67	Driver (W/W)	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
68	Sewer Man	2	62	0	62	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	17	45	0	45
69	Mate Sewerage	2	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
70	Assistant Driver (DW & WW)	2	7	0	7	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	1	0	1
71	Baildar	1	22	0	22	21	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	21	1	0	1
72	Mali	1	8	0	8	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	2	0	2
73	Oil man	1	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2
74	Water Carrier	1	35	0	35	21	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	21	14	0	14
75	Cleaner	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
76	Ferro Printer	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
77	Sanitary Worker	1	449	0	449	173	0	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	Chowkidar	1	15	0	15	7	0	7	2	0	2	0	0	0	9	0	9	6	0	6
79	Dak Runner	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
80	Naib Qasid	1	21	0	21	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	15	6	0	6
	TOTAL		857	0	857	446	0	446	3	0	3	0	0	0	449	0	449	408	0	408

Source: TMAJhang approved budget 2010-2011.

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

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

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

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

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

The Staffing Inheritance of the TMA in the Tehsil, the TMA TMO performs coordination functions similar to those of the DCO at the district level. There are four TOs reporting to the TMO; TO (R), TO (I&S), TO (F) and TO (P&C). The TMA has inherited staff from the former urban councils, the rural district councils and also from various Provincial level departments. In city 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 and opportunity to exercise some limited control over pay.

The system in operation is through the Annual Confidential Reports (ACRs). Under the system all employees must go through the ACR process every year of their service. However the

general practice of undertaking these is not embedded within the system and it is usually done when a subordinate is seeking transfer or promotion. This performance appraisal form mentions job descriptions of the individual being appraised; however no formal job descriptions exist. This raises questions about the accuracy of each ACR.

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

**F. Capacity Assessment of the Provincial Government, Local Governments and Current Urban Service Providers
(To provide sustainable urban services and/or to implement the investment program)**

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
3	Any asset registries	Yes TMA has mainlining the assets registers branch wise, TO R is maintaining land and property records,
4	Any use of computers/ A computer with operator?	TMA Jhang has Computers facilities but they have only one post approved in the budget. And this is filled post
5	Is there a fax machine in the TMA?	Yes- Fax Number: 047-9200347
6	Is there a website? An internet connection at TMA? An email address	No Web site and no official 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 municipalities³ are highly inefficient mostly because of the capacity, management and institutional issues. Many of the municipal services provided by these cities do not generate revenue. Revenues from user charges are insufficient to cover even operations and maintenance (O&M) costs of service provision, because of low tariffs, high technical and commercial losses and poor collections.

Punjab cities are constrained by, among others:

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

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

2. Financial Analysis

(a) General

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

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

The main purpose is to review the financial management of the TMA and to assess the capacity of the municipalities to finance major investments in municipal infrastructure, and, to appropriately operate and maintain the municipal services. Financial Management of the city is a key area which strengthens and helps efficient municipal service delivery through cost recovery and appropriate management of O&M expenditures.

Our initial assessment suggests that in the above cities proper HRM practices are not followed. Most of the finance managers [TO (Finance)] are not appropriately trained for efficiently managing the municipal finances of the respective local governments. Weak link between capacity development and professional growth, poor salary structure and lack of performance management and insufficient human resources are other issues which are affecting the efficiency of the finance and other service delivery offices.

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

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

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

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

Urban Immovable Property Tax (UIPT): Internationally, Property Tax is considered as a major source of municipal revenues. UIPT is collected by the Excise and Taxation Department (E&TD) and after deducting collection charges and share of the provincial government, a major share of UIPT comes to the municipality which has the urban place from where this UIPT has been collected.

During the last many years, the UIPT share transferred to TMA Jhang has been very uneven and has not shown a substantial increase. It increased from Rs.8 million (2005-06) to Rs.19.2 million (2006-07), reduced to Rs.16.2 million (2007-08), and further reduced to Rs.11.3 million (2008-09), while during the first nine months of 2009-10, Rs.4.8 million were transferred to the TMA. The budget estimate for 2010-11 is Rs.15 million which does not bear any similarity to the share being actually transferred during the last two years.

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 Jhang from TOTP ranged between Rs.23 million to 32 million during 2005-06 to 2008-09. In the nine months of 2009-10, Rs.30 million were recovered against a revised budget of Rs.35.4 million and the budget for 2009-10 is Rs.37.5 million. TMAs collect TOTP themselves or can get their share from the district government which collects the tax while registering the property transfers.

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

Rent of Municipal Properties: Most TMAs that came into existence under PLGO 2001 inherited valuable urban properties (shops, land, offices, etc) from the former municipalities (municipal corporations, municipal committees and town committees). Though generally the rents have not been increased since long, property income remains a major source of income of the municipalities.

The property rental income of TMA Jhang was Rs.4.3 million (2005-06), Rs.4.5 million (2006-07), Rs.6.2 million (2007-08) Rs.6.8 million (2008-09) and Rs.6.3 million (during the first 9 months of 2009-10). Rental income for 2010-11 has been budgeted at Rs.10 million. In the absence of relevant prescribed budget Form for arrear, the amount recoverable as arrears of property rents is not apparent from the annual budget.

Cattle Mandi Fee: Another major source of income of TMA Jhang is the fee collected from Cattle Mandi. This source has shown a phenomenal gain: starting from Rs.13.9 million in 2005-06, it increased to Rs.29.2 million (2006-07), to Rs.34.6 million (2007-08) and again a major jump to Rs.61.3 million. In the nine months of 2009-10, income from this fee was Rs.54.3 million, contributing the maximum portion of the TMA's Own Source Revenues (OSR).

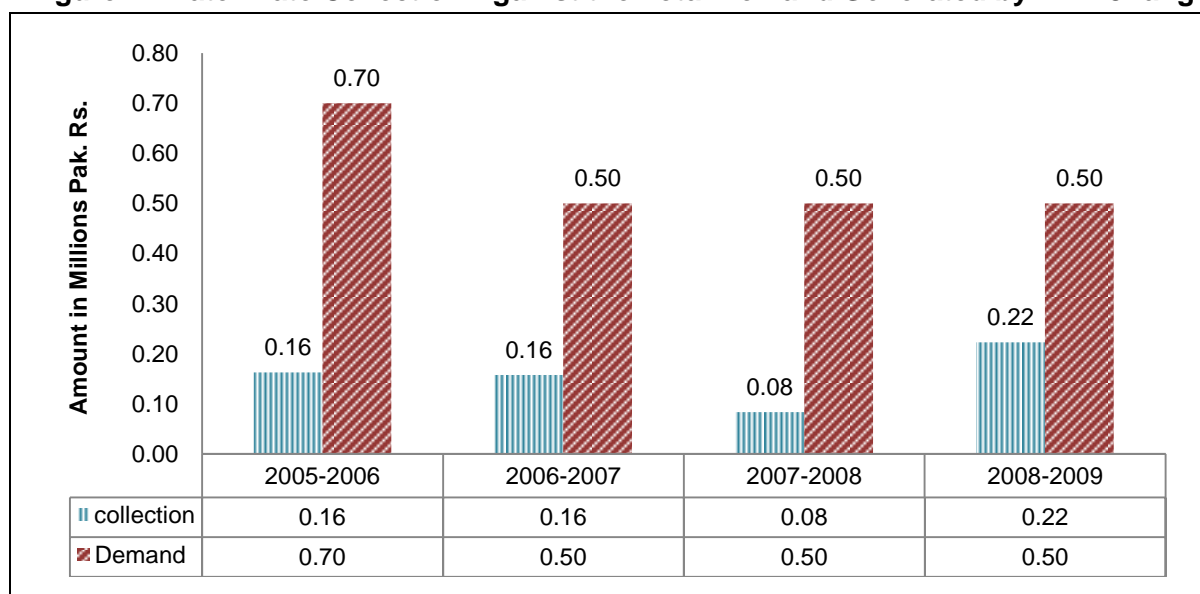
Fees withdrawn by Provincial Government: The provincial government has withdrawn some sources of municipal fee such as licence fee for Motorcycle rickshaw and Tonga/Rehra as well as parking fee. These were being collected since long and this withdrawal has resulted in a loss of municipal revenues.

Water Supply: Based on the data provided by the TO (F) office we have analysed that except in 2008-2009 where the collection reached 45% of the demand raised, the collection has been less than 35% in the remaining period. Figure 4 gives us the snapshot of the collection level against the total demand raised (water rates).

By looking at the trends below the financial data suggests that the revenue generated from the water is absolutely appalling and does not meet the O&M expenditure at all.

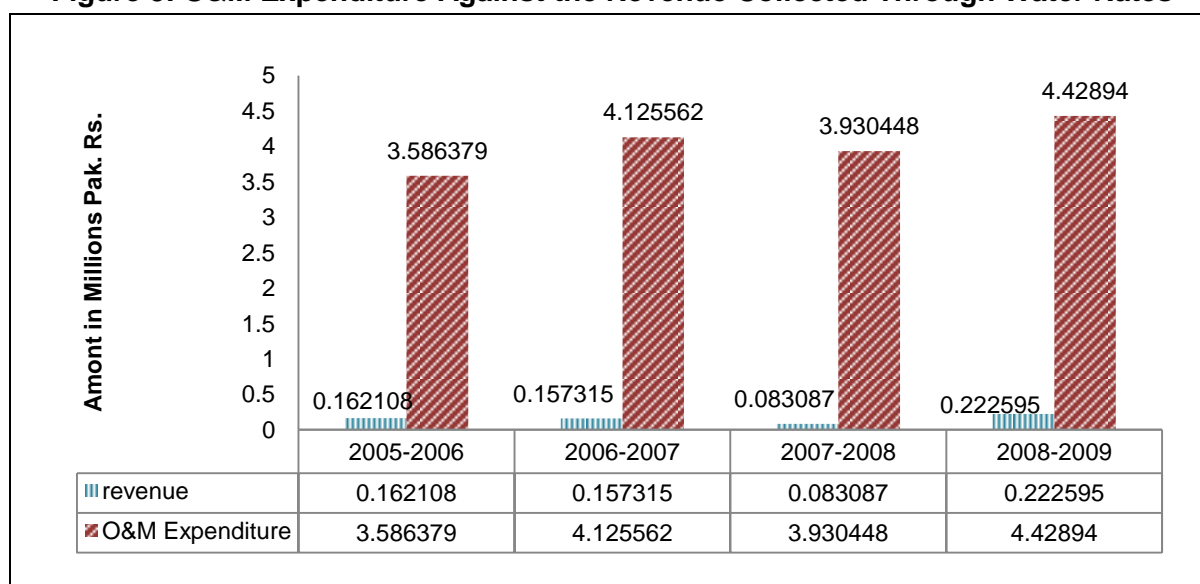
The revenue generated through water supply is hardly meeting 5% of the total annual O&M cost. Figure 5 does not include the repair and maintenance expenditure into account because the consultant team was not provided the details of the Repair & Maintenance cost. Usually the prevalent practice is that the municipalities do not spend any amount on R&M unless the system becomes inoperative and then the R&M expenditure is usually met from the development budget (and replacements are considered as development).

Figure 4: Water Rate Collection Against the Total Demand Generated by TMA Jhang



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

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



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

The average recovery of only Rs.0.2 million based on a total of 2,070 domestic water connection means that on an average only Rs.96 per connection per annum is being recovered which is very low compared to the approved rates (which have not been revised since long).

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.

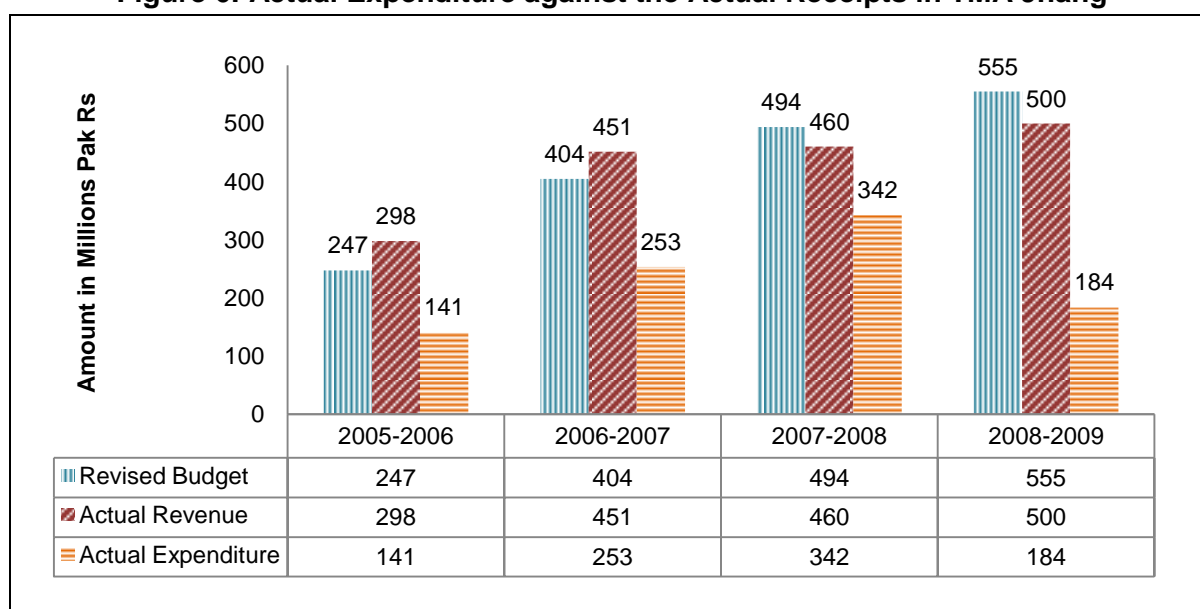
In many TMAs, the budgeted and actual revenue and expenditure on service delivery are not arranged in a way that can facilitate costing.

(c) Budget surplus and Development Projects

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

The consultant team examined the financial data (Budget) of TMA Jhang from 2005-2006 to 2008-2009 and noticed that TMA Jhang was in surplus and managed their budgets within the available financial envelope. The downside of this management also establishes that their utilization remain poor and improved only in 2006-2007 and 2007-2008. The situation is explained in Figure 6 below.

Figure 6: Actual Expenditure against the Actual Receipts in TMA Jhang



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

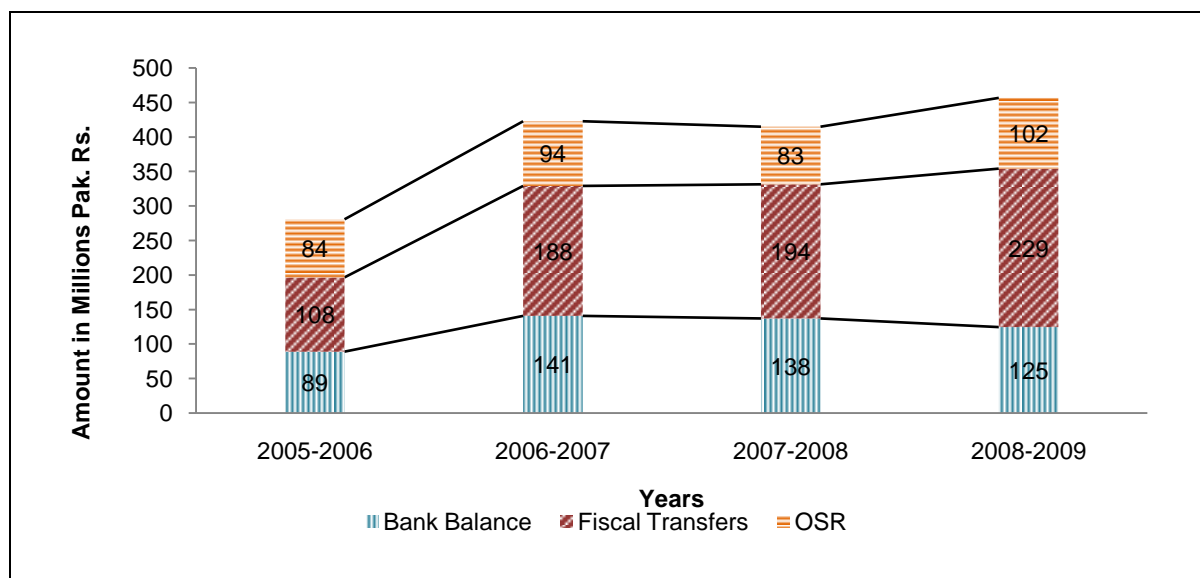
The above figure clearly illustrates that TMA Jhang always had surplus budgets but the surplus amount would not be sufficient to undertake any major infrastructure project related to water supply & sanitation or other municipal services. TMA Jhang may, however, be able to use surplus amount by using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

Our understanding is that due to the possible shift in the provincial government policies it is difficult for the TMAs to finance mega infra structure projects without the financial assistance from provincial/ federal governments, donors and private investors.

By looking at the trends of the TMA Jhang's receipts (Figure 7) the provincial government fiscal transfers have increased but due to some reasons the TMA could not utilize the

development funds and their utilization has been extremely low. The OSR has been consistent except in 2007-2008 where OSR have dropped.

Figure 7: Trends of TMA Receipts



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

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

Development planning and budgeting for TMAs suffer from a number of deficiencies such as: (a) the budgets generally do not present any “vision”, mission or policy statement of the tehsil Nazim or TMA as required under the budget rules or the overall development planning by the Zila Mushawarat committee; (b) despite clear functional jurisdiction under the PLGO, a number of schemes in the devolved sectors are being undertaken at the provincial level from the provincial PSDP; and (c) TMAs are not following any overall development plan/strategy for investment in the provision of municipal services.

The tehsil councils consider the most appropriate or politically acceptable distribution of development funds is an equal distribution between the UCs (Naib union Nazims acting as tehsil councillors) of whatever funds are available for development, keeping discretionary quotas for the tehsil Nazim, and, allocating some amount to the members elected on special seats.

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

Schemes to be implemented from the development budget are required to be listed as a part of the annual budget; however, most of the TMAs did not attach a list of schemes with their

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

Regarding major infrastructure projects, it is important to point out that before 2001 municipalities were provided loans by the provincial government which they repaid along with interest. As a security, municipality's share of UIPT was available with the provincial government and it could deduct the annual instalment of loan from this share. Before 2001, under the PLGO 1979, the municipalities could take loans and issue municipal bonds; however, they did not use this facility directly.

The provincial government through the federal government took loan from donors/banks and then provided these to the municipalities. The donors/ banks were satisfied because they got sovereign guarantee and the provincial government was comfortable because the municipalities could not come under an unreasonable debt. Under the present circumstances, it is difficult for the TMAs to finance mega infrastructure projects without the financial assistance from provincial/ federal governments, donors and/or private investors.

(d) Cash Flow

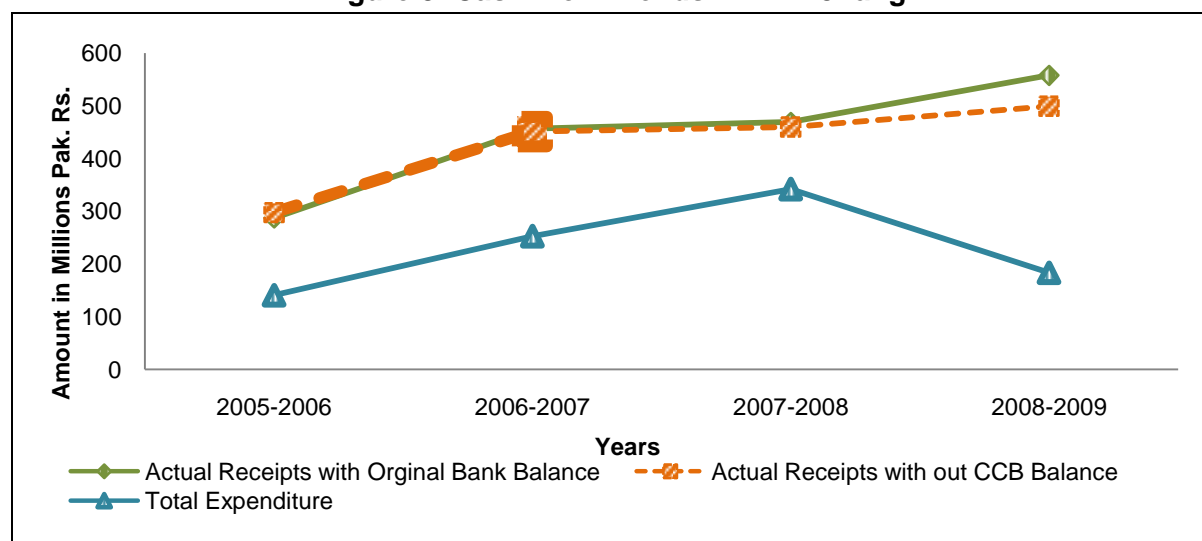
The initial financial analysis of the TMA Jhang suggests that TMA has exceeded its financial envelope while incurring the expenditure. Figure 8 suggests that TMA prepared its budget based on the Bank Balance without CCB Balance and therefore, incurred expenditure knowing the portion of CCB balance in the original bank balance. This is a not very common practice while local governments preparing budget and incurring expenditure. Since 2005-2006 the TMA has not exceeded the financial envelope but on the other hand that also suggests that due to lack of financial management expertise TMA Jhang could not manage its resources and which also suggests that they spend little on improving the infrastructure services, though they could afford to spend more.

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

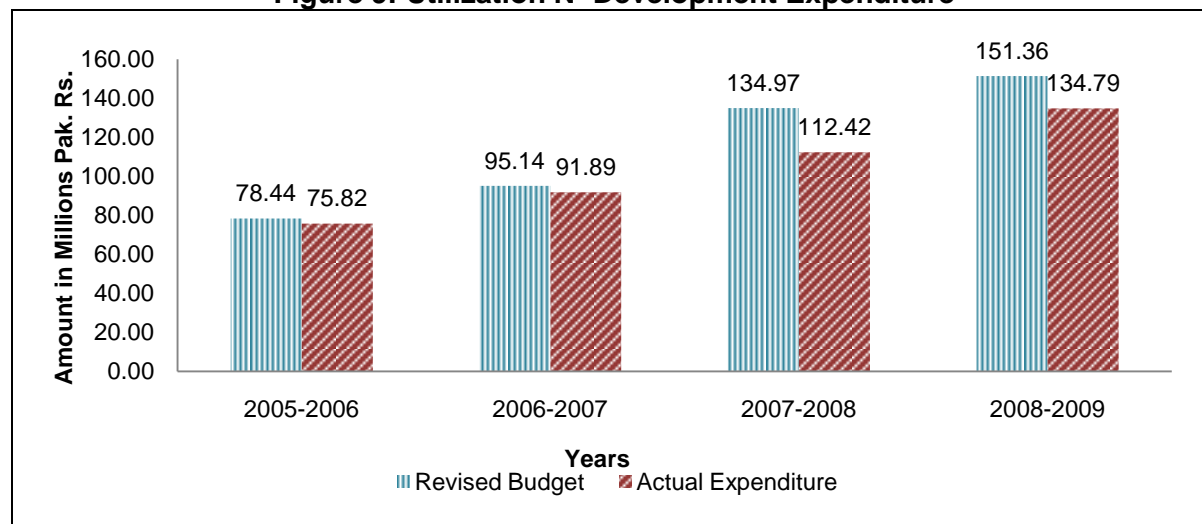
The utilization in the non-development (Revenue) expenditure has been reasonable except 2007-2008 which has decreased to some extent. However on the development side in years 2006-2007 and 2008-2009 the utilization rate has been extremely slow and picked up in 2007-2008.

Figure 8: Cash Flow Trends in TMA Jhang



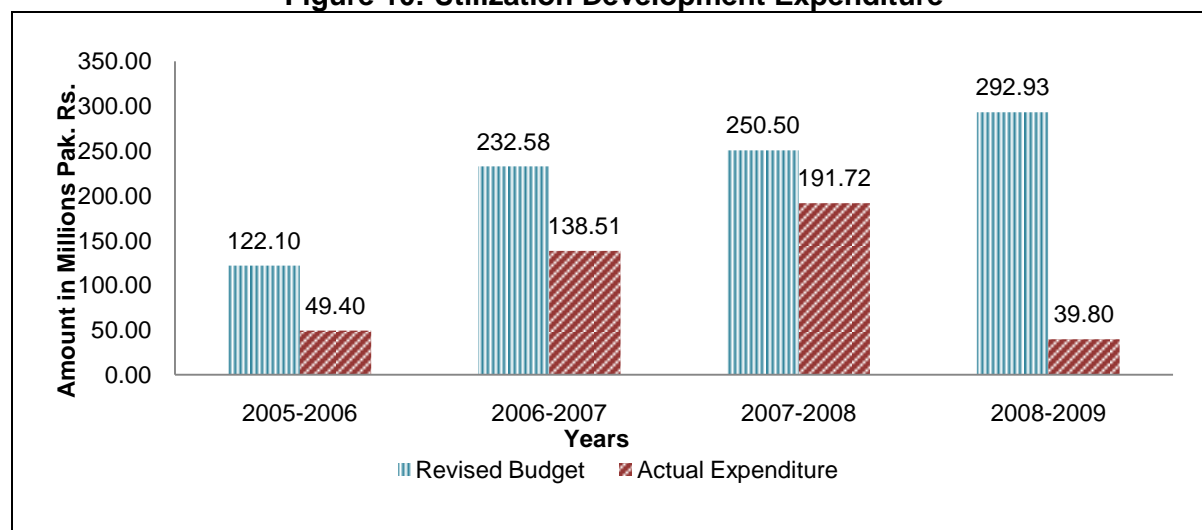
Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2005-2009

Figure 9: Utilization N- Development Expenditure



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

Figure 10: Utilization Development Expenditure

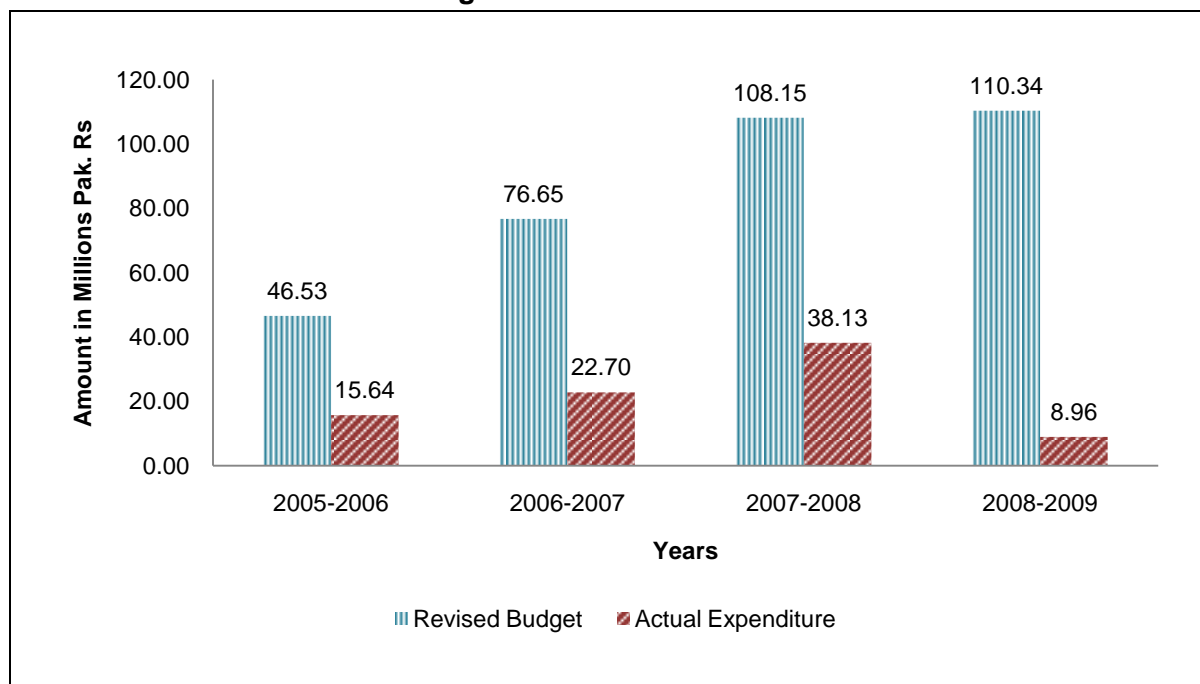


Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2005-2009

(f) CCB Utilization

Table 23 suggests that the overall utilization of CCB has been 83% which is a very good utilization rate for any local government. That also suggests that CCBs in Jhang are very proactive and have contributed allot as community share which is 20% of the total project. Most of the expenditure incurred in 2004-2005 and that brought the CCB balance into negative. However, by analysing the data from 2005-2006 to 2007-2008 Figure 11 suggests that from 2005-2006 onwards the utilization has slowed down except in 2007-2008 but again dropped down to 9% in 2008-2009. Since we have collected the data from budget books and that data needs further investigation at some stage.

Figure 11: CCB Utilization

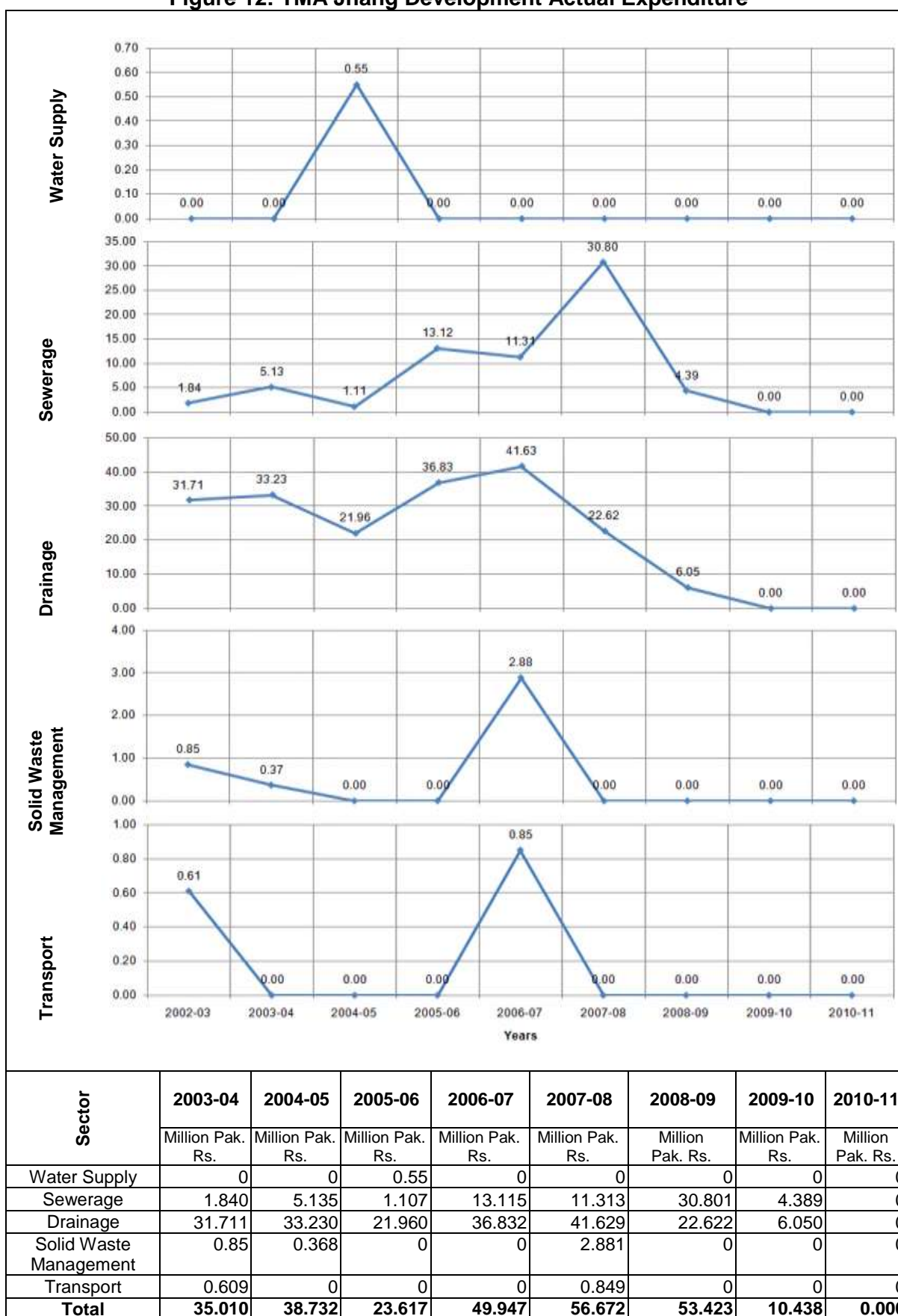


Source: GHK analysis based on budget data

Table 23: CCB Share and Outstanding Balance (Based on Revised budget)

Annual Development Plan			Actual Expenditure CCB			Balance CCB	Cumulative Balance
Year	Revised Budget	CCB Share	Previous	Current	Total		
2003-2004	108.00	27.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.00	27
2004-2005	76.34	19.08	48.70	13.24	61.94	-42.85	-16
2005-2006	84.73	21.18	0.89	14.75	15.64	5.54	-10
2006-2007	153.19	38.30	14.30	8.40	22.70	15.60	5
2007-2008	167.46	41.87	0.29	37.85	38.13	3.73	9
2008-2009	233.42	58.36	8.96	0.00	8.96	49.40	58
	715	179	73	74	147	31	
Community share					29		
Percentage Utilization					82%		

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

Figure 12: TMA Jhang Development Actual Expenditure


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

Table 24: PHED Interventions by Sector (Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage 2003-2010)

Amount in Rs. million

Sectors	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Urban Water Supply and Sewerage	-	7.800	12.455	29.483	26.815	-	-	-
Sewerage	3.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3.000	7.800	12.455	29.483	26.815	-	-	-

Source: Executive District Engineer, PHED Jhang

Table 25: List of ongoing Infrastructures Projects

Sr. No.	WS/SD/SWM/ UT	Name of Scheme	Executing by (TMA, PHED and NGOs)	Total Cost	Beneficiary population
1	WS/SD	Replacement of Old damaged Pipeline of Water Supply and Sewerage	PHED	107.962	38,891

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

Source: S.D.O PHED Jhang

Table26: TMA Budgets and Actual Receipts

Pak. Rs. in Million

Financial Year	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Budget Receipts	434.597	353.963	532.330	501.421	452.788	300.483	168.632	
Actual Receipts		222.155	499.567	460.100	451.450	297.746	178.695	

Source: Budgets Books TMA Jhang and Account records 2003-2010

Table 27: TMA Tariff Structure

Amount in Rs

Tariff Per Unit

Sources	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Water								
Registration of Connection fee Domestic connection	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262
Monthly Service Charges Domestic Connection	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Registration of Connection fee Commercial Connection	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Monthly Service Charges Commercial Connection	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Registration of Connection fee Industrial Connection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monthly Service Charges Industrial Connection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sanitation								
Registration of Connection fee Domestic connection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annually Service Charges Domestic Connection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Registration of Connection fee Commercial Connection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annually Service Charges Commercial Connection -Shops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annually Service Charges Commercial Connection -other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Registration of Connection fee Industrial Connection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annually Service Charges Industrial Connection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport								
Wagon Fee	0	0	0	50	50	50	50	50
Rickshaw Fee	0	0	0	50	50	50	50	50

Source: TMA Schedules of Tax/ Fees 2003

B. Outsourced Service Contracts (Existing / Proposed)

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

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.

TMA's taxes / fees collections for the year 2010-11 are mentioned in Table 28.

Table 28: Taxes / fees Collection Services

Table 20: Taxes / Fees Collection Services			
Sr. No.	Name /Title	Scope	Amount in million
1	Cattle Mandi Maloohana Mor	Collection of Fee of behalf of TMA	108.105
2	Cattle Mandi chund Bharwana		8.000
3	Cattle Mandi Bullo		1.600
4	Cattle Mandi Kot Shakir		0.752
5	Cattle Mandi 18-Hazari		3.200
6	Cattle Mandi More Mandi		0.620
7	Advertisement Tax		7.000
8	Sale of Sullage water		0.151
9	Fee Chhaba Rehri		0.210
10	Rent of land Chah Shadi Wala		0.039
11	Rent of Tiba Registan		1.020
12	Latrine Fowara Chowk		0.031
Total			130.728

Source: Tehsil Officer Finance TMA Jhang

C. Public Private Partnership contracts

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

No Public Private partnership Contracts implemented in TMA Jhang. TMA has not any experience with private sector participation in the water and sewerage sector, although other services have been privatized, such as operation of the bus stations. The TMA is of the view that the Punjab Government won't allow outsourcing or privatization of WSS services.

Section V

MAJOR PROJECTS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT



V. MAJOR PROJECTS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

A. List of Major Projects

- There is only one project related to Water Supply and Sewerage “Replacement of Outlived Old Damaged Pipe” is being executed by Public Health Engineering Department. The total cost of the project 107.962 million.
- The Construction of Jhang Bye Pass Phase-II (L=14.75 KM) identified as future projects, the estimated cost of project is Rs830.500 million.
- Works and Services department of district Jhang proposed City Development Package for Jhang (Improvement of road network). the estimated cost of project is Rs332.940 million

B. Future Development:

During field visit of TMA Jhang and briefing by TO Finance Jhang, following priority areas were discussed.

- Proper Solid Waste Management
- Provision of clean drinking water
- Proper Sewerage system
- Provision of Urban Transport (includes Truck stand And bus stand)

C. Forecast for Future Developments, Costs

Total Forecast for above mentioned future development project is Rs 1163.44million. The ongoing project of “Replacement of Outlived Old Damaged Pipe” cost is not included in the overall cost of future development of project.

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.

Outline development plan developed completed in 1996 by the Housing and Physical Planning Department Government of Punjab. The Outline Development Plan of Jhang City is at Map 7. As part of this plan Land use studies are carried out to provide basic data on land characteristics and the various activities that occupy land in the planning area. Land uses as surveyed are tabulated in the Table 29 and different land uses are shown in Map 8.

1. Land Use Pattern

Jhang is a very old town. It has 3 parts namely Jhang city, Jhang Sadar and Satellite town. Jhang city is the oldest part of the town which has very narrow streets and old structures. The other part of the town i.e. Jhang Sadar has comparatively wider streets and roads and most of the economic and administrative activities are located over here. The third part of the town i.e. Satellite town is not very old and has been planned on grid-iron pattern. It has very wide roads and streets, adequate provision of open spaces and parks, planned commercial centers and reasonable facilities of education and health.

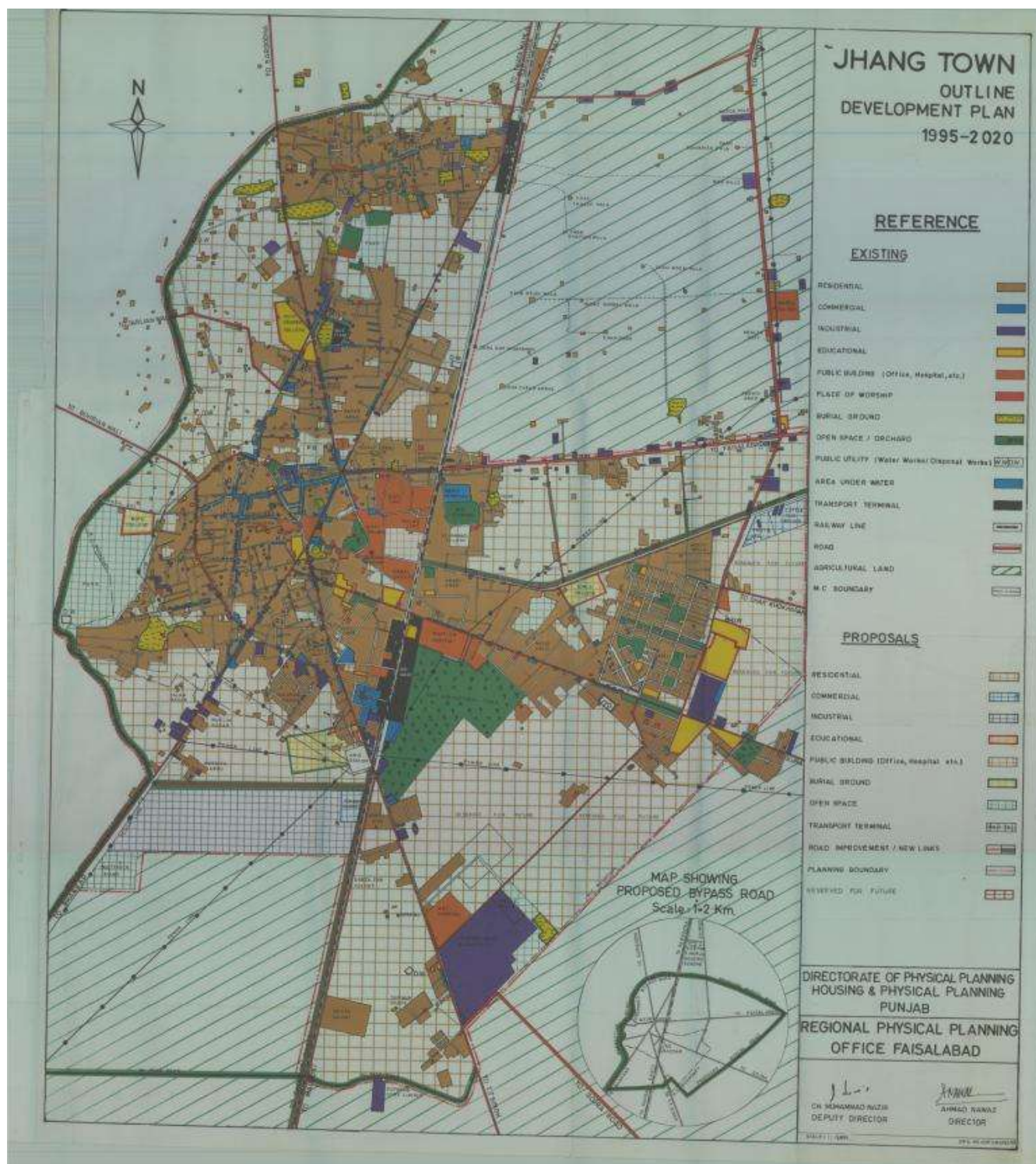
Residential: The town has different categories of residential plots. In the old part of the town size of plot is much smaller as compared to the new developed private or public housing schemes. These are very big plots as well as size more than 4 kanal owned by the land lords located in different parts of the town. From the survey it has been evaluated that there are 1692 acres of land under residential use out of the total built up area of 3932.73 acres. Number of houses in the town is 35700. Average plot size comes to 7.6 Marlas whereas housing density has been calculated as 9 houses per acre which shows that the town is not very much congested. It has normal density and plot size. Major trend of growth is towards South East.

Commercial: Most of the commercial activities are located in Jhang Sadar along the roads. Other commercial activities are scattered in all the residential area in every part of the town. There are two Grain Markets out of which one is located in Jhang Sadar and the other in Jhang city. The other special purpose markets i.e. Cattle Fair Ground, Fruit & Vegetable market are located in Jhang Sadar also. It has been found that 58.75 acres are under the commercial use which is 49% of the total built up area of the town.

Industrial: Small industrial units are scattered all over the town along the roads. Power looms and carpet weaving industries are located in the residential areas. There is only one prominent industry i.e. Sugar Mills which is located on Toba road. Survey has revealed that area under industrial use is 269.57 acres which is 6.84% of the total built up area of the town.

Public Buildings: Most of the public buildings are located in Jhang Sadar. A few offices are located in the rented buildings in different parts of the town. Analysis of the existing land use has revealed that 176.10 acres are under the public building which is 4.48% of the total built up area of the town.

Map 7: Outline Development Plan of Jhang City



Social Services: Educational and health services consist of 4.36% and 1.12% respectively of the total built up area. Educational as well as health intuitions are sufficient to cater the needs of existing population but their buildings are not properly maintained. Primary school buildings are in a very bad condition.

Table 29: Land Use Classification 1995

Sr. No	Land Use	Acre	Percentage
1	Residential	1692.00	43.02
2	Commercial	58.75	1.49
3	Industrial	269.57	6.85
4	Religious places	41.01	1.04
5	Education	171.38	4.36
6	Health	44.10	1.12
7	Graveyard	103.12	2.62
8	Govt. Offices, Grid station, Jail, Res House etc.	176.10	4.48
9	Open spaces, Parks, Clubs etc	88.03	2.24
10	Cinema	3.05	0.08
11	Water Supply	2.67	0.07
12	Disposal Works	2.32	0.06
13	Petrol Filling Station/Service	2.70	0.07
14	Railway Property	92.72	2.36
15	Transport Terminal	11.21	0.29
16	Roads & Streets	1174	29.85
(a)	Total (urban use)	3932.73	100.00
	Government Agriculture Farm		226.00
	Agriculture Land		2539.27
	Ponds		8.70
	Vacant		281.30
(b)	Total (non Urban Use)		3055.27
	Total Municipal Area (a & b)		6988.00

Source: Revision/ Updating Outline Development Plan 1995-96

Comparison of Land-Use 1981 & 1995: in 1981 total area within municipal limits of jhang town was 6988 acres out of which 3198.68 acres were built up and 3789.32 acres were none built up. In 1995 it has been found that total area under municipal limits remained the same where as built up area increased to 3932.73 acres and non-built up area reduced to 3055.27 acres. Gross density of administrative boundary of municipal committee limit was 28 persons per are in 1981 which increased to 46 persons per acre in 1995. Gross residential density of the built up area was 61 persons per acre in 1981 which increased to 82 persons per acre in 1995. Net residential density of built up area was 144 persons per acre in 1981 which increased to 189 persons per acre inland use. 1995. Comparison of land uses 1981-1995 are tabulated in the Table 30.

Table 30: Comparison of Land-Use 1981 & 1995

Sr. No.	Land Use	1981		1995	
		Acre	Percentage	Acre	Percentage
1	Residential	1360	42	1692.00	43.02
2	Commercial	28.21	0.88	58.75	1.49
3	Industrial	227.97	7.13	269.57	6.85
4	Religious places	29.93	0.94	41.01	1.04
5	Education	94.64	2.96	171.38	4.36
6	Health	40.26	1.26	44.10	1.12
7	Graveyard	103.12	3.22	103.12	2.62
8	Govt. Offices, Grid station, Jail, Res House etc.	137.56	4.30	176.10	4.48
9	Open spaces, Parks, Clubs etc	48.22	1.50	88.03	2.24
10	Cinema	3.05	0.09	3.05	0.08
11	Water Supply	2.00	0.06	2.67	0.07
12	Disposal Works	0	0	2.32	0.06

Sr. No.	Land Use	1981		1995	
		Acre	Percentage	Acre	Percentage
13	Petrol Filling Station/Service	2.41	0.08	2.70	0.07
14	Railway Property	92.72	2.90	92.72	2.36
15	Transport Terminal	16.59	0.52	11.21	0.29
16	Roads & Streets	1012	31.64	1174	29.85
(a)	Total (urban use)	3198.68	100	3932.73	100.00
	Government Agriculture Farm	226		226.00	
	Agriculture Land	3249.32		2539.27	
	Ponds	22		8.70	
	Vacant	292		281.30	
(b)	Total (non Urban Use)			3055.27	
	Total Municipal Area (a & b)			6988.00	

Source: Revision/ Updating Outline Development Plan 1995-96.

Table31: Education Units (Government)

Gender	No. of Schools	Area in Kanal	No. of Boys	No. of Girls
Boys	60	404	15474	1283
Girls	65	221	1320	15977

Source: Punjab Education Management Information system

Table 32: Health Units in District Jhang (Government)

Hospitals		Dispensaries		T.B. Clinics		S.H. Centres	M.C.H. Centres
No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	No.
7	364	23	2	1	-	22	4

Source: Punjab Development Statistic 2010

Table33: Housing Characteristics of Jhang Tehsil in 1998

Jhang		Type of Structure				Housing Facilities	
		Total	Pacca	Semi Pacca	Kacha	Potable Water	Electricity
Tehsil	Urban	43720	32508	5565	5647	13993	39491
	Rural	143052	40654	15892	86506	5779	58358
	Total	186772	73162	21457	92153	19772	97849
MC		42059	31721	5247	5091	13191	38015

Source: District Census Report 1998

Table 34: List of Housing Schemes (Government and Private)

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
1	Satellite Housing Scheme	Government Housing Scheme	
2	Lal Zar Housing Scheme (Phase-1)		
3	Lal Zar Housing Scheme (Phase-2)		
4	Ahmed Height	Private Housing Scheme	60Acrer
5	Ali Garden		12Acre
6	Khainban City		37 Acer
7	Al KaramCity		25 Acer

Source: TO P&C TMA Jhang Records

Table 35: List of Markets

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
1	Rail Bazar Market	Clothes, jewelry, shoes	No Information available with TMA
2	Satellite town market	General items	
3	Khetiyana wala bazar	Clothes, jewellery, shoes	
4	Yousaf shah road	Food and electronic market	
5	Shaheed road	Clothes, shoes, food, Electronic	
6	Kot road	General and food	
7	Sargodha road		
8	Faisalabad road		

9	Bhakkkar road	Vegetable and health institutions, Auto Shops	
10	Circular road	General	
11	Katchery road	Offices and ice-cream parlors	
12	Grain Market	Grains	
13	Fruit and Vegetable Market	Fruit and Vegetable	

Source: TO P&C TMA Jhang Records

According to Survey carried out in 1995 there were 6431 shops in the town out of which 210 were wholesale shops, Major Commercial activities consist of Auto Shops, Grocery and General Store. The list of Major commercial areas are shown in Table 36

Table 36: List of Major Commercial Areas

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
1	Main Bazar	Wholesale Markets	Information not available with TMA
2	Khatianwala Bazar	Clothes , jewellery, shoes	
3	Jhang Bazar		
4	Rail bazar		

Source: TO P&C TMA Jhang Records

2. List of Dry-ports

No Dry port in City Jhang

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

Tehsil officer Regulation Jhang is maintaining the katchi abadis information. There are 10 katchi abadis in Jhang Cit which have 1078 dwelling Units .Table 37 present the detail of katchi abadis.

Table37: List of Katchi Abadies (Recognized and Un-recognized)

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
1	Changra wala	Recognised	Information not available with TMA
2	Kot Akbar		
3	Basti Mullah wali		
4	Basti Ludhan Shah		
5	Basti Farooq abad		
6	Basti Isaiyan wali		
7	Basti Loharan wali		
8	Basti Jalal abad		
9	Basti Hussain abad		
10	Basti Deewan wali		

Source: TO Regulation TMA Jhang Records

4. Street lighting

As informed by TMA Light Superintend, there are total 14510 points of street lights. Out of which 6510 are tube lights, 8000 are 100 watt bulb and 12 Sodium lights at DCO Road.

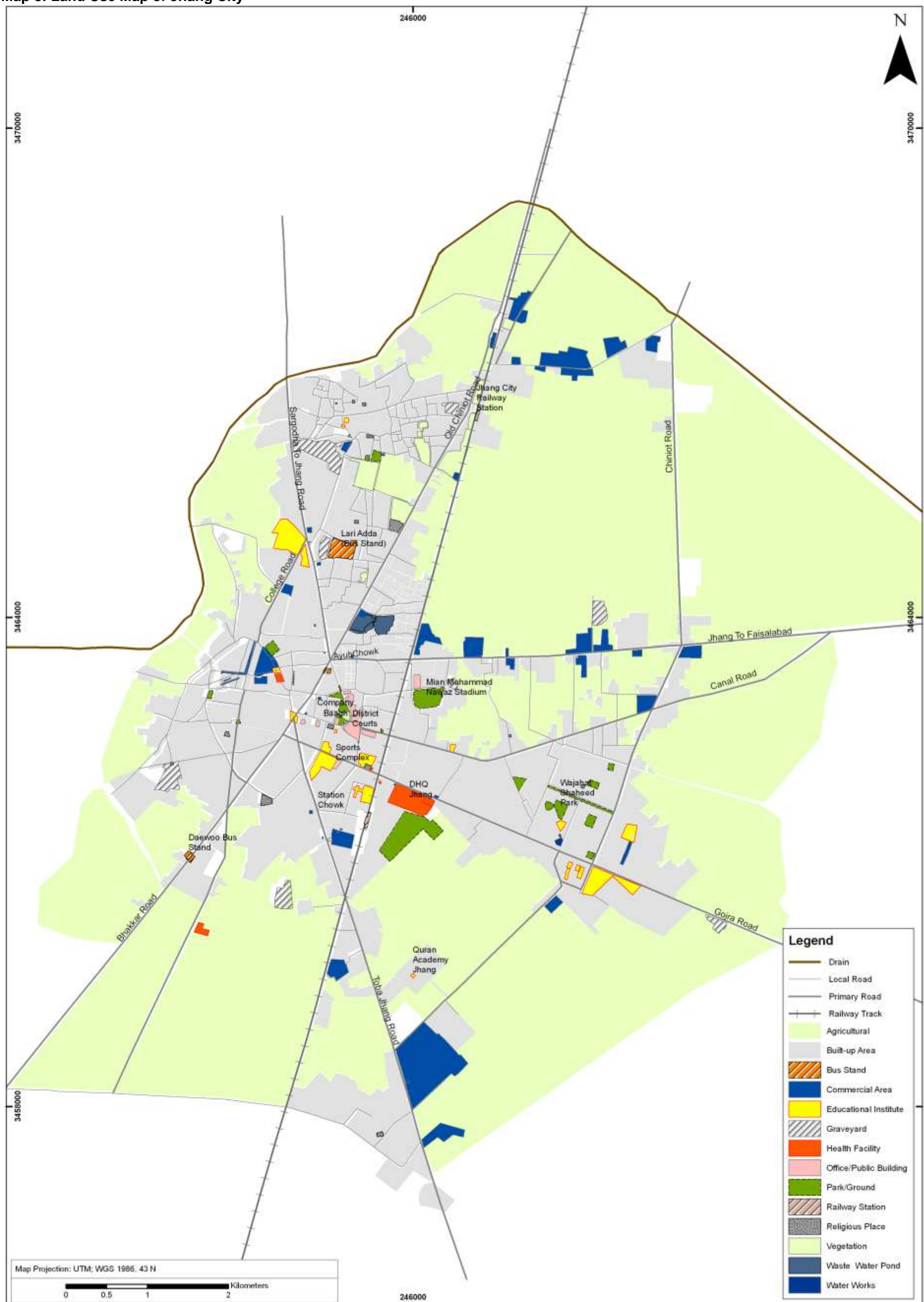
5. Parks

As informed by Tehsil Officer Infrastructure and Services, there are seven parks in the city out of which

1. Company park- maintaining by District Government
2. Raiz Chowk Park in Satellite Town- maintaining by District Government
3. Wajahat Shaheed-- maintaining by District Government
4. Chenab Park - maintaining by District Government

5. Rizwan Park Block A Satellite maintaining by TMA Jhang
6. Jamil Shaheed parkNear DCO- maintaining by TMA Jhang
7. Nawaz shat TMA City Jhang - maintaining by TMA Jhang

Map 8: Land Use Map of Jhang City



Source: Urban Unit Land use map

B. Economic Zones – Industry Sites

There are no established economic zones or industry sites. Local administration of Jhang is trying to establish industrial sites in Jhang

Business activities in Jhang have picked up considerably in the recent past. Businesses have experienced an increase in return and Businessmen have found some good investing opportunities. Jhang is advantageous in for various types of businesses. Land is cheap, skilled labour is cheap and opportunities are wide open.

There are generally two crops in a year, Rabi and Kharif. Rabi crop is followed by Kharif crop. This system is locally known as "Harri" and "Sawani". Sugarcane, Cotton, Wheat, Bajra, Maize and Rice are the common Rabi and Kharif crops. Rice and Wheat are grown all over the district, usually. Maize is the staple kharif crop; potato cultivation has also made considerable progress. Vegetables and Fruits approximately of all kinds are also grown throughout the district. The main Rabi crops are wheat and barley, while maize and bajra are grown as Kharif crops. Due to favorable conditions for agriculture, people of this district do take interest in crop husbandry.

Jhang is also famous for a lot of handicrafts mastered by the skilled Jhangvian artists and artisans. The Embroidered shawls are more an art form than a piece of garment. The intricate patterns and colorful ideas put in by the women of Jhang are loved throughout the world. Intricate fascinating wood carving in Arabesque or "Jali" has for long been associated with Muslim culture. Zaarban (Nara) and Paranda is another one of Jhang's traditional craft in which women artisans are engaged. Zaarban (Nara) is usually a webbed lace measuring about 2 meters in length used for stringing pyjamas. The paranda is a three strand, colorful item edged with pom-poms, beads and sequins. It is used by women adorn their hair and enhance its length and beauty.

C. Largest Industries - Chamber of Commerce

Shakarganj Mills Ltd (SML) is the leading sugar manufacturing company of Pakistan. It has installed three sugar mills in District Jhang. Shakarganj Mills Ltd (SML) has successfully installed 08 megawatt (MW) thermal power plant with in premises of SML, Dargahi unit 2. The electricity will be generated by using the natural Bagasse/Furnace Oil.

Jhang Chamber of Commerce and Industry (JCCI). JCCI has been established just six years before to develop the area from agricultural to industrial one. Sugar, Industrial Alcohol, in addition to woolen and jute rugs & carpets industries. Furniture, Handicrafts, Handmade embroidery, Marbles, Bed sheets and Hosiery are also exported from Jhang.

ANNEXURE



Annex 1: Socio-Economic Indicators

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Jhang
Number of households		
Weighted	91,075	1,638
Un-weighted	91,075	1,112
Number of women		
Weighted	86,148	1,521
Un-weighted	86,148	1,034
Number of under-5 children		
Weighted	70,226	1,194
Un-weighted	70,226	801
Child malnourishment		
Weight for age %		
Below 2SD	33.6	34.8
Below 3SD	11.3	12.7
Height for age %		
Below 2SD	42.4	52.5
Below 3SD	23.3	33.3
Weight for height %		
Below 2SD	13.4	8.1
Below 3SD	5.6	1.8
Above 2SD	6.9	4.0
Number of children aged 0-59	57,368	951
Adequately fed Infants		
0-5 months exclusively breastfed	48.5	53.8
6-8 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least 2 times in prior 24 hours	30.0	32.2
9-11 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least 3 times in prior 24 hours	32.5	32.6
6-11 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day	31.0	32.3
0-11 months who were appropriately fed	40.2	43.5
Number of infants aged 0-11 months	14,498	240
% Households within with salt test result		
Percent of households in which salt was tested	98.9	99.9
Number of households interviewed	91,075	1,638
No salt	0.3	0.0
0 PPM	87.7	97.4
>0 to < 15 PPM	5.7	1.0
15+ PPM* Total	6.3	1.6
Total	100	100.0
Number of households in which salt was tested or with	90,333	1,636
Children's vitamin A supplementation		
Within last 6 months*	79.4	90.7
Prior to last 6 months	4.8	0.0
Not sure When	5.4	0.2
Not sure if received vitamin A	0.9	0.2
Never received vitamin A	9.5	8.9
Total	100	100.0
Number of children aged 6-59 months	62,613	1,069
Oral rehydration treatment		
Had diarrhoea in last two	7.8	3.1
Number of children aged 0-59months	70,226	1,194
NIMKOL	22.5	41.1
Recommended homemade fluid	10.1	12.0
Pre-packaged ORS fluid	21.6	35.3
No Treatment	53.0	26.5
ORT Use Rate	47.0	73.5
Number of children aged 0-59 months With	5,445	37
Children with diarrhoea who:		
Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	7.8	3.1
Number of children aged 0-59months	70,226	1,194

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Jhang
Drank More	25.3	5.6
Drank the same or less	69.4	94.4
Ate somewhat at less, same or more	47.8	31.3
Ate much less or none	46.6	57.0
Home management of diarrhoea	15.2	0.0
Received ORT or increased fluids AND continued feeding	29.5	25.9
Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea	5,445	37
Care seeking for suspected pneumonia		
Had acute respiratory infection	7.2	3.6
Number of children aged 0-59 months	70,226	1,194
Govt hospital	17.0	34.7
Govt health care	1.7	2.3
Rural health centre	2.5	0.0
Dispensary	2.7	0.0
Other public	0.6	0.0
Private hospital	10.1	2.3
Private physician	42.6	20.7
Dispensary/compounder	20.1	4.0
Mobile centre	0.7	0.0
Other private medical	1.5	0.0
Relative or friends	1.0	3.6
Traditional practitioner	1.2	4.3
Homeopath	0.8	2.6
Other	0.0	0.0
Any appropriate provider	70.3	59.9
Number of children age 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia	5,022	43
Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia		
Is not able to drink or breastfeed	29.7	34.5
Becomes sicker	66.1	68.8
Develops a fever	72.4	76.7
Has fast breathing	25.1	53.9
Has difficulty breathing	23.9	47.1
Has blood in stool	15.3	35.8
Is drinking poorly	30.8	26.3
Has Other Symptoms	1.5	1.1
Mothers/caretakers who recognize the two danger signs of pneumonia	10.1	35.0
Number of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months	70,226	1,194
Solid fuel use		
Electricity	0.1	0.1
Liquid propane gas Lpg	4.2	4.3
Natural gas	24.9	10.7
Biogas	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	0.0	0.8
Coal/Charcoal	0.6	56.1
Wood	54.3	21.7
Straw/shruggrass	3.6	6.2
Animal dung	12.0	0.0
Agricultural crop residue	0.2	--
Other missing	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0
Solid fuels for cooking	70.6	84.9
Number of households	91,075	1,638
Household water treatment		
Water treatment method used in the household		
None	93.8	99.3
Boil	2.8	0.3
Add bleach/chlorine or Solar disinfection	0.0	0.0
Strain through a cloth	0.2	0.0
Use water filter	2.0	0.3
Let it stand and settle	1.0	0.0
Other/DK	0.1	0.0

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Jhang
All drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.8	0.6
Number of household	592,843	10,250
Improved drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.9	0.6
Number of household	573,930	10,170
Unimproved drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	2.6	0.0
Number of household	18,913	80
Source of drinking water		
Piped into dwelling	16.5	0.9
Piped into yard or plot	0.4	0.0
Public tap	2.9	1.0
Hand pump	31.6	50.9
Donkey pump	39.4	46.0
Protected well within dwelling	0.8	0.1
Tube well/ turbine	3.2	0.1
Protected well outside dwelling spring rainwater	0.8	--
Bottled/can water	1.4	0.2
Unprotected well within or outside dwelling / unprotected	0.4	--
Tank art with smack tank	0.7	--
Surface water	0.3	0.0
Bottled can water	0.4	0.1
Other missing	1.4	0.7
Total	100	100.0
Improved source of drinking water	96.8	99.2
Number of household members	592,843	10,250
Household water treatment		
None	93.8	99.3
Boil	2.8	0.3
Add bleach/chlorine or Solar disinfection	0.0	0.0
Strain through a cloth	0.2	0.0
Use water filter	2.0	0.3
Let it stand and settle	1.0	0.0
Other/DK	0.1	0.0
All drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.8	0.6
Number of household	592,843	10,250
Improved drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.9	0.6
Number of household	573,930	10,170
Unimproved drinking water source		
Appropriate water treatment method	2.6	0.0
Number of household	18,913	80
Time to source of drinking water		
Water on	92.3	97.8
Less than 30 minutes	5.1	1.8
30 minutes to less than 1 hour	1.6	0.1
Premises 1 hour or more	0.8	0.1
Don't know	0.2	0.2
Total	100	100.0
Mean time to source of drinking water* Number of households	22.6	15.8
	91,075	1,638
Bacteria water testing		
Percent of households in which water was tested	91.4	96.4
Number of households	91,075	1,638
Bacteria was present	48.7	26.1
Bacteria was not present	51.3	73.9
Total	100	100.0
Number of households in which water was tested	83,222	1,578
Type of toilet facility used by household		
Improved sanitation facility		

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Jhang
Piped sewer system	20.9	6.3
Septic tank	36.5	37.3
Pit latrine	9.6	3.4
Ventilated Total improved pit latrine	0.7	0.2
Pit latrine with slab	1.6	1.7
Public/ communal latrine	0.1	0.6
Uncovered pit	0.3	0.1
Unimproved sanitation facility		
Bucket	0.0	0.0
No facilities or bush or field	29.4	50.4
Other	0.5	0.1
Missing	0.3	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0
Percentage of population using sanitary means of Other excreta disposal	69.5	49.4
Number of household members	592,843	10,250
Use of improved water sources and improved sanitation		
Percentage of household population:		
Using improved sources of drinking water	96.8	99.2
Using sanitary means of excreta disposal	69.5	49.4
Using improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal	67.5	49.2
Number of household members	592,843	10,250
Disposal of waste water		
Sewerage connected with main line	19.3	10.1
Sewerage connected with open drain	30.2	27.0
Septic tank	7.4	3.4
Pit in or outside house	10.9	18.5
Open street or open fields	32.1	40.7
No response/ DK	.1	0.3
Proper disposal of waste water	56.8	40.4
Number of households	592,843	10,250
Disposal of solid waste		
Collected by any municipal institution	7.8	2.0
Any municipal institution Disposed of by solid waste management dep't	1.8	0.2
Private company vehicle collects from home	4.5	0.3
In open streets	7.7	7.1
In open fields	78.1	90.4
No response/ DK	.1	0.0
Proper disposal of solid waste	14.1	2.5
Number of households	592,843	10,250
Hands washing before meal		
All with soap	44.5	31.4
All without soap	12.2	19.0
Some with soap	31.1	34.3
Some without soap	6.8	5.9
No one	5.4	9.5
No response/ DK	0.0	0.0
Adequate washing	56.5	50.2
Number of households	592,843	10,250
Hands washing after using latrine		
All with soap	57.8	39.6
All without soap	8.2	18.3
Some with soap	25.4	25.5
Some without soap	6.2	8.0
No one	2.4	8.5
No response/ DK	0.1	0.0
Proper hand washing	65.9	58
Number of households	592,843	10,250
Use of contraception		
Percent of women (currently married) who are using:		
Not using any method	67.8	80.1
Female sterilization	7.7	6.8

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Jhang
Male sterilization	0.1	0.0
Pill	2.4	2.3
IUD	3.7	2.5
Injections	2.5	1.2
Condom	8.6	5.2
Foam/jelly	0.1	0.0
LAM	2.3	0.7
Periodic abstinence	2.2	0.6
Withdrawal	2.4	0.7
Total	0.2	0.0
Other	100.0	100.0
Any modern method	25.1	17.9
Any traditional method	7.1	1.9
Any method *	32.2	19.9
Number of women currently married	83,389	1,481
Contraceptive drop out		
Reason for discontinuing contraception		
Percentage of women ever used but are not currently using contraceptives	4.3	2.4
Number of women	83,389	1,481
Religious reasons	11.3	8.0
Want another child	35.8	27.8
Want a son	9.3	14.6
Contraceptive products too expensive	1.0	0.0
Woman/husb and is ill	3.5	37.1
Terminated temporarily	7.3	0.0
Side effects	6.2	--
Menopause	7.3	5.2
No reason/ Other	9.5	0.0
Missing	8.7	7.4
Total	100	100.0
Number of women who ever used but are not currently using contraceptives	3,601	36
Unwilling pregnancy		
Wanted to get pregnant?		
Now	67.0	76.1
Later	21.2	15.6
Did not want more children	4.3	4.6
Missing	7.6	3.8
Percentage of unwilling pregnancy	25.5	20.1
Number of pregnant women	9,272	194
Antenatal care Provider		
Medical doctor	41.2	27.9
Nurse/ midwife	6.6	5.7
Lady health visitor	4.9	6.3
Lady health worker	0.8	1.0
Traditional birth attendant	26.4	40.6
Relative/Friend	0.4	1.5
Other/missing	2.3	3.2
No antenatal care received	17.4	13.7
Total	100	100.0
Any skilled personnel*	52.7	40.0
Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years	29,696	524
Assistance during delivery		
Medical Doctor	32.8	22.3
Nurse/ midwife	6.0	6.4
Lady health visitor	3.8	7.4
Lady health worker	0.6	0.5
Traditional birth attendant	54.5	60.3
Relative/ friend	1.0	1.9
Other/ missing	1.0	0.9
No attendant	0.4	0.5
Total	100	100.0
Any skilled personnel	42.6	36.1

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Jhang
Delivered in health facility**	38.3	32.7
Number of Women who gave birth in Preceding two years	29,696	524
Postnatal care provider		
Medical Doctor	31.7	22.3
Nurse/ midwife	5.6	6.1
Lady health visitor	3.6	7.4
Lady health worker	0.7	0.5
Traditional birth attendant	51.8	60.1
Relative/ Friend	1.0	2.2
Other/ missing	1.6	1.0
No postnatal care received	4.0	0.5
Total	100	100.0
Any skilled personnel*	40.9	35.8
Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years	29,696	524
Currently married women by age		
Age group in years		
15-19	3.2	4.0
20-24	13.9	15.1
25-29	21.5	21.4
30-34	18.8	19.7
35-39	18.3	18.1
40-44	14.2	12.1
45-49	10.2	9.6
Total	100	100.0
Number of married women 15-49	83,389	1,481
Literacy rate (10 years and older)		
Male		
Literacy rate	68.7	68.0
Number of Household members	227,607	3,991
Female		
Literacy rate	49.5	38.1
Number of Household members	217,054	3,791
Total		
Literacy rate	59.3	53.4
Number of Household members	444,661	7,781
Literacy rate (15 years and older)		
Male		
Literacy rate	66.1	65.6
Number of Household members	189,685	3,351
Female		
Literacy rate	44.7	33.6
Number of Household members	182,312	3,261
Total		
Literacy rate	55.6	49.8
Number of Household members	371,997	6,612
Literacy rate (15-24 years)		
Male		
Literacy rate	79.0	80.2
Number of Household members	64,064	1,054
Female		
Literacy rate	67.7	55.8
Number of Household members	63,807	1,126
Total		
Literacy rate	73.3	67.6
Number of Household Members	127,872	2,180
Pre-school attendance		
Male		
Percentage of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.8	8.1
Number of children aged 3-4 years	14,977	260
Female		
Percentage of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.2	10.9
Number of children aged 3-4 years	14,323	229

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Jhang
Total		
Percentage of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.5	9.4
Number of children aged 3-4 years	29,300	489
Primary school entry		
Percentage of children of primary school entry age (5 years) currently attending grade 1	18.9	15.3
Number of children of primary school entry age (5 years)	14,684	235
Percentage of children of primary school entry age (6 years) currently attending grade 1	38.4	32.6
Number of children of primary school entry age(6 years)	16,234	268
Primary school net attendance ratio (5-9 years)		
Male		
Net attendance ratio	54.0	51.5
Number of children	39,519	657
Female		
Net attendance ratio	51.8	44.3
Number of children	37,026	593
Total		
Net attendance ratio	52.9	48.1
Number of children	76,545	1,250
Primary school gross attendance ratio (5-9 years)		
Male		
Gross attendance ratio*	101.6	110.3
Number of children	39,519	657
Female		
Gross attendance ratio*	92.5	84.10
Number of children	37,026	593
Total		
Gross attendance ratio*	97.2	97.9
Number of children	76,545	1,250
Public and private primary school attendance rate		
Attending public primary school	55.9	68.5
Attending private primary school	43.0	30.8
Attending Madrasa/NSC	0.2	0.2
Attending primary school but DK type of school or type is missing	0.9	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of children 5-9 years old	40,501	601
Middle/Secondary school net attendance ratio		
Male		
Net attendance ratio	29.6	23.3
Number of children	37,922	640
Female		
Net attendance ratio	27.8	19.6
Number of children	34,743	529
Total		
Net attendance ratio	28.7	21.8
Number of children	72,665	1,169
Secondary school age children attending primary school		
Male		
Percent attending primary school	46.3	54.5
Number of children	37,922	640
Female		
Percent attending primary school	40.4	37.6
Number of children	34,743	529
Total		
Percent attending primary school	43.4	46.8
Number of children	22,665	1,169
Education gender parity		
Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), females	51.8	44.3
Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), males	54.0	51.5
Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school NAR*	0.96	0.86
Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), females	27.8	19.9

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Jhang
Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), males	29.6	23.3
Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school NAR	0.94	0.85
Physical access to primary schools, MICS Punjab, 2007-08		
Boys government school		
<2 km	93.0	85.9
2-5 km	5.3	12.0
>5 km	1.7	2.1
Girls government school		
<2 km	91.4	86.7
2-5 km	5.9	11.2
>5 km	2.7	2.1
Boys private school		
<2 km	74.7	96.5
2-5 km	9.6	2.2
>5 km	15.7	1.4
Girls private school		
<2 km	74.0	96.2
2-5 km	9.8	2.4
>5 km	16.2	1.3
Number of household members	91,075	1,112
Physical access to middle schools, MICS Punjab, 2007-08		
Boys government school		
<2 km	62.6	52.2
2-5 km	43.2	31.3
>5 km	14.2	16.6
Girls government school		
<2 km	62.8	52.6
2-5 km	21.0	29.0
>5 km	16.3	18.3
Boys private school		
<2 km	65.5	80.6
2-5 km	13.1	18.6
>5 km	21.5	0.8
Girls private school		
<2 km	65.3	80.6
2-5 km	13.1	18.6
>5 km	21.7	0.8
Number of Household members	91,075	1,112
Physical access to secondary schools, MICS Punjab, 2007-08		
Boys government school		
<2 km	50.6	34.3
2-5 km	23.2	25.8
>5 km	26.2	39.9
Girls government school		
<2 km	46.9	32.7
2-5 km	21.8	22.6
>5 km	31.3	44.7
Boys private school		
<2 km	56.0	79.1
2-5 km	13.4	12.4
>5 km	30.6	8.5
Girls private school		
<2 km	56.6	79.2
2-5 km	13.3	12.2
>5 km	30.1	8.7
Number of Household members	91,075	1,112
Birth registration		
Birth is not registered because:		
Birth is registered*	77.0	85.5
Don't know if birth is registered	2.7	0.8
Number of children aged 0-59 months	70,226	1,194
Costs too much	4.4	11.2

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Jhang
Must travel too far	14.2	8.2
Didn't know child should be registered	42.7	33.0
Late, didn't want to pay fine	13.3	--
Doesn't know where to register	15.1	19.1
Other	14.4	14.2
Don't know	8.0	14.3
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of children aged 0-59 months without birth registration	14,521	123
Child labour		
Working outside household		
Paid work	0.6	0.2
Unpaid work	1.0	0.8
Household chores for 28+ hours/ Week	0.8	0.2
Working for family business	2.9	3.0
Total child labour	5.1	4.2
Number of children aged 5-14 years	149,210	2,419
Labourer students and student labourers		
Percentage of children in child labour	5.1	4.2
Percentage of children attending school	73.6	68.8
Number of children 5-14 years of age	149,210	2,419
Percentage of child labourers who are also attending school	48.9	58.4
Number of child labourers aged 5-14	7,545	101
Percentage of students who are also involved in child labour	3.4	3.6
Number of students aged 5-14	109,769	1,664
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	2.1
No understanding of instructions	1.3	1.4
Difficulty in walking, moving arms, weakness or stiffness	1.2	0.6
Have fits, become rigid, lose consciousness	0.8	1.1
Not learning to do things like other children his/her age	1.1	0.6
No speaking / cannot be understood in words	2.0	1.1
Appears mentally backward, dull, or slow	1.1	0.8
Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with at least one reported disability	5.2	5.6
Number of children aged 2-9 years	119,796	1,989
3-9 years		
Speech is not normal	4.2	3.7
Number of children aged 3-9 years	105,445	1,739
2 years		
Cannot name at least one object	9.5	12.6
Number of children aged 2 years	13,951	250
Knowledge of preventing HIV transmission		
Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		
Heard of AIDS	29.5	20.2
Number of women	86,148	1,521
Safe sex	23.0	14.9
Safe blood transfusion	20.9	13.5
Disposable syringe	21.7	13.9
Knows all three ways	18.0	11.2
Knows at least two ways	22.2	14.1
Doesn't know any way	74.7	83.0
Number of women who think a person can do something to avoid AIDS	22,470	279
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	2.2
If a family member had HIV would want to keep it a secret	23.5	14.7
Believe that a teacher with HIV should not be allowed to work	24.0	31.2
Would not buy food from a person with HIV/AIDS	24.1	29.3
Agree with at least one discriminatory statement	43.3	40.6

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Jhang
Agree with none of the discriminatory statements	56.7	59.4
Number of women who have heard of AIDS	25,409	307
Prevalence of Cough, TB and Hepatitis		
Had cough for more than last three weeks	2.2	2.7
Diagnosed with Tuberculosis during last one year	0.3	0.3
Diagnosed with Hepatitis during last one year	0.7	0.9
Total number of household members	584,640	10,207
Care provided by Lady Health Worker (LHW)		
Visited by LHW	50.4	31.8
Total number of women	86,148	1,521
Purpose of Visit For ORS, Vitamin and Medicines	54.3	69.4
Weighed the child	11.3	26.9
Provided useful info	59.4	83.8
Other	114.6	0.5
DK/Missing	1.6	2.8
Number of women visited by LHW	43,238	480
Physical access to health facility		
Type of nearest health facility		
Government	57.2	67.9
Private	42.4	32.0
Missing	0.4	0.1
Distance to the nearest health facility (in minutes)		
Within 29 minutes distance	75.2	70.2
30-35 minutes distance	15.3	16.6
One hour or more	9.0	12.4
Missing	0.5	0.8
Number of household members	592,843	10,250
Unemployment rate		
Employed	93.2	92.8
Unemployed and seeking job	6.8	7.2
Total	100.0	100.0
Total number of households 15 years or more in active labour force	163,215	2,820
Family member working outside village		
Members working outside village/town	11.6	10.9
Number of household members	592,843	10,250
Place of work of members working outside village/ town		
Other village/ town	21.2	11.8
Other district	26.8	59.2
Other Province	11.5	20.7
Overseas	38.8	4.3
DK/Missing	1.7	4.0
Number of household members working outside village/ town	68,593	1,117
Main material of the floor		
No Floor	1.9	11.5
Katcha floor	40.6	49.1
Pacca floor	57.4	39.4
Others/ Missing	0.1	0.0
Number of Households	91,075	1,638
Main material of the roof		
Natural roofing	0.3	0.3
Katcha roofing	15.8	29.9
Pacca roofing	83.5	69.8
Others/Missing	0.4	0.0
Number of households enumerated	91,075	1,683
Main material of the walls		
No walls	1.5	0.9
Katcha walls	22.0	35.1
Pacca walls	76.2	64.1
Others/ Missing	0.2	0.0
Number of households enumerated	91,075	1,638
Household utilities		
Utilities		

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Jhang
Electricity	92.5	83.9
Gas	26.4	12.5
Radio	40.0	24.0
TV	63.2	39.1
Cable TV	20.8	16.9
Telephone	15.9	8.4
Mobile	71.0	58.3
Computer	8.5	4.5
Internet	4.8	1.8
Fridge/Freezer	40.3	22.7
Air conditioner	6.6	3.2
Washing Machine	48.8	26.3
Cooler/ Fan	86.4	79.8
Cooking range/ microwave	6.0	2.5
Stitching Machine	72.7	60.5
Iron	80.2	68.7
Water filter	3.4	0.7
Donkey pump or turbine	54.5	48.9
None/ any two/ any three utilities		
Nonutility	3.6	8.1
More than two utilities	93.4	86.4
More than three utilities	88.5	77.1
Total number of households	592,843	10,250
Household possessions		
Possessions		
Watch	89.0	84.3
Bicycle	53.9	54.6
Motorcycle/scooter	26.9	18.7
car or other vehicle	8.9	5.2
Animal drawn cart	7.6	--
None/ at least one possession		
No possession	5.6	9.1
At least one possession	94.4	90.9
Total number of households	592,843	10,250
House, agricultural land and livestock ownership		
House Ownership		
Own	84.2	92.0
Rented	5.2	2.2
Rent free/ squatter/other	8.6	3.7
Govt./ Subsidized rent	1.5	1.9
Own but mortgaged or pledged	0.1	0.0
Other/Missing	0.5	0.2
Own agriculture land	34.2	41.7
Own livestock	50.9	64.6
Number of household members	91,075	1,638
Household size and mean number of persons per room		
Number of household members		
1	1.1	0.7
2-3	12.1	14.5
4-5	25.4	25.6
6-7	30.0	30.9
8-9	18.5	16.8
10+	12.6	11.5
Total	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	6.5	6.3
Mean number of persons per room	3.7	3.6
Number of households	91,075	1,638
Receiving remittance from Pakistan		
Households Receiving remittances from Pakistan	5.5	9.9
Total number of household	91,075	1,638
Amount of remittances received from Pakistan (Rs.)		
Less than 3,000	38.9	37.6

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Jhang
3,000 to less than 5,000	21.4	25.4
5,000 to less than 10,000	27.3	29.7
10,000 to less than 20,000	9.4	6.7
20,000 or more	1.9	0.5
Not specified	1.0	0.0
Median value of remittances from Pakistan (Rs.)	40,000	36,000
Total number of households receiving remittances from Pakistan	5,026	47
Receiving remittance from abroad		
Households receiving remittances from abroad	4.1	0.7
Total number of household	91,075	1,638
Amount of remittances received from abroad (Rs)		
Less than 3,000	14.2	18.4
3,000 to less than 5,000	9.1	22.0
5,000 to Less than 10,000	25.1	21.7
10,000 to less than 20,000	30.3	19.2
20,000 or more	20.4	9.5
Not specified	1.0	9.2
Median value of remittances from Pakistan (Rs.)	120,000	55,335
Total number of households receiving remittances from abroad	3,702	11
Cash donations		
Households receiving cash donations	1.4	0.9
Total number of household	91,075	1,638
Amount received		
Less than 3,000	83.1	100.0
3,000 to less than 5,000	5.5	0.0
5,000 to less than 10,000	4.4	0.0
10,000 to less than 20,000	2.5	0.0
20,000 or more	0.9	0.0
Not specified	3.6	0.0
Median value of zakat/ donations	5,000	4,383
Total number of households receiving zakat/ donations	13,000	14
Pension Benefits		
Receiving pension	6.2	4.2
Total number of households	91,075	1,638
Source of pension		
Govt.	91.8	90.8
EOBI	1.8	3.9
Other	0.6	--
Missing	5.9	5.2
Number of households receiving pension	5,678	69
Benefit from government social protection schemes		
Received benefits from Govt .schemes of social protection	15.6	27.2
Total number of households	91,075	1,638
Benefits		
Zakat	1.4	0.3
Dearness Allowance	1.0	1.2
Health subsidy	7.0	4.1
Education subsidy	21.2	2.7
Marriage grant	0.1	--
Subsidized food	0.8	0.5
Edu subsidy - Books	53.8	12.3
Edu subsidy - Cash	12.0	36.5
Other	1.6	0.1
Missing	1.1	0.6
Number of households getting benefits	14,241	446
Purchasing goods from government utility stores		
Households purchasing goods from utility stores	11.8	6.4
Total number of households	91,075	1,638
How often purchase goods from utility stores		
Regularly	16.8	10.6
Rarely	79.4	76.3
Missing	3.8	13.1

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Jhang
Considers Govt .utility stores as beneficial to a common man		
Yes	20.9	33.7
No	69.7	54.0
DK	8.6	11.3
Missing	0.9	1.0
Number of households purchasing goods from utility stores	10,780	105

Source: District Based Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey- 2007-2008

Annex 2: List of Government Officers who provided Information

Sr. No.	Name of Officer	Department	Designation	Contact / Telephone
1	Muhammad Akram Bhowana	TMA Jhang	TMO	0345-6501111
2	Tariq Munir	TMA Jhang	TO (I&S)	0307-7505080
3	Munir Shah	TMA Jhang	TO Finance	030007503387
4	Malik Laqit Ali	TMA Jhang	TO Planning & Coordination	0300-4138272
5	Mazhar	TMA Jhang	A.T.O (I&S)	0300-7509707
6	Muhammad Yousaf	TMA Jhang	Sub Engineer	0300-7509190
7	ChMukhatr	TMA Jhang	Tax Officer	0302-6799568
8	Malik Nasim	TMA Jhang	Light Superintend	0322-7731541
9	Ihsan-ul-Haq	PHED	Executive Engineer	0334-6322030
10	Mian Muhammad Nawaz	Environment	District Officer Environment	0321-6639471

