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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

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

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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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Sahiwal 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 "Sahiwal City Profile" is the eighth profile in the series of publications.

The Sahiwal City

Sahiwal town is situated at a distance of about 18 miles from the left bank of the river Ravi, 187 Km west of Lahore and 200 km east of Multan. The Grand Trunk Road and the main railway line connecting Peshawar-Lahore with Karachi pass through the town. The Lower Bari Doab Canal separates the town into two parts. Its approximate height above sea level is 500 feet. Sahiwal lies 30°39'52.16" N latitude and 73°6'30.54"E longitude

The fauna and flora of the area includes Bar lands Jand, Vann, Okan, Karir. But since colonization all these species have gradually made way for the more useful and valuable Sheesham and Kikar. No wild animal is found in this district. However, jackal, wolf and fox are found in some part of district. Wild boar is also found near the river banks

The demographical profile of city shows that it became city in 1865 by Sir Robert Montgomery, there are 10 UCs, and total area of the City is 34 Sq. Km, total Population of the City (Population reported by Urban Unit) was 331,182 in 1998, literacy rate of the City was 69.1% and average household size was 7.0, growth rate 1981-98 is 1.92% (District Census Report 1998). Current projected population of the City is 406,681.

SWOT Analysis of the Sahiwal City

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

	Strengths	Weaknesses
Internal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good water supply and sewerage coverage. • Good cost recovery performance of the municipal water supply operations provides a good basis for the introduction of PSP corporatisation initiatives. • Generally good connectivity to Lahore and Multan despite distance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues are insufficient to meet the O&M costs of the water supply facility. • Decreasing overall investment in basic municipal services. • Lack of training and development for TMA staff.
	Opportunities	Threats
External	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally good transportation conditions could be a good incentive for private sector involvement. • Good communication systems could make it much easier for non-local private sector to establish operations in Sahiwal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of town likely to reduce coverage of utilities in the future. • Improper waste disposal (no waste segregation or landfill site) coupled with growing industrial waste likely to exacerbate the environmental and health conditions near dumping sites.

Sahiwal City Services Comparison with Other Cities

The overall analysis of the data collected shows that Sahiwal is 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 is better compared to all other PCIIP cities. There is no difference of ultimate disposal of both the wastes (Solid Waste and Liquid Waste) are being disposed as untreated to nearby outlets and dumping of Solid Waste near city areas.
2. Drinking water supply situation of Sahiwal is better compared to other cities, ground water of Sahiwal city is good and abstracted from the sandy deposits below 30 feet that vary from fine to coarser material having layers of calcareous kankar modified by limestone / sandstone weathering
3. Sahiwal city also does not have the metered connections like other cities.
4. Presently Urban transport is becoming burning issue of Sahiwal City, because of its rapid population and industrialization growth. It requires immediate attention to plan for present and future needs for urban transport services. Currently urban transport services in Sahiwal are similar as have in other cities. Like use of Motor Cycle Rickshaws, and Auto Rickshaws are being used as urban transport and lack of traffic signals in chowks etc.
5. TMA Sahiwal 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 etc.
6. Sahiwal has good economic conditions because of its Location near the national corridor and also. Sahiwal is well-known for cotton ginning and pressing, dairy products, drugs and pharmaceuticals, textile spinning, textile weaving and tobacco.

Table E1: Summary of 12 TMAs

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

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

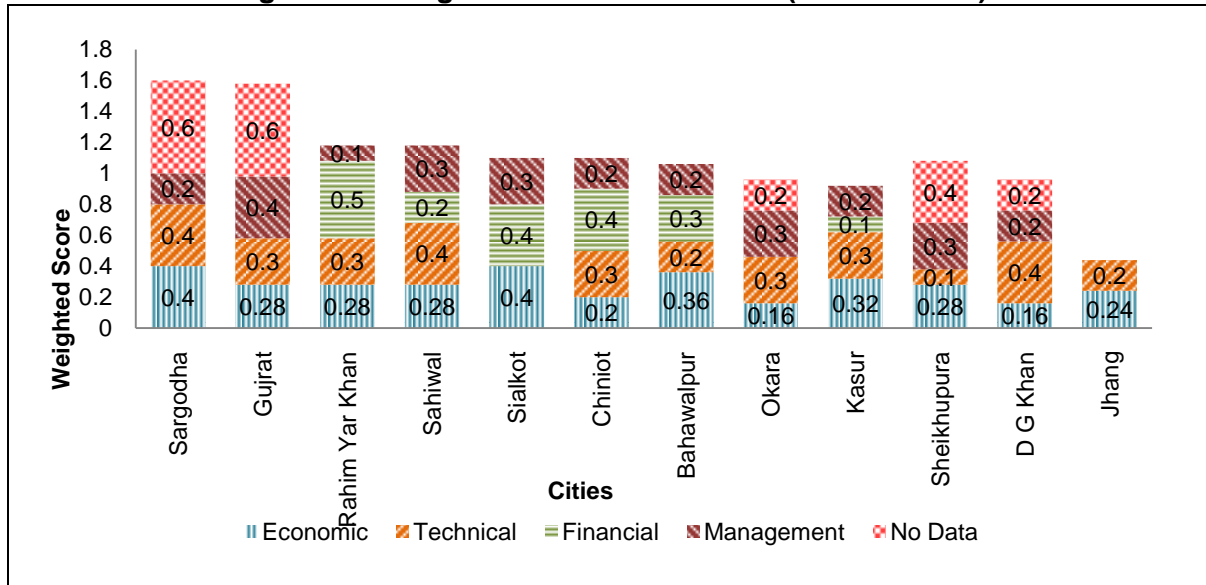
Good
Fair
Poor



- TMA Sahiwal Schedule of establishment shows that TMA has 87% filled position, this situation is encouraging compare to other town TMAs Sahiwal TMA staff also requires skills enhancement through trainings in specialized institutions and on job trainings.

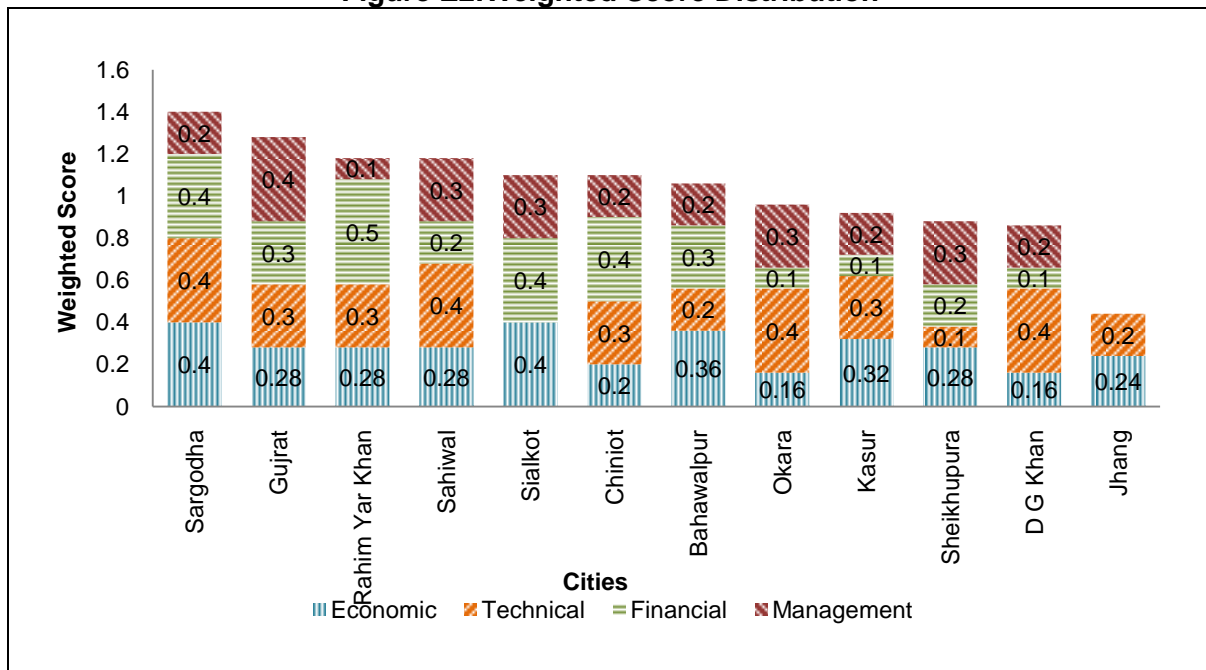
Further comparison and analysis are presented in Figure E1, Figure E2 and Figure E3.

Figure E1: Weighted Score Distribution (With No Data)



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

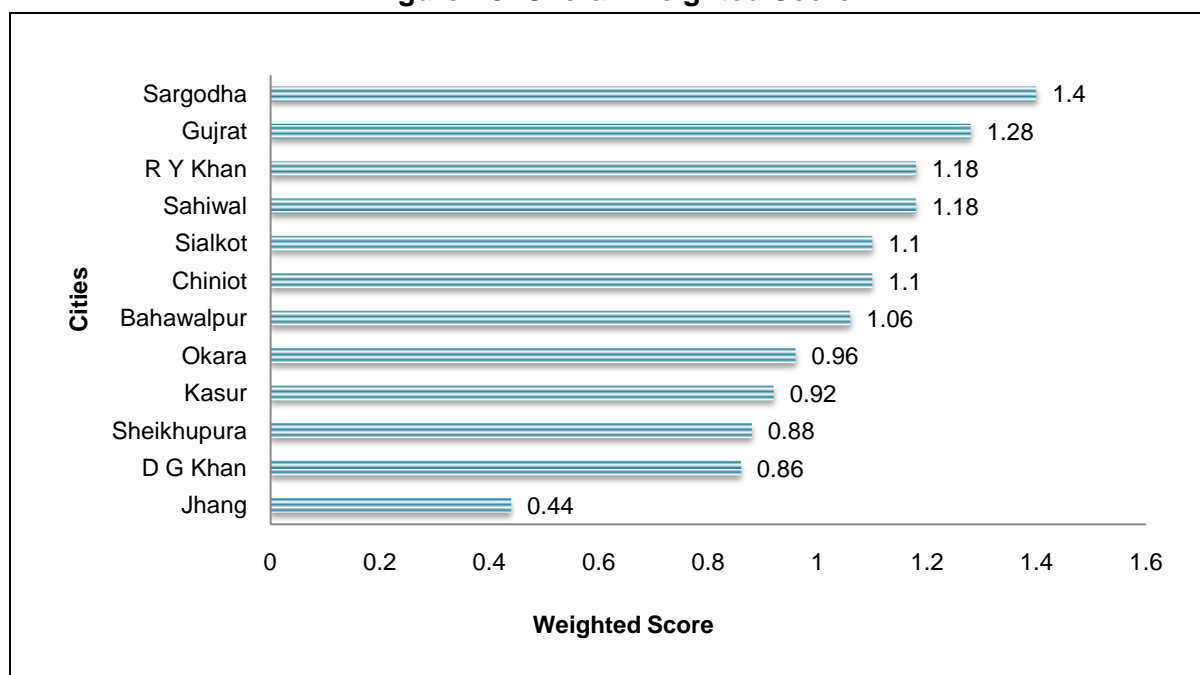
Figure E2: Weighted Score Distribution



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

Figure E3 shows the overall weighted score of PCIIP cities in which Sahiwal City is in much better position as compared to the other eight cities except Sargodha, Gujrat and Rahim Yar Khan.

Figure E3: Overall Weighted Score



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

Brief of the Profile

This document contains sectorial 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 Sahiwal indicates that the conditions are generally on par with the provincial average. However, it was noted that adequate medical facilities, especially special emergency equipment, are often not available and many patients are referred to Lahore for these procedures.

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 is entirely sourced from ground water through 46 tube wells. This distribution system consists of 8 overhead reservoirs with a capacity of 450,000 gallons, which serves 90% of the population. No future plans are currently being developed

Sewerage and Drainage: The sewerage and drainage system covers 90% of the total area of Sahiwal through a 40 km sewerage network. Wastewater is disposed of in a nearby sewer system, which pollutes the surrounding environment and causes waterborne diseases. The residential areas are rapidly expanding to the North side of the town, and slower expansion towards the East, reducing the coverage of the facility to approximately 20%-30%. No Sanitation plan developed

Solid Waste Management: There is currently no proper system of waste disposal in Sahiwal. Collected waste is dumped at designated dump sites at Ratti Tibbi, without any environmental safeguards, such as segregating infectious hazardous waste produced by tanneries, slaughter houses and hospitals. Presently, only 32% of solid waste is being collected and disposed of.

A PC-I is noted in 2005 for the procurement of equipment for solid waste management in Sahiwal, which is to be completed in June 2011. However, with increasing economic activities in agriculture and manufacturing, the environmental and health situation will continue to worsen without proper disposal mechanisms.

Transport: No urban transport services are available except for motorcycles rickshaws and auto rickshaws. The effective capacity of the new road system is reduced by poor traffic management, poor compliance with traffic regulations and the mix of motorized and non-motorized traffic. Of the total urban area (1652 hectares), 55% is reported to have good vehicular accessibility. 25% has fair accessibility, and 20% is poor.

Section III is about Human Resources available at TMA level

TMA Human Resources: All posts in of the TMA management are currently filled by permanent staff

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

Finance: Based on the financial data, collection on water supply services against demand has generally been good (85%) apart from 2007-2008 when it was less than 30%. However, despite relatively good collection, only around 75% of the operation and management (O&M) costs are met. This could suggest that operations of the facilities are inefficient, requiring private sector partnerships to reduce costs.

The utilization in the non-development (Revenue) expenditure has been reasonable in 2005-2006 and 2008-2009. However on the development side in there has been poor utilization in all years apart from 2005-2006. There has been no expenditure for water supply or sewerage and drainage since 2008

Section V is regarding major projects and future development of the city about the concerned sectors, providing with major on-going 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: Sahiwal was originally designed as a planned colony town, covering only 307 acres. However, following independence, Sahiwal emerged as a major administrative and commercial town without a comprehensive plan. As a consequence, mixed land use is prevalent. From the oval shaped in the centre of the town, roads diverge outwards towards residential and commercial areas that are largely mixed. Administrative buildings are situated even further at the fringes of the Old Town.

Urban Growth and Connectivity: The current population in Sahiwal is estimated to be around 406,681. By 2020, it is estimated to be 482,775, taking the growth rate of 1.92 from 1981 to 1998. Sahiwal is situated 29 km from the left bank of the river Ravi, 167 km west of Lahore and 17 km east of Multan (Map 2). The Grand Trunk Road and the main railway line connecting Peshawar-Lahore with Karachi pass through the town

Urban Planning and Future Development: In August 1972, the Punjab Housing and Physical Planning Department started a land use study of Sahiwal city and completed in September 1972. No other overall urban plan can be found in the available documentation

Economics: Digital communication systems and internet telecommunications network in Sahiwal is very good, making it part of the 'information superhighway'. Sahiwal is connected with backbone fibre that connects all the major cities of Pakistan. All government schools in the City have the latest PIV based computer labs through the Government of Punjab IT and Computer Labs Project. Asia's biggest broadcaster is also located in the City.

Apart from the digital industry, Sahiwal is well-known for cotton ginning and pressing, dairy products, drugs and pharmaceuticals, textile spinning, textile weaving and tobacco. Sahiwal is a major multi-crop area of Pakistan, and many pesticide companies conduct operations in the City

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

Sahiwal has the distinction of being an important seat of one of the oldest Urban Civilization in the history of mankind. The Indus Valley Civilization which flourished around 3000 B.C. Harappa, a small town of the district at a distance of about 15 miles from Sahiwal, where extensive excavations were made in the earlier part of the century and the ruins of a large and well developed city discovered, was along with Mohenjo-Daro in the Larkana district, one of the twin capitals of the marvellously rich and urban cultural centre. The ruins of dwelling houses, public edifices, granaries and bath, etc., clearly point to the advanced State of Civilization and en-title the Sahiwal district to claim a proud place among the founders of human civilization.

In the centuries preceding the Christian are the district was inhabited by certain wild pastoral tribes, noted warlike nature and love for independence Alexander invaded the sub-continent he had no fight hard with the war-like kathia and the malli tribes to secure passage through the district, the kathia and malli tribes of the present day are probably the descendants of those tribes.

In 1398 Amir Taimour marched from Multan to Pakpattan. He captured the town but spared it out of respect to the Shrine of Hazrat Baba Farid-ud-Din Masood Ganj-e Shakar who died and buried there in 1264 or 1965 During the Mughal period; the district formed the part of Suba (province) of Multan. From the time of Nadar Shah's invasion to the arrival of the Britishers, the people of this area knew to peace. After the fall of Mughal Empire different tribes such as Hans, the Kharls, the Kathia and Sial, etc. occupied different part of the district. Later the Marhattas took over the district in 1758, but were expelled by Ahmad Shah the very next year, Nakkai Sikhs seized the greater part of the district in late 18th century, from whom Ranjit Singh captured it in 1810 A.D.

Another great change occurred during this time of trouble Bias and other Nalas dried up by the middle of the 18th century which greatly reduced available out livable area and the agricultural tribes were forced to adopt predatory habits Some of these tribes rose in revolt in 1840, but were crushed.

As a result of Second Sikha War, the Punjab was annexed to the British Empire in 1849, and separate district was formed with its head quarter at Pakpattan. The head quarter was shifted to Gogera in 1852, a small village on the left bank of River Rive, situated on the old Grand Trunk Road constructed by Sher Shah Suri with the advent of Railways the head quarter was shifted to present site in 1864-65 and as it is said was founded by Mr. Blyth, the then Deputy Commissioner of the district. It received its name Montgomery by the way of somewhat dubious compliment to Sir Robert Montgomery, the then Lieutenant Governor of the former Punjab province. It was renamed Sahiwal in 1966, to the great demand and pleasure of local inhabitants.

Some years back it was a banjar place, with the introduction of canal system, it has become a most fertile area. The real achievement was the Lower Bari Doab Canal constructed in 1913. Later the Depalpur and Pakpattan Canals brought almost the entire district under the command of Irrigation system. Now it is one of the most fertile areas of the province and leading cotton growing area.

In the early days the town has been declared as a congested area. Due to influx of refugees from India and recent industrialization it has attracted considerable number of population. Consequently two new Sub-town have cropped up beside the old body of the town.

There is new Abadi on eastern side of the old town and Satellite Town of modern layout and design on the North-Western corner. This Satellite Town is known as Farid Town.

The area of the town was very small at the time of its establishment. Later on, with the passage of the time, the physical growth continued and now the area is about 7.35 square miles. The major growth of the city has taken place during post 1947 period. But the trend of growth even in this period has largely been in the Northern direction. The city could not grow to the south perhaps due to the obstruction of Railway line, lower Bari Doab Canal and the distributaries. Whatever, growth has taken place towards eastern side it appears to have been as a result of forced development.

It was because of such industrial development and the fertility of the land that the city started flourishing and it emerged as a place to attraction for the people to reside. Sahiwal in the decade of 1911-1921, and 1921 -1931, attracted the highest ever percentage of people. Population growth rate during these decades was 79.7% and 79.3% respectively.

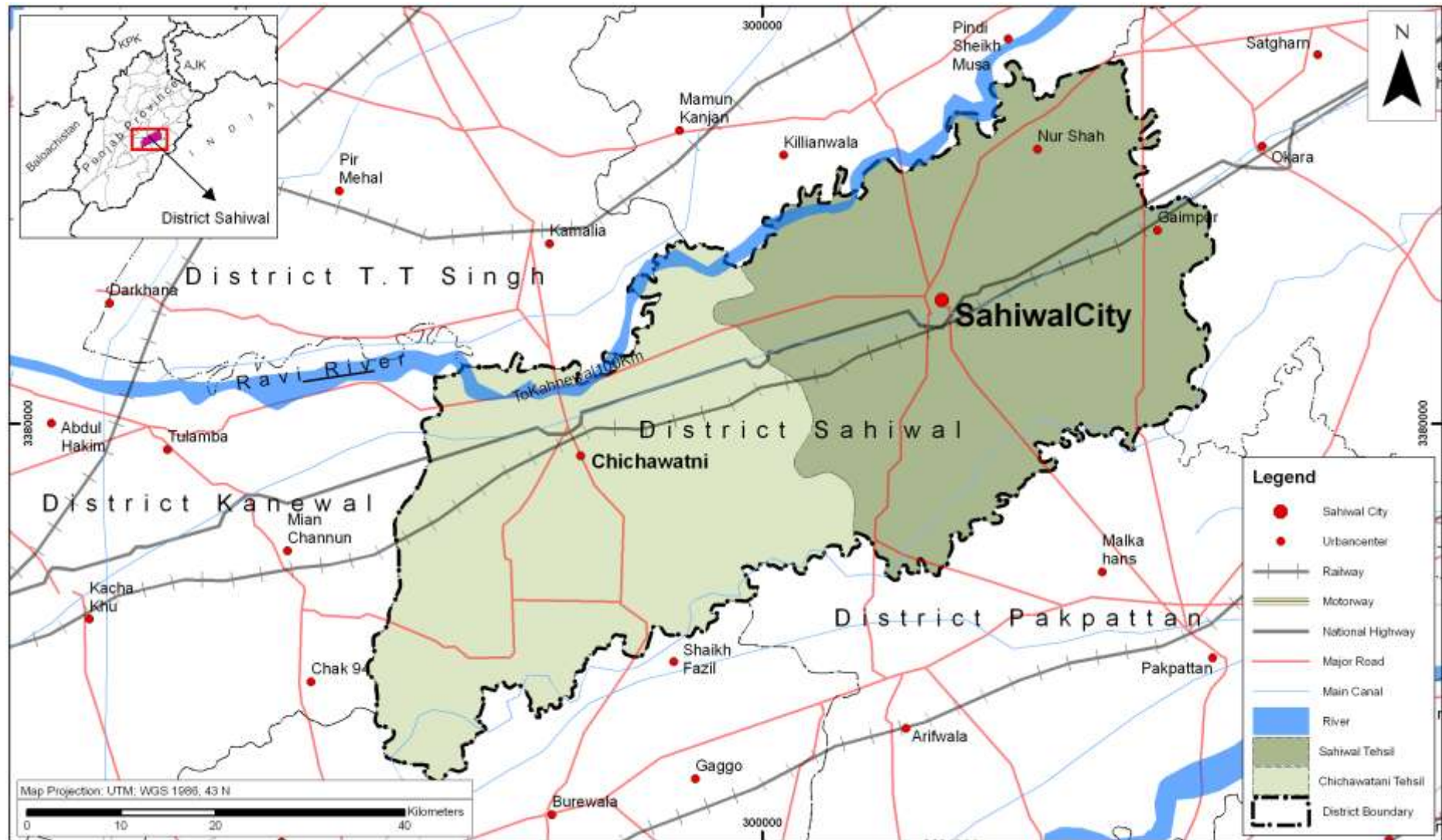
During pre 1900 period the area of the Town was 307 acres only. The Central Jail and the Municipality were constructed during this period. Later on certain areas like Civil Line, Canal Colony, Area around Fateh Sher Road, gymkhana club and certain parts of the west of the oval were constructed and its boundaries extended almost 3 times and about 979 acres under its occupation. But after the independence Farid Town, New Abadi, Jahaz Ground, District Head Quarter Hospital and the area between railway line and G.T Road were added, because the population grew very rapidly due to influx of refugees and industrialization and this was the time when most of the haphazard development has taken place. The total areas increased from 979 to 1971 acres. During the post 1960 period, the Town started eating up indiscriminately almost all the vacant parcels and the area increased to 2,464 acres.

From the business point of view the importance of the, city is also greater. It is situated at the point from., where. All kind of communication is available to connect with the rest of the province and at large with the country as well.

A great change has been occurred in its economic structure from agricultural to industrial economy. The town is commercial and shopping centre for both the people residing in the town as well as for the nearby by the localities.

Map 1 shows the location of Sahiwal city in Punjab.

Map 1: Location of Sahiwal City



Source: GHK Maps Database

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

Sahiwal town is situated at a distance of about 18 miles from the left bank of the river Ravi, 187 Km west of Lahore and 200 km east of Multan. The Grand Trunk Road and the main railway line connecting Peshawar-Lahore with Karachi pass through the town. The Lower Bari Doab Canal separates the town into two parts. Its approximate height above sea level is 500 feet. Sahiwal lies 30°39'52.16" N latitude and 73°6'30.54"E longitude.

Geologically the area is not interesting. Saltpeter, which is made from Saline earth called kallar is found when the water table is high. In the east of the town it is found to consist of common salt mixed with a less quantity of sulphate of Soda and addition very small quantity of lime and magnesian salt.

Before canalirrigation was introduced in the district Sahiwal the only trees were those characteristics of Bar lands Jand, Vann, Okan, Karir. But since colonization all these species have gradually made way for the more useful and valuable Sheesham and Kikar.

No wild animal is found in this district. However, jackal, wolf and fox are found in some part of district. Wild boar is also found near the river banks

The Demographical profile of city mentioned in Table 1 and Table 2 Shows growth rate and Future Projections.

Table 1: Demographic Profile of Sahiwal City

Item	Unit	Value
Creation of Tehsil	Year	2001
Creation of City	Year	1865
Number of Union Councils	Number	10
Total Area of the City	Sq Km	34
Total Population of the City (Census 1998 including current urban growth)	Number	331,182
Population - Male	Number	172893
Population - Female	Number	158289
Literacy rate of the City (census 1998)	%	69.1
Average Household Size		7

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

Table 2: Growth Rate and Future Projections of Sahiwal City

Population in 1998	Growth Rate (1981-1998)	Population in 2010	Future Estimates		
			2016	2018	2020
331,182	1.92	406,681	450,763	466,495	482,775

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

Table 3: Population Characteristics of Sahiwal Tehsil in 1998

Sahiwal		Population		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tehsil	Urban	229269	119641	109628
	Rural	828568	430673	397895
	Total	1057837	550314	507523
MC		208778	108992	99786

Source: District Census Report 1998.

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

Tehsil	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Population (Thousand Persons)	342	423	532	728	1058
Population Growth Rate	-	2.15%	2.11%	3.55%	2.22%

Source: Punjab Development Statistics 2010 & Urban Unit.

2. Physical Features

Sahiwal Topography is a flat semi arid plain. Its fertility is through extensive canal irrigation. The Lower Bari Doab is the main source of irrigation in the area and it is fed by a link from the Chanab River. From the topographical point of view the semi arid plain is remarkable homogeneous. Only noticeable relief is that of flood plain bluffs and belts of ravines and bad lands formed by gully erosion along the Lower Bari Doab and its distributaries. Generally the natural slope is North-East to South-West. The average natural gradient is about 1/2474. On the whole, it is flat area

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 and District Transport Department. 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 Sahiwal. No further segregated information available with the Bureau of Statistics- Planning and Development Department Punjab. Population of Rural and Urban Ratio within Tehsil can help to estimate for an idea of urban proportional.

Table 5: Social Economic Indicators Summary

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sahiwal
Children Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	7.8	10.6
Had acute respiratory infection	7.2	21.2
None Water treatment methods not been used in the household	93.8	97.2
Boiled used in the household	2.8	1.4
Piped water is main source in dwelling	16.5	2.5
Improved sanitation facility available through Piped sewer system	20.9	32.2
Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water	96.8	99.6
Percentage of household population using sanitary means of excreta disposal	69.5	67
Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal	67.5	67
Solid waste disposal In open fields	78.1	69.3
Literacy rate (10 years and older)	59.3	57.9
Literacy rate (15 years and older)	55.6	53.6
Literacy rate (15-24 years)	73.3	68.6
Percentage of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.5	10.8
Percentage of children of primary school entry age (5 years) currently attending grade 1	18.9	23.6
Percentage of children of primary school entry age (6 years) currently attending	38.4	38.5

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sahiwal
grade 1		
Primary school gross attendance ratio (5-9 years)	97.2	103.6
Physical access to primary schools Boys government school <2 km	93	95.7
Physical access to primary schools Girls government school <2 km	91.4	91.1
Physical access to middle schools Boys government school <2 km	62.6	67.6
Physical access to middle schools Girls government school <2 km	62.8	74.5
Physical access to secondary schools Boys government school <2 km	50.6	48.9
Physical access to secondary schools Girls government school <2 km	46.9	47.9
Child labour -Working outside household	5.1	12.4
Physical access to nearest Government health facility	57.2	53.4
Employed	93.2	94.3
Unemployed and seeking job	6.8	5.7
Household utilities		
Electricity	92.5	94.3
Gas	26.4	15.7
Radio	40	26.9
TV	63.2	63
Cable TV	20.8	14.4
Telephone	15.9	14
Mobile	71	-
Computer	8.5	7.7
Internet	4.8	5.7
Fridge/Freezer	40.3	32.6
Air conditioner	6.6	4.9
Washing Machine	48.8	38.6
Cooler/ Fan	86.4	85.7
Cooking range/ microwave	6	4.9
Stitching Machine	72.7	60.9
Iron	80.2	78.7
Water filter	3.4	1.9
Donkey pump or turbine	54.5	66.2
Household possessions Bicycle	53.9	64.4
Household possessions Motorcycle/scooter	26.9	24.7
Owned houses	84.2	81.9
Receiving remittance as Zakat	1.4	0

Source: Govt of Punjab MICS Report 2007-2008

1. Employment and Unemployment

(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 20.6% which was mainly due to unemployment amongst male representing 20.9%, while female unemployment rate was just 2.8%. 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 20.2% and 22.5% respectively. Details are given in the Table 6:

Table 6: Percentage of population by Economic Categories, 1998

Economic Category	All Areas			Rural			Urban		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Economically Active	26.0	49.3	1.0	25.8	49.1	0.9	26.8	50.1	1.6
Not Economically Active	74.0	50.7	99.0	74.2	50.9	99.1	73.2	49.9	98.4

Children under 10	28.4	28.2	28.5	28.9	28.8	29.0	25.7	25.2	26.1
Students	6.6	12.7	0.2	6.2	11.8	0.2	9.0	17.2	0.2
Domestic Workers	34.5	1.2	70.2	34.4	1.3	69.8	35.1	1.1	72.0
Others	4.5	8.6	0.1	4.7	9.0	0.1	3.4	6.4	0.1
Unemployment Rate	20.6	20.9	2.8	20.2	20.5	3.3	22.5	23.1	1.4

Source: District Census Report 1998

(b) Employed population by Occupation

In 1998 of the total employed persons, 43.0% had elementary occupations followed by elementary occupations representing 35.4%, and service workers, shop and market sales workers representing 8.9%. 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 49.8%, 33.9% and 6.0% respectively. The highest percentage in urban area is of elementary occupations, followed by service workers, shop and market sales workers having 43.5% and 23.6% respectively. Further detail is given in the Table 7:

Table 7: Percentage of Employed Population by Occupation 1998

Occupational Code	All Areas	Rural	Urban
1	0.1	0.1	0.2
2	3.3	2.4	7.6
3	2.4	2.0	4.3
4	1.4	1.1	2.9
5	8.9	6.0	23.6
6	43.0	49.8	8.3
7	3.3	2.7	6.3
8	1.8	1.6	3.2
9	35.4	33.9	43.5
0	0.4	0.4	0.1

Source: District Census Report 1998

(c) Employed Population by Industries

In 1998 majority of employed persons were working in construction industries, followed by agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing industries and community, social and personal services industries, representing 56.7, 17.0 and 13.4 percent respectively. In rural areas 66.1% were looking in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing industries, 14.4% in construction industries and 10.6% in social and personal services industries. While in urban area majority were working in community, social and personal services industries, 29.8%, followed by community, social and personal services industries, 28.0% and wholesale, retail trade and restaurants and hotels industries, 24.5% of the employed population. Detailed data is shown in Table 8.

Table 8: Percentage of Employed 1998:

Occupational Code	All Areas	Rural	Urban
1	56.7	66.1	9.5
2	0.4	0.4	0.3
3	2.2	1.9	3.7
4	0.1	0.1	*
5	17.0	14.4	29.8
6	8.2	5.0	24.5
7	1.7	1.4	3.1
8	0.2	0.1	0.7
9	13.4	10.6	28.0
0	0.1	*	0.4

Source: District Census Report 1998

(d) Employment Status

Of the total economically active population 74.7% were registered as employed in 1998. Nearly 65.5% were self employed, 7.6% government employees and 19.5% private employees. Un-paid family helpers were recorded as 6.0%. The difference in proportions of employed population was significant between the genders and urban and rural residences. The detail can be seen in the Table 9.

Table 9: Employed Population by Employment Status 1998

Employment status	All Areas			Rural			Urban		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Self employment	65.5	66.1	37.0	67.2	67.8	42.2	56.4	57.6	22.4
Employees (Govt)	7.6	6.8	41.9	6.2	5.5	40.7	14.4	13.3	45.1
Employees (Auto body)	0.9	0.9	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	2.8	2.7	4.6
Employees (Private)	19.5	19.6	10.4	19.4	19.5	9.0	20.0	20.2	14.3
Employers	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.6
Un-paid family helpers	6.0	6.0	8.8	6.2	0.2	7.3	5.7	5.4	13.0

Source: District Census Report 1998

D. Environment Conditions

The city is fortunately located in an area, where climate can generally be described as transitional Belt of comparatively higher range of temperature than in South-West of Punjab.

The temperature reaches great heights in summer, because the heat of the land is not tempered either by the altitude or by cool breezes; from the sea. At this time of the year winds called "Loo" blow during the day. The dust from the dry parched earth rises, the air becomes laden with it, and out-door work is difficult. Trees shed their leaves to avoid the loss of moisture and where there are no canal, or wells, the country side presents a very dreary aspect. Occasionally the hot weather is broken by thunder storms and dust storm. The heavy rain fall which the thunder storms bring and light rain which follows the dust storm, produce a slight decrease in temperature. This temporary relief from the excessive heat is welcome.

In June, this is the hottest month, the temperature seldom fall below 75 F - 80 F. On the average the total rainfall during the year is about 11.20". Generally the rainy season lasts from July to September.

Sahiwal is situated in South-West Punjab and is influ-enced by monsoon wind through the year. In winter season its direction is northeast and in Summer South-West. But in winter this direction is usually disturbed by Weser lies Disturbances or Cyclones. Due to this, temperature becomes low and winds begin to move towards low pressure. This situation prevails in autumn.

Groundwater is the sole source of potable water exploited in Sahiwal. The water table averages about 40-50 feet below ground level and upper levels produce limited quantities on mineralized water. At depth of 450-500 feet greater quantities of good quality groundwater are available and this is where the city's supplies are derived. The water table in recent years has been falling at a rate of one foot per year. Due; it is through, to pumping down and decreased rainfall and recharge. It is not clear whether the aquifer is being overexploited, but this is unlikely at present level of abstraction in view of the wide dispersal of the tube wells.

There are currently six regular sewerage disposal works in the city. These comprise, a pre-screening chamber and collection tanks into which the trunk sewage discharge and from which sewage is pumped in pressurized pipe work to discharge at ground level into open channels(up to agricultural lands).

The only treatment applied is prior to discharge into collection tanks. Municipal waste water is being used for irrigation purposes as demand by the farmers and the remaining waste water is dispose off into river through drain and nallahs.

The waste unattended solid waste is overwhelmingly domestic and primary organic in composition. There are some industrial solid waste varies in different part of city. The field assessment revealed that industrial coal iron varies from 5% to 20% and kitchen waste from 40-50.

The main problems with refuse collection and disposal is old machinery, polythene bags , anti social habits, lack of supervision , encroachments open sewers, There are about 190 industries exist in Sahiwal district , and near Sahiwal city a small industries has been established by the Government. There are some industrial units exist within Municipal areas.

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 Sahiwal about 17769patients of following diseases:

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

Rapid growth of establishing private hospitals and clinics shows that number of Patients of these categories may increase from 50 to 60%.

As per overall situation of the District Sahiwal, the Government Health has provided health related services to 51879 patient of above mentioned categories disease. As per the type wise disease Diarrhoea/Dysentery in >5 yrs,23436 patient, Acute Flaccid Paralysis, 105patient, Worm Infestations, 5170 patient Peptic Ulcer Diseases, 20807 patient, Cirrhosis of Liver 2126 patients, Nephritis/ Nephrosis patient 235 patients visited Government health institutions.

As per overall situation of the Tehsil Sahiwal, the Government Health has provided health related services to 36175 patient of above mentioned categories disease. As per the type wise disease Diarrhoea/Dysentery in >5 yrs, 15842 patient, Acute Flaccid Paralysis, 105patient, Worm Infestations, 3338 patient Peptic Ulcer Diseases, 14726 patient, Cirrhosis of Liver 1978 patients, Nephritis/Nephrosis patient 186 patients visited Government health institutions.

The situation of patients visits to the government health institution in city Sahiwal are mentioned in Table 10.

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

Facilities	Diarrhoea/ Dysentery in >5 yrs	Acute Flaccid Paralysis	Worm Infestations	Peptic Ulcer Diseases	Cirrhosis of Liver	Nephritis/ Nephritis
DHQ Hospital	5589	105	790	3944	1947	73
CIVIL DISP. CHAKNO.109/9-L	304	0	41	312	0	0
GOVT. Haji Abdul Qayyum Hospital	495	0	121	603	0	14
Total	6388	105	952	4859	1947	87

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: Sahiwal is situated 29 km from the left bank of the river Ravi, 167 km west of Lahore and 17 km east of Multan (Map 2). The Grand Trunk Road and the main railway line connecting Peshawar-Lahore with Karachi pass through the town.

Urban Form: Sahiwal was originally designed as a planned colony town, covering only 307 acres. However, following independence, Sahiwal emerged as a major administrative and commercial town without a comprehensive plan. As a consequence, mixed land use is prevalent. From the oval shaped in the centre of the town, roads diverge outwards towards residential and commercial areas that are largely mixed. Administrative buildings are situated even further at the fringes of the Old Town.

Urban Growth and Connectivity: The current population in Sahiwal is estimated to be around 406,681. By 2020, it is estimated to be 482,775, taking the growth rate of 1.92% from 1981 to 1998.

2. Service Delivery

(a) Water Supply

The water supply is entirely sourced from ground water through 46 tube wells. This distribution system consists of 8 overhead reservoirs with a capacity of 450,000 gallons, which serves 90% of the population. No future plans are currently being developed.

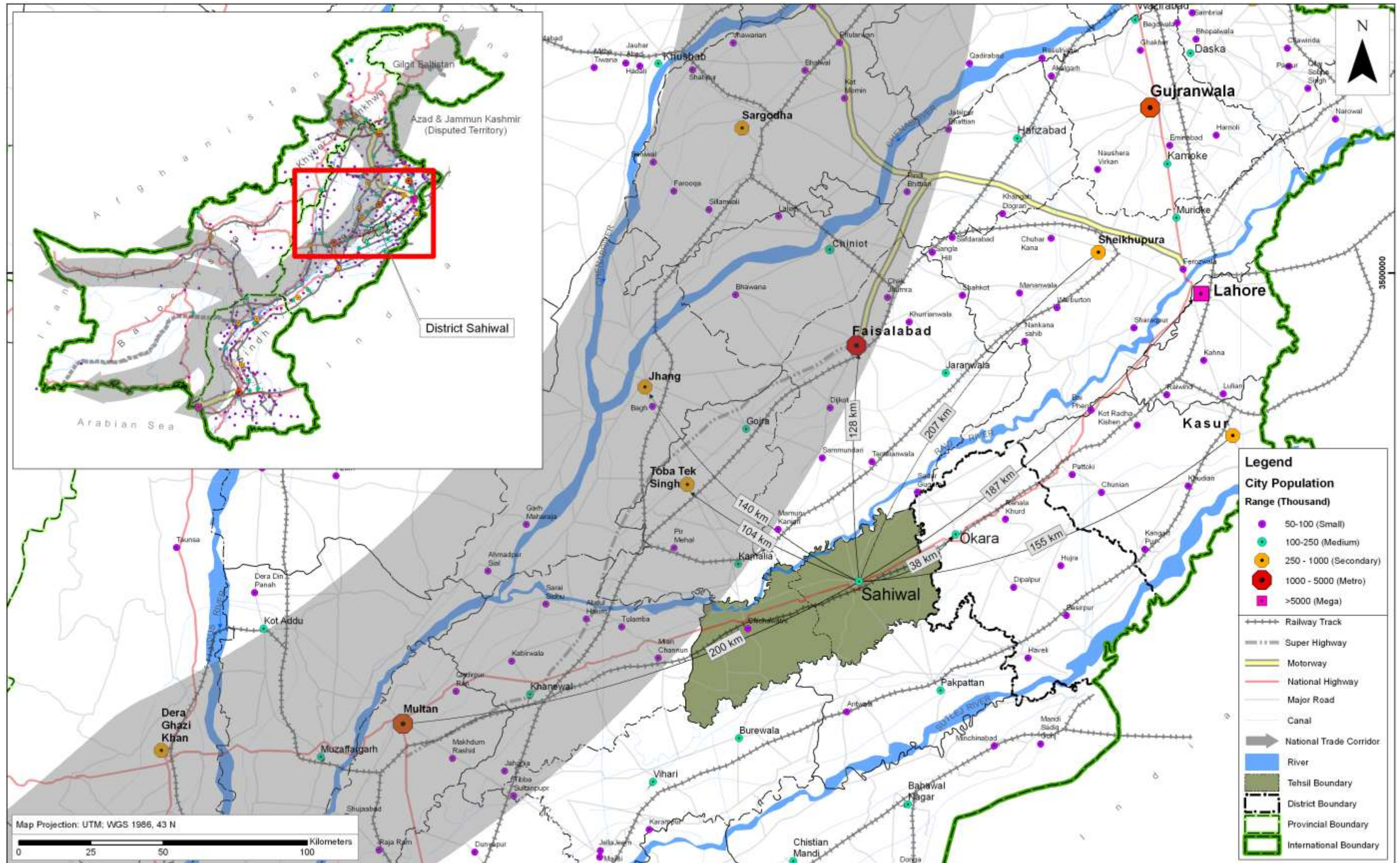
(b) Sewerage and Drainage

The sewerage and drainage system covers 90% of the total area of Sahiwal through a 40 km sewerage network. Wastewater is disposed of in a nearby sewer system, which pollutes the surrounding environment and causes waterborne diseases. The residential areas are rapidly expanding to the North side of the town, and slower expansion towards the East, reducing the coverage of the facility to approximately 20%-30%. No Sanitation plan developed.

(c) Solid Waste Management

There is currently no proper system of waste disposal in Sahiwal. Collected waste is dumped at designated dump sites at Ratti Tibbi, without any environmental safeguards, such as segregating infectious hazardous waste produced by tanneries, slaughter houses and hospitals. Presently, only 32% of solid waste is being collected and disposed of. A PC-I is noted in 2005 for the procurement of equipment for solid waste management in Sahiwal,

Map 2 : National Trade Corridor



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

which is to be completed in June 2011. However, with increasing economic activities in agriculture and manufacturing, the environmental and health situation will continue to worsen without proper disposal mechanisms.

(a) Transport

Of the total urban area (1652 hectares), 55% is reported to have good vehicular accessibility. 25% has fair accessibility, and 20% is poor. As Sahiwal was originally a planned town, many of the roads are fairly wide, and the transport infrastructure is generally adequate for existing requirements. No urban transport services are available except for motorcycles, rickshaws and auto rickshaws.

3. Human Resources and Social Conditions

The socioeconomic indicators suggest that the conditions are generally on par with the provincial average. However, it was noted that adequate medical facilities, especially special emergency equipment, are often not available and many patients are referred to Lahore for these procedures.

TMA Human Resources: All posts in of the TMA management are currently filled by permanent staff.

4. Finance and Economics

(a) Finance

Based on the financial data, collection on water supply services against demand has generally been good (85%) apart from 2007-2008 when it was less than 30%. However, despite relatively good collection, only around 75% of the operation and management (O&M) costs are met. This could suggest that operations of the facilities are inefficient, requiring private sector partnerships to reduce costs.

The utilization in the non-development (Revenue) expenditure has been reasonable in 2005-2006 and 2008-2009. However on the development side in there has been poor utilization in all years apart from 2005-2006. There has been no expenditure for water supply or sewerage and drainage since 2008.

(b) Economics

Digital communication systems and internet telecommunications network in Sahiwal is very good, making it part of the 'information superhighway'. Sahiwal is connected with backbone fibre that connects all the major cities of Pakistan. All government schools in the City have the latest PIV based computer labs through the Government of Punjab IT and Computer Labs Project. Asia's biggest broadcaster is also located in the City.

Apart from the digital industry, Sahiwal is well-known for cotton ginning and pressing, dairy products, drugs and pharmaceuticals, textile spinning, textile weaving and tobacco. Sahiwal is a major multi-crop area of Pakistan, and many pesticide companies conduct operations in the City.

5. Urban Planning and Future Development

In August 1972, the Punjab Housing and Physical Planning Department started a land use study of Sahiwal city and completed in September 1972. No other overall urban plan can be found in the available documentation.

G. SWOT Analysis

	Strengths	Weaknesses
Internal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good water supply and sewerage coverage. • Good cost recovery performance of the municipal water supply operations provides a good basis for the introduction of PSP corporatisation initiatives. • Generally good connectivity to Lahore and Multan despite distance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenues are insufficient to meet the O&M costs of the water supply facility. • Decreasing overall investment in basic municipal services. • Lack of training and development for TMA staff.
	Opportunities	Threats
External	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally good transportation conditions could be a good incentive for private sector involvement. • Good communication systems could make it much easier for non-local private sector to establish operations in Sahiwal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of town likely to reduce coverage of utilities in the future. • Improper waste disposal (no waste segregation or landfill site) coupled with growing industrial waste likely to exacerbate the environmental and health conditions near dumping sites.

H. Sahiwal City Services Comparison with other Cities

The overall analysis of the data collected shows that Sahiwal is 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 is better compared to all other PCIIP cities. There is no difference of ultimate disposal of both the wastes (Solid Waste and Liquid Waste) are being disposed as untreated to nearby outlets and dumping of Solid Waste near city areas.
2. Drinking water supply situation of Sahiwal is better compared to other cities, ground water of Sahiwal city is good and abstracted from the sandy deposits below 30 feet that vary from fine to coarser material having layers of calcareous kankar modified by limestone / sandstone weathering
3. Sahiwal city also does not have the metered connections like other cities.
4. Presently Urban transport is becoming burning issue of Sahiwal City, because of its rapid population and industrialization growth. It requires immediate attention to plan for present and future needs for urban transport services. Currently urban transport services in Sahiwal are similar as have in other cities. Like use of Motor Cycle Rickshaws, and Auto Rickshaws are being used as urban transport and lack of traffic signals in chowks etc.
5. TMA Sahiwal 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 etc
6. Sahiwal has good economic conditions because of its Location near the national corridor and also. Sahiwal is well-known for cotton ginning and pressing, dairy products, drugs and pharmaceuticals, textile spinning, textile weaving and tobacco.
7. TMA Sahiwal Schedule of establishment shows that TMA has 87% filled position, this situation is encouraging compare to other town TMAs Sahiwal 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%

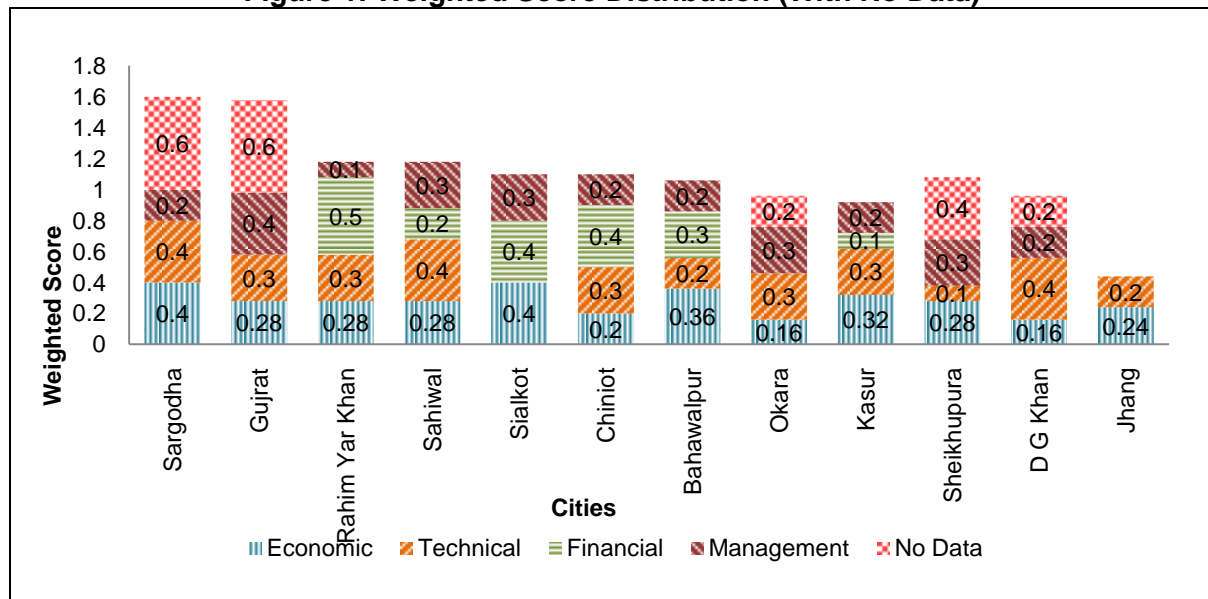
Source: GHK analysis based on data collected for developing city profiles

Good
Fair
Poor



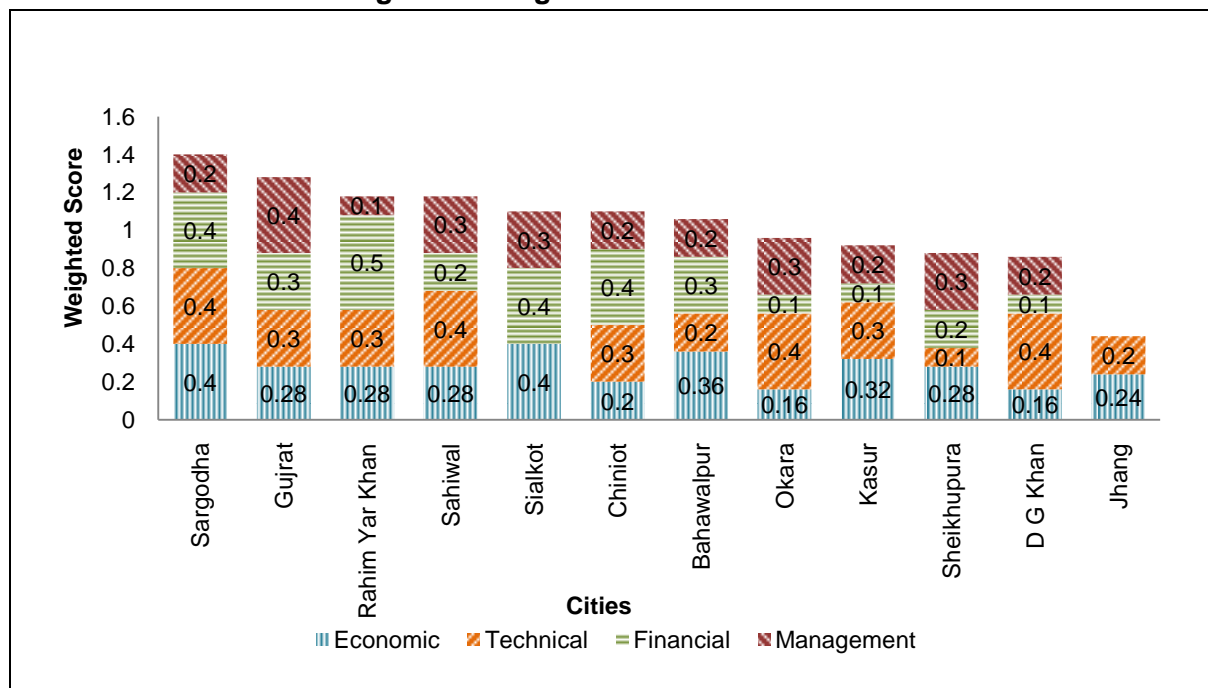
Further comparison and analysis presented at Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3. The Figure 1 present weighted score distribution (with no data) among cities, and Figure 2 Shows weighted score distribution among cities. The Figure 3 present overall weighted score.

Figure 1: Weighted Score Distribution (With No Data)



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

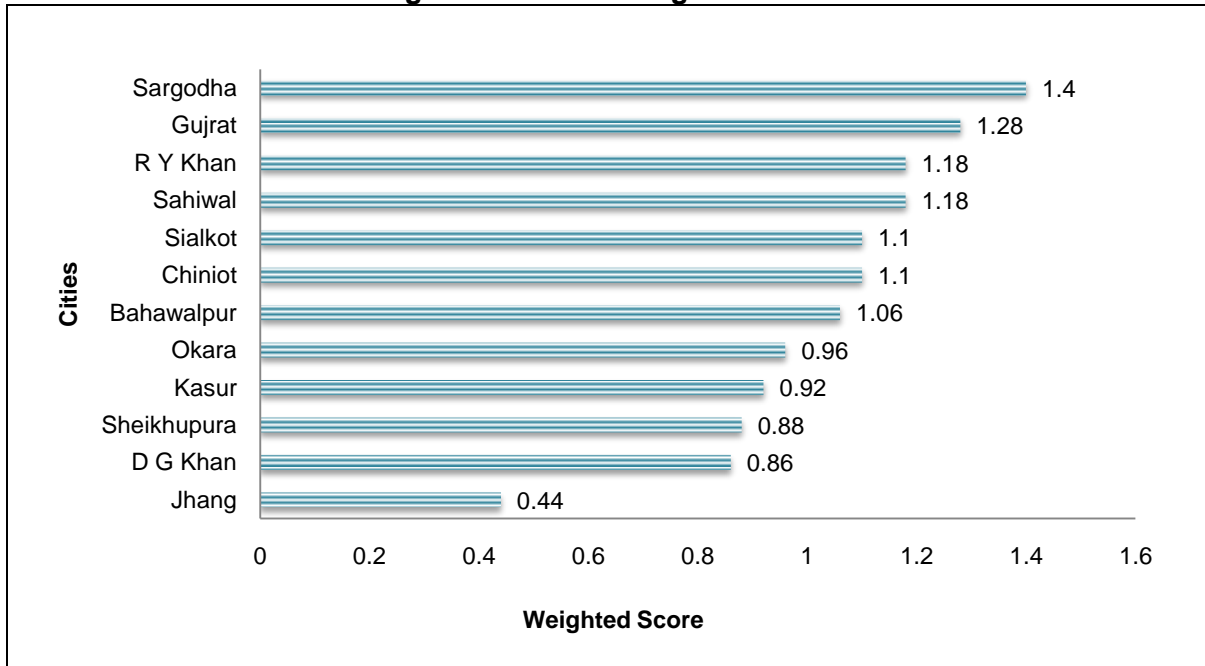
Figure 2: Weighted Score Distribution



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

The Figure 3 shows the overall weighted score of PCIIP cities in which Sahiwal City is in much better position as compared to the other eight cities except Sargodha, Gujrat and Rahim Yar Khan

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 is the sole source of portable water exploited in Sahiwal. Good quality water is abstracted from the sandy deposits below 30 feet that vary from fine to coarser material having layers of calcareous kankar modified by limestone / sandstone weathering. The water table average about 40-50feet below the ground level and upper level produce limited quantities of mineralized water. At depths of 450-500 feet greater quantities of good quality ground water are available and this is where the city's supplies are derived.

The water supply is based on ground water and tube wells which are 46 numbers. The water supply network covers 90% of the town and serves 90% of the total population.

The distribution system consists of 8 overhead reservoirs of 450,000 gallon total capacity the distribution is made of a looped network which is made of different type of materials including A.C., P.V.C., MS. and duct Iron pipes. The sizes of pipe vary from 3 to 12 inch diameter. Existing water supply services are shown in Map 3 and describe in Table 12.

1. Major Issues:

- No proper record keeping.
- Illegal connections.
- Tax evasion
- Corruption by lower officials in recovery of water rate
- Rusty pipes
- Very low rates

Table 12: Existing Water Supply Services Profile

Sr. No.	Item	Values
1	Coverage	
	Water supply coverage area	90%
	Population	90%
2	Source	
	Ground Water (tube wells based system)	Yes
	No of Tube Wells	46
	Functional Tube Wells	46
	Capacity of Functional Tube Wells	46 Cusec
	Surface Water (filter based system)/ -waterworks	Not applicable
	Total land available for filter based system/ Water works	Not applicable
	Total land vacant within filter based system/ Water works	Not applicable
	Type of filters system	
	Rapid sand filters	Not applicable
	Slow sand filters	Not applicable
	No of Pumps installed	Not applicable
	No of Pumps Functional	Not applicable
	Capacity of Functional Pumps	Not applicable
	Water filter plants installed under Clean Drinking Water Initiatives	
	Total No of water filter plant	1
	Functional water filter plant	1
	Since when water filter plants are non functional	Not applicable
	Name of location of Water filter plant City Tanki TMA Sahiwal	
	Who Operates the Not Applicable`	
	Water filter plants installed under UC/TMA/ DG Schemes	
Total No of water filter plant	4	
Functional water filter plant	4	

Sr. No.	Item	Values
	Since when water filter plants are non functional	Not applicable
	Name of location of Water plant	
	1. Mollah Farid Gunj Hazoori park Jhal Road	
	2. Main water work Tariq Bin Ziad colony	
	3. MC Girls Higher secondary school Jahaz ground	
	4. Peoples colony Ghallamandi	
	Who Operates the Water filter plant. all water filter plant maintain by TMA	
	Total Supply	4.65 mg/day
	Duration (Supply Hours)	4.5 Hours
3	Total Connections	11,124
	Domestic Connection	11,064
	Commercial	60
	Industrial	0
4	Water Consumption	
	Per Capita water Consumption	20 g/d
	Total Water Consumption	4.65 MGD
	Overhead Reservoirs	8
	Capacity of OHT's	450,000 Gallons
	Ground Water Storage Tank	Nil
	Capacity of Ground Water storage tank	Nil
5	Water Distribution Network	
	Type of Distribution pipe network	3-12 dia pipe AC , PVC, ductile , MS
	Approximate pipe length	50 Km
6	Staff	
	Total Staff for W/S Management	140
	Technical	2
	Non-technical	138
	Maintenance Teams	2
	Staff/1000 Population for Water Connections	0.22

Source: Assessment by TMA Sahiwal Technical Staff- Tehsil Office Infrastructure and Services Sheikh Muhammad Arshad, Assistant Tehsil Office Infrastructure and Services GHK field team conversation during field survey

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

No Plan developed

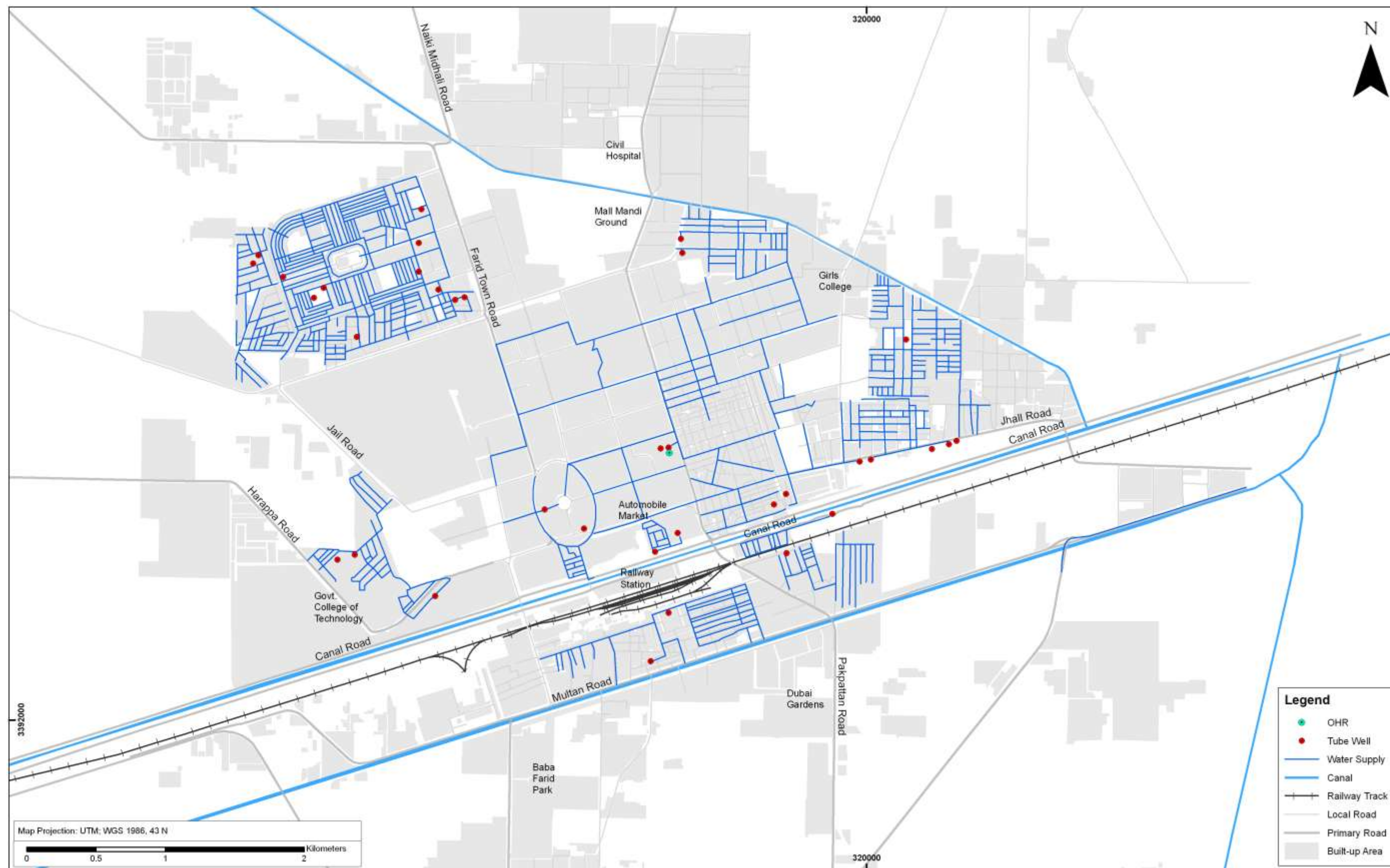
(b) Please provide detail, if TMA has outsourced water supply services any part of water supply services?

Not Outsourced

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

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

Map 3: Existing Water Supply System in Sahiwal City



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

B. Sewerage and Drainage

The existing system covered 90 area of Sahiwal through approximately 40 km long sewerage network. The waste water is generally disposed off to the nearby sewer system, which is not only polluting the environment but also causing many water born diseases. The residential area is rapidly expanding to north side of the town including slow expansion to the east side which has reduced the coverage of facility to approximately 20-30%. Existing sewerage and drainage system is shown in Map 4 and describe in Table 13.

1. Major Issues:

- Mush room growth of housing colonies without any master planning and proper approval of Tehsil Municipal Administration
- Sewer is laid down quite often by other agencies and no proper map/records are available with T.M.A.
- Encroachments
- Plastic bags
- Open drains also take silt in the sewerage system
- Theft of Manhole covers
- The cattle dung
- Damaged sewerage lines
- Poor monitoring & Supervision

Table 13: Existing Sewerage and Drainage System Profile

Sr. No.	Item	Value
1	Sewerage Coverage	
	Area	90%
	Population	90%
	Approximate Length of Total sewers	40 Km
	Dia Range	9inch to 72inch Mm
2	Drainage Coverage	
	Area	5%
	Population	5%
	Approximate open sewage drains	3 Km
	Approximate covered sewage drains	1 Km
3	Effluent/Discharge	
	Total Effluent/Discharge	35 Cusec
4	Pumping Arrangements	
	No of Pumping Stations	4 Nos.
	No of Pumps	14 Nos
	Total Pumping Capacity	85 Cusec
5	Treatment Arrangements	
	Waste water treatment Plant	No
	Waste water treatment Plant Capacity	No
6	Connections	
	Total Connections	Not registered any connection
	Domestic	
	Commercial/Industrial	
7	Recipient Body	
	Ultimate Discharge	Dhaya Main drain,
8	Staff	
	Total Staff for Management	35
	Technical	2
	Non-technical	32
	Maintenance Teams	4
	Pipe Breaks /Month	100

Sr. No.	Item	Value
	Complaints /Month	65
	Staff/1000 Population for Sewerage Connections	11.62

Source: Assessment by TMA Sahiwal Technical Staff- Tehsil Office Infrastructure and Services Sheikh Muhammad Arshad, Assistant Tehsil Office Infrastructure and Services GHK field team conversation during field survey

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

No Sanitation plan developed.

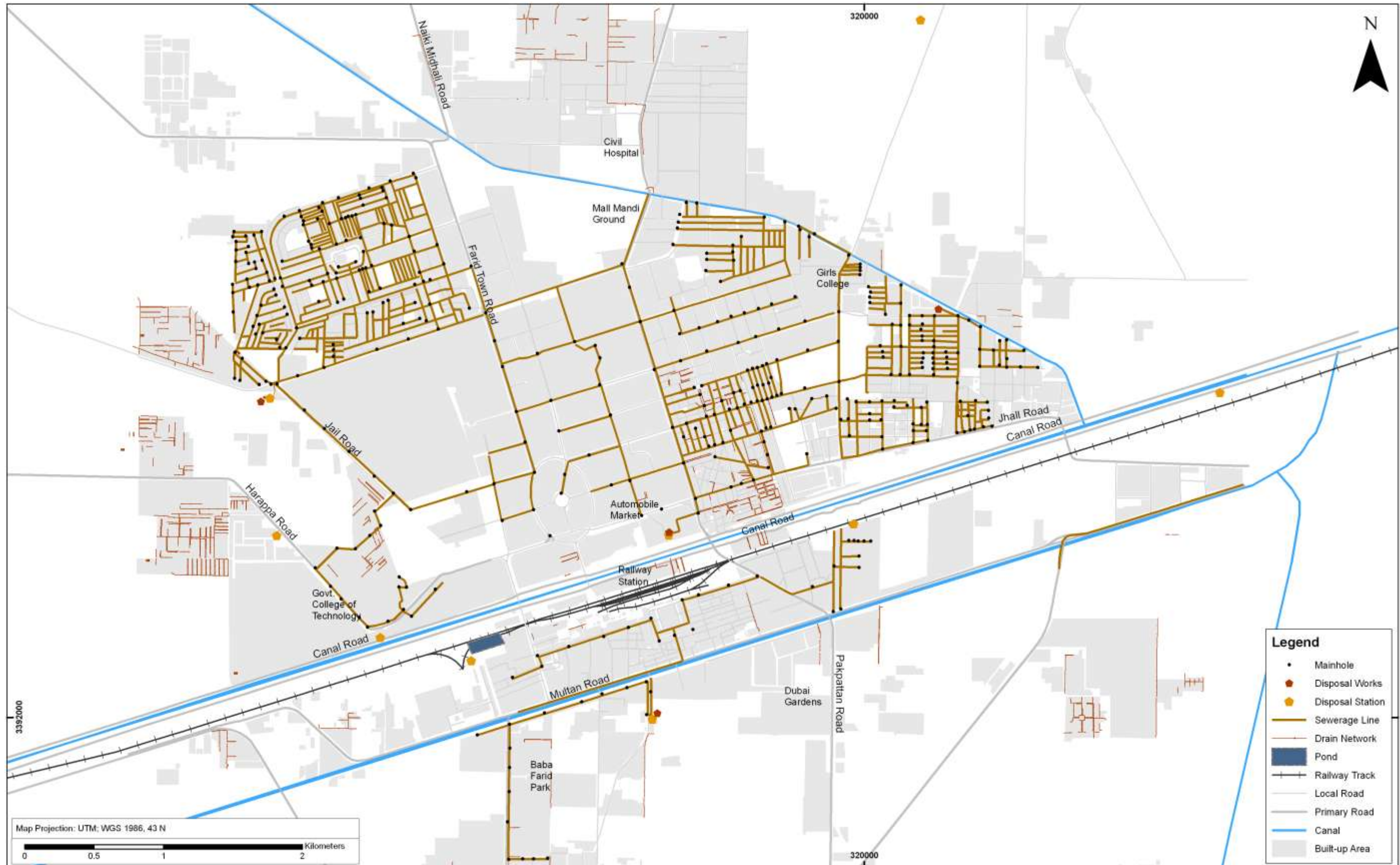
(b) Please provide detail, if TMA has outsourced sanitation services any part of sanitation services

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. There is no CBA in Sahiwal

Map 4: Existing Sewerage System in Sahiwal City



Source: Adapted from Urban Unit's Sahiwal 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 Sahiwal is being managed by the Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA). The existing solid waste collection in general is divided into primary and secondary collection system.

Sahiwal city comprises of 10 union council each union council has peculiar land use and characteristic with respect to composition of waste generated. The amount of waste generated and extent of pollution varies UC to UC. The allocation of sanitary staff in UCs does not commensurate with the work load resulting in presence of huge heaps of waste in street and open places. The Sanitation Staff therefore is required to be rationalized on need basis.

There is no available data on composition of the waste generated in the city and there is no concept of segregation of infectious / non infectious and hazardous / non hazardous wastes by industries, slaughter house and hospital.

Consequent upon increase in population, in environmental degradation is on the rise in the country and Sahiwal city is no exception to this phenomenon. Increased economic activities in agriculture, manufacturing and commercial sector overtime have aggravated environmental problems in Sahiwal city which need timely resolution.

TMA Sahiwal has prepared a PC=1 "Integrated solid waste management system in Sahiwal" of Rs 135.68 million. The aim of this Project is environmental improvement by enhancing the institutional capacity of and improves collection, transportation and disposal of city solid waste, hospital waste and slaughter house waste.

Presently primary collection of waste by TMA is carried out by hand carts and taken to road side open places / heaps followed by secondary collection through Tractor Trolley and final dumping at Ratti Tibbi dump side. Under present Scenario only 32 % of solid waste is being collected, transported and disposed off. Existing solid waste management system is shown in Map 5 and describe in Table 14.

1. Major Issues

- Present practice of waste disposal by TMA is no specific as there is no land fill site available for proper dumping of the waste.
- The collected waste is being disposed off at designated dump site at Ratti Tibbi without making any arrangements for environmental safeguards.
- Less Staff

Table 14: Existing Solid Waste Management System Profile

Sr. No.	Item	Value
1	Collection and Disposal	
	Waste Generated	123. Tons/day
	Waste Collected	86 Tons/day
	Generation Rate	0.47 kg/capita/day
	Waste Generated per HH	3.19 kg
	Waste Disposed Off	80 Tons/day
	Temporary Disposal Sites	1
	Location of Temporary Disposal Sites and since when these sites have been utilize	
	1. Rati Tibi 88/6R	
	Landfill sites	
	Are there any land fill site available	yes

Sr. No.	Item	Value
	If land fill sites available, please provide following detail:	
	Land fill site developed	2010 Year
	Land fill site	Development work on going
	If landfill site non-functional Please provide following information	
	Since when the site is non functional	Not applicable
	Main reason for non-functional landfill	
	Distance from centre of the City	8
2	Equipment	
	Hand Carts/Push cart	135
	Donkey Carts	0
	Secondary Containers	0
	Tractor Trolleys	11
	Arm Roll Trucks	0
	Truck	0
	Excavators	1
	Bulldozer	0
	Vans	0
	Tractors with Bucket	2
	Tractors with Blade	1
	Tractors with container carrier	0
	Mechanical Sweeper	0
3	Staff	
	Chief Sanitary Inspector regular	1
	Chief Sanitary Inspector contract	0
	Chief Sanitary Inspector work charge	0
	Sanitary Inspector regular	1
	Sanitary Inspector contract	0
	Sanitary Inspector work charge	0
	Assistant Sanitary Inspector regular	0
	Assistant Sanitary Inspector contract	0
	Assistant Sanitary Inspector work charge	0
	Sanitary Supervisor regular	12
	Sanitary Supervisor contract	0
	Sanitary Supervisor work charge	0
	Sanitary Workers male regular	138
	Sanitary Workers male Contract	116
	Sanitary Workers male work change	64
	Sanitary Workers female regular	71
	Sanitary Workers female contract	6
	Sanitary Workers female Work	0
	Lari filler male regular	22
	Lari filler male Contract	12
	Lari filler male work change	10
	Drivers Regular	7
	Drivers Contract	3
	Drivers work charge	0
	Other specialized staff	Nil
	Staff per 1000 persons	1.14

Source: Assessment by TMA Sahiwal Technical Staff- Tehsil Office Infrastructure and Services Assistant Tehsil Office Infrastructure and Services, Sher Khan Chief Officer, GHK field team conversation during field survey.

Note: TMA Sahiwal considered current population figures 262,300. All above mentioned figures are based on this population figure

(a) Scavenging Activities

Scavenging activities are often seen on roads and streets. And about 300 scavengers are involved in this activity. Plastic bottles, glass bottles, irons,

gatta, are collected by the scavengers. They also collect waste i.e. Sharps, Pathological, Infectious, Radioactive, Chemical, Pharmaceutical and sale it locally.

There are approximate 100 shops exist in Sahiwal city. About 10 scavengers are involved in scavenging activities of hospital waste. Plastic bottles, iron and Gatta are the main items for screening

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

PC-I of integrated Solid waste management has been developed in 2005,

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

TMA has not outsourced any part of Solid waste services

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

There is no separate union of SWM staffs. There is no CBA in Sahiwal.

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

No persons hired under contract and paid less than DMG.

Map 5: Existing Solid Waste Management System in Sahiwal City



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

D. Urban Transport Service

The total length of road in Sahiwal city is 40 KM out of which regional road/highway is 10 KM long Major roads are 12 KM long and branch roads are 18 KM long. In addition to that there are numerous streets, which crisscross the city. Also there are about 11 important junctions in the network out of which six are roundabout and remaining are functioning as Quadra angular chowk.

Out of the total urban area of 1652 hectares 55% has good vehicular accessibility 25% has fair and 20% has poor vehicular accessibility. Since the city is basically a planned town, numerous roads in the network are fairly wide, about 9% roads are 120 feet wide 22% 110 feet wide, 20% 80 feet wide and 49% are 60 feet wide or less¹.

The transport infrastructure in Sahiwal is generally adequate for existing requirements; there are relatively few circumferential links. This results in extended journey times for many trips, and the misuse of minor roads by through traffic. There is little provision for off-street car parking. There is no Signal on any Chowk and no urban bus or van services are available. On all roads mostly motorcycle rickshaws or Auto Rickshaws are being used as urban transport services. Existing transport system is shown in Map 6. Motor vehicle registered by type and average annual growth rate of registered vehicle in mentioned in Table 15 and Table 16 respectively.

1. Major Issues:

- Poor traffic management
- compounded by a lack of discipline
- poor compliance with traffic regulations on the part of drivers, and the mix of motorised and non-motorised traffic on all roads in the city resulting traffic congestion, together with a large number of vehicles producing high levels of exhaust emission, has serious environmental implications.

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 June2002	104,410	7,169	52,147	814	715	1,017	0	98	42,420	30
Duration	1,129	-724	1,629	538	-106	-106	0	-11	-91	0
Upto June2003	105,539	6,445	53,776	1,352	609	911	0	87	42,329	30
Duration	4,241	157	3,456	4	18	1	0	0	605	0
Upto June2004	109,780	6,602	57,232	1,356	627	912	0	87	42,934	30
Duration	7,691	251	6,622	20	63	4	0	0	731	0
Upto June2005	117,471	6,853	638,54	1,376	690	916	0	87	43,665	30
Duration	11,626	374	10,393	11	152	4	0	0	692	0
Upto June2006	129,097	7,227	74,247	1,387	842	920	0	87	44,357	30
Duration	12,938	698	11,101	17	141	12	0	16	932	21
Upto June2007	142,035	7,925	85,348	1,404	983	932	0	103	45,289	51
Duration	14,970	474	13,064	17	90	26	0	355	936	8
Upto June2008	157,005	8,399	98,412	1,421	1,073	958	0	458	46,225	59
Duration	27,630	391	25,464	19	40	1	5	52	1,650	8
Upto June2009	184,635	8,790	12,3876	1,440	1,113	959	5	510	47,875	67

Source: GHK analysis base on Punjab Development Statistic 2002 - 2009

¹Presentation -TMA Sahiwal 23-04-2010

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

Total	Motor cars, Jeeps and station wagons	Motor cycles and scooters	Trucks	Pickups/Delivery vans	Mini Buses/Buses/ Flying coaches	Taxis	Auto Rickshaw	Tractors	Others
8.59	3.13	13.36	10.35	7.12	-0.75	0.83	90.80	1.75	33.08

Source: GHK analysis base on Punjab Development Statistic 2010

2. Major Chowk

List of major chowk is mentioned in Table 17.

Table 17: List of Major Chowks in Sahiwal City

Sr.No.	Name of Chowk	Remarks
1	Banizer Chowk	No signals
2	Jahazchowk	
3	SP/ Fowara chowk	
4	Tankiwala chowk	
5	Mession chowk	
6	Chowk Pakpattan	
7	Jogi Chowk	
8	Mazdoorpulli chowk	
9	Daud Chowk	
10	Mall manid chowk	
11	College Chowk	
12	ChowkYaadgar	

Source: Provided by TMO P&C

3. Major Road Passing through City, Controlling Department

Major roads passing through city and its controlling department are listed in Table 18.

Table 18: List of Major Roads and Controlling Departments

Sr.No.	Name of Road	Controlling Department
1	N-5 (Lahore Multan Road)	National Highway Authority
2	Pakpattan Road	Punjab Highway
3	Arifwala Road	
4	Faisalabad Road	
5	Bonga Hayat Road	

Source: Provided by TMO P&C

4. Off Street Parking Places

No off street parking places available.

5. Major Urban Routes

Major urban routes are listed in Table 19.

Table 19: List of Urban Routes in City

Sr. No.	Route Name	Transport Available	Number of Passengers Travelling Per Day
1	Jogi Chowk to Arif Chowk	Wagon	About 1000
2	Jogi Chowk to Civil Hospital	Motor Cycle Rickshaw and Auto Rickshaw	About 10000
3	Jogi Chowk to Pak Pattan Chowk		
4	Jogi Chowk to Bhutto Nager		

Source: Provided by TMO P&C

6. Flyover

List of Fly over in city is mentioned in Table 20.

Table 20: List of Flyover in City

Sr. No.	Name of Flyover	Year of Construction	Condition
1	Pak pattan Chowk flyover	Information not available with TMA	Satisfactory
2	Jogi Chowk		

Source: Provided by TMO P&C

7. Underpasses

No Underpasses

8. Bus / Wagon Stands

List of Buses or wagon stands in city is mentioned in Table 21.

Table 21: List of Bus/Wagon Stands

Sr. No.	Name of Bus Stand	Type	Area
1	General Bus Stand Near Jogi Chowk	Govt.	Information not available with TMA
2	General Bus Stand On G.T. Road		
3	General Bus Stand Near Jogi Chowk		
4	Prince Flying Cooch	Private	

Source: Provided by TMO P&C

9. Truck Stands

List of truck stands in City is in Table 22.

Table 22: List of Truck Stands

Sr. No.	Name f Truck Stand	Area
1	G.T.Road (Private)	Information not available with TMA

Source: Provided by TMO P&C

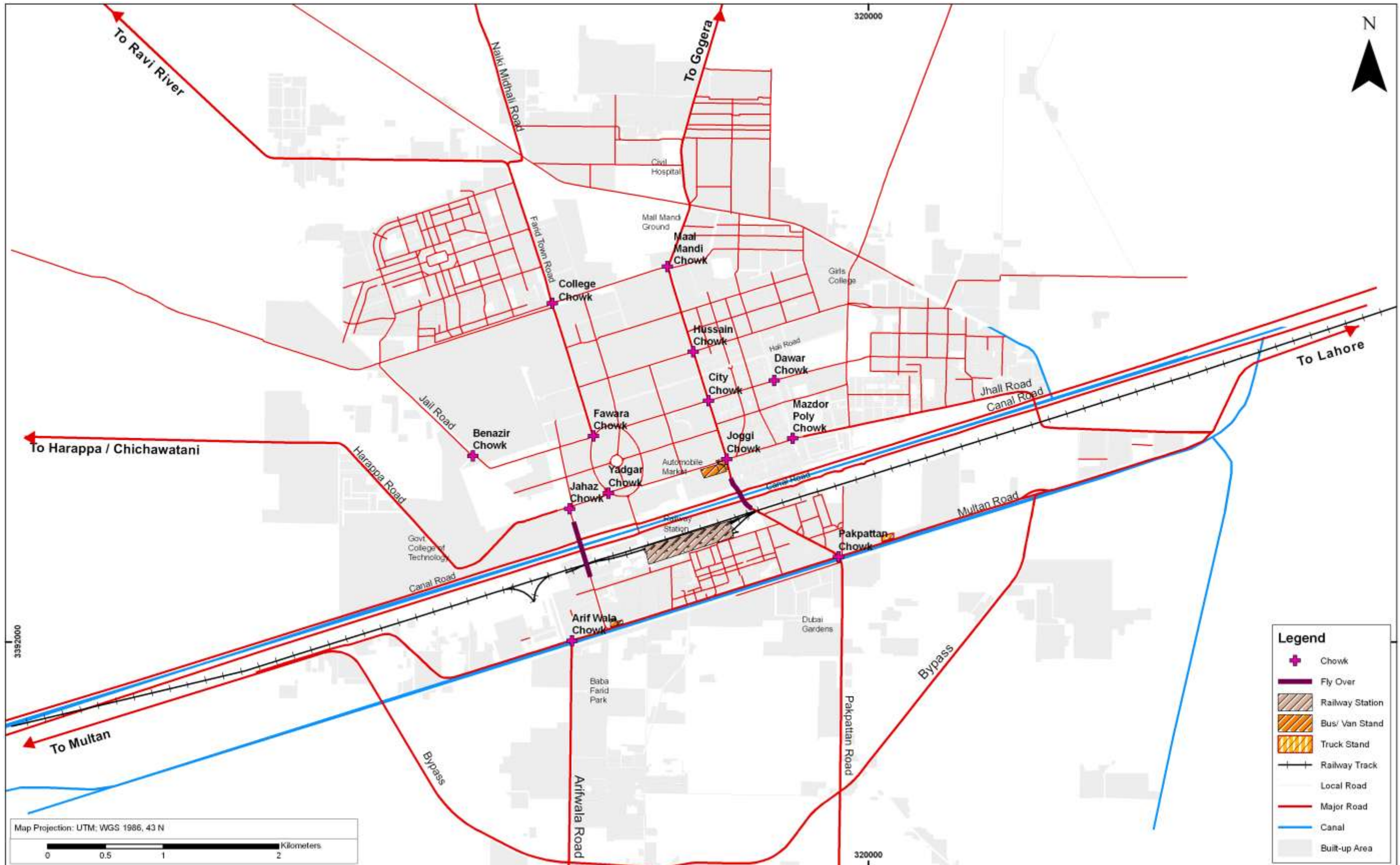
10. Urban Transport Services

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

11. Railway Line

The national intercity railway line is passing through the city.

Map 6: Transport System in Sahiwal City



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

Section III

HUMAN RESOURCE OF TMA



III. HUMAN RESOURCE OF TMA

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

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

1. Tehsil Nazim/ Administrator

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

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

2. Tehsil Municipal officer (TMO)

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

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

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

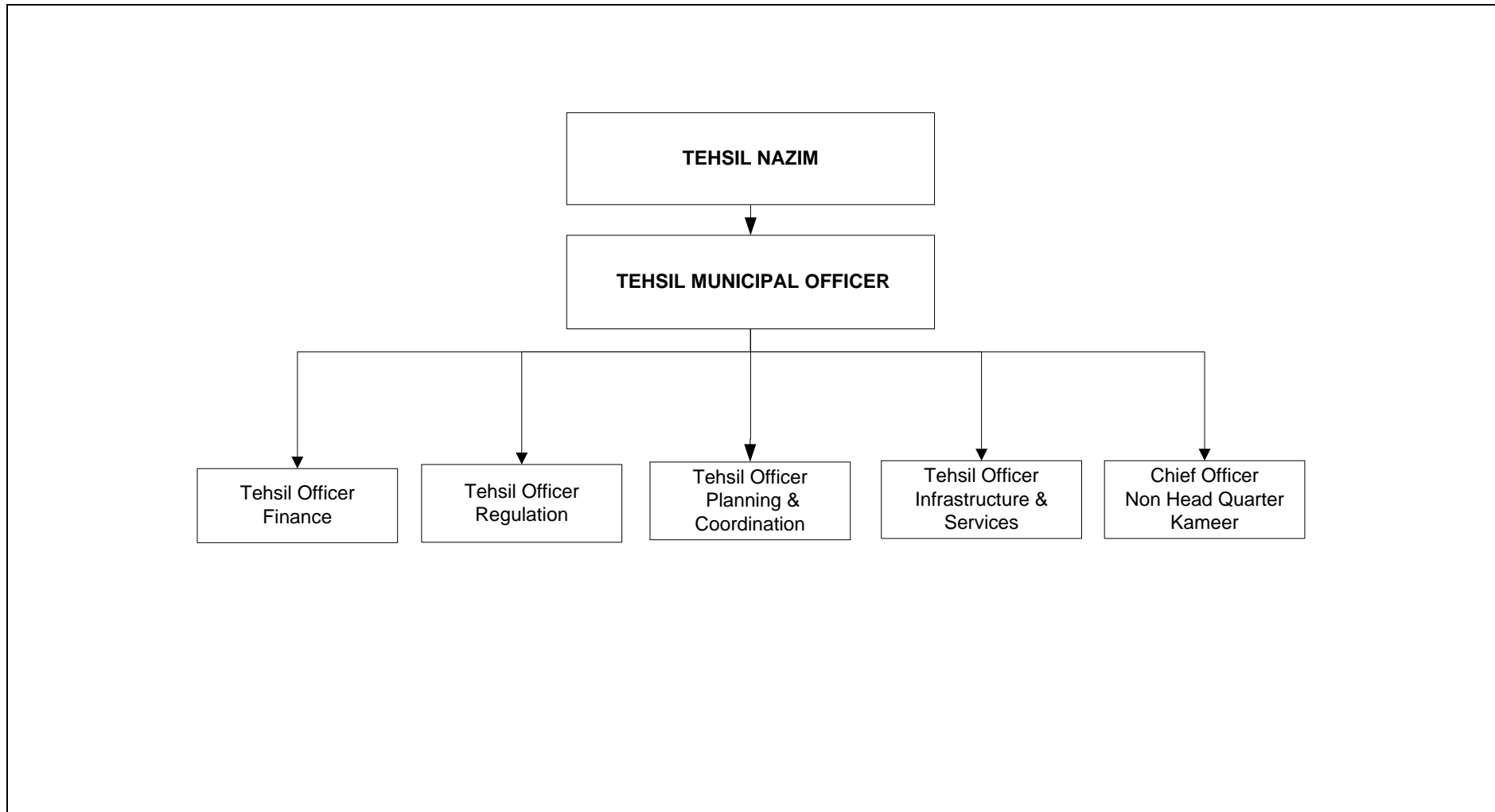
- Co-ordinate the municipal activities of the Tehsil Municipal Administration and Union Administrations within the Tehsil for coherent planning and development of municipal Infrastructure and for effective and efficient functioning of the Tehsil Municipal Administration
- Exercise general supervision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

3. Tehsil officers (TO)

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

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

B. Organization Structure of TMA Sahiwal



Source: TMA Budget 2010-11 – Schedule of Establishment

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

The five key position in each TMA play very important role in service delivery as mentioned in PLGO 2001. Each position has very specific responsibility and also impact on the other department efficiency. The Table 23 showing the information of key staff availability.

Table 23: Showing Filled or Vacant Key Position of TMA Management

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

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

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

Source: Establishment branch record of TMA Sahiwal

Post Filled through permanent staff



Post Filled through contract staff



Post Vacant






D. Over all TMA Establishment



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

Table 24: Establishment Schedule of Tehsil Municipal Administration

Sr. No.	Designation	BS	Sanctioned Strength			Filled												Vacant			
						Regular			Contract			Work Charge			Total						
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
OFFICE OF THE TEHSIL NAZIM																					
1	Administrator	Honorarium	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Private Secretary	16	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Stenographer	12	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
4	Junior Clerk	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
5	Driver	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
6	Naib Qasid	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
OFFICE OF THE TEHSIL NAIB NAZIM																					
1	Tehsil Naib Nazim	Honorarium	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
2	Council Officer	16	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
3	Naib Qasid	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Sub Total			12	-	12	4	-	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	6	6	-	6	
TEHSIL MUNICIPAL OFFICER																					
1	T.M.O	19	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
2	Chief Officer	17	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
3	Head Clerk (G)	14	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
4	Assistant	14	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
5	Sports Organizer Incharge	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
6	Steno Typist Urdu	12	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
7	Steno Typist English	12	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
8	English Typist	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
9	Record K/ J.C.	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
10	Senior Clerk	9	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
11	Junior Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
12	Naib Qasid	2	7	-	7	5	-	5	2	-	2	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	
13	Chowkidar	2	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	

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

Sr. No.	Designation	BS	Sanctioned Strength			Filled												Vacant		
						Regular			Contract			Work Charge			Total					
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
14	Daftari	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
15	Library Clerk/J.C	7	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Legal Branch																				
16	Legal Advisor	Part-time	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
17	Assistant to L.A	14	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
18	Court Clerk/ J.C	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
19	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sub Total			30	-	30	19	-	19	8	-	8	-	-	-	27	-	27	3	-	3
TEHSIL OFFICER FINANCE																				
1	T.O.Finance (LCS)	17	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Accountant (LCS)	14	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
3	Head Cashier	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
4	Computer Operator	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
5	Assistant Account	14	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
6	Accounts Clerk/ J.C	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
7	Cashier	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
8	Daftari	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
9	Naib Qasid	2	3	-	3	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Pension Branch																				
10	Asstt. Acctt.	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
11	J.C. Pension	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
12	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Octroi Staff																				
13	Superintendent Octroi	16	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
14	Assistant Suptt.	11	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2
15	Inspector	9	7	-	7	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	1	-	1
16	Octroi Clerk	7	7-	-	7-	45	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	45	25	-	25	
17	Driver	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
18	Naib Qasid	2	59	-	59	38	-	38	1	-	1	-	-	-	39	-	39	20	-	20
Defunct Z.C. Staff																				
19	Superintendent	15	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
20	Sports Organizer	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
21	Drafts Man	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

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

Sr. No.	Designation	BS	Sanctioned Strength			Filled												Vacant			
						Regular			Contract			Work Charge			Total						
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
22	Demand Clerk	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
23	Record Keeper	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
24	Sanitary Promoter	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
25	Naib Qasid	2	6	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	
26	Baildar	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	
27	Road Inspector	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
28	Cleaner Road Fooler	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
29	Fero Printer	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
30	Senior Clerk	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Sub Total			173	-	173	114	-	114	6	-	6	-	-	-	120	-	120	53	-	53	
TEHSIL OFFICER REGULATION																					
1	T.O.Regulation (Ex.PM/LG & RDD)	17	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
2	Superintendent Tax	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
3	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Licensing																					
4	Assistant Vehicle Suptt:	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
5	License Inspector	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
BUS STAND																					
6	Adda Manager	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
7	Junior Clerk Adda	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
8	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
9	Chowkidar	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
10	Water Carrier	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Slaughter House																					
11	Veterinary Officer	Part-Time	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
12	Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
13	Water Carrier	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
14	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
15	Sanitary Worker	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	
Cattle Pound																					
16	Pond Keeper	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Water Rate																					
17	Superintendent	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	

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


Sr. No.	Designation	BS	Sanctioned Strength			Filled												Vacant		
						Regular			Contract			Work Charge			Total					
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
18	Clerk	7	5	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
19	Naib Qasid	2	6	-	6	3	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	5	1	-	1
	Land Rent/ Rent of Shops																			
20	Inspector	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
21	Junior Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
22	Naib Qasid	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
	Staff of RDD																			
23	Senior Clerk	9	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
24	Sub Engineer	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Sub Total		36	-	36	28	-	28	6	-	6	-	-	-	34	-	34	2	-	2
	TEHSIL OFFICER (Infrastructure & Services)																			
1	T.O. I & S (PHED)	18	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	ATO I & S (LCS,RDD)	17	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
3	Sub Eng.(LCS)	11	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
4	Suptt. Works	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
5	Masson	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
6	Works Supervisor	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Water Supply																			
7	Asstt. Forman	11	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
8	Fitter Plumber	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
9	Lineman	4	3	-	3	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
10	Helper Lineman	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
11	Driver Water Works	5	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
12	Astt. Driver Water Works	5	51	-	51	43	-	43	2	-	2	-	-	-	45	-	45	6	-	6
13	Chowkidar	2	38	-	38	34	-	34	2	-	2	-	-	-	36	-	36	2	-	2
14	Mali	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	SANITATION																			
15	M.M.O.H.	17	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
16	Astt. Health Suptt.	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
17	Chief Sanitary Inspector	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
18	Sanitary Inspector	8	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
19	Driver Disposal Pump	5	3	-	3	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
20	Astt: Driver Disposal	5	9	-	9	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	-	-	-

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

Sr. No.	Designation	BS	Sanctioned Strength			Filled												Vacant		
						Regular			Contract			Work Charge			Total					
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
21	Chowkidar	1	1	-	1		-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
22	Mali	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
23	Disposal Cleaner	2	5	-	5	3	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
24	Driver Rubbish Truck	5	10	-	10	7	-	7	3	-	3	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-
25	Sanitary Supervisor	5	12	-	12	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	4	-	4
26	Sanitary Worker/Sewer man	2	350	77	427	138	71	209	116	6	122	65	-	65	319	77	396	31	-	31
27	Lorry Filler	2	48	-	48	22	-	22	12	-	12	10	-	10	44	-	44	4	-	4
28	Water Carrier	2	19	-	19	7	-	7	12	-	12	-	-	-	19	-	19	-	-	-
	Chronic Disease																			
29	Incharge Infectious Disease	10	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
30	Mate Anti Malaria	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
31	Quli Anti Malaria	2	4	-	4	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	1
	Road Gang																			
32	Mate Road	5	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
33	Baildar Road	2	17	-	17	10	-	10	6	-	6	-	-	-	16	-	16	1	-	1
34	Driver Road Roller	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
35	Cleaner Road Roller	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
	Garden Gang																			
36	Astt: Suptt: Garden	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
37	Mate Garden	5	4	-	4	1	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
38	Baildar Garden	2	74	-	74	24	-	24	46	-	46	-	-	-	7-	-	7-	4	-	4
39	Chowkidar Garden	2	10	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-
	Street Light																			
40	Suptt: Street Light	10	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
41	Elect ration	5	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
	Fire Brigade																			
42	Superintendent Fire brigade	14	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
43	Head Fireman	8	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
44	Driver	7	7	-	7	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	2	-	2
45	Fireman	5	20	-	20	18	-	18	1	-	1	-	-	-	19	-	19	1	-	1
	Street Watering																			
46	Driver	5	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
47	Cleaner	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

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




Sr. No.	Designation	BS	Sanctioned Strength			Filled												Vacant		
						Regular			Contract			Work Charge			Total					
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Staff of PHED																				
48	Sub Engineer	11	6	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	
49	D.H. Drafts Man	13	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
50	Stenographer	12	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
51	Superintendent	16	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
52	Accounts Clerk	9	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	
53	S.D.C.	9	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	
54	Tracer	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
55	Junior Clerk	7	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	
56	Daftari	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
57	Naib Qasid	2	8	-	8	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	
58	Water Carrier	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
59	Mali	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
60	Fero Khalasi	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	
61	Chowkidar	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	
62	Sweeper	2	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	
Sub Total			761	77	838	398	71	469	223	6	229	75	-	75	696	77	773	65	-	65
TEHSIL OFFICER (Planning & Coordination)																				
1	T.O. P & C (H & PP)	17	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
2	Superintendent Building	15	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
3	Astt: Drafts Man	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
4	Assistant	10	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
5	Building Inspector	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Staff of Housing urban development																				
6	Drafts Man	13	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
7	Junior Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
8	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
9	Feroprinter	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OFFICER UNIT KAMEER																				
1	Chief Officer	14	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
2	Senior Clerk	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
3	Junior Clerk	7	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	
4	Naib Qasid	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	

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

Sr. No.	Designation	BS	Sanctioned Strength			Filled												Vacant		
						Regular			Contract			Work Charge			Total					
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
5	Chowkidar	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
6	Naib Qasid Recovery	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
7	Sanitary Inspector	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
8	Sanitary Supervisor	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
9	Veterinary Officer	Part-Time	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
10	Sanitary Worker/Sewer man	2	30	-	30	-	-	-	18	-	18	10	-	10	28	-	28	2	-	2
11	Disposal Operator	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sub Total			52	-	52	12	-	12	25	-	25	10	-	10	47	-	47	5	-	5
Total			1,064	77	1,141	575	71	646	270	6	276	85	-	85	930	77	1,007	134	-	134

Source: TMA Sahiwal Approved Budget 2010-2011.

The special approval and appointment of daily wages staff after June 30th 2010 is not included in the budget 2010 -2011

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**F. Capacity Assessment of the provincial government, local governments and current urban service providers
(To provide sustainable urban services and/or to implement the investment program)**

Table 25: Provincial Government Capacity Assessment

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	Complaints cell established in 2002 2 staff member working regularly to receive complaints by Complainer's visits to TMA office physically . also complaints being received through telephone calls
3	Any asset registries	Yes they maintained the asset registers
4	Any use of computers/ A computer with operator?	They have 9 Computers, 8 Printers, 1 scanner and 1 Regular Computer operator. On Remaining computers TMA existing staff are working as they have some idea to use the Computer
5	Is there a fax machine in the TMA?	Fax Number : 040-9200158
6	Is there a website? An internet connection at TMA? An email address	TMA has Internet connection . Email address tmosahiwal1975@yahoo.com

Source: conversation between TMA management and GHK team

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 municipalities² 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.

²Under the PLGO 2001, TMAs have the functional responsibility of municipal services in these cities as well as their entire tehsil

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

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

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

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

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

As shown in the following Table, the OSR of TMA Sahiwal during 2004-05 to 2009-10 increased by three times and ranged between 22% (2006-07) to 40% (2009-10) of its total annual revenues (Table 26).

Table 26: TMA Sahiwal – Total Revenues and OSR

	Actual Income 2004-05	Actual Income 2005-06	Actual Income 2006-07	Actual Income 2007-08	Actual Income 2008-09	Actual Income 2009-10	Budgeted Income 2010-11
OSR	41,452,947	54,691,759	45,148,897	87,289,150	110,377,700	114,182,685	123,926,000
	32%	36%	22%	36%	39%	40%	38%
Grants	88,186,000	96,420,000	156,397,000	156,000,000	174,130,000	169,132,000	200,000,000
	68%	64%	78%	64%	61%	60%	62%
Total	129,638,947	151,111,759	201,545,897	243,289,150	284,507,700	283,314,685	323,926,000
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: TMA Budget

The breakup of OSR of TMA Sahiwal is shown in the following Table 27.

Table 27: TMA Sahiwal – Detail of OSR

	Actual Income 2004-05	Actual Income 2005-06	Actual Income 2006-07	Actual Income 2007-08	Actual Income 2008-09	Actual Income 2009-10	Budgeted Income 2010-11
Taxes	10,526,625	27,543,517	14,266,998	52,383,137	68,169,502	54,578,085	67,500,000
Fees	15,573,798	16,019,283	17,067,947	20,018,155	26,153,230	40,552,837	39,062,000
User Charges/ Rates	2,628,083	3,350,973	2,760,455	2,511,412	2,630,541	2,327,890	2,503,000
Charges	187,405	258,453	824,107	901,217	598,111	650,604	200,000
Fines	11,430	49,740	28,900	5,950	7,450	7,450	10,000
Rents	4,773,724	4,583,183	6,745,183	6,068,789	6,987,200	9,949,193	10,660,000
Others Receipts	7,751,882	2,886,610	3,455,307	5,400,490	5,831,666	6,116,626	3,991,000
OSR (Rupees)	41,452,947	54,691,759	45,148,897	87,289,150	110,377,700	114,182,685	123,926,000

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. Except in 2004-05 and 2006-07 (when no share was transferred), and 2009-10 (when only Rs.7.7 million were transferred), during the last many years there has been a minor change in UIPT share transferred to TMA Sahiwal - it has remained around Rs.18 million. The budget estimate for 2010-11 is Rs.20 million which shows that during the last six years the expected increase due to newly constructed or ungraded properties are not being taken into account for creating demand or for collection of UIPT. 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 Sahiwal from TOTP ranged between Rs.9 million to 14 million during 2005-06 to 2007-08. It, however, showed a major increase to around Rs.40 million in 2008-9 and 2009-10. TMAs collect TOTP themselves or can get their share from the district government which collects the tax while registering the property transfers. The budget for 2010-11 shows that Rs.5.5 million is recoverable from various collection contractors of TOTP since a long time. Keeping in view the rapid increase in property prices, TOTP is a very dynamic tax and the TMAs must improve their reconciliation system with the district governments so that the TOTP actually collected by the district governments is transferred to the TMAs or the tax collected by the Contractor on their behalf is in line with the value of transferred property.

Building Fee: TMA Sahiwal collects building fee. Due to the regular construction activity in the city, this source of revenue has shown an appreciable increase. From Rs.2.5 million in 2004-05 it increased and remained between Rs.4 million to Rs.5 million during 2005-06 to 2007-08, it again increased to Rs.7.4 million in 2008-09 and doubled to Rs.19.9 million in 2009-10.

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 Sahiwal was around Rs.4.5 million (2004-05 and 2005-06), Rs.6 to 6.9 million (2006-07 to 2008-09) and Rs.9.9 million during 2009-10.

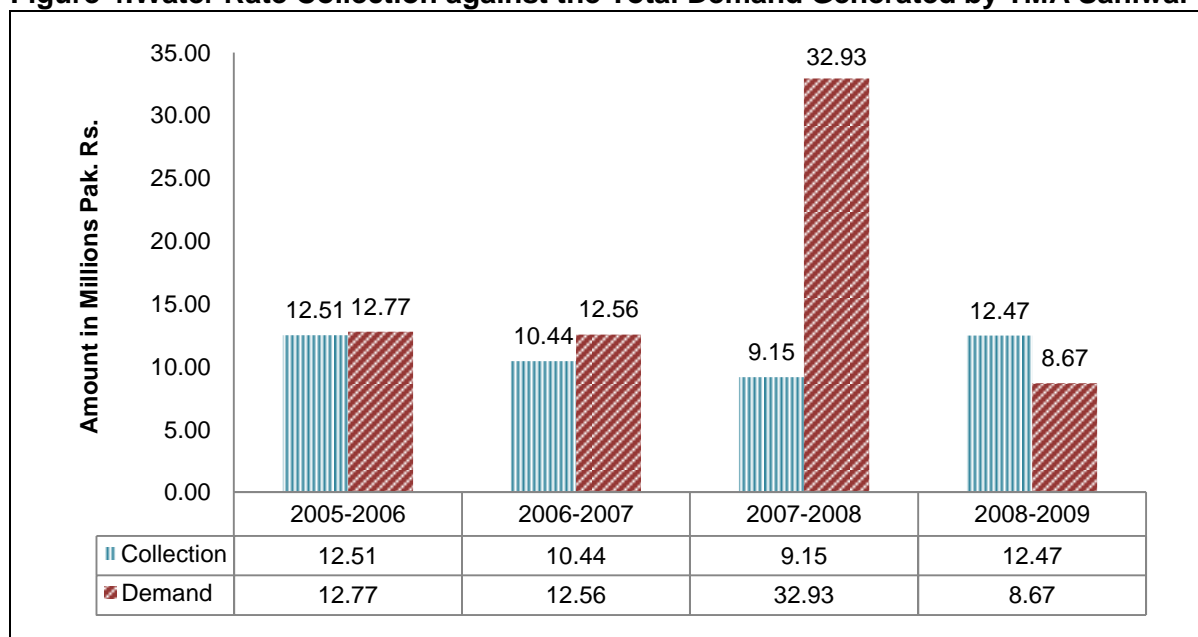
According to the budget of 2010-11, Rs.19.6 million is recoverable as arrears of property rents relating to the period 1992 to 2002.

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 2007-2008 when the collection was less than 30%, the collection has been more than 85% in the remaining period. Figure 4 gives us the snapshot of the collection level against the total demand raised (water rates).

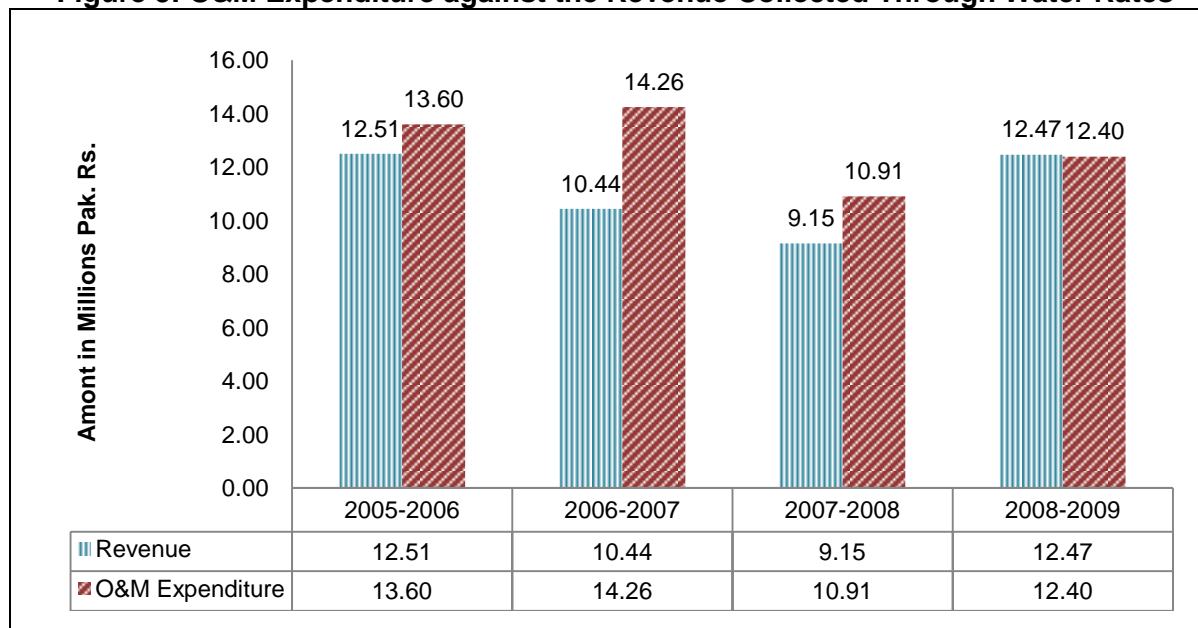
By looking at the trends below the financial data suggests that the revenue generated from water has been good and meet the O&M expenditure in most of the cases. The revenue generated through water supply is meeting more than 75% of the total annual O&M cost. Figure for repair & maintenance costs does not include the repair and maintenance expenditure into account because the consultant team was not provided the details of the repair & maintenance costs. 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 Sahiwal



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.2 million (during 2004-05 to 2009-10) based on a total of 15,880 water connection means that on an average only Rs.125 per connection per annum is being recovered. This is very low and is in sharp contrast to the approved rates (which have not been revised since long). The approved rates range between Rs.180 to Rs.1,920 per annum for residential connections, and, between Rs.660 to Rs.12,000 for commercial connections. The budget presentation of TMA Sahiwal does not allow calculation of expenditure on service delivery, and, comparison of revenues from and expenditure on water supply.

Of the 15,880 water connections, only 60 are commercial connections, 122 are free (TMA staff or mosques, etc), 1,086 are legally closed connections, 3,548 are defaulters, while only 11,064 are the paying residential consumers. In one UC 43/2 more than 50% connections are defaulters suggesting that the water supply in that area is very poor.

Arrears of water supply amounted to Rs9.9 million in 2002-03 but have been continuously increasing and for 2009-10 the arrears have increased to Rs.14.6 million, which means that the water supply arrears are equal to seven years of budgeted annual income. A special recovery drive for arrears needs to be conducted. Due to the poor recovery of user charges from this source, it is important that surveys for illegal connections should be conducted and they should either be regularized or disconnected.

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

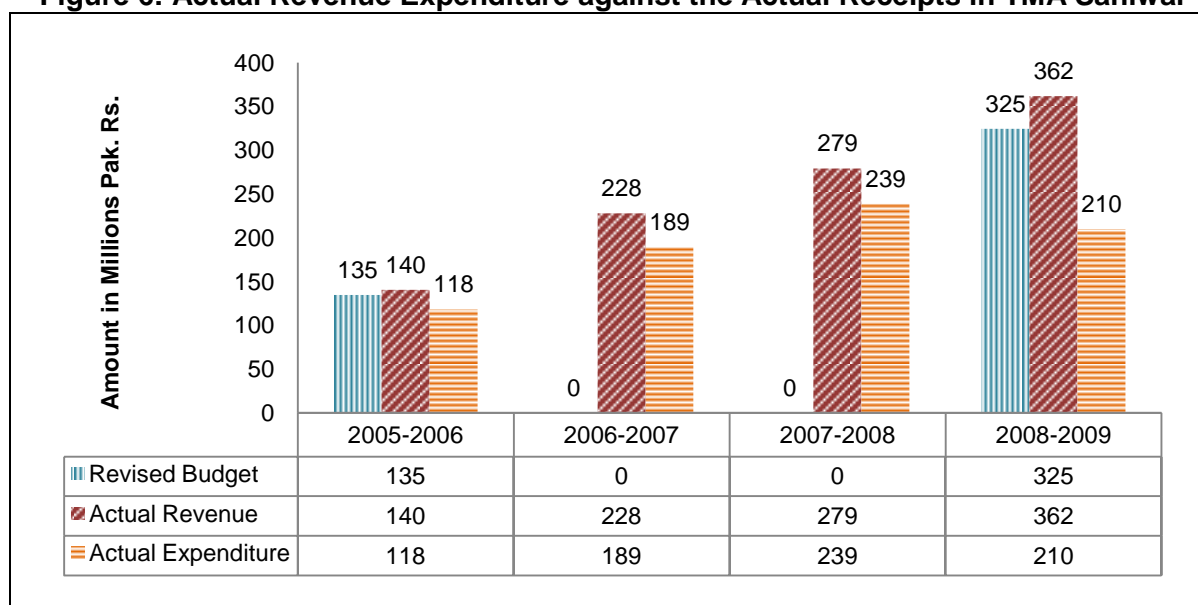
Presently in most of the municipalities the quality of services provided is low, and, the user charges are inadequate to meet even the salary expenses. These user charges lack any clear rationale. There is no concept of (i) calculating cost of service provision, (ii) calculating unit costs, (iii) cost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

(c) Budget Surplus and Development Projects

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

The financial data (budgets) of TMA Sahiwal from 2005-2006 to 2008-2009 were examined and it was observed that the TMA was in surplus and managed its budgets within the available financial envelope. The utilization has also been reasonable except in 2008-2009 and one of the reasons could be that the change of provincial government shifted the focus of expenditure and made it difficult for all the local governments in Punjab to spend on development projects. The situation is explained in Figure 6.

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



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

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

By looking at the trends of the TMA Sahiwal'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 2008-2009 where OSR has shown a major increase.

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.

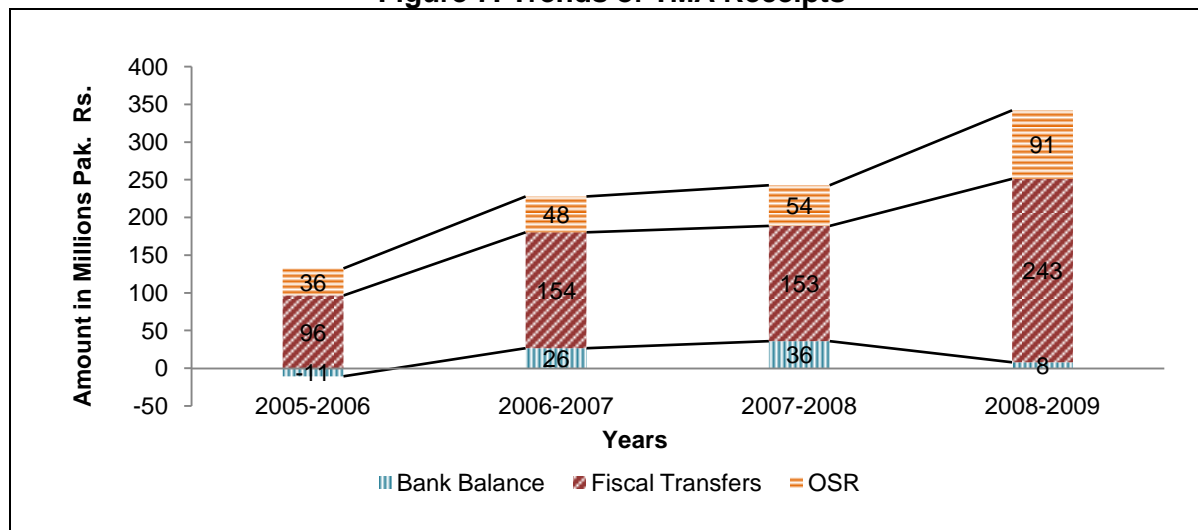
Development planning and budgeting for TMAs suffer from a number of deficiencies such as: (a) the budgets generally do not present any “vision”, mission or policy statement of the tehsil nazim or TMA as required under the budget rules or the overall development planning by the zila mushawarat committee; (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.

Figure 7: Trends of TMA Receipts



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

(d) Cash Flow

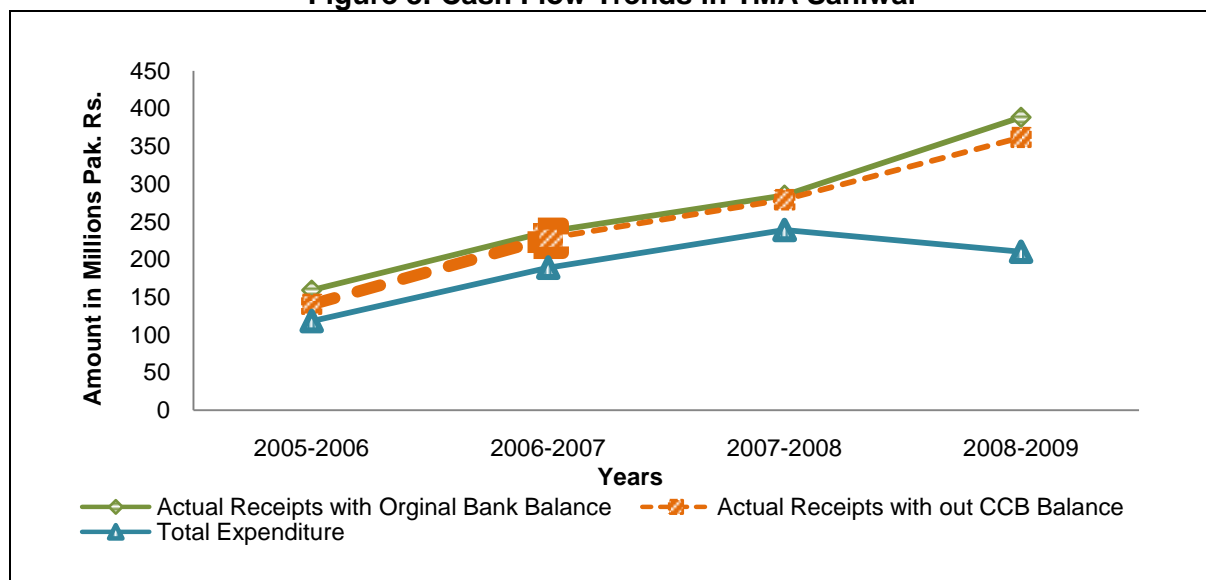
The initial financial analysis of the TMA Sahiwal suggests that TMA has not exceeded its financial envelope while incurring the expenditure. Figure 8 suggests that TMA prepared its budget based on the Bank Balance without CCB Balance and therefore, incurred expenditure knowing the portion of CCB balance in the original bank balance. 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 Sahiwal could not manage its resources and have spent little on improving the infrastructure services though they could afford to spend comparatively much 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 in 2005-2006 and 2008-2009. However on the development side in 2008-2009 there has been poor utilization and again the major reason could be 06 the utilization was good and 2008-2009 the utilization rate has been extremely slow and the major reason could be the change of provincial government.

Figure 8: Cash Flow Trends in TMA Sahiwal



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

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

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

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

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

According to the Budget Rules, currently thirteen monthly statements are required to be prepared for budget monitoring. There is no 'Financial Reporting Manual' or 'instructions' regarding the financial statements that need to be prepared by the TMAs so that there can be consistency in financial reporting. The budget monitoring formats prescribed in the

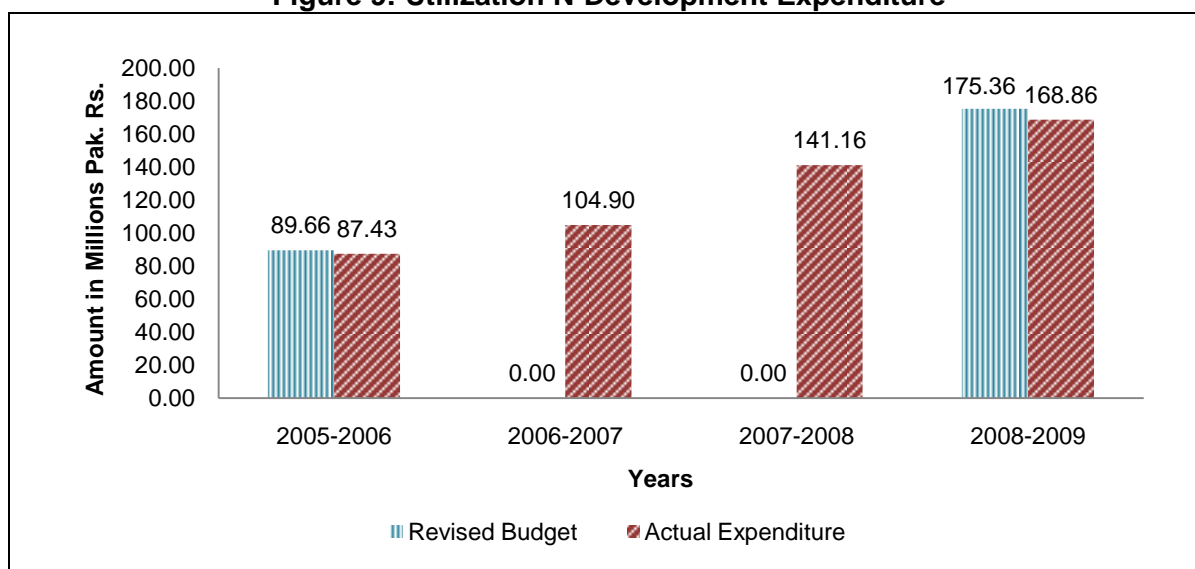
existing budget rules are quite cumbersome to fill, which is one of the reasons why they are not filled. The other reason could be that the provincial government has not asked the TMAs about these forms and the reason why these are not being regularly filled.

The Budget Rules provide a number of formats which can help in performance budgeting and performance evaluation such as Policies and proposed activities of the TMA (BSF-1), Service Delivery Performance Targets (BSF-2) and service delivery facility status (BSF-3). There is a lack of data that may be used for measuring performance. Even basic quantitative data³ is not available. No information is available about performance targets and service delivery facility status as usually the TMAs do not complete prescribed budget formats which can help in performance budgeting.

(f) CCB Utilization

Table 28 suggests that the overall utilization of CCB has been 39% which is not a satisfactory performance. That also suggests that CCBs in Sahiwal are not very proactive and have contributed only 3 million as community share which is 20% of the total project. Most of the expenditure incurred in 2006-2007 and 2007-2008. However, by analysing the data from 2005-2006 to 2007-2008 figure 9 suggests that from 2006-2007 and 2007-2008 there was some utilization but did not last for long. Since we have collected the data from budget books and that data needs further investigation at some stage.

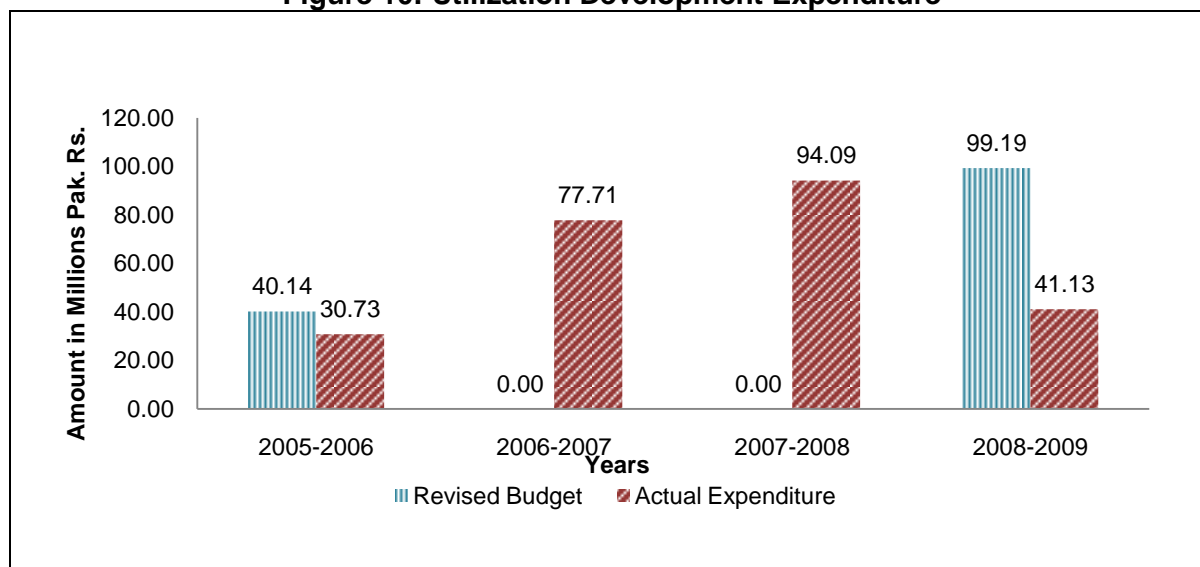
Figure 9: Utilization N-Development Expenditure



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

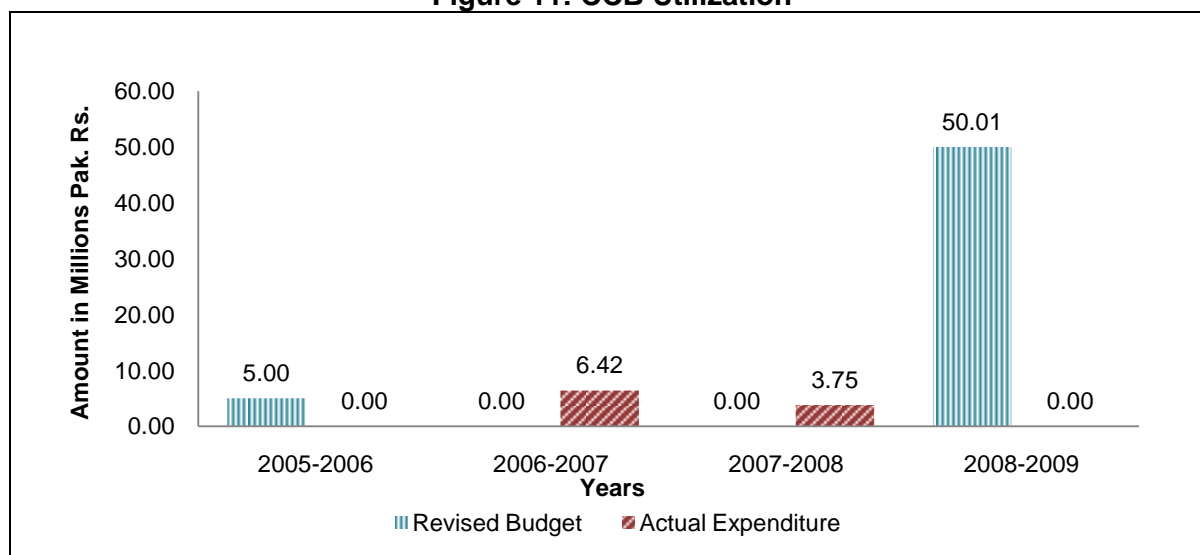
³ Such as (i) persons served by a specific service (clearly showing persons served in the CO unit, other town/villages, and other settlements in the TMA); (ii) units of electricity consumed (for electricity, tube wells, disposal pumps, etc), (iii) functional and non-functional street lights; (iv) service delivery staff; etc.

Figure 10: Utilization Development Expenditure



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

Figure 11: CCB Utilization



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

Table 28: 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	26.00	6.50	-		0.00	6.50	7
2004-2005	29.07	7.27	0.00		0.00	7.27	14
2005-2006	20.14	5.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.04	19
2006-2007	0.00	0.00	4.80	4.80	9.60	-9.60	9
2007-2008	0.00	0.00	1.65	1.65	3.30	-3.30	6
2008-2009	83.69	20.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.92	27
	133	33	6	6	13	20	
Community share					3		
Percentage Utilization					39%		

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

Table 29: TMA Budgets for Development and Non Development

Amount in Rs. Million

Sector	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Development								
Water Supply	Information not available with TMA							
Sewerage								
Drainage								
Solid waste Management								
Transport								
Water Supply								
Total								
Non Development								
Water Supply	Information not available with TMA							
Sewerage								
Drainage								
Solid waste Management								
Transport								
Water Supply								
Total								

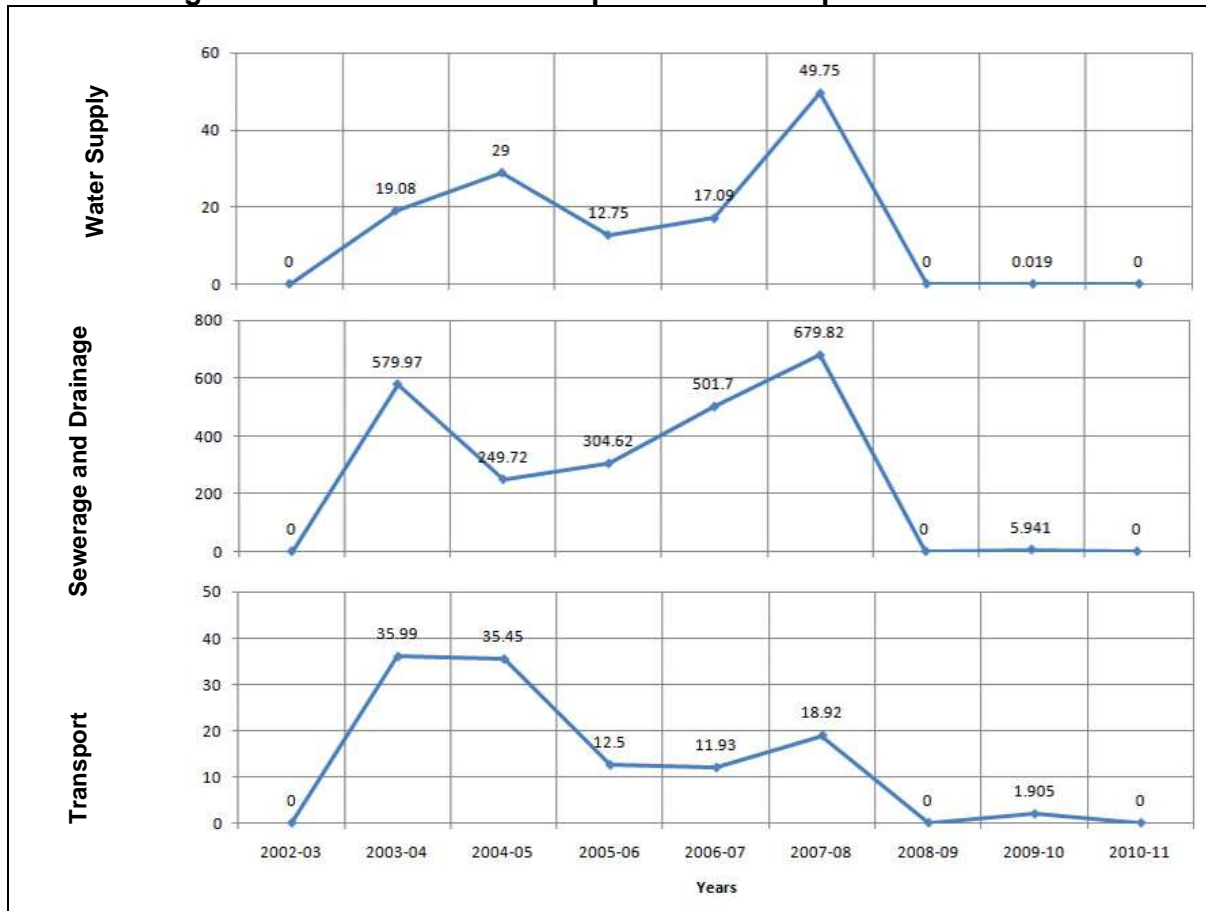
Source: TMA budget books 2003-2010

Table 30: TMA Actual Expenditure for Development and Non Development

Sector	2010-11 (up to August)	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Development								
Water Supply	19.08	29	12.75	17.09	49.75	0	0.019	0
Sewerage & Drainage	579.97	249.72	304.62	501.7	679.82	0	5.941	0
Solid waste Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport	35.99	35.45	12.5	11.93	18.92	0	1.905	0
Total	635.040	314.170	329.870	530.720	748.490	0.000	7.865	0.000
Non Development								
Water Supply	19.08	29	12.75	17.09	49.75	0	0.019	0
Sewerage & Drainage	579.97	249.72	304.62	501.7	679.82	0	5.941	0
Solid waste Management	Information not available with TMA							
Transport	35.99	35.45	12.5	11.93	18.92	0	1.905	0
Water Supply	Information not available with TMA							
Total								

Source: TMA budget books 2003-2010

Figure 12: TMA Sahiwal Development Actual Expenditure Trends



Sector	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 up to August
	Million Pak. Rs.	Million Pak. Rs.	Million Pak. Rs.	Million Pak. Rs.	Million Pak. Rs.	Million Pak. Rs.	Million Pak. Rs.	Million Pak. Rs.
Water Supply	19.08	29	12.75	17.09	49.75	0	0.019	0
Sewerage and drainage	579.97	249.72	304.62	501.7	679.82	0	5.941	0
Solid waste Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport	35.99	35.45	12.5	11.93	18.92	0	1.905	0
Total	635.040	314.170	329.870	530.720	748.490	0.000	7.865	0.000

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

Note: The actual development expenditure information of the years 2008-09 and 2010-11 is unavailable from the TMA.

Table 31: PHED Interventions (Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage 2003-2010)

Amount in Rs.

Sectors	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Urban Water Supply					11.29857	0	0	0
Urban Sewerage		3.703559	28.84747	99.36309	49.15598	0	0	0
Total	0	3.703559	28.84747	99.36309	60.45455	0	0	0

Source: PHED Lahore

Table 32: 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	Sewerage and Drainage	Extension urban sewerage scheme	PHED	102.404	208,778
2	Water Supply	Replacement of outdated damage Water supply pipeline	PHED	85.234	208,778
Total				187.638	208,778

Source: PHED Records

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

Table 33: TMA Budgets and Actual Receipts
Amount in Million Pak. Rs.

Budget Receipts								
Source	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Taxes	121.926	109.61234	121.926	87.987426	26.6765	55.36836	48.573	46.15
Rate								
Rent								
Fees								
Sale of Property								
Mise								
Grants	200	181.374	189.96	154.2	177.606	96.3089	86.352	85.284
Other sources	2	3.898836	1.018	2.068	0.681	0.023	0.035	0.205
Total	323.926	294.885177	317.3162	244.255426	204.9635	151.70026	134.96	131.639

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

Actual Receipts								
Source	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Taxes	110.28	1093.39	87.02	45.53	54.65	35.95	11.06	39.54
Rate								
Rent								
Fees								
Sale of Property								
Mise								
Grants		169.13	174.13	154.20	153.47	96.44	86.55	86.35
Other sources		3.90	1.02	2.07	2.65	0.02	7.14	0.00
Total	110.28	1266.42	262.17	201.80	210.76	132.42	104.74	125.89

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

Table 34: TMA Tariff Structure

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	625	625	625	625	625	625	625	625
Yearly Service Charges Domes	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Registration of Connection fee (Commercial /Industrial Conn	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950
Yearly Service Charges Commercial /Industrial) Connection	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
Sanitation								
Registration of Connection fee (domestic)	Not Charging	Not Charging	Not Charging	Not Charging	Not Charging	Not Charging	Not Charging	Not Charging
Yearly /Monthly Service Charges domestic	Not Charging	Not Charging	Not Charging	Not Charging	Not Charging	Not Charging	Not Charging	Not Charging
Registration of Connection fee (Commercial /Industrial)	Not Charging	Not Charging	Not Charging	Not Charging	Not Charging	Not Charging	Not Charging	Not Charging
Yearly /Monthly Service Charges Commercial /Industrial)	Not Charging	Not Charging	Not Charging	Not Charging	Not Charging	Not Charging	Not Charging	Not Charging
Transport								
Wagon fee per trip	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Rickshaw fee monthly	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Taxi Stand per trip	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

Source: TMA Schedules of Tax/ Fees Year 2007

B. Outsourced service contracts (Existing / proposed)

- Water Supply Services
- Sewerage and Drainage Services
- Solid waste Management Services

Not outsourced due to Government of Punjab instruction to not outsourced

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 (Table 35).

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

Table 35: Taxes / fees Collection Services

Sr. No.	Name /Title	Scope	Amount in million
1	Adda General Bus Stand	Collection of Fee	0.72
2	Adda Arif Chowk Bus Stand		2.04
3	Slaughter House		1.12
4	Sale of Sullage Water		0.15
5	Cattle markets		9.32
7	Sabzi mandi		1.46
			Total

Source: TO Finance TMA Sahiwal (Account sheets FY-2009-2010)

C. Public Private Partnership contracts

- Water Supply
- Sewerage and Drainage
- Solid waste Management

No Public Private partnership Contracts implemented in TMA Sahiwal

Section V

MAJOR PROJECTS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT



V. MAJOR PROJECTS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

A. Major Projects

Major projects of city Sahiwal are mentioned in Table 36.

Table 36: List of Major Projects

Sr. No.	Name of project	Sector	Funded by	Start Date	Completion Date	Status	Cost (Rs.)
1	Procurement Of Equipment And Machinery For Solid Waste Management In Sahiwal City	Solid Waste management	P & D Department, Government of Punjab	October 2009	June 2011	Un approval	99.40

Source: Tehsil Officer Finance Reports

B. Future Development:

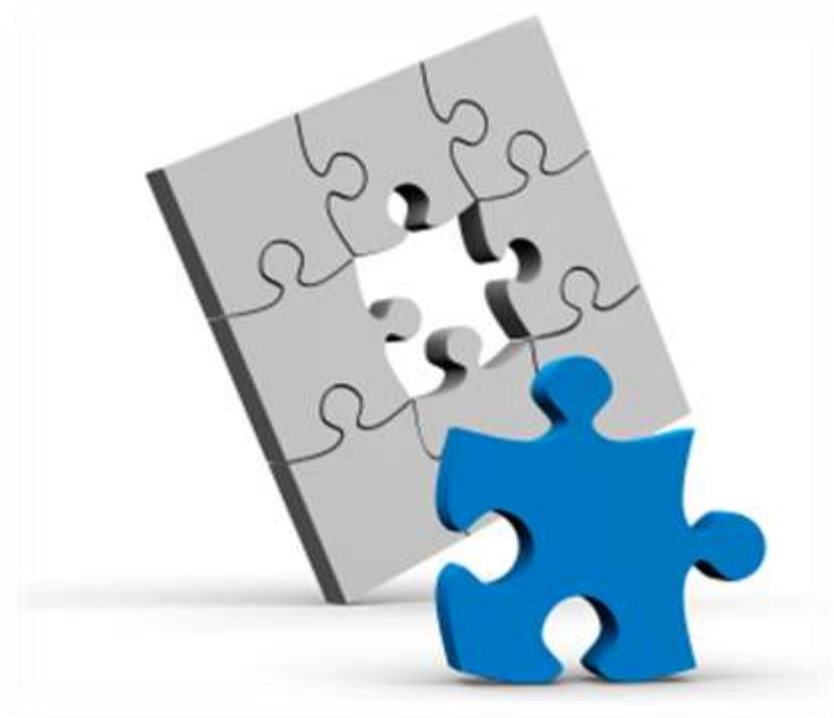
TMA Sahiwal of the view that without integrated mastering planning No major project can be achieved their objectives.

C. Forecast for future developments, costs

No forecast for future development as TMA has not foreseen any future development 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 directly relationship with one another. A suitable arrangement of these physical elements ensures convenience, health and better quality of life in a town. The city comprises of building transportation channels, utilities, social services and vacant land, which may be use for agricultural purposes.

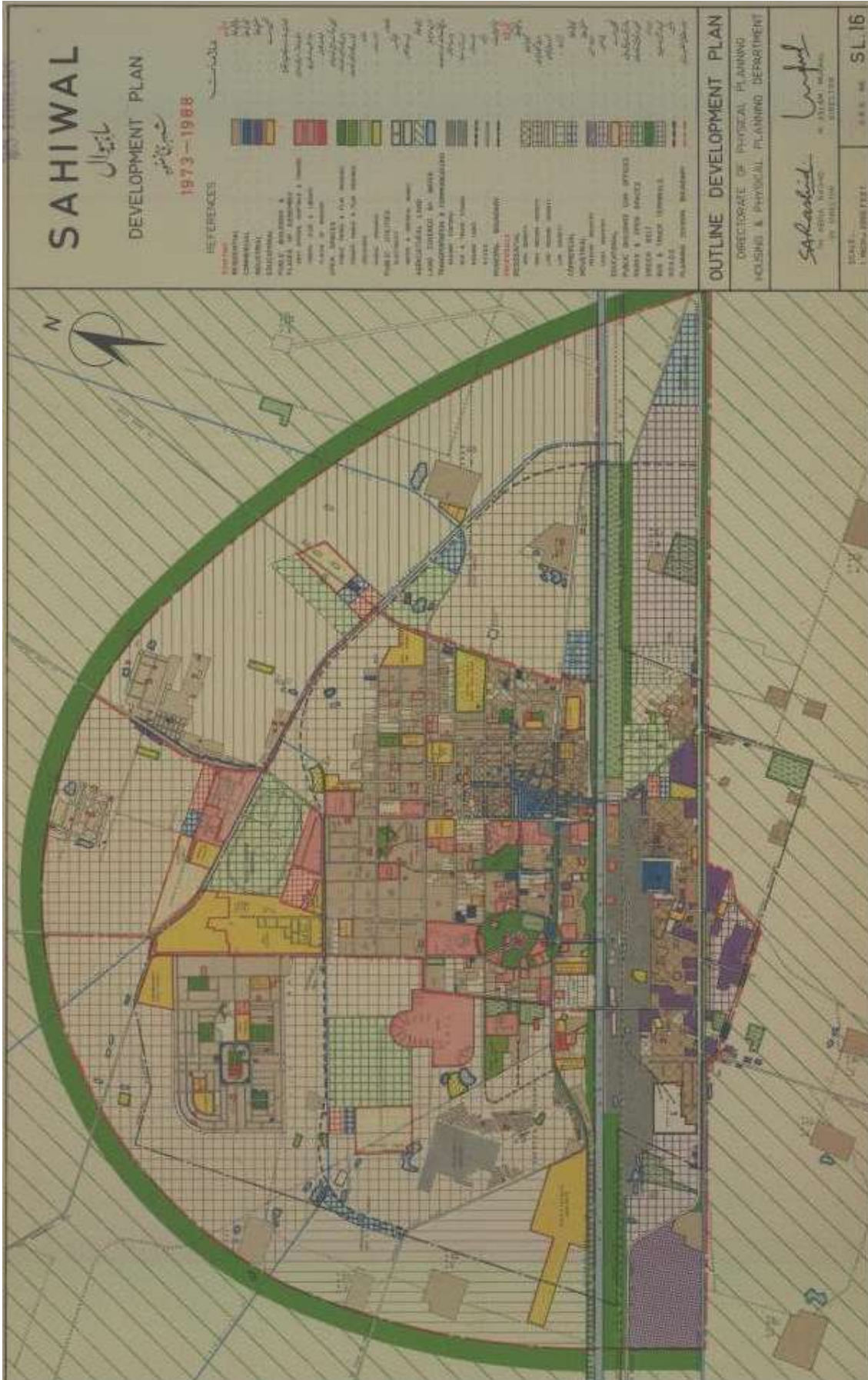
In August, 1972, Punjab Housing and physical planning department started land use study of Sahiwal city and completed in September 1972. The Outline Development plan is at Map 7.

The City—Out of the total area surveyed, the largest portion is of the undeveloped area. It accounts for 41.70% of the total area surveyed. It is found in scattered pockets within the built up areas and in open strips between various built up belts which ultimately join the agricultural land around the city. Since the undeveloped area makes substantial percentage of the surveyed area, it is considered desirable not to take into account while calculating the percentage of area given to various land uses in the city. Considering only the built up area the survey reveals that 31.31% of the total built up area is given to residence. The second largest user of Land is transportation system which occupies 18.58% of the total built up area. Of other uses industry occupies 3.85%, open spaces 8.54%. Commerce 1.76 % and health 0.74%. Other important users of land are canals, distributaries, transport terminals and Government Building which occupy 9.64%, 7.07% and 5.28% of the built up area respectively.

Land Use Pattern---originally the city was designed to be a planned colony town, covering an area of about 307 acres only. The city was design with the oval as the main focal point. The roads radiated from it to residential and commercial uses, which were mixed up with each other. Shops are lining the major bazaars and residences in small streets. Functions like administration, education, and transportation were situated around the commercial and residential part of the old town. After independence, the city gained further development, and emerged into a major administrative industrial and commercial town. Since no comprehensive plan was available, land in the town was given to various uses irrespective of its suitability for any particular use, and was mostly based on expediency rather than the principals of the land development. As a consequence, the present day city is a mixture of various, and quite often incompatible uses. Except for the new planned colony, there has been intensive mixing up of land use, particularly small scale cotton factories etc. However for an overall pattern of land uses, the city can be divided into following major zones.

Zone of Central Commercial Activities: it is limited to the old city, surrounded by High Street, Railway Road, Hall Road, Masood Shaheed Road, the Depalpur Bazar and the few scattered roads joining this area. This area is of ribbon type of development along the major bazaars, i.e., Pakpattan Bazar, Sadder Bazar, Depalpur Bazar Sori Galli, Sua Bazar and further Extended up to Jinnah Chowk. Development of the commercial activities within this area is due more to historical reasons rather than any planned effort.

Map 7: The Outline Development Plan of Sahiwal City



All kinds of commercial activities namely wholesale, specialized retail, large etc. catering to the needs of the entire city as well as the surrounding rural and urban areas are concentrated in this zone. The shops have usually residential quarters either attached or on top where the owner might be living. There is hardly any exception to this practice. The areas between the main streets forming pockets are filled with residential uses but even these small shopping facilities scattered here and there are common. These Bazars have developed into the present form over the years and they are going to retain this form in the future too.

Zone of Mixed Land: The vegetable and fruit market is also located in this area. They cause the usual nuisance to the residents and make it unattractive for living. The other uses are restaurants, hotels, bus stands and commercial offices. Among them the bus stands which cater to the needs of the city and the adjoining chaks create hindrance and chaos in the area

Zone of Industrial Complexes: This zone as unlike other cities of the Punjab is located on and across the Lahore Multan Quetta road. Although few small unities are scattered in the city also, but the majority of the big units are found in this zone. The reasons for setting up large scale industry here between the railway line and the L.M.Q. road and across the L.M.Q. Road are neither deliberate nor due to any planning criteria. It is the result of the cheap rates of the land and the means of communication that serve it. Though it is a ribbon like development along the L.M.Q road starting from chowk Pakpattan up to the Arifwala Chowk and further up to new power house and the grid station. The presence of a water distributary 9L has further helped this area for industrial purposes.

Zone of Administrative and Educational Buildings: It comprises of the civil lines areas and the canal colony and Government Boys College complex and hospital, further extending upto the Batala School and the Government Girls College. The civil lines area right from its beginning is the centre of the administrative functions of the city, district and the region. Extending upto the Boy's Degree College, and the canal colony, it covers a substantial part of the built up area of the entire city. In addition to the centre of administrative functions, the city's main open space i.e., Stadium and the race course are situated in this zone. Almost all government offices are situated in this area.

Zone of Planned Colonies: The zone of planned colonies comprises the area of the satellite town known as "Farid Town". Land use character is very distinct and different from the rest of the city. The residential density is very low as compared to the old city. The situation of this planned colony and that of the canal colony in their present locations is due to the availability of government land.

To sum up, the land use of the city as a whole can be describes as developed out of sprawl without any preconceived plan which could relate the uses either with each other or with the transportation system. The result is the prevalence of chaos and unpleasant living conditions. Table 37 shows the land use and settlements pattern.

No Dry port in City Sahiwal. Map 8 presents the land use of the city while the tables from Table 38 to Table 44 present information on the katchi abadis, education units, Health units, housing characteristics, housing schemes, Markets and Commercial Areas.

Table 37: Land Use and Settlements Pattern as per Outline Development Plan

Type of Land Use	Area Under Use (Acres)	Percent of Total Area
Roads /streets	510.02	18.60
Open spaces	234.65	8.56
Public services	33.16	1.21
Ponds	9.24	0.34
Orchards	37.49	1.37
Commercial	48.18	1.76
Place of worship	14.9	0.54
Education	137.45	5.01
Industrial	102.82	3.75
Residential	859.55	31.34
Canal, distributaries and plantation	264.6	9.65
Health facilities	20.33	0.74
Transport terminals	194.12	7.08
Government offices and buildings	145.09	5.29
Recreational	64.73	2.36
Slaughter house	0.27	0.01
Cattle fair ground	25.08	0.91
Armed forces	40.75	1.49
Total	2,743.43	100.00
Vacant land	224.68	
Agricultural land	1,741.79	
Grand Total	4,709.90	

Source: Sahiwal Outline Development Plan 1973

Table 38: List of Katchi abadis (Recognised and Un-recognised)

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
1	Sharif colony	Recognised	50-14-01
2	People's colony		126-2-7
3	Bhutto nagar		189-19-01
4	Jehaz ground		547-14-03
5	Mohallah farid ganj		41-02-03
6	Imamia colony		32-15-01
7	Fateh sher colony		12-03-02
8	Christain colony ,karbala road		32-07-01
9	Amato colony		50-15-08
10	Christian colony gujjar ahata		16-04-01
11	Christian colony nor shah road		16-08-03
12	Islam nagar		12-17-07
13	Gau shalla ghalla mandi		10-04-08
14	Behind general bus stand		05-13-00
15	Mohallah new farid gunj		13-07-08
16	Inyat elahi colony		112-05-00
17	Dosehra ground		08-19-00
18	Ghallah mandi w		132-06-00
19	Ghallah mandi e		87-14-06
20	Ghallah mandi s		70-10-05
21	Ghallah mandi		31-14-04
22	Dastagir colony amjad park		07-05-04
23	Ahata badian		42-04-01
24	Juneio colony		07-03-00
25	Khilji colony		No information available
26	Oad colony		No information available
27	Wapda colony		No information available
28	Ghausia colony		No information available

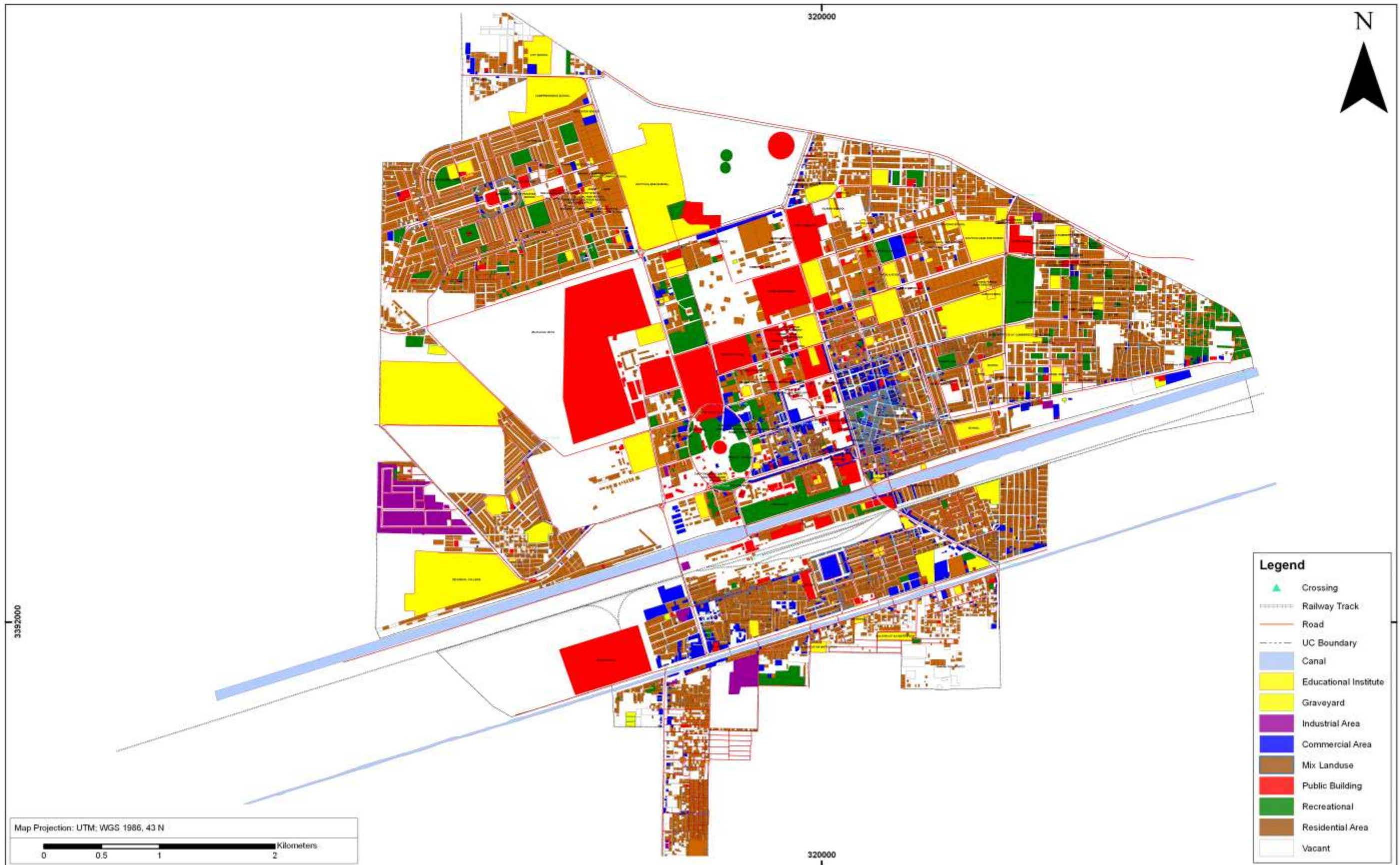
Source: TO P&C TMA Sahiwal Records

Table 39: List of Education Units (Govt. and Private)

Gender	No. of Schools	Area in Kanal	No. of Boys	No. of Girls
Female	32	241	1118	18535
Male	42	668	14959	562

Source: Punjab Education Management Information System Data

Map 8: Land Use Map of Sahiwal City



Source: Urban Unit Land use map

Table 40: Health Units in District (Govt. and Private)

Hospitals		Dispensaries		T.B. Clinics		S.H. Centres	M.C.H. Centres
No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	No.
7	767	14	4	-	-	8	5

Source: Punjab Development Statistic 2010

Table 41: Housing Characteristics of Sahiwal Tehsil in 1998

Sahiwal		Type of Structure				Housing Facilities	
		Total	Pacca	Semi Pac ca	Kacha	Potable Wat er	Electricity
Tehsil	Urban	32173	26085	3608	2480	19105	28996
	Rural	123298	70190	11760	41348	13893	74384
	Total	155471	96275	15368	43828	32998	103380
MC		29111	24503	2780	1828	18876	27017

Source: District Census 1998

Table 42: List of Housing Schemes (Govt. and Private)

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
1	Marsal town 91/9-L	Private Housing Scheme	Information with TMA is not available
2	Nazim town 135-A/9		
3	Barkat town nai wala bangla		
4	Jivan city 87-A/6-R		
5	Shalimar town harapa station		
6	Rehman town 135-9-L		
7	Gulshan habib 135/9-L		
8	Hafiz garden 93/6-R scheme no 3		
9	Makah town 91/9-L by pass		
10	Al haseeb town 91/9-L arif wala road		
11	Al hamad block 86/6-R		
12	Al rehman town check no93/9-L		
13	Apna gar 91/9-L		
14	Sagal block89/6R Muhammad pura		
15	Bismillah block 93/9-L		
16	Millat block 90/9-L		
17	Al zak homes midhali road		
18	Hassan block 82/6-R		
19	Al ghani town check no 93/6-R		
20	Javen city phase27/6-R midhali road		
21	Nazir ahmad hosing scheme arif road		
22	Model town 1/10-L		
23	Shadab town		
24	Canal view hosing scheme		
25	Model city hosing scheeme		
26	Baba farid park arif road		
27	Gulshan nor		
28	Irshad town		
29	Safdar block		
30	Baba farid park		
31	Dobi garden		
32	Shadab colony		
33	Shaju town		
34	Ahmad park		
35	Nooor park		
36	Green town		
37	Garden town		
38	Model town		
39	Movakal colony		
40	Hameed ullah colony		
41	Model city jall road		
42	Muslim bin taseel colony		

43	Gulstan colony	Govt. Housing Scheme	
44	Farid town		
45	Tariq bin zayad colony (low income housing scheme no1		
46	Low income housing scheme no2		
47	Low income housing scheme no3		
48	Three marla hosing scheme		
49	Labour colony		
50	Fathe sheer colony		
51	Bilal colony		
52	Officer colony		

Source: TO P&C TMA Sahiwal Records

Table 43: List of Markets

Sr.No.	Name	Type	Area
1	Jinnah shopping centre (60 shops)	Medical store, agriculture medicine	3Kanal 4Marla
2	Church road market (42 shops)	Motorcycle, motorcycle parts	1Kanal 11Marla
3	Gulistan road (64 shops)	Agriculture medicine, parts repairing	2Kanal 02Marla
4	Jhal road (46 shops)	General Item	1 Kaaal 2Marla
5	Sadar Chowk to boys school(20 shop)	General Item	15Marla
6	Hafiz food corner	Hotels	01M

Source: GHK Field Survey

Table 44: List of Major Commercial Areas

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
1	Sorri street	Cloth, cosmetic, gold	Information with TMA is not available
2	Pak patan bazar	Cloth, combine	
3	Sadar bazar	Paint, hardware	
4	Depalpur bazar	Building material 'combine	
5	Pul bazar	Combine	
6	Ma Jinnah street	Banks, hotel, medical, fruit	
7	Kashif street	Combine	
8	Frenture bazar	Wood	
9	Main market farid town	Fruit ,cloth ,geranial store	
10	Khalid Chowk	Photostat , hotel ,sweets	
11	Gala mandi	Combine	
12	Insar road	Garments, cloth	
13	City band road	Food , clinic	
14	Karbala road	Doctors ,medical store	
15	Jal road	Hotels	
16	Railway road	Auto parts, hotels	
17	Kabari market	Old auto parts, workshops	
18	Church road	Motorcycle auto shops	
19	Ketchery road	Feeds	
20	Coca bazaar	Auto workshops	
21	Gulstan road	Autos	
22	Rah mat Ulla road	Tailoring, geranial store	
23	Mor wala chock	Computer, hardware, software	
24	Pasha street	Electronic, photo state,	
25	Sir syed road	Doctors, labor tries	
26	Hali road	Doctors, labor tries	
27	Bana tul islam	Cloths, geranial store	
28	Pak paten road	Wood ,building me trials	
29	Chock mosque	Old cloth	
30	Laqit chock to Jinnah chock	Iron, wood, building me trial	

Source: GHK Field Survey

1. Street Lights

The street light system is a part of MEPCO'S network, but its maintenance is done by Tehsil Municipal Administration. MEPCO bills the Tehsil Municipal Administration for the electric energy consumed for the street lights.

The majority of the street light fixtures are mounted on Mapco's poles. Therefore the street light system generally has to follow Mapco's power distribution system.

The Electricity bill is about Rs 2 lac per month. The details are in Table 45.

Table 45: Street Lights

Street Lights	Total
Total pole	3219
Tube Lights 40/W	2096
Tube Lights 20/ w	-
M.Light	347
Sodium Lights	758
Lit Point	608
Pole Without Light	573

Source: Tehsil Municipal Administration

2. Parks

There are total 8 Park in City.⁴

1. Kinan Park, near Railway Station Sahiwal (Maintained).
2. Majid Amjad Park near Railway Station Sahiwal (Un-Maintained).
3. Chaman Zar Park, Nai Abadi, Sahiwal (Un-Maintained).
4. Faridia Park (Maintained).
5. Salim Akhtar Park Farid Town, Sahiwal (Maintained).
6. Lady & Children Park Gulistan Road, Sahiwal (Maintained) (Parda Bage)
7. Minhas Shaheed Park, Farid Town, Sahiwal (Un-Maintained).
8. Rai Ali Nawaz Park, Farid Town, Sahiwal (Maintained).

No. of Staff Deputed for Maintenance of Parks.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|----|
| 1. | Garden Superintendent | 1 |
| 2. | Mate | 2 |
| 3. | Baildar | 49 |

B. Economic Zones - Industry Sites

There are three industrial sites in city area. (see at land use map). There is also small industrial estate developed by the Punjab small industrial Corporation. The industrial estate build on about 52 Acer land which have 188 plots. About 99.5 work has been completed. The Punjab Small Industrial Corporation has planned to spend 26 million for provision of different missing facilities

C. Largest Industries - Chamber of Commerce

The Business community of Sahiwal District earnestly felt the requirement to establish a Chamber of Commerce & Industry in Sahiwal. A group of traders and Industrialists succeeded to get a License from Ministry of Commerce, Government of Pakistan. After incorporation of the Chamber with Security Exchange Commission of Pakistan under Companies Ordinance 1984 got it affiliated with Federation of Pakistan Chamber of Commerce & Industry.

The Primary objective to establish Sahiwal Chamber of Commerce & Industry is to provide opportunity of the businessmen in the area to strengthen the economic growth of Sahiwal in

⁴Source: Tehsil Municipal Administration

particular and the country in general. The uplift of the industry will certainly reduce the unemployment in the area.

The prime objective of Sahiwal Chamber of Commerce & Industry is to serve its members to their utmost satisfaction. SLCCI acts as a bridge between the Government and the business community. It plays an important role in policy formulation by maintaining a constant interaction with the relevant authorities. These services mentioned hereunder are rendered to respectable members through information department of SLCCI.

Sahiwal is famous for its cotton ginning & pressing, tannery, textiles, leather products, garments, pharmaceuticals, flour mills, food industry, CH. sheraz Habib Bhagwan jee gas factory which is also known as Bhagwan Gas, oil mills, tobacco, food preparation, Bhagwan churan company, Auto Parts, and Printing Machinery, Bhagwan jee fart industry, Sahiwal is a major multi-crop area of Pakistan, and many pesticide companies do business here. Its main crops are wheat, cotton, sugarcane, maize and rice. Main fruits are citrus, mangoes and guava. Sahiwal is a green and fertile town with 11,522 forested acres.

A leading Leather Garments Industry Named AZIZ LEATHER CRAFT situated in Small Industrial Estate Sahiwal and its other Tanning unit situated on Harappa by pass owner Mr. Abdul Malik Sheikh and General Manager Mr. Sheraz Maqsood Bhatti running this industry from 1998.

ANNEXURE



Annex 1: Socio-Economic Indicators

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sahiwal
Number of households		
Weighted	91,075	1,494
Un-weighted	91,075	845
Number of women		
Weighted	86,148	1,433
Un-weighted	86,148	788
Number of under-5 children		
Weighted	70,226	1,209
Un-weighted	70,226	632
Child malnourishment		
Weight for age		
Below 2SD	33.6	33.2
Below 3SD	11.3	11.7
Height for age		
Below 2SD	42.4	43.7
Below 3SD	23.3	24.6
Weight for height		
Below 2SD	13.4	13.5
Below 3SD	5.6	6.1
Above 2SD	6.9	5.8
Number of children aged 0-59	57,368	914
Adequately fed Infants		
0-5 months exclusively breastfed	48.5	66.0
6-8 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least 2 times in prior 24 hours	30.0	17.4
9-11 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least 3 times in prior 24 hours	32.5	17.5
6-11 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day	31.0	17.4
0-11 months who were appropriately fed	40.2	42.6
Number of infants aged 0-11 months	14,498	262
Households within with salt test result		
Percent of households in which salt was	98.9	99.7
Number of households interviewed	91,075	1,494
No salt	0.3	0.1
0 PPM	87.7	93.35
>0 to < 15 PPM	5.7	2.5
15+ PPM* Total	6.3	4.07
Total	100	100
Number of households in which salt was tested or with	90,333	1,491
Children's vitamin A supplementation		
Within last 6 months*	79.4	69.2
Prior to last 6 months	4.8	13.3
Not sure When	5.4	5.4
Not sure if received vitamin A	0.9	2.9
Never received vitamin A	9.5	9.2
Total	100	100
Number of children aged 6-59 months	62,613	1,073
Oral rehydration treatment		
Had diarrhoea in last two	7.8	7.6
Number of children aged 0-59months	70,226	1,209
NIMKOL	22.5	18.2
Recommended homemade fluid	10.1	8.7
Pre-packaged ORS fluid	21.6	43.0
No Treatment	53.0	35.4
ORT Use Rate	47.0	64.6
Number of children aged 0-59 months With	5,445	128
Children with diarrhoea who:		
Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	7.8	10.6

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sahiwal
Number of children aged 0-59months	70,226	1,209
Drank More	25.3	13.7
Drank the same or less	69.4	83.2
Ate somewhat at less, same or more	47.8	41.6
Ate much less or none	46.6	53.8
Home management of diarrhoea	15.2	5.2
Received ORT or increased fluids AND continued feeding	29.5	23.3
Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea	5,445	128
Care seeking for suspected pneumonia		
Had acute respiratory infection	7.2	21.2
Number of children aged 0-59 months	70,226	1,209
Govt hospital	17.0	20.0
Govt health care	1.7	6.9
Rural health centre	2.5	0.8
Dispensary	2.7	4.7
Other public	0.6	0.0
Private hospital	10.1	5.7
Private physician	42.6	43.8
Dispensary/compounder	20.1	8.8
Mobile centre	0.7	0.5
Other private medical	1.5	0.0
Relative or friends	1.0	6.7
Traditional practitioner	1.2	0.0
Homeopath	0.8	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0
Any appropriate provider	70.3	71.8
Number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia	5,022	256
Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia		
Is not able to drink or breastfeed	29.7	29.3
Becomes sicker	66.1	58.9
Develops a fever	72.4	34.9
Has fast breathing	25.1	21.2
Has difficulty breathing	23.9	27.0
Has blood in stool	15.3	9.9
Is drinking poorly	30.8	45.9
Has Other Symptoms	1.5	0.5
Mothers/caretakers who recognize the two danger signs of pneumonia	10.1	6.4
Number of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months	70,226	1,209
Solid fuel use		
Electricity	0.1	0.1
Liquid propane gas Lpg	4.2	2.6
Natural gas	24.9	14.9
Biogas	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	0.0	-
Coal/Charcoal	0.6	1.7
Wood	54.3	75.2
Straw/shruggass	3.6	2.4
Animal dung	12.0	2.8
Agricultural crop residue	0.2	-
Other missing	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100
Solid fuels for cooking	70.6	82.1
Number of households	91,075	1,494
Household water treatment		
Water treatment method used in the household		
None	93.8	97.2
Boil	2.8	1.4
Add bleach/chlorine or Solar disinfection	0.0	0.0
Strain through a cloth	0.2	0.0
Use water filter	2.0	1.2
Let it stand and settle	1.0	0.2

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sahiwal
Other/DK	0.1	0.0
All drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.8	2.6
Number of household	592,843	9,845
Improved drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.9	2.6
Number of household	573,930	9,802
Unimproved drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	2.6	0.0
Number of household	18,913	44
Source of drinking water		
Piped into dwelling	16.5	2.5
Piped into yard or plot	0.4	0.1
Public tap	2.9	2.4
Hand pump	31.6	28.1
Donkey pump	39.4	62.7
Protected well within dwelling	0.8	0.0
Tube well/ turbine	3.2	3.6
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	-
Bottled can water	0.4	0.1
Other missing	1.4	0.3
Total	100	100
Improved source of drinking water	96.8	99.6
Number of household members	592,843	9,845
Household water treatment		
None	93.8	97.2
Boil	2.8	1.4
Add bleach/chlorine or Solar disinfection	0.0	0.0
Strain through a cloth	0.2	0.0
Use water filter	2.0	1.2
Let it stand and settle	1.0	0.2
Other/DK	0.1	0.0
All drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.8	2.6
Number of household	592,843	9,845
Improved drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.9	2.6
Number of household	573,930	9,802
Unimproved drinking water source		
Appropriate water treatment method	2.6	0.0
Number of household	18,913	44
Time to source of drinking water		
Water on	92.3	96.2
Less than 30 minutes	5.1	3.5
30 minutes to less than 1 hour	1.6	0.3
Premises 1 hour or more	0.8	-
Don't know	0.2	-
Total	100	100
Mean time to source of drinking water* Number of households	22.6	10.6
	91,075	1,494
Bacteria water testing		
Percent of households in which water was tested	91.4	81.9
Number of households	91,075	1,494
Bacteria was present	48.7	52.9
Bacteria was not present	51.3	47.1
Total	100	100
Number of households in which water was tested	83,222	1,224

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sahiwal
Type of toilet facility used by household		
Improved sanitation facility		
Piped sewer system	20.9	32.2
Septic tank	36.5	16.5
Pit latrine	9.6	12.1
Ventilated Total improved pit latrine	0.7	2.2
Pit latrine with slab	1.6	4.1
Public/ communal latrine	0.1	-
Uncovered pit	0.3	0.7
Unimproved sanitation facility		
Bucket	0.0	-
No facilities or bush or field	29.4	32.0
Other	0.5	-
Missing	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100
Percentage of population using sanitary means of Other excreta disposal	69.5	67.0
Number of household members	592,843	9,845
Use of improved water sources and improved sanitation		
Percentage of household population:		
Using improved sources of drinking water	96.8	99.6
Using sanitary means of excreta disposal	69.5	67.0
Using improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal	67.5	67.0
Number of household members	592,843	9,845
Disposal of waste water		
Sewerage connected with main line	19.3	25.2
Sewerage connected with open drain	30.2	21.5
Septic tank	7.4	6.8
Pit in or outside house	10.9	16.2
Open street or open fields	32.1	30.4
No response/ DK	.1	-
Proper disposal of waste water	56.8	53.5
Number of households	592,843	9,845
Disposal of solid waste		
Collected by any municipal institution	7.8	1.2
Any municipal institution Disposed of by solid waste management dep't	1.8	0.4
Private company vehicle collects from home	4.5	7.1
In open streets	7.7	21.9
In open fields	78.1	69.3
No response/ DK	.1	0.0
Proper disposal of solid waste	14.1	8.7
Number of households	592,843	9,845
Hands washing before meal		
All with soap	44.5	52.0
All without soap	12.2	9.0
Some with soap	31.1	28.1
Some without soap	6.8	6.6
No one	5.4	4.3
No response/ DK	0.0	-
Adequate washing	56.5	61.0
Number of households	592,843	9,845
Hands washing after using latrine		
All with soap	57.8	68.5
All without soap	8.2	5.7
Some with soap	25.4	19.3
Some without soap	6.2	3.9
No one	2.4	2.6
No response/ DK	0.1	-
Proper hand washing	65.9	74.2
Number of households	592,843	9,845

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sahiwal
Use of contraception		
Percent of women (currently married) who are using:		
Not using any method	67.8	60.6
Female sterilization	7.7	11.8
Male sterilization	0.1	0.1
Pill	2.4	1.2
IUD	3.7	4.4
Injections	2.5	3.5
Condom	8.6	10.3
Foam/jelly	0.1	-
LAM	2.3	3.6
Periodic abstinence	2.2	4.2
Withdrawal	2.4	0.2
Total	0.2	0.1
Other	100.0	100
Any modern method	25.1	31.2
Any traditional method	7.1	8.1
Any method *	32.2	39.4
Number of women currently married	83,389	1,379
Contraceptive drop out		
Reason for discontinuing contraception		
Percentage of women ever used but are not currently using contraceptives	4.3	4.7
Number of women	83,389	1,379
Religious reasons	11.3	9.7
Want another child	35.8	44.2
Want a son	9.3	3.8
Contraceptive products too expensive	1.0	-
Woman/husb and is ill	3.5	-
Terminated temporarily	7.3	-
Side effects	6.2	-
Menopause	7.3	11.5
No reason/ Other	9.5	17.4
Missing	8.7	13.5
Total	100	100
Number of women who ever used but are not currently using contraceptives	3,601	65
Unwilling pregnancy		
Wanted to get pregnant?		
Now	67.0	74.7
Later	21.2	18.2
Did not want more children	4.3	5.0
Missing	7.6	2.2
Percentage of unwilling pregnancy	25.5	23.2
Number of pregnant women	9,272	158
Antenatal care Provider		
Medical doctor	41.2	43.9
Nurse/ midwife	6.6	4.5
Lady health visitor	4.9	10.6
Lady health worker	0.8	1.2
Traditional birth attendant	26.4	33.8
Relative/Friend	0.4	-
Other/missing	2.3	2.6
No antenatal care received	17.4	3.4
Total	100	100
Any skilled personnel*	52.7	58.9
Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years	29,696	557
Assistance during delivery		
Medical Doctor	32.8	38.7
Nurse/ midwife	6.0	5.9
Lady health visitor	3.8	9.9

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sahiwal
Lady health worker	0.6	0.7
Traditional birth attendant	54.5	42.6
Relative/ friend	1.0	0.6
Other/ missing	1.0	1.0
No attendant	0.4	0.6
Total	100	100
Any skilled personnel	42.6	54.5
Delivered in health facility**	38.3	49.4
Number of Women who gave birth in Preceding two years	29,696	557
Postnatal care provider		
Medical Doctor	31.7	38.1
Nurse/ midwife	5.6	5.2
Lady health visitor	3.6	9.5
Lady health worker	0.7	0.7
Traditional birth attendant	51.8	40.8
Relative/ Friend	1.0	-
Other/ missing	1.6	1.2
No postnatal care received	4.0	4.5
Total	100	100
Any skilled personnel*	40.9	52.8
Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years	29,696	557
Currently married women by age		
Age group in years		
15-19	3.2	1.4
20-24	13.9	13.0
25-29	21.5	20.7
30-34	18.8	19.4
35-39	18.3	21.7
40-44	14.2	12.0
45-49	10.2	11.9
Total	100	100
Number of married women 15-49	83,389	1,379
Literacy rate (10 years and older)		
Male		
Literacy rate	68.7	67.7
Number of Household members	227,607	3,816
Female		
Literacy rate	49.5	47.3
Number of Household members	217,054	3,530
Total		
Literacy rate	59.3	57.9
Number of Household members	444,661	7,347
Literacy rate (15 years and older)		
Male		
Literacy rate	66.1	64.6
Number of Household members	189,685	3,179
Female		
Literacy rate	44.7	41.8
Number of Household members	182,312	3,000
Total		
Literacy rate	55.6	53.6
Number of Household members	371,997	6,179
Literacy rate (15-24 years)		
Male		
Literacy rate	79.0	75.4
Number of Household members	64,064	1,098
Female		
Literacy rate	67.7	61.5
Number of Household members	63,807	1,064
Total		
Literacy rate	73.3	68.6

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sahiwal
Number of Household Members	127,872	2,162
Pre-school attendance		
Male		
Percentage of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.8	9.3
Number of children aged 3-4 years	14,977	268
Female		
Percentage of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.2	12.6
Number of children aged 3-4 years	14,323	231
Total		
Percentage of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.5	10.8
Number of children aged 3-4 years	29,300	499
Primary school entry		
Percentage of children of primary school entry age (5 years) currently attending grade 1	18.9	23.6
Number of children of primary school entry age (5 years)	14,684	214
Percentage of children of primary school entry age (6 years) currently attending grade 1	38.4	38.5
Number of children of primary school entry age(6 years)	16,234	278
Primary school net attendance ratio (5-9 years)		
Male		
Net attendance ratio	54.0	59.4
Number of children	39,519	665
Female		
Net attendance ratio	51.8	62.0
Number of children	37,026	606
Total		
Net attendance ratio	52.9	60.6
Number of children	76,545	1,271
Primary school gross attendance ratio (5-9 years)		
Male		
Gross attendance ratio*	101.6	107.4
Number of children	39,519	665
Female		
Gross attendance ratio*	92.5	99.4
Number of children	37,026	606
Total		
Gross attendance ratio*	97.2	103.6
Number of children	76,545	1,271
Public and private primary school attendance rate		
Attending public primary school	55.9	54.8
Attending private primary school	43.0	43.6
Attending Madrasa/NSC	0.2	1.5
Attending primary school but DK type of school or type is missing	0.9	-
Total	100.0	100
Number of children 5-9 years old	40,501	771
Middle/Secondary school net attendance ratio		
Male		
Net attendance ratio	29.6	33.0
Number of children	37,922	637
Female		
Net attendance ratio	27.8	29.8
Number of children	34,743	530
Total		
Net attendance ratio	28.7	31.6
Number of children	72,665	1,167
Secondary school age children attending primary school		
Male		
Percent attending primary school	46.3	44.7
Number of children	37,922	637
Female		
Percent attending primary school	40.4	40.3

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sahiwal
Number of children	34,743	530
Total		
Percent attending primary school	43.4	42.7
Number of children	22,665	1,167
Education gender parity		
Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), females	51.8	62.0
Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), males	54.0	59.4
Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school NAR*	0.96	1.04
Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), females	27.8	29.8
Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), males	29.6	33.0
Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school NAR	0.94	0.90
Physical access to primary schools, MICS Punjab, 2007-08		
Boys government school		
<2 km	93.0	95.7
2-5 km	5.3	3.9
>5 km	1.7	0.4
Girls government school		
<2 km	91.4	91.1
2-5 km	5.9	8.2
>5 km	2.7	0.7
Boys private school		
<2 km	74.7	78.1
2-5 km	9.6	5.8
>5 km	15.7	16.1
Girls private school		
<2 km	74.0	78.3
2-5 km	9.8	5.6
>5 km	16.2	16.0
Number of household members	91,075	845
Physical access to middle schools, MICS Punjab, 2007-08		
Boys government school		
<2 km	62.6	67.6
2-5 km	43.2	19.1
>5 km	14.2	13.4
Girls government school		
<2 km	62.8	74.5
2-5 km	21.0	14.7
>5 km	16.3	10.8
Boys private school		
<2 km	65.5	69.5
2-5 km	13.1	7.0
>5 km	21.5	23.4
Girls private school		
<2 km	65.3	69.8
2-5 km	13.1	7.0
>5 km	21.7	23.3
Number of Household members	91,075	845
Physical access to secondary schools, MICS Punjab, 2007-08		
Boys government school		
<2 km	50.6	48.9
2-5 km	23.2	20.3
>5 km	26.2	30.8
Girls government school		
<2 km	46.9	47.9
2-5 km	21.8	19.6
>5 km	31.3	32.6
Boys private school		
<2 km	56.0	49.6
2-5 km	13.4	16.9
>5 km	30.6	33.5
Girls private school		

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sahiwal
<2 km	56.6	49.9
2-5 km	13.3	16.8
>5 km	30.1	33.3
Number of Household members	91,075	845
Birth registration		
Birth is not registered because:		
Birth is registered*	77.0	84.3
Don't know if birth is registered	2.7	0.4
Number of children aged 0-59 months	70,226	1,209
Costs too much	4.4	2.5
Must travel too far	14.2	14.7
Didn't know child should be registered	42.7	41.8
Late, didn't want to pay fine	13.3	1.0
Doesn't know where to register	15.1	12.8
Other	14.4	21.5
Don't know	8.0	5.7
Total	100.0	100
Number of children aged 0-59 months without birth registration	14,521	190
Child labour		
Working outside household		
Paid work	0.6	1.7
Unpaid work	1.0	4.1
Household chores for 28+ hours/ Week	0.8	4.0
Working for family business	2.9	3.3
Total child labour	5.1	12.4
Number of children aged 5-14 years	149,210	2,438
Labourer students and student labourers		
Percentage of children in child labour	5.1	12.4
Percentage of children attending school	73.6	75.7
Number of children 5-14 years of age	149,210	2,438
Percentage of child labourers who are also attending school	48.9	55.4
Number of child labourers aged 5-14	7,545	303
Percentage of students who are also involved in child labour	3.4	9.1
Number of students aged 5-14	109,769	1,846
Child disability		
Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with reported disability by type of disability		
Delay in sitting, standing or walking	0.9	1.9
Difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night	0.6	1.2
Appears to have difficulty hearing	1.1	1.0
No understanding of instructions	1.3	1.9
Difficulty in walking, moving arms, weakness or stiffness	1.2	0.8
Have fits, become rigid, lose consciousness	0.8	0.4
Not learning to do things like other children his/her age	1.1	0.8
No speaking / cannot be understood in words	2.0	1.1
Appears mentally backward, dull, or slow	1.1	1.3
Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with at least one reported disability	5.2	5.4
Number of children aged 2-9 years	119,796	2,002
3-9 years		
Speech is not normal	4.2	7.8
Number of children aged 3-9 years	105,445	1,770
2 years		
Cannot name at least one object	9.5	8.2
Number of children aged 2 years	13,951	233
Knowledge of preventing HIV transmission		
Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		
Heard of AIDS	29.5	33.7
Number of women	86,148	1,433
Safe sex	23.0	26.6
Safe blood transfusion	20.9	28.0

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sahiwal
Disposable syringe	21.7	23.2
Knows all three ways	18.0	20.3
Knows at least two ways	22.2	27.3
Doesn't know any way	74.7	69.8
Number of women who think a person can do something to avoid AIDS	22,470	433
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	2.0
If a family member had HIV would want to keep it a secret	23.5	33.3
Believe that a teacher with HIV should not be allowed to work	24.0	32.6
Would not buy food from a person with HIV/AIDS	24.1	31.0
Agree with at least one discriminatory statement	43.3	53.6
Agree with none of the discriminatory statements	56.7	46.4
Number of women who have heard of AIDS	25,409	483
Prevalence of Cough, TB and Hepatitis		
Had cough for more than last three weeks	2.2	7.9
Diagnosed with Tuberculosis during last one year	0.3	0.4
Diagnosed with Hepatitis during last one year	0.7	0.5
Total number of household members	584,640	9,702
Care provided by Lady Health Worker (LHW)		
Visited by LHW	50.4	78.7
Total number of women	86,148	1,433
Purpose of Visit For ORS, Vitamin and Medicines	54.3	51.7
Weighed the child	11.3	10.9
Provided useful info	59.4	64.9
Other	114.6	10.9
DK/Missing	1.6	0.2
Number of women visited by LHW	43,238	1,128
Physical access to health facility		
Type of nearest health facility		
Government	57.2	53.4
Private	42.4	46.5
Missing	0.4	0.1
Distance to the nearest health facility (in minutes)		
Within 29 minutes distance	75.2	87.3
30-35 minutes distance	15.3	9.4
One hour or more	9.0	3.2
Missing	0.5	0.1
Number of household members	592,843	9,845
Unemployment rate		
Employed	93.2	94.3
Unemployed and seeking job	6.8	5.7
Total	100.0	100
Total number of households 15 years or more in active labour force	163,215	2,673
Family member working outside village		
Members working outside village/town	11.6	11.4
Number of household members	592,843	9,845
Place of work of members working outside village/ town		
Other village/ town	21.2	19.7
Other district	26.8	41.9
Other Province	11.5	7.1
Overseas	38.8	31.1
DK/Missing	1.7	-
Number of household members working outside village/ town	68,593	1,124
Main material of the floor		
No Floor	1.9	1.8
Katcha floor	40.6	46.8
Pacca floor	57.4	51.4
Others/ Missing	0.1	0.0
Number of Households	91,075	1,494
Main material of the roof		

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sahiwal
Natural roofing	0.3	0.1
Katcha roofing	15.8	18.7
Pacca roofing	83.5	81.0
Others/Missing	0.4	0.3
Number of households enumerated	91,075	1,494
Main material of the walls		
No walls	1.5	Information on this areas is not mentioned in MICS Survey report 2007-08
Katcha walls	22.0	
Pacca walls	76.2	
Others/ Missing	0.2	
Number of households enumerated	91,075	
Household utilities		
Utilities		
Electricity	92.5	94.3
Gas	26.4	15.7
Radio	40.0	26.9
TV	63.2	63.0
Cable TV	20.8	14.4
Telephone	15.9	14.0
Mobile	71.0	-
Computer	8.5	7.7
Internet	4.8	5.7
Fridge/Freezer	40.3	32.6
Air conditioner	6.6	4.9
Washing Machine	48.8	38.6
Cooler/ Fan	86.4	85.7
Cooking range/ microwave	6.0	4.9
Stitching Machine	72.7	60.9
Iron	80.2	78.7
Water filter	3.4	1.9
Donkey pump or turbine	54.5	66.2
None/ any two/ any three utilities		
Nonutility	3.6	3.7
More than two utilities	93.4	93.7
More than three utilities	88.5	88.1
Total number of households	592,843	9,845
Household possessions		
Possessions		
Watch	89.0	81.3
Bicycle	53.9	64.4
Motorcycle/scooter	26.9	24.7
car or other vehicle	8.9	10.9
Animal drawn cart	7.6	7.0
None/ at least one possession		
No possession	5.6	7.6
At least one possession	94.4	92.4
Total number of households	592,843	9,845
House, agricultural land and livestock ownership		
House Ownership		
Own	84.2	81.9
Rented	5.2	6.4
Rent free/ squatter/other	8.6	6.9
Govt./ Subsidized rent	1.5	1.4
Own but mortgaged or pledged	0.1	0.0
Other/Missing	0.5	3.4
Own agriculture land	34.2	38.1
Own livestock	50.9	50.0
Number of household members	91,075	1,494
Household size and mean number of persons per room		
Number of household members		
1	1.1	1.9

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sahiwal
2-3	12.1	10.6
4-5	25.4	24.0
6-7	30.0	33.4
8-9	18.5	19.0
10+	12.6	11.1
Total	100.0	100
Mean household size	6.5	6.6
Mean number of persons per room	3.7	3.6
Number of households	91,075	1,494
Receiving remittance from Pakistan		
Households Receiving remittances from Pakistan	5.5	5.0
Total number of household	91,075	1,494
Amount of remittances received from Pakistan (Rs.)		
Less than 3,000	38.9	42.6
3,000 to less than 5,000	21.4	15.8
5,000 to less than 10,000	27.3	20.5
10,000 to less than 20,000	9.4	19.0
20,000 or more	1.9	0.0
Not specified	1.0	2.1
Median value of remittances from Pakistan (Rs.)	40,000	48,000
Total number of households receiving remittances from Pakistan	5,026	74
Receiving remittance from abroad		
Households receiving remittances from abroad	4.1	2.9
Total number of household	91,075	1,494
Amount of remittances received from abroad (Rs)		
Less than 3,000	14.2	10.0
3,000 to less than 5,000	9.1	14.9
5,000 to Less than 10,000	25.1	15.8
10,000 to less than 20,000	30.3	39.0
20,000 or more	20.4	20.3
Not specified	1.0	0.0
Median value of remittances from Pakistan (Rs.)	120,000	140,520
Total number of households receiving remittances from abroad	3,702	43
Cash donations		
Households receiving cash donations	1.4	1.2
Total number of household	91,075	1,494
Amount received		
Less than 3,000	83.1	100
3,000 to less than 5,000	5.5	0.0
5,000 to less than 10,000	4.4	0.0
10,000 to less than 20,000	2.5	0.0
20,000 or more	0.9	0.0
Not specified	3.6	0.0
Median value of zakat/ donations	5,000	3,000
Total number of households receiving zakat/ donations	13,000	17
Pension Benefits		
Receiving pension	6.2	5.1
Total number of households	91,075	1,494
Source of pension		
Govt.	91.8	92.8
EOBI	1.8	-
Other	0.6	-
Missing	5.9	7.2
Number of households receiving pension	5,678	76
Benefit from government social protection schemes		
Received benefits from Govt .schemes of social protection	15.6	15.5
Total number of households	91,075	1,494
Benefits		
Zakat	1.4	0.0
Dearness Allowance	1.0	0.9
Health subsidy	7.0	0.0

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sahiwal
Education subsidy	21.2	40.7
Marriage grant	0.1	-
Subsidized food	0.8	0.0
Edu subsidy - Books	53.8	14.9
Edu subsidy - Cash	12.0	0.5
Other	1.6	2.0
Missing	1.1	0.5
Number of households getting benefits	14,241	232
Purchasing goods from government utility stores		
Households purchasing goods from utility stores	11.8	8.3
Total number of households	91,075	1,494
How often purchase goods from utility stores		
Regularly	16.8	10.2
Rarely	79.4	75.5
Missing	3.8	14.3
Considers Govt .utility stores as beneficial to a common man		
Yes	20.9	10.7
No	69.7	74.0
DK	8.6	14.3
Missing	0.9	0.9
Number of households purchasing goods from utility stores	10,780	125

Source: District Based Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey 2007-2008

Annex 2: List of Government Officers who provided Information

Sr. No.	Department	Name of Officer	Designation	Contact / Telephone
1	PHED	Kahlid Sb	Executive Engineer	040-4550939 0300-4525936
2	PHED	Rao Laqit	Head Clark	0321-6904533
3	TMA	Mahmood Masood Tamana	TMO	040-9200151-7 0300-8430117
4	PHED	Ilyas	Auto cad Operator	0301-4550316
5	TMA	Sheikh Muhammad Arshad	TO (I&S)	040-9200160
6	TMA	Ahmad Husssain	Statistical Officer	0300-4150767
7	TMA	Hafiz Zubir	TO Finance	0321-6937173
8	TMA	Rana Naveed Ahmad	TO/R	0301-6907744
9	TMA	Sheer Khan	Chief Officer	0300-9691508
10	TMA	Abdul Hafiz	Fitter	0344-6826279
11	TMA	Waqar	TO/P&C	0300-4041773
12	TMA	Shamas	Assistant	0322-7042043
13	TMA	Muhammad Saeed	Civil Draftsman P&C	0321-6902287
14	TMA	Muhammad Rafiq	Superintendent	0300-6924898
15	TMA	Adnan	Superintendent	0344-4142648