

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	VI
PREFACE	VII
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	VIII
NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS	IX
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
The Sheikhupura City	3
SWOT Analysis of the Sheikhupura City	4
Sheikhupura City Services Comparison with Other Cities	4
Brief of the Profile	7
I. EXISTING SITUATION	13
A. Introduction & History of City	13
B. Geographic Conditions, Physical Features, Spatial Organisation	14
1. Geographic Data	14
2. Physical Features	16
3. Spatial Organisation	17
C. Socioeconomic Data	17
D. Environmental Conditions	20
E. Incidence of waterborne and hygiene-related disease	20
F. Comparative Advantages, Weaknesses and Economic Potential	21
1. Existing Situation	21
2. Service Delivery	21
3. Human Resources and Social Conditions	22
4. Finance and Economics	22
5. Urban Planning and Future Development	27
G. SWOT Analysis	27
H. Sheikhupura City Services Comparison with other Cities	27
II. SERVICE DELIVERY BASELINE DATA	33
A. Water Supply Service	33
1. Major Issues	33
B. Sewerage and Drainage	37
1. Major Issues	37
C. Solid Waste Management	41
1. Major Issues	41
D. Urban Transport Service	45
1. Major Issues	45
2. Major Chowks	46
3. Major Road Passing through City, Controlling Department of Each Road	46
4. Off Street Parking Places	46
5. Major Urban Routes	46
6. List of Flyover	49
7. List of Underpasses	49
8. List of Bus / Vagon Stand stands	49
9. List of Truck Stands	49
10. Urban Transport Services	49
11. Railway Line	49
III. HUMAN RESOURCE OF TMA	53
A. Analysis on organization, planning and management of the municipal infrastructure and services, including capacity, systems and procedures	53
1. Tehsil Nazim/ Administrator	53

2.	Tehsil Municipal officer (TMO).....	53
3.	Tehsil officers (TO) s.....	54
B.	Organizational Structure of TMA.....	55
C.	Filled or Vacant Key positions of TMA Management since July 2008.....	56
D.	Overall TMA Establishment.....	57
E.	Analysis on the municipal staff.....	64
F.	Assess the capacity of the provincial government, local governments and current urban service providers to provide sustainable urban services and/or to implement the investment program.	65
IV.	FINANCIALS AND ECONOMICS OF TMA.....	69
A.	Financial Assessment.....	69
1.	Introduction.....	69
2.	Financial Analysis.....	69
B.	Outsourced Service Contracts (Existing / proposed).....	85
C.	Public Private Partnership contracts.....	85
D.	Analysis of the Competitive Advantages/Weaknesses and the Economic Potential of City.....	85
V.	MAJOR PROJECTS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT	89
A.	List of Major Projects.....	89
B.	Future Development.....	89
C.	Forecast for Future Developments, Costs.....	90
VI.	URBAN PLANNING.....	95
A.	Land use and Settlements Pattern.....	95
1.	Dry-Ports,.....	101
2.	List of Katchiabadies (Recognised and Un-recognised).....	101
3.	Street lighting.....	101
4.	Parks.....	101
B.	Economic Zones-Industry Sites.....	102
C.	Largest Industries -Chamber of Commerce.....	102

ANNEXURE

Annex 1: Socio-Economic Indicators.....	105
Annex 2: List of Government Officers who provided Information.....	118

MAPS

Map 1: Location of Sheikhupura City.....	15
Map 2: National Trade Corridor.....	25
Map 3: Existing Water Supply System in Sheikhupura City.....	35
Map 4: Existing Drainage System in Sheikhupura City.....	39
Map 5: Existing Solid Waste Management System in Sheikhupura City.....	43
Map 6: Existing Transport System in Sheikhupura City.....	47
Map 7: Outline Development Plan of Sheikhupura City.....	96
Map 8: Land Use Map of Sheikhupura City.....	99

Figures

Figure E1: Weighted Score Distribution (With No Data).....	6
Figure E2: Weighted Score Distribution.....	6
Figure E3: Overall Weighted Score.....	7
Figure 1: Weighted Score Distribution (With No Data).....	29

Figure 2: Weighted Score Distribution	29
Figure 3: Overall Weighted Score	30
Figure 4: Actual Revenue expenditure against the Actual receipts in TMA Sheikhupura	73
Figure 5: Trends of TMA Receipts.....	73
Figure 6: Cash Flow Trends in TMA Sheikhupura	75
Figure 7: Utilization N- Development Expenditure	76
Figure 8: Utilization Development Expenditure.....	76
Figure 9: CCB Utilization	78

TABLES

Table E1: Summary of 12 TMAs	5
Table 1: Demographic profile of Sheikhupura	14
Table 2: Growth Rate and Future Projections	16
Table 3: Population Characteristics of Sheikhupura Tehsil in 1998	16
Table 4: Census Population & Population Growth Rate of Sheikhupura Tehsil	16
Table 5: Social Economic Indicators Summary	17
Table 6: Percentage of population by economic categories in 1998	18
Table 7: Percentage of employed population by occupation.....	19
Table 8: Percentage of Employed Population by Industry and Rural/Urban areas, 1998	19
Table 9: Employed Population by Employment Status, 1998	19
Table 10: Incidence of Waterborne and Hygiene-Related Disease Jan-Jun2010	21
Table 11: Summary of 12 TMAs.....	28
Table 12: Existing Water Supply Services Profile.....	33
Table 13: Existing Sewerage and Drainage System Profile.....	37
Table 14: Existing Solid Waste Management System Profile	41
Table 15: Motor Vehicles Registered by Type 2003-2009	45
Table 16: Average Annual Growth Rate of Registered Vehicles 2006-2009.....	46
Table 17: List of Major Chowk.....	46
Table 18: Major Road Passing through City, Controlling Department.....	46
Table 19: Major Urban Routes	46
Table 20: Underpasses	49
Table 21: List of Bus / Vagon Stand stands.....	49
Table 22: Showing Filled or Vacant Key Position of TMA management	56
Table 23: Establishment schedule of Tehsil Municipal Administration	57
Table 24: Provincial Government Capacity Assessment	65
Table 25: CCB Share and Outstanding Balance (Based on Revised Budget)	78
Table 26: TMA Budgets for Development and Non Development	79
Table 27: TMA Actual Expenditure for Development and Non Development	79
Table 28: TMA Sheikhupura Development Actual Expenditure	80
Table 29: PHED Interventions (Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage 2003-2010)....	81
Table 30: Detail of WSS Projects for Sheikhupura appearing in GoPb MTDF 2009-2011	81
Table 31: List of ongoing Infrastructures Projects	81
Table 32: TMA Budgets and Actual Receipts	82
Table 33: TMA Tariff Structure	84
Table 34: Taxes / fees Collection Services.....	85
Table 35: Land Use of Sheikhupura TMA.....	97
Table 36: Education Units (Government)	97
Table 37: Health Units in District Sheikhupura (Government).....	97
Table 38: List of Housing Schemes (Government and private).....	97
Table 39: List of Markets	101
Table 40: List of Major Commercial Areas.....	101
Table 41: List of Katchi Abadis (Recognized and Un-recognized)	101

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

IRFAN ALI
SECRETARY,
HUD & PHED

PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

DR. NASIR JAVED
PROJECT DIRECTOR

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

DR. NASIR JAVED
PROJECT DIRECTOR

NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

The Asian Development Bank

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

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

Mr. Marko Davila, Urban Economist

Mr. Terrance Woods, Resident Procurement Advisor

Ms. Lyailya Nazarbekova, Legal Counsel

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

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

Dr. Nasir Javed, the Project Director

Ms. Syeda Shabnum Najaf, Senior Urban Planner

Mr. Fawad Saeed, Senior GIS Specialist

Mr. Khalid Majeed, Senior SWM Specialist

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

Mr. Shaukat Jamal Khawaja, Urban Planning Consultant

Mr. Ozair Shah, Senior Transport Specialist

Dr. Kiran Farhan, SWM Specialist

M/s. GHK Consultants

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

Mr. Khatib Alam, Team Leader

Mr. John Bowers, Urban Planning Specialist

Mr. Kevin Tayler, Wastewater Engineer

Mr. Nicholas Allen, Solid Waste Management

Mr. Jawad Qureshi, WSS Engineer, Deputy Team Leader

Mr. Khushal Khan, Urban Transport Specialist

Mr. Tanawwar Ali Hyder, Finance Analyst

Sheikhupura 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 "Sheikhupura City Profile" is the eleventh profile in the series of publications.

The Sheikhupura City

Sheikhupura is situated at a distance of about 36 Km from Lahore, the provincial headquarters. Sheikhupura lies 31°42'51.16"N latitude and 73°59'3.49"E longitude. The city is well connected with its surrounding big urban centres like Faisalabad 94 Km, Sargodha 143 Km and Gujranwala 54 Km. Sheikhupura is also a railway junction. Trains coming from Lahore take these routes for Faisalabad and Shorkot. Sheikhupura City is connected with Faisalabad through newly constructed road Lahore Faisalabad road project and also connected Faisalabad by M2 and M3 Motorway

The fauna and flora of the area include: Kikar, Piple, Bohar, Eucalyptus, Poplar and Sharin. There is very little of wild life in the area. Wild boar is met within the riverine track. Jackals and hares play havoc with crops. Waterfowls are found everywhere in the Degh valley. Particularly after good rains. Black partridges are found along the Ravi and gray ones all over the district. Falcon, eagle, quail, Starling. Jungle pigeon, Russian Sparrow, all doves, all ducks and egrets, king fisher, all snipes, parrot and local sparrow. Crow are also found in the district

The demographical profile of city shows that it became city in 1619, became tehsil in 1851, there are 14 UCs, and total area of the City is 38 Sq. Km, total Population of the City (Population reported by Urban Unit) was 389.768 in 1998, literacy rate of the City was

60.5 %, average household size was 7.6 person, growth rate during 1981-98 was 2.74 % (District Census Report 1998).

SWOT Analysis of the Sheikhupura 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 connectivity to the major urban centers of Lahore, Faisalabad and Sargodha by rail and motorway. • Good industrial economic base for further investment, growth and development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently no investment in basic municipal services and poor utilization of development budgets. • Lack of training and development for TMA staff and intermittent vacancies for the Municipal Officer and Officer of Infrastructure and development. • Socioeconomic economic indicators generally below provincial averages.
	Opportunities	Threats
External	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A range of historical sites which have potential to attract more tourists from neighboring cities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor level of overall basic infrastructure provision will be a disincentive for private sector inward investment and migration- both will be necessary to improve its economic comparative advantage to other small-medium sized urban centers.

Sheikhupura City Services Comparison with Other Cities

The overall analysis of the data collected shows that Sheikhupura is not in a better position compared to Sargodha, Gujrat, Rahim Yar Khan, Sahiwal, Sialkot, Chiniot, Bahawalpur, Okara, Kasur and similar as of D.G Khan but is better than Jhang. 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 Liquid Waste services coverage is almost same i.e. poor like in other cities Kasur, Sialkot and less compared to Chiniot, Gujrat, Okara Sahiwal, Rahim Yar Khan, Bahawalpur, Sargodha, Jhang and Dera Ghazi Khan. There is no difference of ultimate disposal of Solid Waste and Liquid Waste which are being disposed as untreated to nearby outlets. Solid Waste Management situation is also not better and similar as in all other PCIP cities.
2. Drinking water supply coverage in Sheikhupura is not satisfactory compared to other cities like Chiniot, Kasur, Okara, Sahiwal, Rahim Yar Khan, Sargodha, Gujrat, Dera Ghazi Khan and Jhang. sub soil water of the city is sweet and recharged from canal passing near city
3. Sheikhupura city also does not have the metered connections like other cities.
4. Urban transport is becoming major issue of Sheikhupura City, because of its rapid urbanization growth. Currently urban transport services in Sheikhupura are similar as have in other cities. Like use of Motor Cycle Rickshaws, and Auto Rickshaws and also lack of traffic signals at chowks.
5. TMA Sheikhupura 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

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

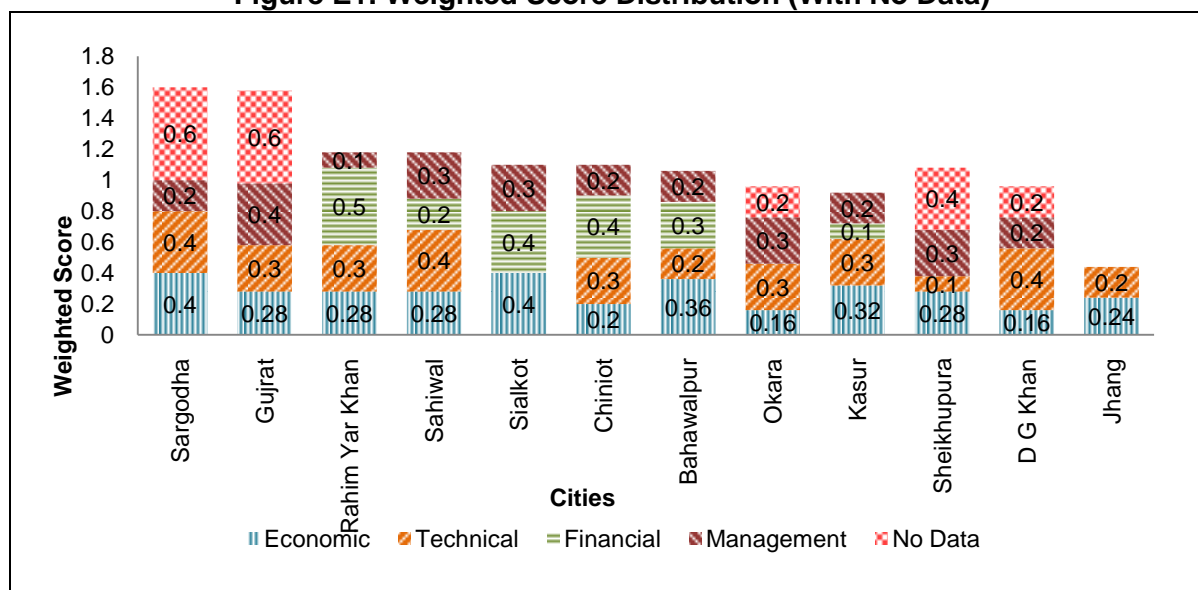
Good
Fair
Poor



6. Sheikhupura has better economic conditions because of its Location near the provincial head quarter and its industrial base. Also strategically its ideal location is contributing in its economic growth. City is well connected with other cities like Gujranwala, Faisalabad, and Sargodha. The industrial sector contributes with 68% to the GRP.
7. TMA Sheikhupura Schedule of establishment shows that TMA has 99% filled position; this situation is encouraging compared to other towns. The position of Tehsil Municipal Officer and Tehsil Officer Infrastructures & Services was vacant in September 2010 and July- August 2010. TMA staff requires skills enhancement through trainings in specialized institutions and on job trainings.

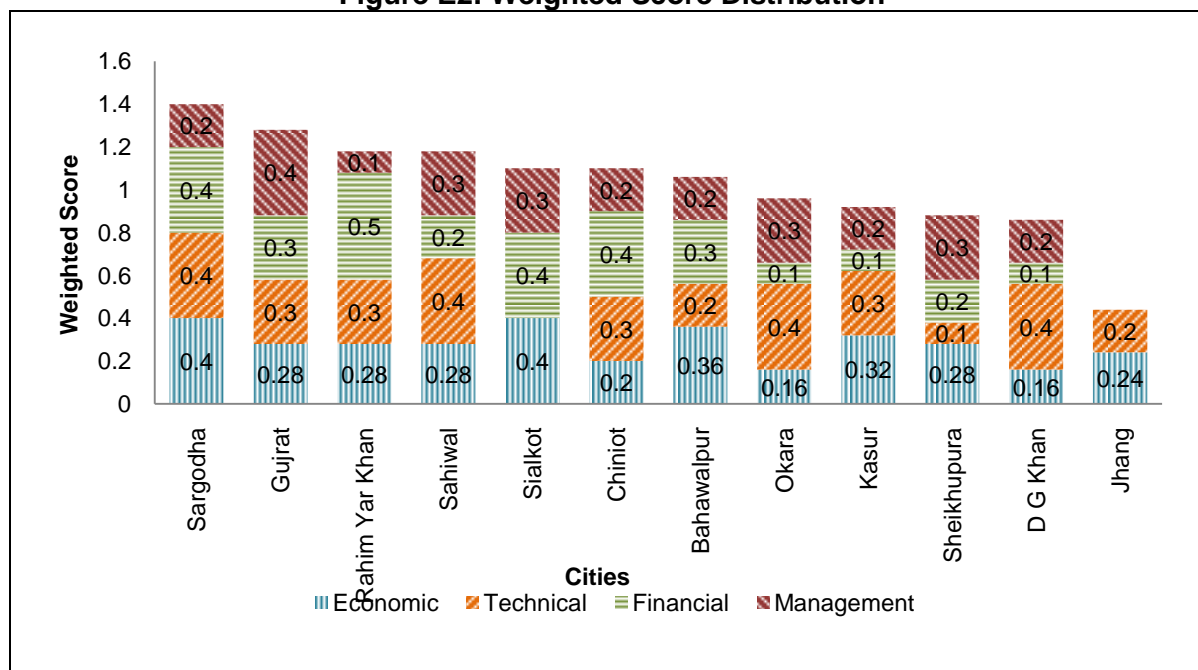
Further comparison and analysis are presented in Figure E1, Figure E2 and Figure E3.

Figure E1: Weighted Score Distribution (With No Data)



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

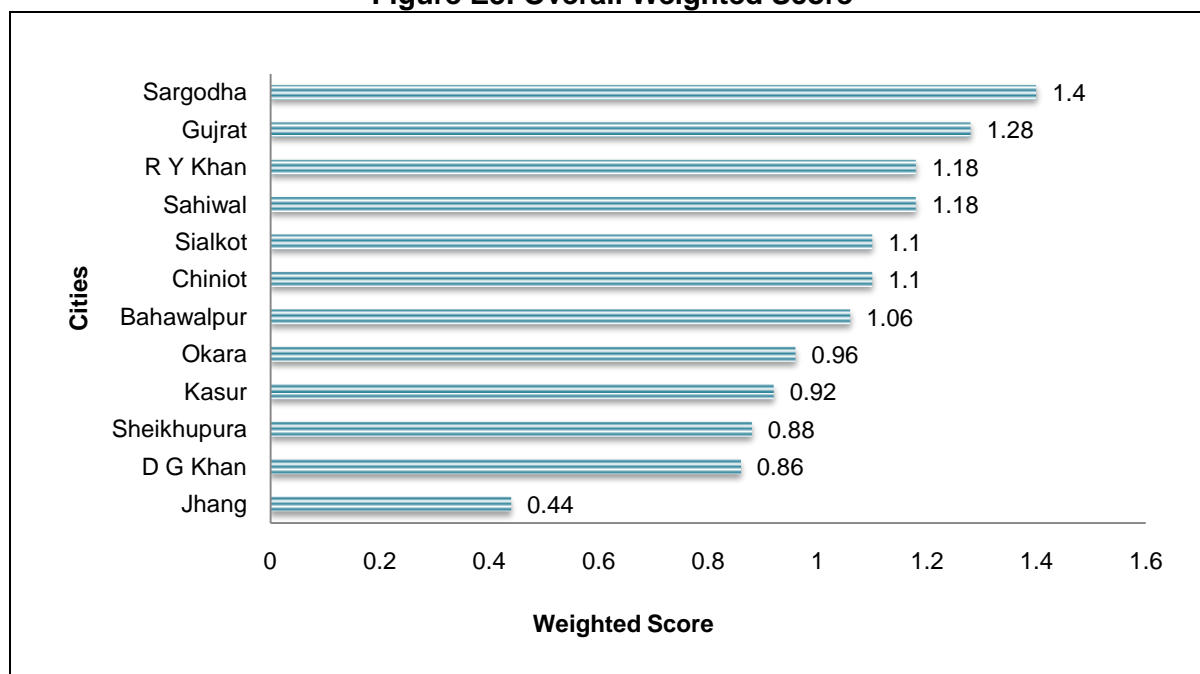
Figure E2: Weighted Score Distribution



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

Figure E3 shows the overall weighted score of PCIIP cities in which Sheikhupura City is not in better position as compared to the other nine cities i.e. Sargodha, Gujrat, Rahim Yar Khan, Sahiwal, Sialkot, Chiniot, Bahawalpur, Okara and Kasur. Sheikhupura is in better position as compared with Dera Ghazi Khan and Jhang.

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.

The socioeconomic data of Sheikhupura indicates that improved sanitation and water source indicators are marginally above the provincial average as are waste water and solid waste collection statistics. But the margins are not significant enough to constitute a competitive advantage over the other towns included under the project survey.

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 in Sheikhupura is collected from ground water through a network of 41 tube wells, which covers 33% of the town and 40% of the population. The distribution system consists of 4 overhead reservoirs with a combined capacity of 290000. No plans are currently being developed to improve public water supply mechanisms

Sewerage and Drainage: The sewerage system covers 20% of the city and serves 30% of the population. Waste water is generally disposed of through open drains to the nearby sewer system, which is noticed to cause environmental contamination and water borne diseases. The residential area is expanding continuously on all sides of the town without any proper planning, which has reduced the coverage of facility. No plans are being developed to address these issues

Solid Waste Management: The existing solid waste collection is divided into primary and secondary collection system. However, there is no proper solid waste disposal system in the Town. No proper solid waste plan has been developed, only a PC-1 was developed for purchase of machinery totalling Rs. 36,034,000.

Transport: The transport infrastructure in Sheikhupura is generally inadequate for existing requirements. 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.

With the rapid expansion of the city, the transport infrastructure and public transport will soon become incapable of meeting requirements unless appropriate measures are taken soon. No plans have been developed to address these issues

Section III is about Human Resources available at TMA level

TMA Human Resources: Most posts in of the TMA management are filled by permanent staff, but with intermittent vacancies for the Tehsil Officer of Planning and Coordination, Tehsil Officer of Infrastructures and Services, and the Tehsil Municipal Officer. This is a possible indication of why there has been no actual expenditure for development since 2008.

Section IV discusses the finance and Economics situation of TMA Sheikhupura

Finance: Field visits to Sheikhupura suggest that proper HRM practices are not being followed. Most of the finance managers are not technical or trained for managing the financial matters of their respective organizations. 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 departments.

It was also identified that the implementation of planning criteria set by the government is weak and the concept of integrated planning approach does not exist. The Finance department the Sheikhupura TMA is of the view that factors such as political priorities and distribution of financial resources are some of the core issues in TMA planning process. The downside of this management is that utilization fluctuates: it was poor in 2006-2007 but improved in 2007-2008 and again decreased in 2008-2009.

The utilization in the non-development (Revenue) expenditure has been reasonable except 2007-2008. However on the development side in year 2008-2009 the utilization rate has been extremely slow and the reason may the change of political government in February 2008 where TMA were advised to stop incurring expenditure on the development projects. It currently remains at zero for all public utilities, and has been so since 2008.

Overall the budget data suggests that there is a need to establish Municipal Finance Systems where the under expenditure trends could be discouraged and the limited financial resources could be used for improving the urban services of Sheikhupura City

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

Section VI is about different aspects of Urban Planning.

Urban Form: Sheikhupura was originally a planned town. Grain and vegetable markets and retail shops were established in the centre, and the 'Civil Line' of public and administrative buildings was placed to the West in the form of a rectangular grid. After 1947, development in the Southern and Eastern parts of the city was haphazard and lacked proper planning. Uncoordinated growth continues to the present day

Urban Growth and Connectivity: Sheikhupura is expanding in a haphazard manner with the absence of a master plan. Sheikhupura district borders six other districts in Punjab, including Lahore, Nankana Sahib, Narowal, Hafizabad, and Gujranwala. As such it is very well connected with the urban centres of Lahore (36 km), Faisalabad (94 km), Sargodha 143Km and Gujranwala 54Km. The City also serves as a railway junction, with trains from Lahore passing through Sheikhupura on the way to Faisalabad and Shorkot

The growth rate in Sheikhupura between 1981 and 1998 was 4.11%. Given current trends, the population is expected to increase from the current population of 503,817 in 2010, to 623,852 in 2020.

Urban Planning and Future Development: Sheikhupura has only one overall plan and it developed in 1984. This plan called Outline development plan developed by Punjab Housing and Physical Planning Department. Since its development the plan has not been considered in true spirit during planning and development of major urban Infrastructure it considers. The plan is valid up to 2010

Economics: As a satellite town of Lahore, Sheikhupura has developed a good industrial base. According to the Census of Manufacturing Industries of 1987-1988, the value-added generated in large-scale industries was higher in Sheikhupura than in Lahore. The GRP of the City in 1993 was estimated to be Rs. 6,260 million, which constitutes roughly 32% of the district's GRP. The industrial sector contributes 68% of the GRP and 45% of total employment.

Sheikhupura has a number of historical places in the City, attracting a sizable tourist population. These attractions include the Sheikhupura Fort Hiran Minar, Sheikhupura Fort (Qila Sheikhupura); Company Bagh, Shrine of Shah Jamal, Muqadssa-e-Mariam, Sacha Sodha and the Tomb of Mian Sher Muhammad Sharaquri.

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

Sheikhupura is a city of Punjab Pakistan. The name of Sheikhupura is derived from a nickname of Prince Jahangir, who was known as Sheikhu by his father King Akbar. The present city of Sheikhupura was built by Mughal Emperor Jahangir in 1607. Sheikhupura is an industrial city. Old names of Sheikhupura are Kot Dayal Das, Qila Shaikhupura and Singhpuria. It is also named as Jahangirpura in Tuzk-e-Jahangiri. Sheikhupura name was changed by Mughal Emperor Jahangir from the name of this area, Virk Garh. Sheikhupura was founded by Mughal Emperor Jahangir. Nearby Important and Famous Cities and Places are Lahore, Nankana Sahib, Narowal, Hafizabad, and Gujranwala.

In old days the surroundings of Sheikhupura abounded in wild life and the Emperor used to go there regularly for hunting. In 1619 A.D, a Fort was built by Jahangir. This Fort served as a resting place for him. The town was named after Emperor Jahangir. When he was still prince Saleem, he was called Shekhu by his father Akbar the great, in reverence to saint living in the vicinity who blessed the young Prince.

The area comprising Sheikhupura Tehsil appears to have been held by hinjra and Jag Hindu jats in Mughal times. At the beginning of the last century these Hindu tribes became weak and were driven out by Muslim tribes, Kharais and Bhattis. Under the Muslim rule, Sheikhupura was one of the six paragon between Ravi and Chenab Rivers. There had been confusion and anarchy over the whole district between the period decline of Mughal emperor and the Sikh regime. The Bhattis were struggled for some time to maintain their independence against the Sikhs, in 1799 when Ranjit Singh

Invaded the area with a large army, Bhattis were defeated after putting a tough resistance and had to take refuge in the fortified towns of Jalalpur and pindi Bhattian. In 1849, when Sikhs were over-thrown and whole of the Punjab was annexed by the British, the bhattis came back and were restored to most of their possessions.

Under the British rule, a vast area between Chenab and Ravi was formed into one district with its temporary headquarters first at Sheikhupura and later, for a short time, at Wazirabad. In 1851-52, this vide Jurisdiction was broken up into two district with their headquarters at Sialkot and Gujranwala.

Sheikhupura district was created in 1919 primarily to reduce the extensive boundaries and to remove the administrative difficulties of Gujranwala district. After that Sheikhupura town got some importance and started developing, and the building of district Court was constructed. The District Headquarter Hospital building was built in 1922; College for Boys was established in 1957. M.C. Girls school building was constructed on Jandiala Road in 1957. The building of the Girls College was constructed in 1968. Bus Stand was established in 1972. In 1973 the Area development Housing Scheme along Sheikhupura-Lahore road was initiated by Provincial Department of Housing and Physical Planning. There are many illegal housing schemes developed by the private sector which one side accommodated the housing needs but other sides created the problem as the housing schemes are still unapproved.

The Sheikhupura city is well connected through Lahore – Sheikhupura – Faisalabad dual carriageway, and also by the motorway.

Tehsil Sheikhupura has total following 51 Union Council. Out of which 18 Union Councils are Urban Union Councils and one Union Council Jandiala Sher Khan is partly urban and partly

rural union council. Remaining 32 Union Councils are rural. About 64% of population live in rural areas.

The city of Sheikhupura is an important industrial centre and its industrial units provide most of the area's employment. The city has attracted major multinationals over the years including ICI, Nestle and Honda. Incidentally, it is also a major gun-smuggling hub and has one of the highest crime rates in the province.

Map 1 shows the location of Sheikhupura city in Punjab.

B. Geographic Conditions, Physical Features, Spatial Organisation

1. Geographic Data

Sheikhupura is situated at a distance of about 36 Km from Lahore, the provincial headquarters. Sheikhupura lies 31°42'51.16"N latitude and 73°59'3.49"E longitude. The city is well connected with its surrounding big urban centres like Faisalabad 94 Km, Sargodha 143 Km and Gujranwala 54 Km. Sheikhupura is also a railway junction. Trains coming from Lahore take these routes for Faisalabad and Shorkot. Sheikhupura City is connected with Faisalabad through newly constructed road Lahore Faisalabad road project and also connected Faisalabad by M2 and M3 Motorway Hiran Minar, a place of archaeological and historical growth, is situated about 5 kilometres from city.

The Bar jungle has almost disappeared owing to colonization and extension of canal irrigation. Karil (*Capparis aphylla*) is commonly met with but is no-where bigger than shrub. Jand a much prized tree for its firewood and charcoal is becoming a Variety. Van which has also become rare is kept for its shade. Shisham Kikar along canal banks has developed into fine big trees. There is no locality without a rich growth of trees mainly Piple, Bohar, Eucalyptus, Popular and Sharin

There is very little of wild life in the area. Wild boar is met within the riverine track. Jackals and hares play havoc with crops. Waterfowls are found everywhere in the Degh valley. Particularly after good rains. Black partridges are found along the Ravi and gray ones all over the district. Falcon, eagle, quail and Starling. Jungle pigeon, Russain Sparrow, all doves, all ducks and egrets, king fisher, all snipes, parrot, and local sparrow. Crow are also found in the district

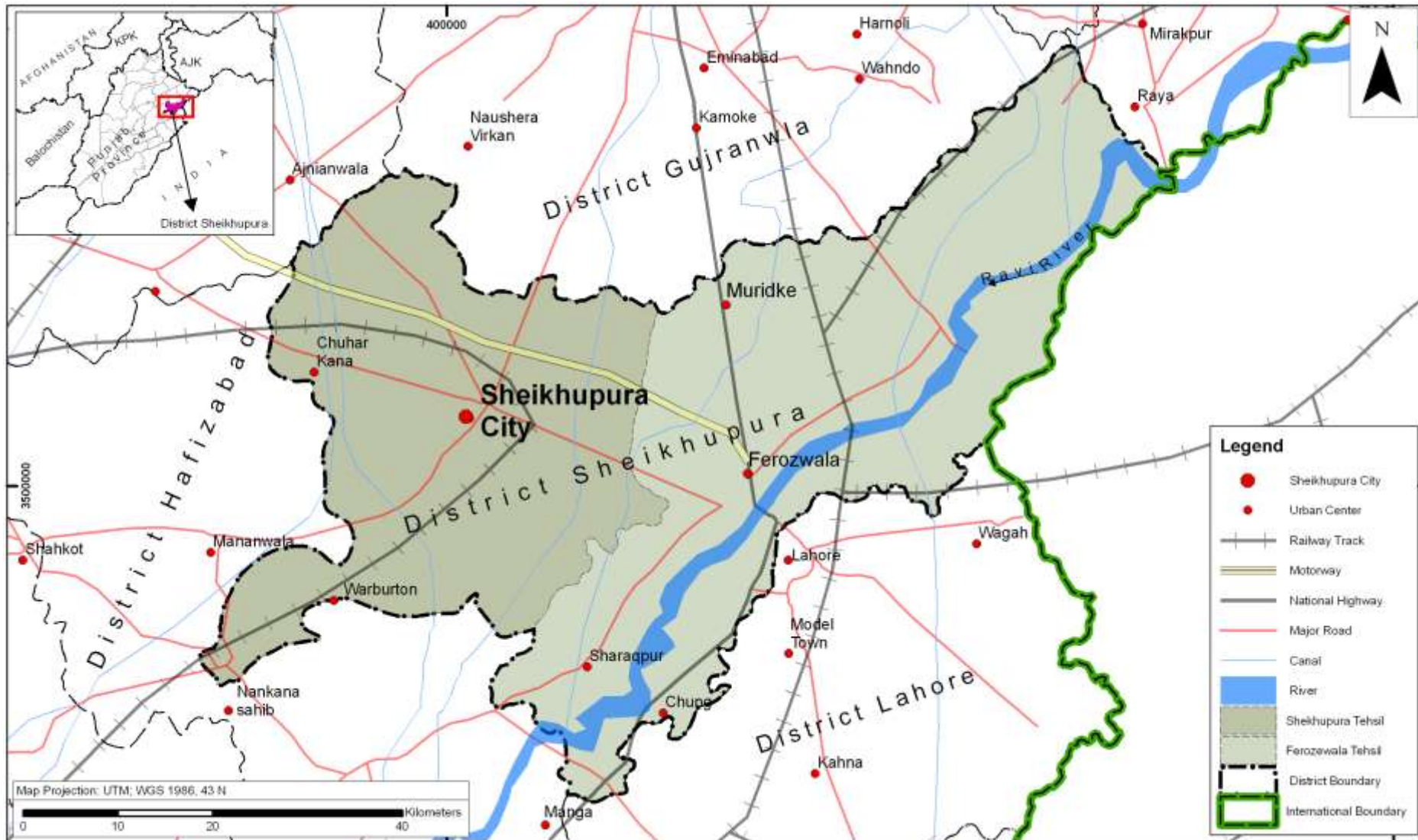
The demographical profile of city is mentioned in Table 1 and Table 2 shows growth rate and future projections.

Table 1: Demographic profile of Sheikhupura

Item	Unit	Value
Creation of Tehsil	Year	1851
Creation of City	Year	1619
Number of Union Councils	Number	14
Total Area of the City	Sq. Km	38
Total Population of the City (Census 1998 including current urban growth)	Number	389,768
Population – Male	Number	204,021
Population – Female	Number	185,647
Literacy rate of the City (census 1998)	%	60.5
Average Household Size	Number	7.6

Source: Outline Development Plan Sheikhupura, Tehsil Municipal Administration Sheikhupura records, Urban Unit information July 2010.

Map 1: Location of Sheikhupura City



Source: Adapted from http://distancecalculator.globefeed.com/Pakistan_Distance_Calculator

Table 2: Growth Rate and Future Projections

Population in 1998	Growth Rate (1981-1998)	Population in 2010	Future Estimates		
			2016	2018	2020
389,768	4.11	503,817	572,741	597,750	623,852

Source: Urban Unit, July 2010. Growth Rate as per District Census Report 2008.

Table 3: Population Characteristics of Sheikhupura Tehsil in 1998

Sheikhupura		Population		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tehsil	Urban	375167	196358	178809
	Rural	674097	354843	319254
	Total	1049264	551201	498063
MC		280263	146739	133524

Source: District Census Report 1998.

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

Tehsil	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Population (Thousand Persons)	268	313	498	622	1049
Population Growth Rate	-	1.56%	4.31%	2.50%	3.12%

Source: Punjab Development Statistics 2010 & Urban Unit.

2. Physical Features

Sheikhupura is bounded by 6 other districts of Pakistani Punjab namely: Lahore, Nankana Sahib, Narowal, Hafizabad, and Gujranwala.

Topography of Sheikhupura City is plain. The area is a part of Rechna Doab and consists of Sub-recent sediments brought by spill channel from the Chanab River. There are some old channel levees remnants and old basins filled up with clay materials. The material is probably of Late Pleistocene age derived from mixed calcareous sedimentary and metamorphic rocks of Lower Himalayas.

Seepage from the canals in the Area has considerably raised the water table resulting in water logging and salinity. The tube wells installed by the WAPDA have however considerably brought down the water table.

Sheikhupura, on the outskirts of Lahore, derived its name from a nickname for Prince Jahangir. It was one of Jahangir's princely dominions during his father Akbar's reign, just north of Sheikhupura town lies a hunting complex known as the Hiran Minar. Hunting grounds were an important part of the physical environment of Mughal emperors, and the Hiran Minar is one of the best known and most beautiful of such sites.

Sheikhupura has a number of historical places in the city which attracts visitors to the city:

- Sheikhupura Fort Hiran Minar
- Sheikhupura Fort (Qila Sheikhupura)
- Company Bagh
- Shrine of Shah Jamal
- Muqadssa-e-Mariam
- Sacha Sodha
- Tomb of Mian Sher Muhammad Sharaqpuri

3. Spatial Organisation

Other than TMA, there are different departments involved in Municipal Services. I.e. includes Public Health Engineering Department, Provincial Highway, District Housing Department (PHATA), District Environment Department, Traffic Police 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 socioeconomic information of Tehsil Sheikhupura. 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 Sheikhupura
Children Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	7.8	8.7
Had acute respiratory infection	7.2	5.1
None Water treatment methods not been used in the household	93.8	94.3
Boiled used in the household	2.8	3.1
Piped water is main source in dwelling	16.5	14.5
Improved sanitation facility available through Piped sewer system	20.9	20.7
Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water	96.8	99.3
Percentage of household population using sanitary means of excreta disposal	69.5	85.2
Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal	67.5	84.9
Solid waste disposal In open fields	78.1	82.4
Literacy rate (10 years and older)	59.3	62.1
Literacy rate (15 years and older)	55.6	57.9
Literacy rate (15-24 years)	73.3	77.2
Percentage of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.5	18
Percentage of children of primary school entry age (5 years) currently attending grade 1	18.9	14.5
Percentage of children of primary school entry age (6 years) currently attending grade 1	38.4	40.5
Primary school gross attendance ratio (5-9 years)	97.2	103
Physical access to primary schools Boys government school <2 km	93	97.8
Physical access to primary schools Girls government school <2 km	91.4	96.3
Physical access to middle schools Boys government school <2 km	62.6	67.9
Physical access to middle schools Girls government school <2 km	62.8	72.8
Physical access to secondary schools Boys government school <2 km	50.6	44.5
Physical access to secondary schools Girls government school <2 km	46.9	40.8
Child labour -Working outside household	5.1	1.8
Physical access to nearest Government health facility	57.2	46.6
Employed	93.2	93.3
Unemployed and seeking job	6.8	6.7
Household utilities		
Electricity	92.5	98.3
Gas	26.4	42.1
Radio	40	29.2
TV	63.2	72
Cable TV	20.8	21.4
Telephone	15.9	11.9
Mobile	71	71.9

Computer	8.5	7.9
Internet	4.8	3.4
Fridge/Freezer	40.3	42.5
Air conditioner	6.6	7.3
Washing Machine	48.8	59.8
Cooler/ Fan	86.4	86.2
Cooking range/ microwave	6	5.9
Stitching Machine	72.7	80.6
Iron	80.2	87.6
Water filter	3.4	4.8
Donkey pump or turbine	54.5	62.4
Household possessions Bicycle	53.9	46.3
Household possessions Motorcycle/scooter	26.9	24.8
Owned houses	84.2	90.4
Receiving remittance as Zakat	1.4	1.1

Source: Govt. of Punjab MICS 2007-2008

1. Employment and Unemployment

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

(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 17.7% which was mainly due to unemployment amongst male representing 17.8%, while female unemployment rate was 16.2 %. 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 15.3% and 25.1% respectively. Details are given in Table 6.

Table 6: Percentage of population by economic categories in 1998

Economic Category	All Areas			Rural			Urban		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Economically Active	22.2	40.6	2.2	22.6	41.5	2.1	21.0	38.0	2.6
Not Economically Active	77.8	59.4	97.8	77.4	58.5	97.9	79.0	62.0	97.4
Children under 10	29.8	29.4	30.4	30.3	29.9	30.7	28.8	28.3	29.3
Students	7.8	12.7	2.4	7.0	11.7	1.9	10.0	15.7	3.8
Domestic Workers	32.0	2.5	64.0	32.2	2.6	64.3	31.3	2.0	63.1
Others	8.2	14.8	1.1	8.0	14.3	1.0	8.9	16.0	1.1
Unemployment Rate	17.7	17.8	16.2	15.3	15.3	14.2	25.1	25.4	20.7

Source: District Census Report 1998

(b) Employed Population by Occupation

In 1998 of the total employed persons, 45.3% had elementary occupations followed by 29.7% skilled agricultural and fishery workers, service workers, shop and market sales workers, representing 7.6%, craft and related trade workers representing 5.7%. In rural areas people having elementary occupations were again in majority, followed by skilled agriculture and fishery workers and service workers, shop and market sales workers representing 44.0%, 36.0% and 5.4% respectively. The highest percentage in urban area is

of elementary occupation; followed by service workers, shop and market sales workers having 49.7% and 17.1% respectively. Details are given in Table 7.

Table 7: Percentage of employed population by occupation

Occupational Code	Description	All Areas	Rural	Urban
1	Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	0.1	0.1	0.2
2	Professional	3.0	2.5	4.9
3	Technicians and Associate professionals	1.7	1.2	3.1
4	Clerks	1.4	1.1	2.2
5	Service workers and shop and market sales workers	7.6	4.8	17.1
6	Skilled Agricultural and Fishery workers	29.7	36.0	8.2
7	Craft and Related Trade workers	5.7	4.5	9.9
8	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	5.2	5.4	4.5
9	Elementary Occupations	45.3	44.0	49.7
0	Armed forces	0.3	0.4	0.2

Source: District Census Report 1998

(c) Employed Population by Industries

In 1998 majority of employed persons were working in construction industries, followed by agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing industries and community, social and personal services industries, representing 37.5, 29.6 and 9.5 percent respectively. In rural areas 35.9% were looking in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing industries, 37.9% in construction industries and 8.5% in whole sale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels industries. While in urban area majority was working in community, social and personal services 36.1%, followed by construction industries 15.2% and wholesale, retail trade and restaurant and hotel industries, 13.3% of the employed population. Details are given in Table 8.

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

Occupational Code	Description	All Areas	Rural	Urban
1	Agricultural, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	29.6	35.9	8.2
2	Mining and Quarrying	0.1	0.1	*
3	Manufacturing	9.5	8.5	13.1
4	Electricity, Gas and Water	0.4	0.4	0.3
5	Construction	37.5	37.9	36.1
6	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels	6.7	4.2	15.2
7	Transport, Storage and Communication	3.2	2.6	5.2
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	1.0	0.7	2.1
9	Community, Social and Personal Services	8.0	6.4	13.3
0	Activities not adequately defined	4.0	3.3	6.5

Source: District Census Report 1998

(d) Employment Status

Of the total economically active population 95.2% were registered as employed in 1998. Nearly 70% were self employed, 6.7% government employees and 18.3% private employees. Un-paid family helpers were recorded as 4.8%. The difference in proportions of employed population was significant between the genders and urban and rural residences. Details are given in 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	68.6	70.3	36.3	71.1	72.8	33.3	60.2	61.4	43.3
Employees (Govt.)	6.7	6.4	17.0	5.5	5.0	14.7	11.7	10.9	22.3
Employees (Auto body)	0.7	0.6	2.2	0.6	0.6	2.4	1.4	1.3	2.1
Employees (Private)	18.3	18.6	14.2	17.4	17.4	15.5	21.7	22.4	11.1
Employers	0.7	0.5	2.3	0.4	0.3	2.0	1.0	0.9	2.9
Un-paid family helpers	4.8	3.6	28.0	5.0	3.9	32.1	4.0	3.1	18.3

Source: District Census Report 1998

D. Environmental Conditions

The District has extreme climate; the summer season starts from April and continues till October. During the summer season, temperature ranges from 30 to 45 degrees the winter season starts from November and continues till March. December and January are the coldest months with a mean minimum temperature of 5 degrees.

The dust storms occur occasionally during the hot season, during June, July and August. Rainy weather alternates with oppressive weather. The rainfall is 500mm per year. The mean minimum and maximum humidity during winter is 37% and 84%.

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 Sheikhupura 58855 patients of following diseases visited government's health institutions:

- Diarrhea/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 in District Sheikhupura, the Government Health Institutions has provided health related services to 58855 patient of above mentioned categories diseases. As per the type wise disease Diarrhoea / Dysentery in >5 yrs, 24508 patient, Acute Flaccid Paralysis, 0patient, Worm Infestations, 9513 patient Peptic Ulcer Diseases, 24068 patient, Cirrhosis of Liver 655 patients, Nephritis / Nephrosis patient 111 patients visited Government health institutions.

As per overall situation in Tehsil Sheikhupura, the Government Health institutions has provided health services to 33552patient of above mentioned categories disease. As per the type wise diseases Diarrhoea/Dysentery in >5 yrs, 12333 patient, Acute Flaccid Paralysis, 0patient, Worm Infestations, 5349 patient Peptic Ulcer Diseases, 15255 patient, Cirrhosis of Liver 548 patients, Nephritis / Nephrosis patient 67 patients visited Government health institutions.

The situation of patients visits to the government health institution in city Sheikhupuraare 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 Sheikhupura	4,586	0	2,353	3,607	525	0
MCH Centre No-1 Khali Road Sheikhupura	51	0	2	0	0	0
MCH CTR Fish Form	240	0	0	0	0	0
MCH CTR Housing Colony Sheikhupura	73	0	0	0	0	0
MCH CTR No-4 Muhammad Pura	173	0	15	99	1	0
Total	5,123	0	2,370	3,706	526	0

Source: Health Management Information System Directorate General Health Services Punjab

F. Comparative Advantages, Weaknesses and Economic Potential

1. Existing Situation

(a) Land Use

Location – Connectivity: Sheikhupura district borders six other districts in Punjab, including Lahore, Nankana Sahib, Narowal, Hafizabad, and Gujranwala. As such it is very well connected with the urban centres of Lahore (36km), Faisalabad (94 km), Sargodha 143Kmand Gujranwala 54Km. The City also serves as a railway junction, with trains from Lahore passing through Sheikhupura on the way to Faisalabad and Shorkot (Map 2).

Urban Form: Sheikhupura was originally a planned town. Grain and vegetable markets and retail shops were established in the centre, and the 'Civil Line' of public and administrative buildings was placed to the West in the form of a rectangular grid. After 1947, development in the Southern and Eastern parts of the city was haphazard and lacked proper planning. Uncoordinated growth continues to the present day.

Urban Growth: Population Growth Rate and Future Projections

Population in 1998	Growth Rate (1981-1998)	Population in 2010	Future Estimates		
			2016	2018	2020
389,768	4.11	503,817	572,741	597,750	623,852

Source: Urban Unit, July 2010

2. Service Delivery

(a) Water Supply

The water supply in Sheikhupura is collected from ground water through a network of 41 tube wells, which covers 33% of the town and 40% of the population. The distribution system consists of 4 overhead reservoirs with a combined capacity of 290000. No plans are currently being developed to improve public water supply mechanisms.

(b) Sewerage and Drainage

The sewerage system covers 20% of the city and serves 30% of the population. Waste water is generally disposed of through open drains to the nearby sewer system, which is noticed to cause environmental contamination and water borne diseases. The residential area is expanding continuously on all sides of the town without any proper planning, which has reduced the coverage of facility. No plans are being developed to address these issues.

(c) Solid Waste Management

The existing solid waste collection is divided into primary and secondary collection system. However, there is no proper solid waste disposal system in the Town. No proper solid waste plan has been developed, only a PC-1 was developed for purchase of machinery totalling Rs. 36,034,000.

(d) Transport

The transport infrastructure in Sheikhupura is generally inadequate for existing requirements. 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.

With the rapid expansion of the city, the transport infrastructure and public transport will soon become incapable of meeting requirements unless appropriate measures are taken soon. No plans have been developed to address these issues.

3. Human Resources and Social Conditions

Improved sanitation and water source indicators are marginally above the provincial average as are waste water and solid waste collection statistics. But the margins are not significant enough to constitute a competitive advantage over the other towns included under the project survey.

TMA Human Resources: Most posts in of the TMA management are filled by permanent staff, but with intermittent vacancies for the Tehsil Officer of Planning and Coordination, Tehsil Officer of Infrastructures and Services, and the Tehsil Municipal Officer. This is a possible indication of why there has been no actual expenditure for development since 2008.

4. Finance and Economics

(a) Finance

Field visits to Sheikhupura suggest that proper HRM practices are not being followed. Most of the finance managers are not technical or trained for managing the financial matters of their respective organizations. 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 departments.

It was also identified that the implementation of planning criteria set by the government is weak and the concept of integrated planning approach does not exist. The Finance department the Sheikhupura TMA is of the view that factors such as political priorities and distribution of financial resources are some of the core issues in TMA planning process. The downside of this management is that utilization fluctuates: it was poor in 2006-2007 but improved in 2007-2008 and again decreased in 2008-2009.

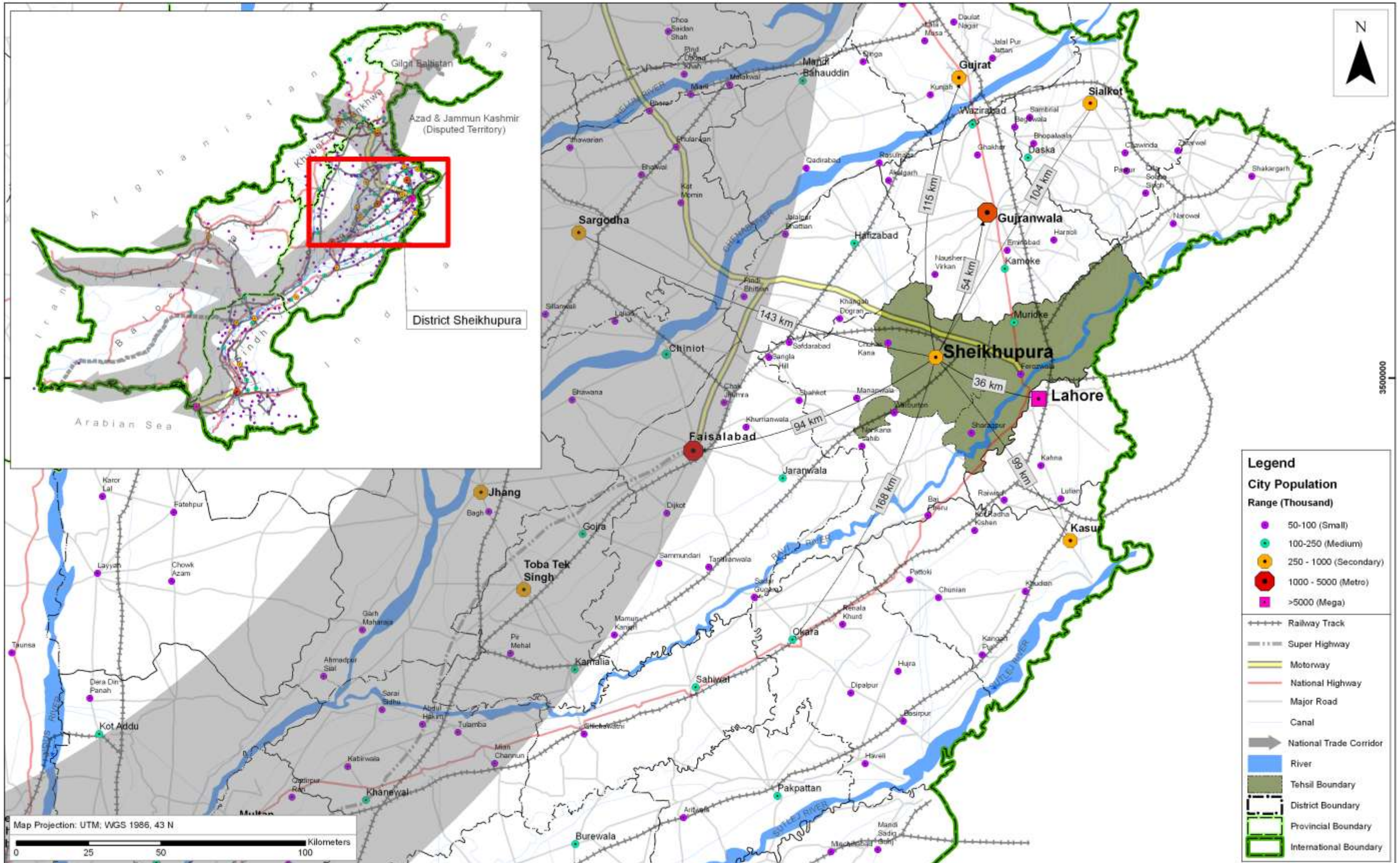
The utilization in the non-development (Revenue) expenditure has been reasonable except 2007-2008. However on the development side in year 2008-2009 the utilization rate has been extremely slow and the reason may the change of political government in February 2008 where TMA were advised to stop incurring expenditure on the development projects. It currently remains at zero for all public utilities, and has been so since 2008.

Overall the budget data suggests that there is a need to establish Municipal Finance Systems where the under expenditure trends could be discouraged and the limited financial resources could be used for improving the urban services of Sheikhupura City.

(b) Economics

As a satellite town of Lahore, Sheikhupura has developed a good industrial base. According to the Census of Manufacturing Industries of 1987-1988, the value-added generated in large-scale industries was higher in Sheikhupura than in Lahore. The GRP of the City in 1993 was estimated to be Rs. 6,260 million, which constitutes roughly 32% of the district's GRP. The industrial sector contributes 68% of the GRP and 45% of total employment.

Map 2: National Trade Corridor



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

Sheikhupura has a number of historical places in the City, attracting a sizable tourist population. These attractions include the Sheikhupura Fort Hiran Minar, Sheikhupura Fort (Qila Sheikhupura); Company Bagh, Shrine of Shah Jamal, Muqadssa-e-Mariam, Sacha Sodha and the Tomb of Mian Sher Muhammad Sharaquri.

5. Urban Planning and Future Development

Sheikhupura has only one overall plan and it developed in 1984. This plan called Outline development plan develop by Punjab Housing and Physical Planning Department. Since its development the plan has not been considered in true spirit during planning and development of major urban Infrastructure it consider. The plan is valid up 2010.

G. SWOT Analysis

	Strengths	Weaknesses
Internal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good connectivity to the major urban centers of Lahore, Faisalabad and Sargodha by rail and motorway. • Good industrial economic base for further investment, growth and development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently no investment in basic municipal services and poor utilization of development budgets. • Lack of training and development for TMA staff and intermittent vacancies for the Municipal Officer and Officer of Infrastructure and development. • Socioeconomic economic indicators generally below provincial averages.
	Opportunities	Threats
External	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A range of historical sites which have potential to attract more tourists from neighboring cities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor level of overall basic infrastructure provision will be a disincentive for private sector inward investment and migration- both will be necessary to improve its economic comparative advantage to other small-medium sized urban centers.

H. Sheikhupura City Services Comparison with other Cities

The overall analysis of the data collected shows that Sheikhupura is not in a better position compared to Sargodha, Gujrat, Rahim Yar Khan, Sahiwal, Sialkot, Chiniot, Bahawalpur, Okara, Kasur and similar as of D.G Khan but is better than Jhang. 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 Liquid Waste services coverage is almost same i.e. poor like in other cities Kasur, Sialkot and less compared to Chiniot, Gujrat, Okara Sahiwal, Rahim Yar Khan, Bahawalpur, Sargodha, Jhang and Dera Ghazi Khan. There is no difference of ultimate disposal of Solid Waste and Liquid Waste which are being disposed as untreated to nearby outlets. Solid Waste Management situation is also not better and similar as in all other PCIIP cities.
2. Drinking water supply coverage in Sheikhupura is not satisfactory compared to other cities like Chiniot, Kasur, Okara, Sahiwal, Rahim Yar Khan, Sargodha, Gujrat, Dera Ghazi Khan and Jhang. sub soil water of the city is sweet and recharged from canal passing near city
3. Sheikhupura city also does not have the metered connections like other cities.
4. Urban transport is becoming major issue of Sheikhupura City, because of its rapid urbanization growth. Currently urban transport services in Sheikhupura are similar as have in other cities. Like use of Motor Cycle Rickshaws, and Auto Rickshaws and also lack of traffic signals at chowks.

Table 11: Summary of 12 TMAs

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

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

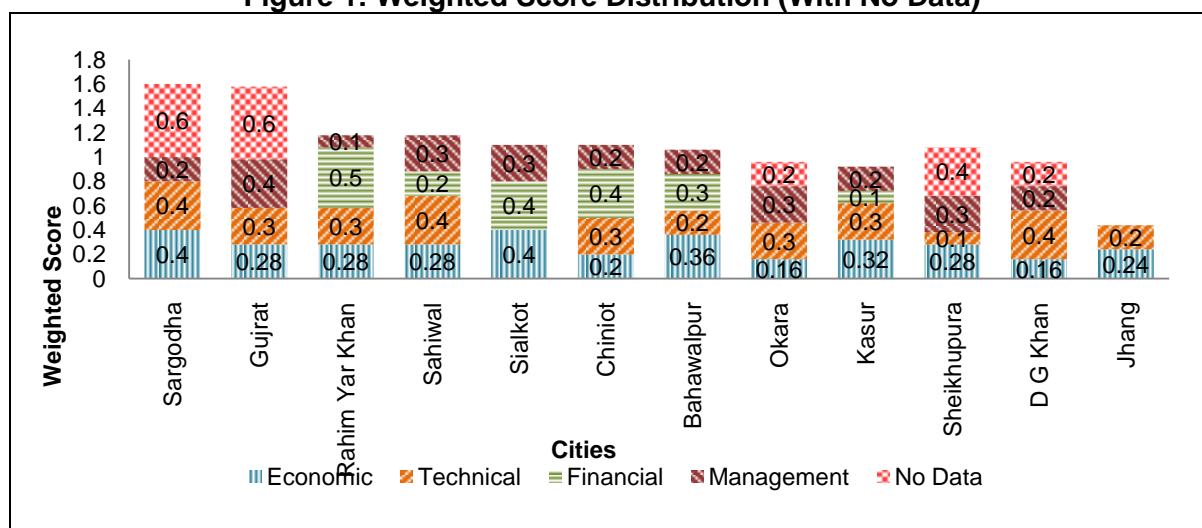
Good
Fair
Poor



5. TMA Sheikhupura 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 skill
6. Sheikhupura has better economic conditions because of its Location near the provincial head quarter and its industrial base. Also strategically its ideal location is contributing in its economic growth. City is well connected with other cities like Gujranwala, Faisalabad, and Sargodha. The industrial sector contributes with 68% to the GRP.
7. TMA Sheikhupura Schedule of establishment shows that TMA has 99% filled position; this situation is encouraging compared to other towns. The position of Tehsil Municipal Officer and Tehsil Officer Infrastructures & Services was vacant in September 2010 and July- August 2010. TMA staff requires skills enhancement through trainings in specialized institutions and on job trainings.

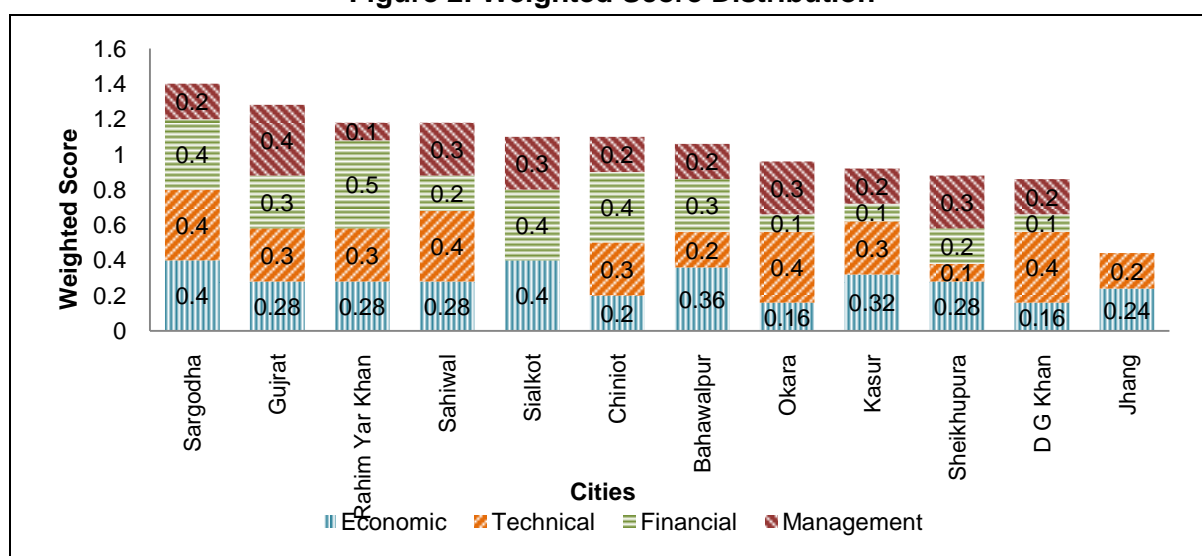
Further comparison and analysis presented at Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3. The Figure 1 present weighted score distribution (with no data) among cities, and Figure 2 Shows weighted score distribution among cities. The Figure 3 present overall weighted score.

Figure 1: Weighted Score Distribution (With No Data)



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

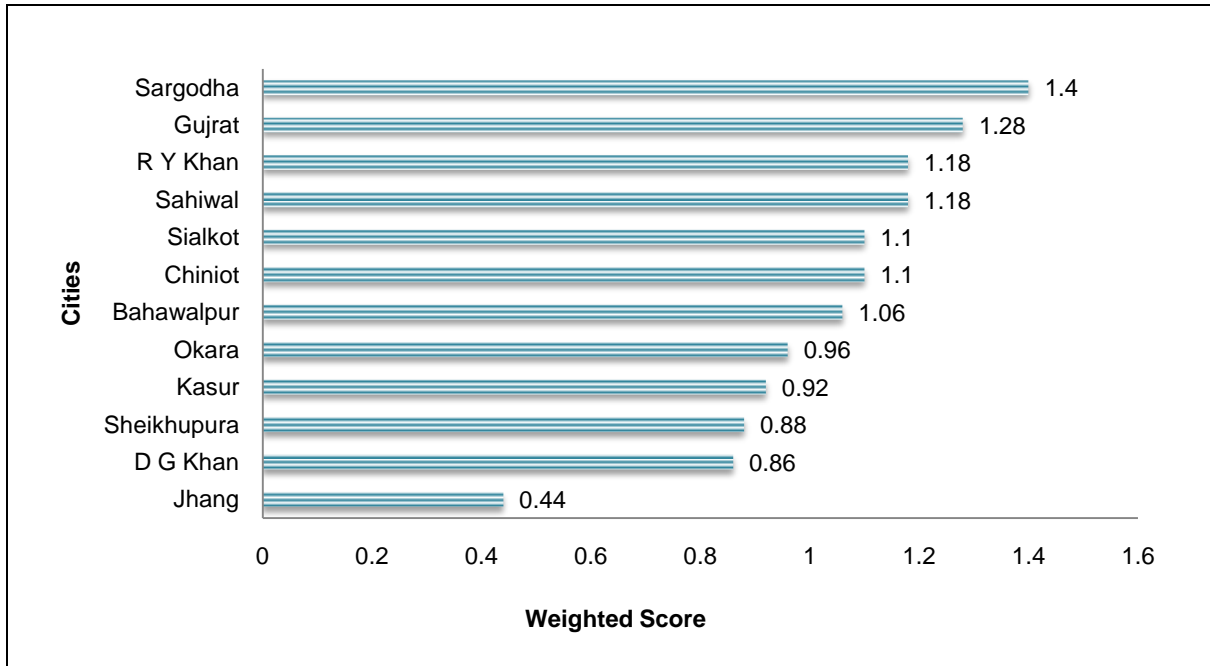
Figure 2: Weighted Score Distribution



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

The Figure 3 shows the overall weighted score of PCIIP cities in which Sheikhupura City is not in better position as compared to the other nine cities i.e. Sargodha, Gujrat, Rahim Yar Khan, Sahiwal, Sialkot, Chiniot, Bahawalpur, Okara and Kasur. Sheikhupura is in better position as compared with Dera Ghazi Khan and Jhang.

Figure 3: Overall Weighted Score



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

Section II

SERVICE DELIVERY BASELINE DATA



II. SERVICE DELIVERY BASELINE DATA

A. Water Supply Service

The ground water is sweet in taste and is being recharged from canal passing near city. The water supply is based on ground water and tube wells which are 41 in number. The water supply network covers 33% of the town and serves 40% of the total population.

The distribution system consists of 4 overhead reservoirs of 290000 gallon capacity. The distribution is made of a looped network which is made of different type of materials including A.C., P.V.C., C.I. and GI pipes. The system is old and most of the pipes are worn out and leakage of pipes results in above % water losses. The sizes of pipe vary from 3 to 6 inch diameter.

1. Major Issues

- Old Water supply pipe network
- The water shortage and increasing competition for multiple uses of water adversely affected the quality of water
- Unplanned urbanization and rapid population growth.
- Planning based on resources availability rather planning based on the local needs
- Lack of coordination among service providers
- The leakage is the main problem and due to intermittent supply and pipe leakage the water is contaminated by surface water
- High Operational cost compare to recovery of revenue

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

Table 12: Existing Water Supply Services Profile

Sr. No.	Item	Value
1	Coverage	
	Water supply coverage area	33%
	Population	40%
2	Source	
	Ground Water (tube wells based system)	Yes
	No of Tube Wells	41
	Functional Tube Wells	31
	Capacity of Functional Tube Wells	58
	Surface Water (filter based system)/ -waterworks	No
	Total land available for filter based system/ Water works	Not applicable
	Total land vacant within filter based system/ Water works	Not applicable
	Type of filters system	
	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	
	Sheikhupura Stadium near Tube well No 3 Muslim Gunj Khalid Road	
	Who Operates the Water filter plant TMA maintaining the filter plant through its pump	

Sr. No.	Item	Value
	operators	
	Water filter plants installed under TMA or DG Schemes No filter plant installed by TMA	
	Total No of water filter plant	
	Functional water filter plant	
	Since when water filter plants are non functional	
	Name of location of Water plant	
	Who Operates the Water filter plant	
	Total Supply	20.88
	Duration (Supply Hours)	16
3	Total Connections	20,000
	Domestic	19,992
	Commercial	8
	Industrial	0
4	Water Consumption	
	Per Capita water Consumption	50 g/d
	Total water consumption	20.88MGD
	Overhead Reservoirs	4
	Capacity of OHT's	290000Gallons
	Ground Water Storage Tank	0
	Capacity of Ground Water storage tank	0
5	Water Distribution Network	
	Type of Distribution pipe network	3", 4", 6" dia AC, PVC
	Approximate pipe length	50Km
6	STAFF	
	Total Staff for W/S Management	125
	Technical	122
	Non-technical	3
	Maintenance Teams	34
	Staff/1000 Population for Water Connections	4.03

Source: Assessment by TMA Sheikhupura Technical Staff- Tehsil Office Infrastructure and Services Mr. Javid Iqbal, GHK field team conversation during field survey with Technical staff of TMA

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

No Plan developed

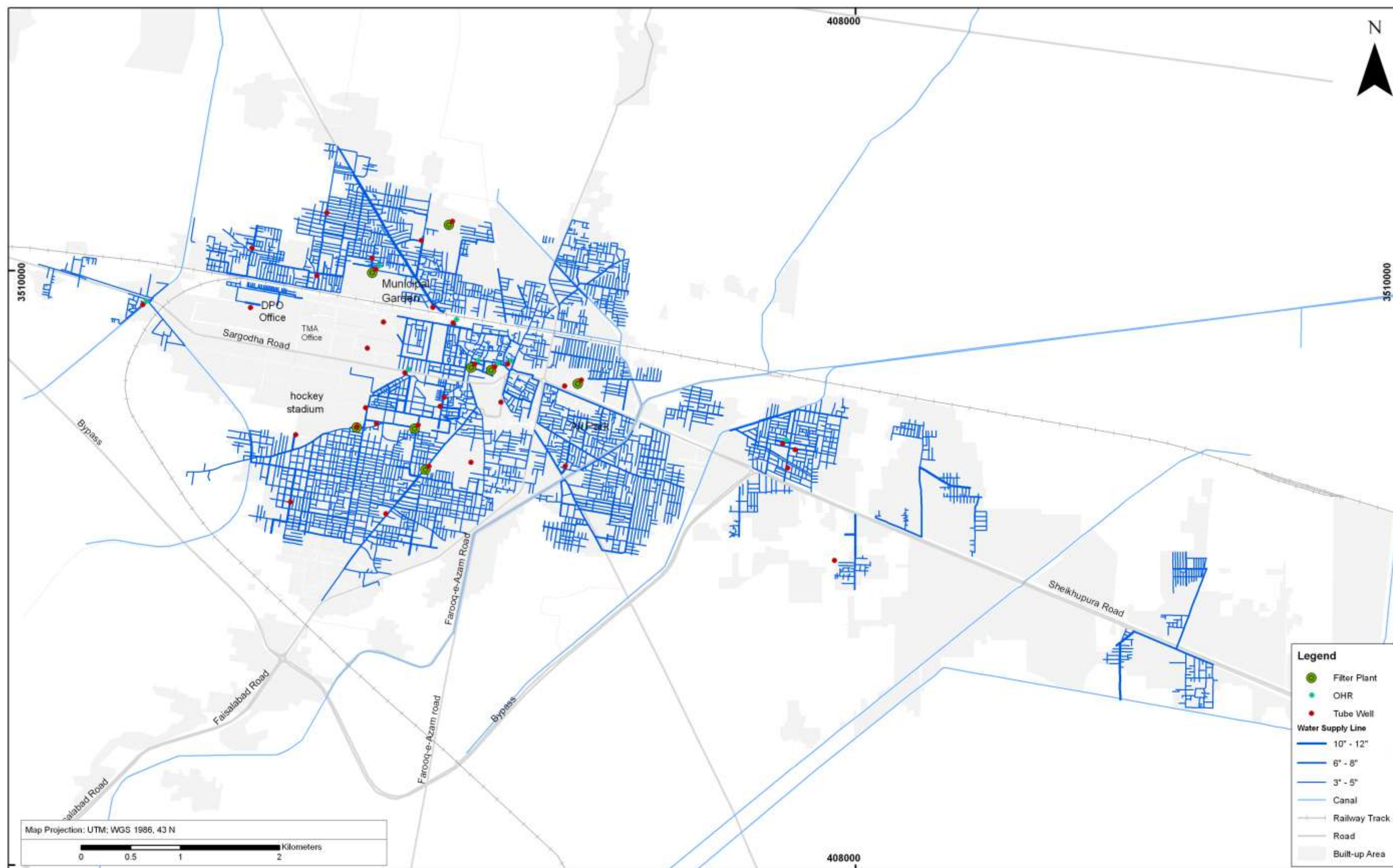
(b) Please provide detail, if TMA has out sourced water supply services any part of water supply services

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 Sheikhupura. The name of CBA is Azad Eithad.

Map 3: Existing Water Supply System in Sheikhupura City



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

B. Sewerage and Drainage

The sewerage system is only available in 20% of the city area which serve about 30% of population. The total length OS sewer is 30Km. The waste water is generally disposed off through open drains to the nearby sewer system, which are not only polluting the environment but also causing many water born diseases. The residential area is expanding continuously on all sides of the town without any proper planning, which have reduced the coverage of facility to approximately.

1. Major Issues

- Unplanned urbanization and rapid population growth.
- Planning based on resources availability rather planning based on the local needs
- Lack of coordination among service providers
- High Operational cost compare to recovery of revenue
- Non Availability of funds for major Sewerage Scheme
- Inadequate network of sewers, open drains and lack of facilities for disposal of effluent.
- No facility for treatment of the waste water
- Low coverage of piped sewerage system
- Open sullage carriers in housing areas with raw sewage are a serious health and environmental hazard. Also no facility for treatment of the waste water.
- No magisterial powers have been handed down to the TMO to deal with defaulters.

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

Table 13: Existing Sewerage and Drainage System Profile

Sr. No.	Item	Values
1	Sewerage Coverage	
	Area	20%
	Population	30%
	Approximate Length of Total sewers	30 Km
	Dia Range	9inch Mm
2	Drainage Coverage	
	Area	80%
	Population	70%
	Approximate open sewage drains	550 Km
	Approximate covered sewage drains	10 Km
3	Effluent/Discharge	
	Total Effluent/Discharge	86 Cusec
4	Pumping Arrangements	
	No of Pumping Stations	4
	No of Pumps	13
	Total Pumping Capacity	86 Cusec
5	Treatment Arrangements	
	Waste water treatment Plant	No
	Waste water treatment Plant Capacity	Not applicable
6	Connections	
	Total Connections	Not applicable
	Domestic	Not applicable
	Commercial/Industrial	Not applicable
7	RECIPIENT BODY	
	Ultimate Discharge	Same Nallah near sherkpur

Sr. No.	Item	Values
		Chowk and other is Baryah wala Road.
8	STAFF	
	Total Staff for Management	53
	Technical	10
	Non-technical	23
	Maintenance Teams	20
	Pipe Breaks /Month	0
	Complaints /Month	150
	Staff/1000 Population for Sewerage Connections	9.51

Source: Assessment by TMA Sheikhupura Technical Staff- Tehsil Office Infrastructure and Services Mr. Javid Iqbal, GHK field team conversation during field survey with Technical staff of TMA

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

No Sanitation plan developed

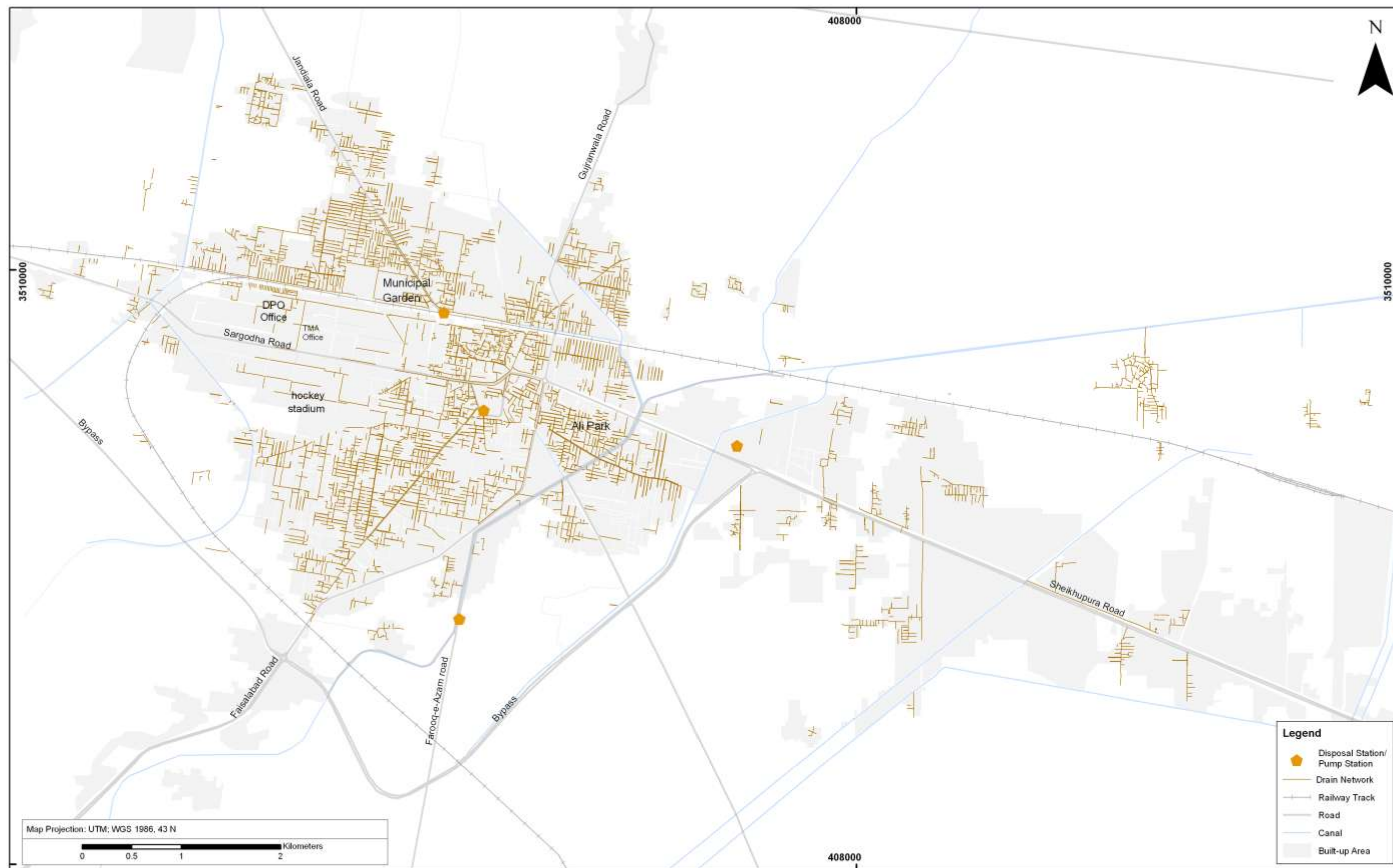
(b) Please provide detail, if TMA has outsourced sanitation services any part of sanitation services

Not Outsourced TMA is maintaining the sanitation system.

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

There is no separate union of Sanitation staff. The sanitation staff is part of Central Bargain Agent (CBA) TMA Sheikhupura. The name of CBA is Azad Eithad

Map 4: Existing Drainage System in Sheikhupura City



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

1. Major Issues

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

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

Table 14: Existing Solid Waste Management System Profile

Sr. No.	Item	Value
1	Collection and Disposal	
	Waste Generated	110 Tons/day
	Waste Collected	60 Tons/day
	Generation Rate	0.35 kg/capita/day
	Waste Generated per HH	0.5 kg
	Waste Disposed Off	50 Tons/day
	Temporary Disposal Sites	5
	Location of Temporary Disposal Sites and since when these sites have been utilize	
a	Mohallah Dohsara ground Near Railway line. 1.54km from city centre the site have been using many year	
b	Disposal work Alama Masharki park 2.5km from city centre the site have been using many year	
c	Mohallah Ahmed pura pond 1.5km from city centre the site have been using many year	
d	Arianwala road near Narsri 1.5km from city centre the site have been using many year	
e	Ghaziminar near bypass 4km from city centre the site have been using many year	
	Landfill sites	
	Are there any land fill site available	No
	If land fill sites available, please provide following detail:	
	Land fill site developed	
	Land fill site	
	If landfill site non-functional Please provide following information	
	Since when the site is non functional	
	Main reason for non-functional landfill	
	Distance from centre of the City	
2	Equipment	
	Hand Carts/Push cart	120
	Donkey Carts	10
	Secondary Containers	10
	Tractor Trolleys	6
	Arm Roll Trucks	0

Sr. No.	Item	Value
	Truck	1
	Excavators	0
	Bulldozer	0
	Vans	1
	Tractors with Bucket	2
	Tractors with Bucket	1
	Any other equipment	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
	Sanitary Supervisor regular	7
	Sanitary Supervisor contract	0
	Sanitary Supervisor work charge	0
	Sanitary Workers male regular	130
	Sanitary Workers male Contract	0
	Sanitary Workers male work charge	108
	Sanitary Workers female regular	2
	Sanitary Workers female contract	0
	Sanitary Workers female Work	0
	Drivers Regular	7
	Drivers Contract	0
	Drivers work charge	0
	Other specialized staff	0
	Staff per 1000 persons	0.51

Source: Assessment by TMA Sheikhupura Technical Staff- Tehsil Office Infrastructure and Services Mr. Javid Iqbal, Mr Qazi Abid Chief Officer, Mr Shahid Mehmood Sanitary Inspector, GHK field team conversation during field survey with Technical staff of TMA

(a) Scavenging Activities

Scavenging activities are often seen on roads and streets. And about 1000 scavengers are involved in this activity. Plastic bottle, glass bottles, irons, gatta are also sorting hospital waste. There are about 300 shops of kabaries existed in Sheikhupura Private Hospital disposed their waste through Lahore based private firms. They charge Rs. 9,000 per trip.

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

No proper Solid waste plan has been developed, only a PC-1 is developed for purchase of machinery. The Total amount of PC-I is Rs. 36,034,000/-

(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

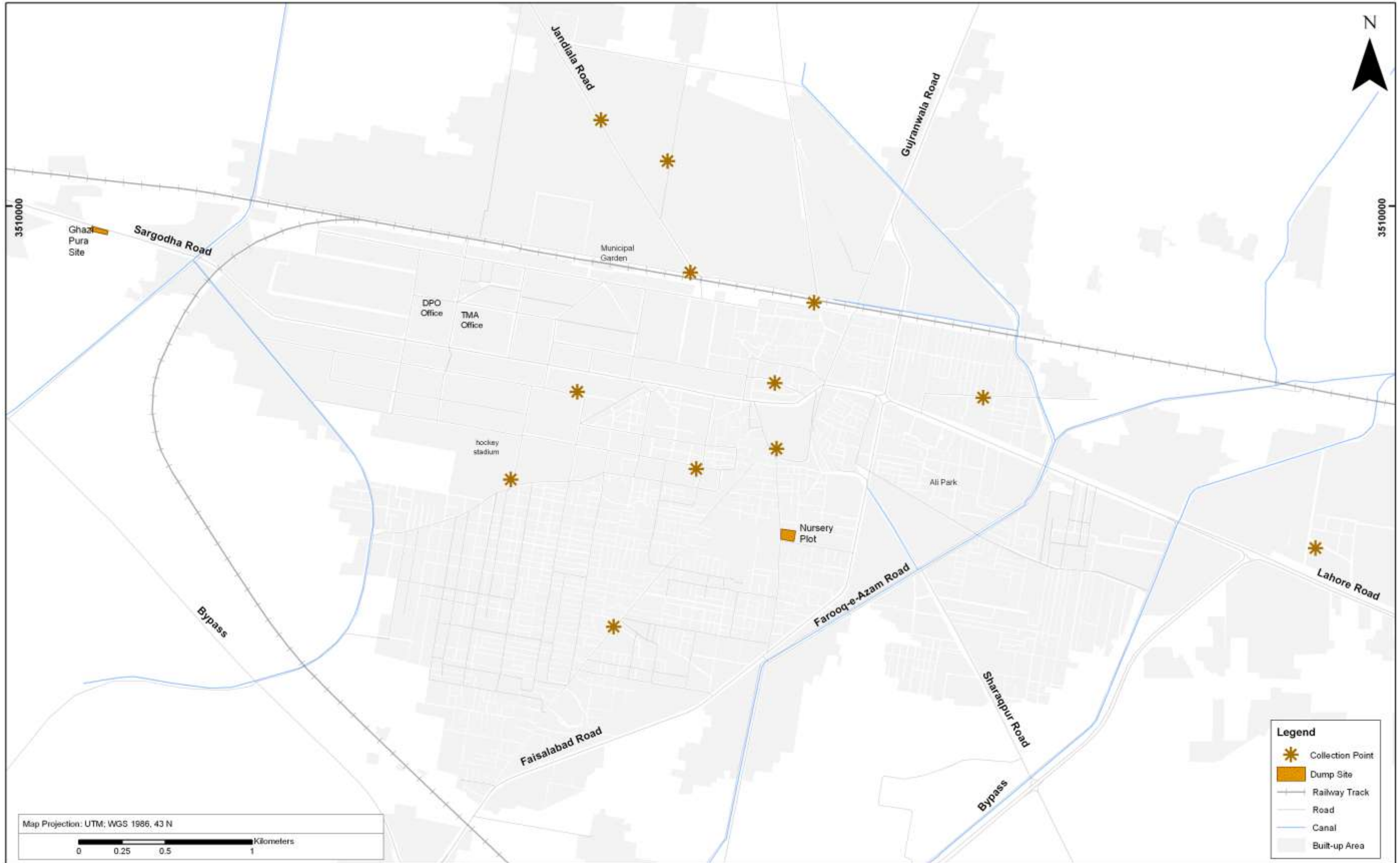
(d) Is there any Union for SWM services if so please provide detail?

Jafakash Mazdor Union is established by SWM staff as separate identity.

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

No one is hired under contract

Map 5: Existing Solid Waste Management System in Sheikhupura City



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

D. Urban Transport Service

The transport infrastructure in Sheikhupura is generally adequate for existing requirements. This results in extended journey times for many trips, and the misuse of minor roads by through traffic. There is no off-street car parking available.

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

1. Major Issues

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

Existing transport system is shown in Map 6. Motor vehicles registered by type and average annual growth rate of registered vehicle are mentioned in Table 15 and Table 16.

Table 15: Motor Vehicles Registered by Type 2003-2009

Year	Total	Motor cars, Jeeps and station wagons	Motor cycles and scooters	Trucks	Pickups/ Delivery vans	Mini Buses/ Buses/Flying coaches	Taxis	Auto Rick Shaws	Tractors	Others
Up to June2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Up to June2002	58,672	4,130	11,909	917	286	1,025	0	0	40,371	34
Duration	3,483	-569	-152	-176	-38	-119	0	349	4,188	0
Up to June2003	62,155	3,561	11,757	741	248	906	0	349	44,559	34
Duration	3,312	24	637	0	5	0	0	235	2,411	0
Up to June2004	65,467	3,585	12,394	741	253	906	0	584	46,970	34
Duration	3,880	23	1,099	0	48	2	0	333	2,374	1
Up to June2005	69,347	3,608	13,493	741	301	908	0	917	49,344	35
Duration	-19278	95	2,543	2	0	0	0	193	-22,109	-2
Up to June2006	50,069	3,703	16,036	743	301	908	0	1110	27,235	33
Duration	-1344	60	3,191	3	0	12	0	275	-4,886	1
Up to June2007	48,725	3,763	19,227	746	301	920	0	138,5	22,349	34
Duration	3,628	55	1,923	7	23	11	0	110,2	506	1
Up to June2008	52,353	3,818	21,150	753	324	931	0	248,7	22,855	35
Duration	3,931	9	3,081	0	6	0	0	101	728	6
Up to June2009	56,284	3,827	24,231	753	330	931	0	258,8	23,583	41

Source: Punjab Development Statistic 2003 - 2010

Table 16: Average Annual Growth Rate of Registered Vehicles 2006-2009

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
0.24	-0.93	10.90	-4.40	2.87	-2.22	-	42.30	-5.21	4.07

Source: GHK analysis based Punjab Development Statistic 2003 - 2010

2. Major Chowks

List of Major Chowks are mentioned in Table 17.

Table 17: List of Major Chowk

Sr. No.	Name of Chowk	Remarks
1	Haki Chowk	Good
2	Kang Road chowk	Poor
3	Jinnah Park Road	Satisfactory
4	Almas Chowk/Shubstan Chowk	Poor
5	Shrak pur Chowk	Good
6	32 Chowk	Poor
7	Faisalabad Bipass	Good
8	Saddar Thana Chowk	Poor
9	Regal senima chowk	Poor

Source: Tehsil Officer Planning & Coordination TMA Sheikhupura Records

3. Major Road Passing through City, Controlling Department of Each Road

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

Table 18: Major Road Passing through City, Controlling Department

Sr. No.	Name of Road	Controlling Department
1	GT Road Faisalabad	National Highway
2	G.T Road Lahore	
3	G.T. Road Gujranwala	
4	G.T. Road Sargodha	

Source: Tehsil Officer Planning & Coordination TMA Sheikhupura Records

4. Off Street Parking Places

No Off Street parking places

5. Major Urban Routes

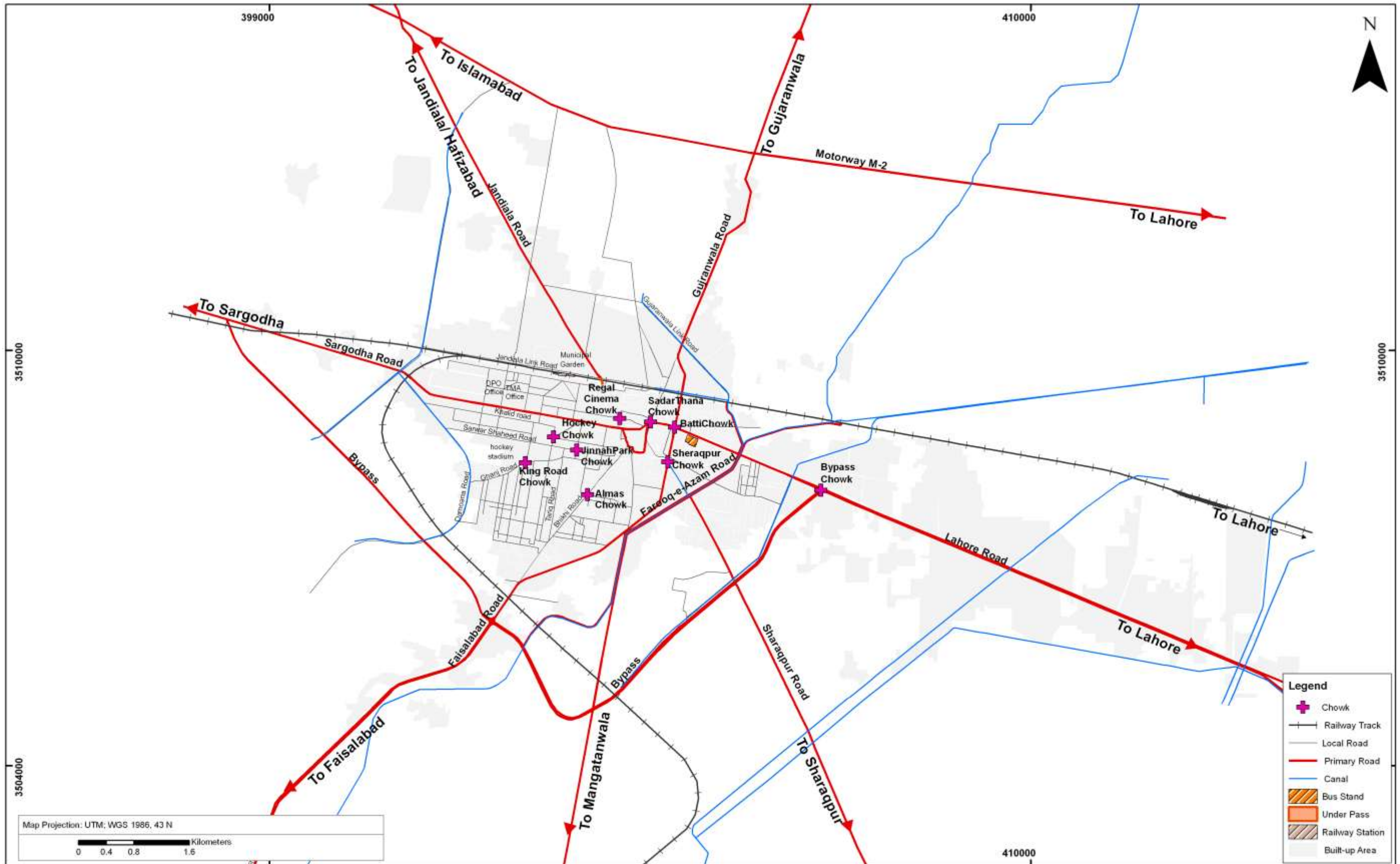
List of Major Urban Routes are mentioned in Table 19.

Table 19: Major Urban Routes

Sr. No.	Route Name	Transport Available	Number of Passengers travelling per day
1	32Chowk to City	Motor Cycle Rickshaw and Auto Rickshaw	About 10000
2	Railway Station To 32 Chowk		
3	Shark Pur Chowk to Muradey		
4	Shark Pur Chowk To City		

Source: Tehsil Officer Planning & Coordination TMA Sheikhupura Records

Map 6: Existing Transport System in Sheikhupura City



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

6. List of Flyover

No Flyover in Sheikhupura City.

7. List of Underpasses

List of Underpasses are mentioned in Table 20.

Table 20: Underpasses

Sr. No.	Name of Underpass	Year of Construction	Condition
1	Railway Line Underpass	Information not available with TMA	Satisfactory

Source: Tehsil Officer Planning & Coordination TMA Sheikhupura Records

8. List of Bus / Vagon Stand stands

List of Busses or Wagon stands are mentioned in Table 21.

Table 21: List of Bus / Vagon Stand stands

Sr. No.	Name of Bus Stand	Type	Area
1	32 ChowkAda Bus/Vagon Stands	Private	Information not available with TMA

Source: Tehsil Officer Planning & Coordination TMA Sheikhupura Records

9. List of Truck Stands

No designated truck stands available.

10. Urban Transport Services

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

11. Railway Line

The national intercity railway line is passing through the city.

Section III

HUMAN RESOURCE OF TMA



III. HUMAN RESOURCE OF TMA

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

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

1. Tehsil Nazim/ Administrator

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

- to provide vision and direction for efficient functioning of the municipal administration;
- to formulate strategies for development of municipal infrastructure and improvement of delivery of the municipal services of the Tehsil;
- to oversee formulation and implementation of long term and annual municipal development programs;
- 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.

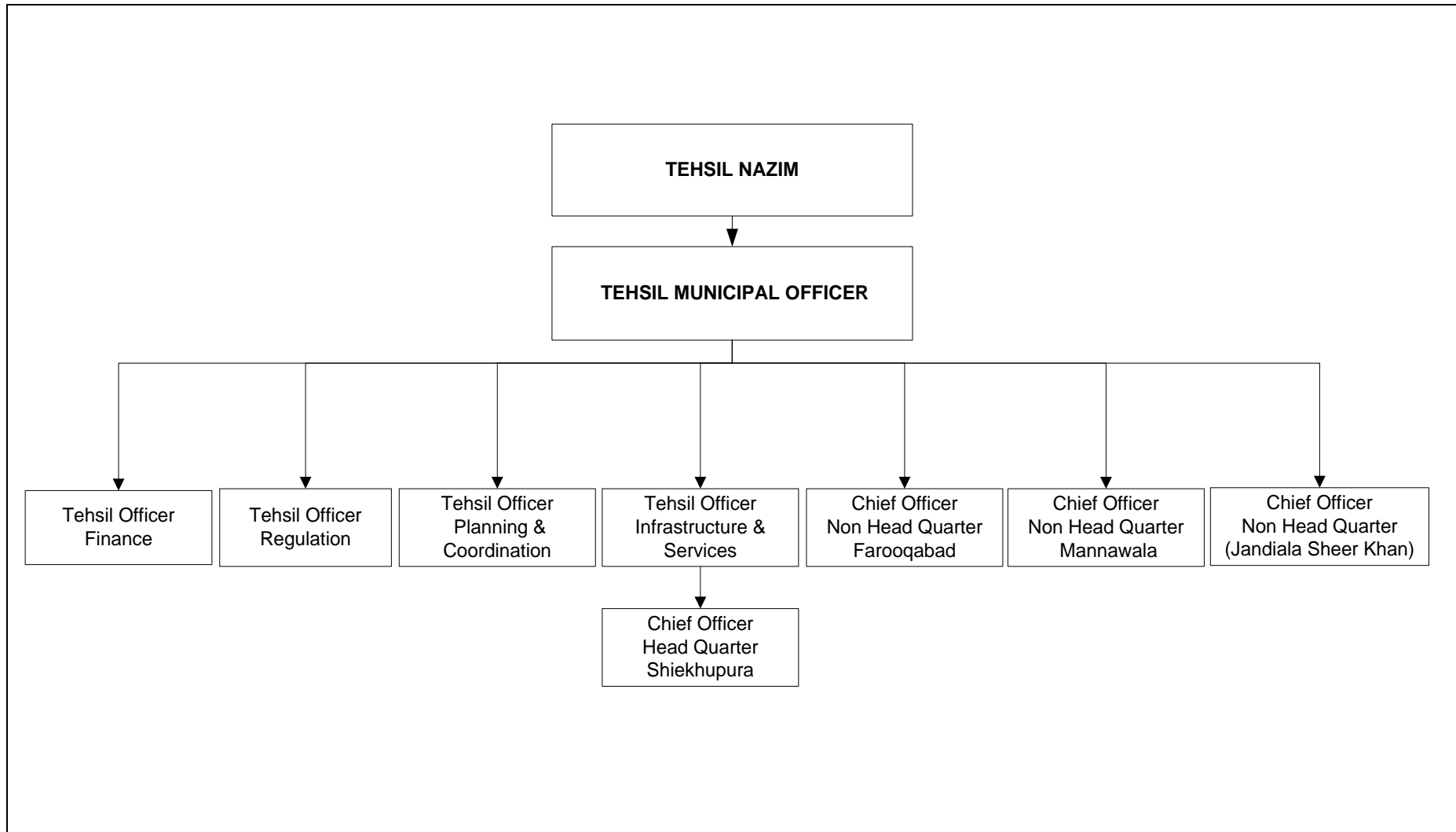
- Exercise general supervision over programs, projects, services, and activities of the Tehsil Municipal Administration; and provide information required by the Tehsil Council for the performance of their functions:
- Provided that while dealing with the Government, District Government and Local Government Commission, the Tehsil Municipal Officer shall not bypass the Tehsil Nazim.

3. Tehsil officers (TO) s

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

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

B. Organizational Structure of TMA



Source: TMA Budget 2010-11 – Schedule of Establishment

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

The five key positions in each TMA play very important role in service delivery as mentioned in PLGO 2001. Each position has very specific responsibility and impact on the other department efficiency. The Table 22 showing the information of key staff availability.

Table 22: 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	19												
2	Tehsil Officer Infrastructures & Services	19												
3	Tehsil Officer Finance	18												
4	Tehsil Officer Regulation	17												
5	Tehsil Officer Planning & Coordination	17												

Sr. No.	Designation	BS	2009-10											
			Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
1	Tehsil Municipal Officer	19												
2	Tehsil Officer Infrastructures & Services	19												
3	Tehsil Officer Finance	18												
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	19			
3	Tehsil Officer Finance	18			
4	Tehsil Officer Regulation	17			
5	Tehsil Officer Planning & Coordination	17			

Source: Establishment branch record of TMA Sheikhupura

Filled through regular staff
Filled through contract staff
Vacant



D. Overall TMA Establishment

Overall schedule of Establishment of Tehsil Municipal Administration is mentioned in Table 23, which is showing the total sanction position, total filled and vacant post. The Table will further help to assess the service delivery by the key departments.

Table 23: Establishment schedule of Tehsil Municipal Administration

Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	SanctionPosts			Filled						Total			Vacant		
			M	F	Total	Regular			Contract			M	F	Total	M	F	Total
						M	F	Total	M	F	Total						
TEHSIL NAZIM																	
1	Tehsil Nazim	Fixed	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
2	Private Secretary	16	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
3	Steno Grapher	15	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
4	Junior Clerk	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
5	Driver	5	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	
6	Naib Qasid	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	
Total:			8	0	8	6	0	6	0	0	6	0	6	2	0	2	
NAIB TEHSIL NAZIM																	
1	Tehsil Naib Nazim	Fixed	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
2	Council Officer	16	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
3	Council Superintendent	16	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
4	Head Clerk	14	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
5	Junior Clerk	7	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	
6	Naib Qasid	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	
Total:			8	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	
TEHSIL MUNICIPAL OFFICER																	
1	Tehsil Municipal Officer	19	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
2	Municipal Magistrate	17	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
3	Office Superintendent	16	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
4	Head Clerk	14	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
6	Steno Grapher	12	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
5	Senior Clerk	9	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
7	Junior Clerk	7	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	
8	Immam Masjld	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
9	Driver	5	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	

Post Filled Gazetted Means Staff  Posts Filled Non-Gazetted Staff  Vacant Posts 

Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	SanctionPosts			Filled						Total			Vacant		
			M	F	Total	Regular			Contract			M	F	Total	M	F	Total
						M	F	Total	M	F	Total						
11	Naib Qasid	2	6	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	
12	Chowkidar	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	
13	ASI	11	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
14	Head Constable	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
15	Constable	5	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	
16	Madical Attendent	Fixed	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
Total:			29	0	29	21	0	21	0	0	21	0	21	8	0	8	
FINANCE DEPARTMENT																	
1	Tehsil Officer (Finance)	18/19	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
2	ATO (Finance)	16	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
3	Accountant	14	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	
4	Steno Graper	12	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
5	Senior Clerk	9	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	
6	Junior Clerk	7	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	
7	Naib Qasid	2	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	
8	Tax Superintendent (Octroi)	16	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
9	Tax Inspector	14	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	
10	Tax Inspector	9	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	
11	Junior Clerk	7	9	0	9	9	0	9	0	0	9	0	9	0	0	0	
12	Driver	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
13	Naib Qasid	2	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	
14	Chowkidar	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	
15	Suptt. Slughter House	Fixed	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
Total:			37	0	37	34	0	34	0	0	34	0	34	3	0	3	
TEHSIL OFFICER (REGULATION)																	
1	Tehsil Officer (Regulation)	17	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
2	Head Clerk	14	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	
3	Senior Legal Advisor	Fixed	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
4	Legal Advisor	Fixed	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	
5	Junior Clerk Kachi Abadi	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
6	Junior Clerk Encroachment	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
7	Junior Clerk Leagl Assistant	7	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	
8	Junior Clerk Recovery of Rent	7	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	
9	Junior Clerk Rent of Board Tax	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	

Post Filled Gazetted Means Staff  Posts Filled Non-Gazetted Staff  Vacant Posts 

Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	SanctionPosts			Filled						Total			Vacant		
			M	F	Total	Regular			Contract			M	F	Total	M	F	Total
						M	F	Total	M	F	Total						
10	Junior Clerk Moveable/Immoveable Property	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
11	Junior Clerk Enforcement Insp.	7	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
12	Driver	6	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
13	Naib Qasid	2	10	0	10	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0
	Total:		27	0	27	27	0	27	0	0	0	27	0	27	0	0	0
	TEHSIL OFFICER (P&C)			0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	Tehsil Officer (P&C)	17	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	Sub Engineer	11	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
3	Senior Building Inspector	11	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
4	Senior Clerk	9	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
5	Building Inspector	6	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
6	Patwari	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
7	Junior Clerk	7	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0
8	Naib Qasid	2	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
9	Driver	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Total:		16	0	16	15	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	15	1	0	1
	TEHSIL OFFICER (I&S)																
1	Tehsil Officer (I&S)	19	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	Dpt: Tehsil Officer (I&S)	18	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
3	Asst: Tehsil Officer (I&S)	17	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
4	Head Clerk	14	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
5	Computer Operator	12	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
6	Sub Engineer	11	7	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	0
7	Drafts Man	11	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
8	Senior Clerk	9	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
9	Junior Clerk	7	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
10	Tracer	7	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
11	Driver	6	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
12	Driver	4	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
13	Road Roller Deriver	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
14	Electrician	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
15	Road Roller Cleaner	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
16	Ferokhallasi	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
17	Ferokhallasi Printer	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0

Post Filled Gazetted Means Staff  Posts Filled Non-Gazetted Staff  Vacant Posts 

Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	SanctionPosts			Filled						Total			Vacant		
			M	F	Total	Regular			Contract			M	F	Total	M	F	Total
						M	F	Total	M	F	Total						
18	Naib Qasid	2	8	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0
19	Chowkidar	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
20	Baildar	2	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0
21	Road Gang	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
22	Road Mate	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
			49	0	49	48	0	48	0	0	0	48	0	48	1	0	1
	WATER SUPPLY																
1	Foreman	10	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	Supervisor	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
3	Senior Clerk	9	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
4	Junior Clerk	7	8	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0
5	Plumber	6	11	0	11	11	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	11	0	0	0
6	Electrician	5	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
7	Lineman	0.75	12	0	12	12	0	12	0	0	0	12	0	12	0	0	0
8	Tub-well Opreater	5	67	0	67	67	0	67	0	0	0	67	0	67	0	0	0
9	Naib Qasid	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
10	Tub-well Opreater @325	Daily.W	13	0	13	13	0	13	0	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0
11	Lineman @ 325	Daily.W	6	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0
12	Electrician @275	Daily.W	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
13	Tub-well Opreater	Fixed	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
14	Lineman	Fixed	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
15	Chowkidar	Fixed	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Total:		130	0	130	130	0	130	0	0	0	130	0	130	0	0	0
	DISPOSAL WORKS																
1	Foreman	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	Junior Clerk	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
3	Plumber	6	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
4	Electrician	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
5	Disposal Operater	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0
6	Mechanic	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
7	Sewerman / Work Charge@275	2	16	0	16	16	0	16	0	0	0	16	0	16	0	0	0
8	Sewerman	2	10	0	10	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0
9	Chowkidar	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
	Total:		38	0	38	38	0	38	0	0	0	38	0	38	0	0	0

Post Filled Gazetted Means Staff  Posts Filled Non-Gazetted Staff  Vacant Posts 

Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	SanctionPosts			Filled						Total			Vacant		
			M	F	Total	Regular			Contract			M	F	Total	M	F	Total
						M	F	Total	M	F	Total						
PARKS & GARDENS																	
1	Superintendent Garden & Parks	16	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
2	Junior Clerk	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
3	Baildar	2	41	0	41	41	0	41	0	0	41	0	41	0	0	0	
4	Security Guard	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	
5	Mali	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
6	Chowkidar	2	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	
Total:			50	0	50	50	0	50	0	0	50	0	50	0	0	0	
FIRE BRIGADE																	
1	Fire Officer	16	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
2	Head Fireman	8	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	
3	Junior Clerk	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
3	Driver	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	
4	Driver	7	6	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	
5	Fireman	5	30	0	30	30	0	30	0	0	30	0	30	0	0	0	
6	Mechanic	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
7	Fireman/Khakroob	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
Total:			49	0	49	49	0	49	0	0	49	0	49	0	0	0	
Light Branch																	
1	Light Inspector	7	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	
2	Electrician	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
3	Light Quli	2	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	
4	Driver	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
Total:			7	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	
SANITATION DEPARTMENT (H / Q)																	
1	Chief Officer	18	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
2	Head Clerk	14	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
3	Chief Sanitary Inspector	14	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
4	Sanitary Inspector	8	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
5	Senior Clerk	9	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
6	Junior Clerk	7	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	
7	Driver	6	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	
8	Driver Tractor	5	9	0	9	9	0	9	0	0	9	0	9	0	0	0	
9	Sanitary Supervisor	5	12	0	12	12	0	12	0	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	

Post Filled Gazetted Means Staff  Posts Filled Non-Gazetted Staff  Vacant Posts 

Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	SanctionPosts			Filled						Total			Vacant		
			M	F	Total	Regular			Contract			M	F	Total	M	F	Total
						M	F	Total	M	F	Total						
10	Cleaner Tanker water	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
11	Naib Qasid	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
12	Sanitary Worker	2	254	0	254	254	0	254	0	0	0	254	0	254	0	0	0
13	Donkey Cartman	2	15	0	15	15	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	15	0	0	0
14	Donkey Cartman	2	12	0	12	12	0	12	0	0	0	12	0	12	0	0	0
15	Water Carrier	2	29	0	29	29	0	29	0	0	0	29	0	29	0	0	0
16	Water Carrier	2	24	0	24	24	0	24	0	0	0	24	0	24	0	0	0
17	Sanitary Worker DW	Fixed	127	0	127	127	0	127	0	0	0	127	0	127	0	0	0
18	Chowkidar	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Total:		495	0	495	495	0	495	0	0	0	495	0	495	0	0	0
	CHIEF OFFICER NHQ (FAROOQ ABAD)																
1	Chief Officer	17	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	Accountant	14	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
3	Head Clerk	14	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
4	Senior Clerk	9	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
5	Junior Clerk	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
6	Naib Qasid	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
7	Chowkidar	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
8	Slaughter House Superintendent @800	Fixed	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
9	Sanitary Supervisor	5	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
10	Naib Darogha	4	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0
11	Tractor Driver	5	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
12	Sanitary Worker	2	37	0	37	37	0	37	0	0	0	37	0	37	0	0	0
13	Mali	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
14	Baidar	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
15	Sanitary Worker W/C	2	52	0	52	52	0	52	0	0	0	52	0	52	0	0	0
16	Water Carrier	2	20	0	20	20	0	20	0	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	0
17	Water Carrier W/C	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
18	Donkey Cartman	2	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
19	Donkey Cartman W/C	2	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0
20	Sanitary Worker W/C	Fixed	17	0	17	17	0	17	0	0	0	17	0	17	0	0	0
	Total:		156	0	156	156	0	156	0	0	0	156	0	156	0	0	0
	CHIEF OFFICER NHQ (FAROOQ ABAD- STREET LIGHT)																
1	Electrician	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0

Post Filled Gazetted Means Staff  Posts Filled Non-Gazetted Staff  Vacant Posts 

Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	SanctionPosts			Filled						Total			Vacant		
			M	F	Total	Regular			Contract			M	F	Total	M	F	Total
						M	F	Total	M	F	Total						
2	Helper Electrician	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Total:		2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
	CHIEF OFFICER NHQ (MANANWALA)																
1	Chief Officer	14	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	Tax Inspector/Head Clerk	14	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
3	Accountant	11	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
4	Junior Clerk	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
5	Naib Qasid	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
6	Sanitary Supervisor	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
7	Tractor Driver D/W	4	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
8	Sanitary Worker	2	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
9	Mali	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
10	Sanitary Worker D/W	2	43	0	43	43	0	43	0	0	0	43	0	43	0	0	0
11	Water Carrier D/W	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
12	Chowkidar D/W	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
13	Suptt.Slaughter House @800	Fixed	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Total:		57	0	57	57	0	57	0	0	0	57	0	57	0	0	0
	CHIEF OFFICER NHQ (JANDIALA SHERE KHAN)																
1	Chief Officer	11	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	Junior Clerk	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
3	Naib Qasid	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
4	Sanitary Worker D/W	2	11	0	11	11	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	11	0	0	0
5	Chowkidar D/W	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Total:		15	0	15	15	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	15	0	0	0
	Grand Total		1173	0	1173	1158	0	1158	0	0	0	1158	0	1158	15	0	15

Source: TMA Sheikhupura Approved Budget 2010-2011.

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

Post Filled Gazetted Means Staff  Posts Filled Non-Gazetted Staff  Vacant Posts 

**E. Analysis on the municipal staff
(Assignment and recruitment process, including staffs responsibilities and qualifications, performance monitoring and valuation, 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 district, many staff has been transferred to various tehsils from the Development Authorities that were responsible for structural planning, moreover tehsils cannot redirect resources from deleting posts. This provides little incentive for tehsils to make savings or to redirect resources to identified needs. Tehsils can however transfer existing staff within the particular services to cover for staff shortages and administrative reasons.

There is a lack of training and development programmes for TMA employees. For example, few of them have received training about the PLGO 2001. There are no formal mechanisms to determine and analyse training needs within the Tehsil, nor any in-house training facilities. Setting wage scales and hardship or remoteness allowances are two important features of a pay policy. The salaries and pay scales for all grades are set nationally. Allowances are attached to posts in line with grading.

There are established rules for moving within grades and into the next grades. There is no TMA control over basic pay scales, and very little scope for paying 'over' allowances. There are no other formal rewards or recognition schemes. There are also no local schemes that are operational. It is possible, however, for a TMA to establish incentive payments for its personnel.

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

The system in operation is through the Annual Confidential Reports (ACRs). Under the system all employees must go through the ACR process every year of their service. However the general practice of undertaking these is not embedded within the system and it is usually done when a subordinate is seeking transfer or promotion. This performance appraisal form mentions job descriptions of the individual being appraised; however no formal job descriptions exist. This raises questions about the accuracy of each ACR.

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

F. Assess the capacity of the provincial government, local governments and current urban service providers to provide sustainable urban services and/or to implement the investment program.

Table 24: Provincial Government Capacity Assessment

Sr. No.	Item	Comments
1	List of Current Service Provider	
2	Tehsil Municipal Administration	TMA providing services as per PLGO 2001
3	Public Health Engineering Department	Providing services regarding Water supply and sanitation on all urban and rural schemes
4	Provincial Highway	Also executing major road infrastructure including fly over and under passes in the city area
5	District Housing Department (PHATA)	Providing housing facilities, new schemes and undertaking new housing schemes
6	District Environment Department	Implementing PPA rules 1997 and 2005
7	Traffic Police	Managing traffic in the city and implementing traffic rules including facilitating to Environment department for launching traffic and environment related campaigns
8	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.
9	District Road Department	Planning and executing all road infrastructure including major roads in city area.
10	Is there any customer focus? Any complaint centre	Complaints cell established and providing services to the Complainers and the TMA Management
11	Any asset registries	Yes they maintained their Assets registry
12	Any use of computers/A computer with operator?	7 Computers and 7 operator
13	Is there a fax machine in the TMA?	Yes – 056-9200174
14	Is there a website? An internet connection at TMA? An email address	No internet Connection No. No email address

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

Section IV

FINANCIALS AND ECONOMICS OF TMA



IV. FINANCIALS AND ECONOMICS OF TMA

A. Financial Assessment

1. Introduction

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

Poor urban planning and service delivery adversely affects peoples' quality of life, limits investment opportunities, and hampers regional economic growth and job creation. Punjab's urban services are inadequate due to poor institutional, governance and financial arrangements that define municipal service delivery and financing. Services and functions operated by municipalities¹ are highly inefficient mostly because of the capacity, management and institutional issues. Many of the municipal services provided by these cities do not generate revenue. Revenues from user charges are insufficient to cover even operations and maintenance (O&M) costs of service provision, because of low tariffs, high technical and commercial losses and poor collections.

Punjab cities are constrained by, among others:

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

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

2. Financial Analysis

(a) General

During the inception and post inception phases Sialkot, Sargodha, Gujrat and Sheikhupura 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Urban Immovable Property Tax (UIPT): Internationally, 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 During the last many years there has been a substantial increase in UIPT share transferred to TMA Sargodha.

It increased from Rs.11.8 million in 2005-06 to Rs.16.7 million in 2008-09, while during the first eight months of 2009-10, Rs.7.9 million were transferred to the TMA. UIPT share was not transferred during 2006-07 but in 2007-08 the share was transferred along with last year's arrears. The budget estimate for 2010-11 is Rs.25.8 million which does not bear any similarity to the share being actually transferred during 2005-06 to 2008-9. 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 Sheikhupura from TOTP ranged between Rs.48 million to 51 million during 2005-06 to 2008-09 except in 2006-07 when it reduced to Rs.37.8 million. The budget for 2010-11 has been estimated at Rs.55 million. TMAs collect TOTP themselves or can get their share from the district government which collects the tax while registering the property transfers. Keeping in view the rapid increase in property prices, TOTP is a very dynamic tax and the TMAs must improve their reconciliation system with the district governments so that the TOTP actually collected by the district governments is transferred to the TMAs or the tax collected by the Contractor on their behalf is in line with the value of transferred property.

Building Fee/ Commercialization Fee: Revenues of TMA Sheikhupura from building fee and commercialization fee remained around Rs.7 to 9 million during 2005-06 to 2007-08. Despite the regular construction activity in the city, this source of revenue has not shown an appreciable increase and reduced to Rs.3.4 million only in 2008-09. The budget for 2010-11 has been estimated at Rs.9 million.

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 Sheikhupura was Rs.8.2 million (2005-06), Rs.7.6 million (2006-07), Rs.8.9 million (2007-08) Rs.9.2 million (2008-09) and Rs.5.6 million (during the first 8 months of 2009-10), while the budget for 2010-11 has been estimated at Rs.15 million. According to the budget of 2010-11, Rs.8.2 million is recoverable as arrears of property rents.

Cattle Market Fee: Another major source of income of TMA Sheikhupura is the fee collected from Cattle Market. During the last few years income from this source has shown a substantial increase from Rs.12.6 million (2005-06) to Rs.35.6 million (2008-09). In 2009-10, Rs.40 million is expected from this source.

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: TMA Sheikhupura recovers a small amount as user charges for water supply. These have cont, however, continuously gone down from Rs.7.9 million (2005-06) to Rs.3.9 million (2008-09), while during the first eight months of 2009-10 only Rs.2 million could be recovered. This recovery was against budgeted annual revenues of Rs.16 million from this source. In Sheikhupura, there are 19,992 residential connections and only 8 commercial connections.

The average recovery of only Rs.3.9 million based on a total of 20,000 water connection (residential 19,992; Commercial 8) means that on an average only Rs.195 per connection per annum is being recovered.

The expenditure on and revenues from water supply for 2008-09 shows the huge gap between what is spent and what is recovered. The total cost of water supply is Rs.42.8 million against which only Rs.3.9 million were recovered, the cost recovery being 9% only. The main components of service delivery expenditure include Rs.15.6 million on establishment and Rs.26.3 million on electricity. In 2009-10 budget estimates, the expenditure is budgeted at Rs.62 million (including electricity Rs.30 million) against which

only Rs.15 million are expected to be recovered as user charges which means that even the budgeting plans for only 25% cost recovery.

The poor recovery of budgeted user charges results in further reducing cost recovery. According to the budget for 2008-09, arrears of water supply have increased to more than Rs.55 million (equal to about four years' total budgeted revenues from this source) and the recovery of these arrears is very slow. Of these arrears Rs.42.9 million relate to the years 2004 to 2009 while the remaining is for earlier period.

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.

Though TMA Sheikhupura's budgets are prepared in such a way that expenditure on different services can be easily worked out, the results show that these figures are not used for setting up user charges and cost recovery tariff.

User Charges – SWM: Solid Waste Management is one of the main functions of a municipality and under PLGO 2001 it is the main functional mandate of a TMA. The total cost of staff and operating expenditure of SWM was Rs.55.9 million in 2008-09 against which there was no cost recovery. Of Rs.55.9 million, Rs.46.9 million was spent on establishment and Rs.9 million as operating expenditure.

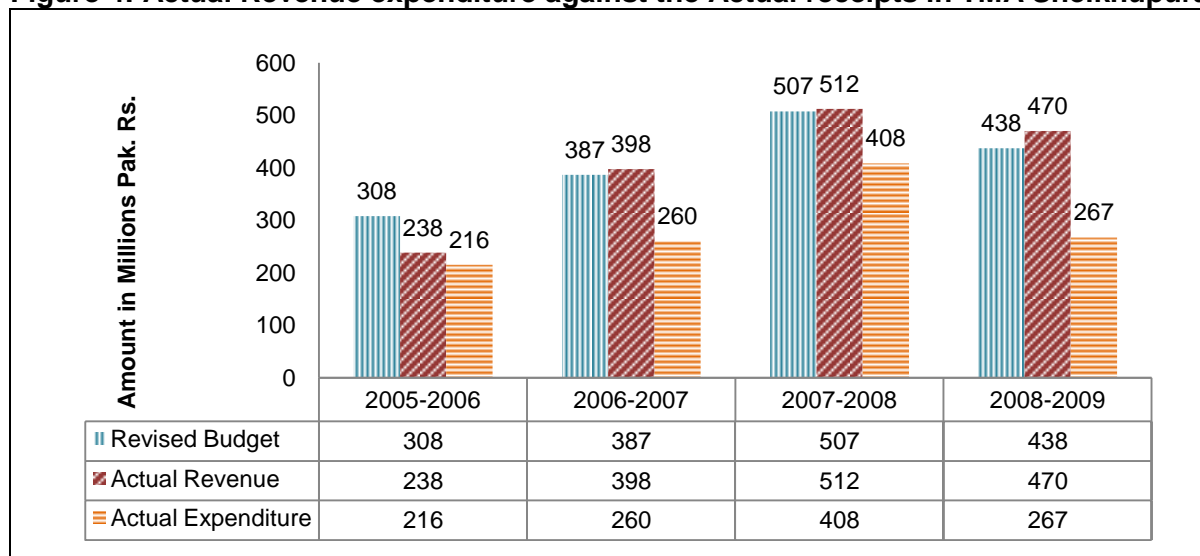
(c) Budget Surplus and Development Projects

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 Sheikhupura 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 2006-07 while it improved in 2007-2008. This is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Actual Revenue expenditure against the Actual receipts in TMA Sheikhupura

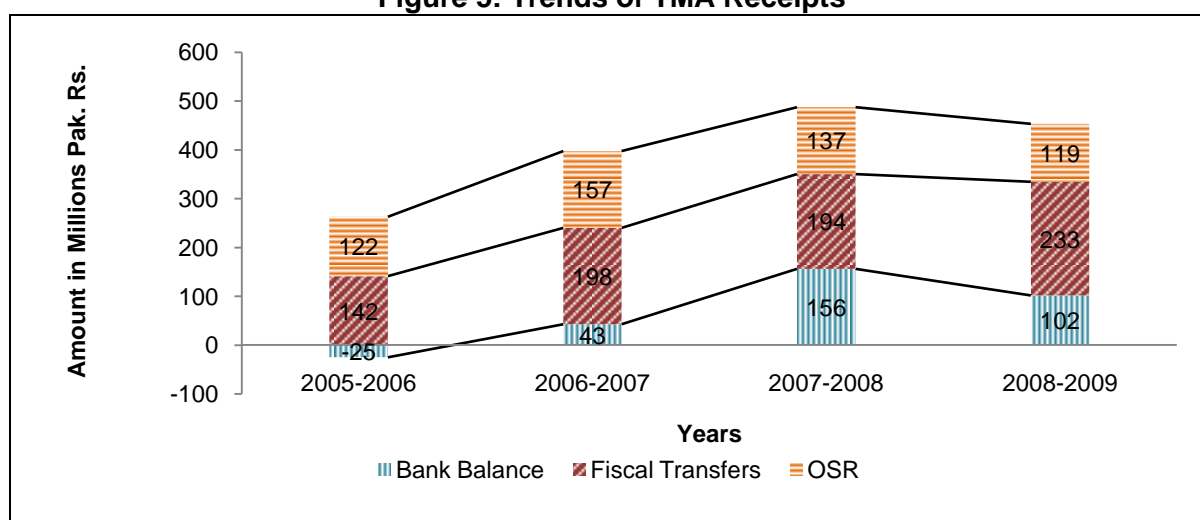


Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2005-2009

The above figure clearly illustrates that TMA Sheikhupura always had surplus budgets but the surplus amount would not be sufficient to undertake any major infrastructure project related to water supply & sanitation or other municipal services. TMA Sheikhupura 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.

The investments in WSS projects at Sheikhupura from the provincial PSDP has been shown in Table 30 and is based on the MTFD 2009-2011. By looking at the trends of the TMA Sheikhupura's receipts (Figure 5) the provincial government fiscal transfers increased in 2006-2007 but remain static until 2008-2009. The OSR has been consistent since 2006-2007 and have not increased.

Figure 5: Trends of TMA Receipts



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

Development Planning and Budgeting: The development budget of TMAs is to be prepared (a) in line with the vision of the Tehsil Nazim; (b) within an overall framework

looking at capital and current expenditure for the next few years; (c) linking budgetary amounts with performance; (d) limited to functional responsibility of the TMAs; (e) focused on municipal requirements of the tehsil instead of simply dividing amongst the councillors and assuring that these projects are for the benefit of a large number of beneficiaries; (f) considering O&M requirements of the proposed schemes; and (g) providing 25% of the development budget as non-lapse-able funds for CCB schemes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Cash Flow

The initial financial analysis of the TMA Sheikhupura suggests that TMA has not exceeded its financial envelope while incurring the expenditure. Figure 6 suggests that TMA prepared its budget based on the Bank Balance without CCB Balance and therefore, incurred expenditure knowing the portion of CCB balance in the original bank balance. This also indicates that TMAs CCB utilization has been extremely good.

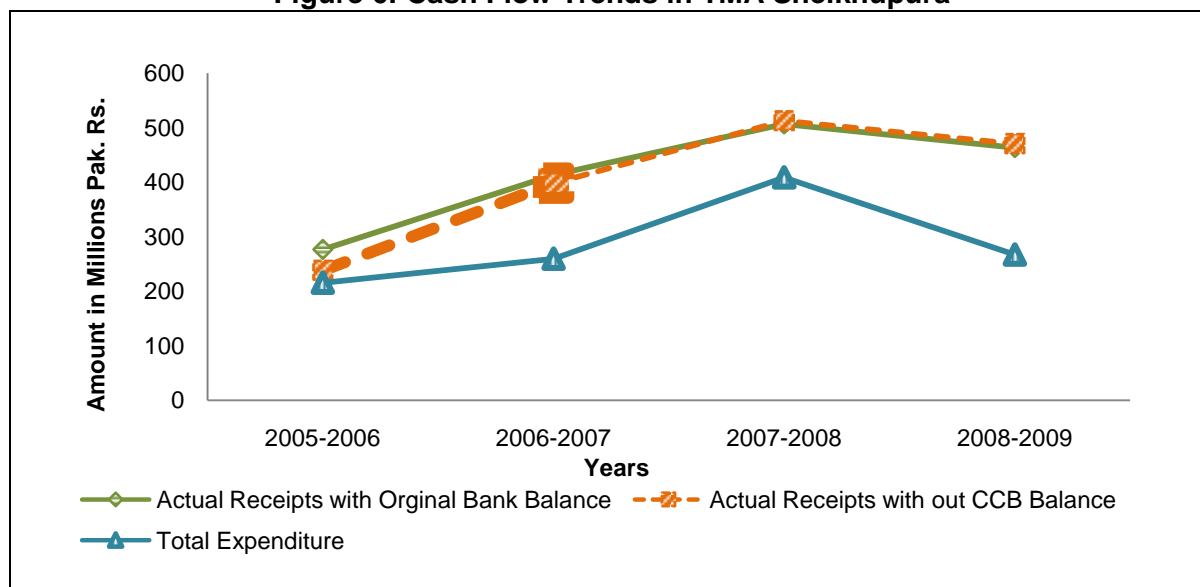
Since 2005-2006 the TMA has not exceeded the financial envelope but on the other hand that also suggests that due to lack of financial management expertise TMA Sheikhupura could not manage its resources and which also suggests that they spent little on improving the infrastructure services. However, they could afford to spend more.

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

(e) Expenditure Management

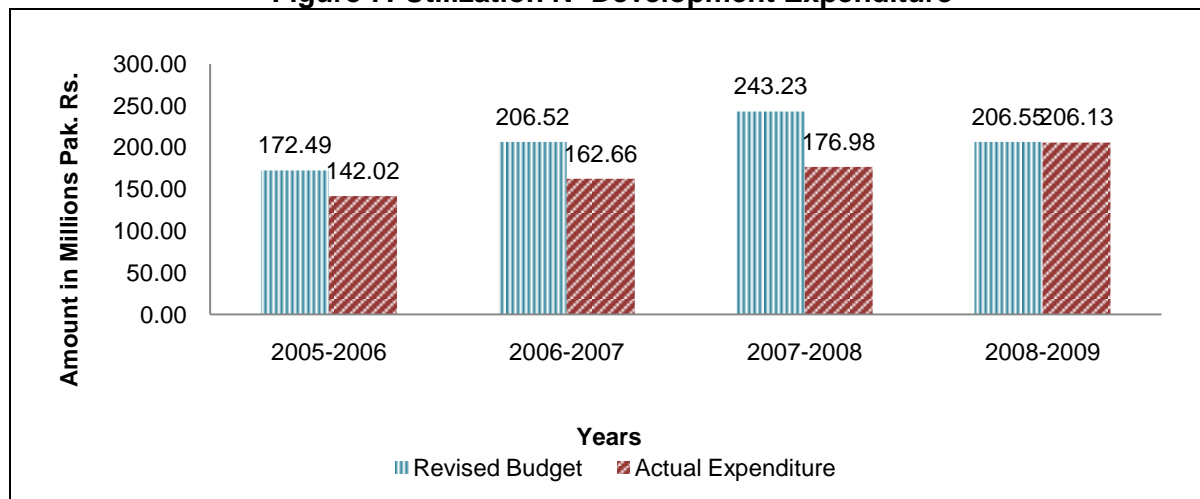
The utilization in the non-development (Revenue) expenditure has been reasonable except 2007-2008. However on the development side in year 2008-2009 the utilization rate has been extremely slow and the reason may be the change of political government in February 2008 where TMA were advised to stop incurring expenditure on the development projects.

Figure 6: Cash Flow Trends in TMA Sheikhupura



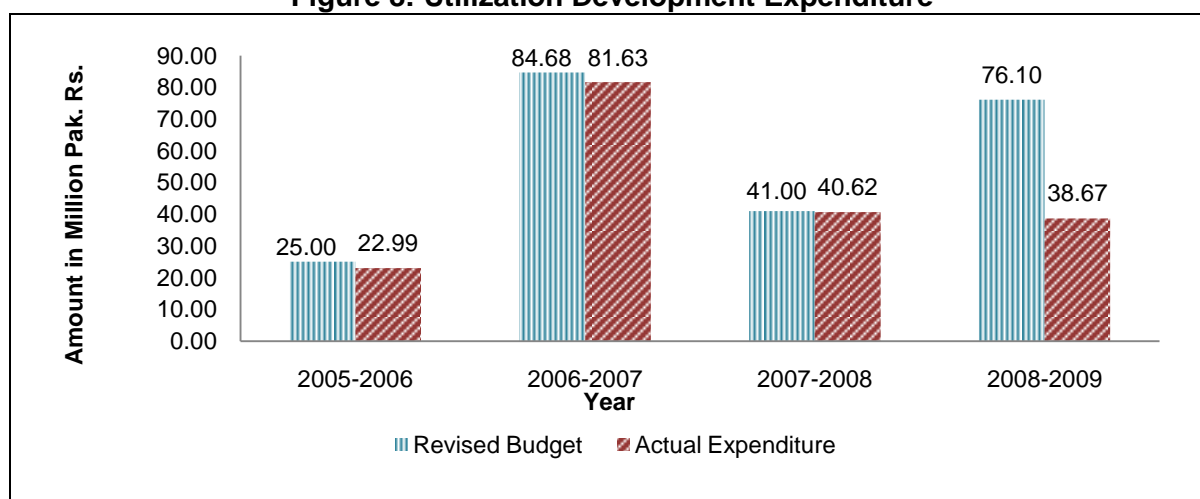
Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2005-2009

Figure 7: Utilization N- Development Expenditure



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

Figure 8: Utilization Development Expenditure



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

Expenditure Planning and variances: A positive feature of most of the funding of TMAs is its discretionary nature. Being a one line transfer from the provincial government to the TMAs according to the PFC Award, the grant or OSR is not earmarked for any sector and can be used to meet any of the functional responsibilities of the TMA.

The only constraint on expenditure discretion arises from the proportion of the budget consumed by salary costs, over which the TMAs have little control (the higher the proportion of these expenditures in the budget, the less the overall budgetary discretion for the local government).

Whilst salary costs have been increasing as a share of the budget (mainly due to increments as well as additional increases of 15% per annum by the provincial government during the last three years), there is still significant room for discretion across the operational and development budgets.

The expenditure variance may be due to the reasons that: (i) expenditure budget has to be reduced in line with the actual receipts; (ii) recurrent budgets are prepared without any budget allocation norms; and (iii) development expenditure is projected based on arbitrary/unrealizable revenue projections (expected grants from provincial governments) and they drag down the ratio of total actual expenditure compared to budgeted expenditure.

There are no budget norms for projection/ allocation of O&M expenditure for any municipal service, and without any change in service coverage or quality of service there may be large fluctuations in the reported expenditure.

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

The Budget Rules provide Format BDO-5 for outstanding liabilities and loans while BDR-4 is a Schedule for showing arrears. TMA Chiniot is among the few TMAs which have completed and attached Form BDR-4 and Form BDO-5 with their annual budget documents. According to the Budget Rules, currently thirteen monthly statements are required to be prepared for budget monitoring.

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

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

Even basic quantitative data² is not available. No information is available about performance targets and service delivery facility status as usually the TMAs do not complete prescribed budget formats which can help in performance budgeting.

(f) CCB Utilization

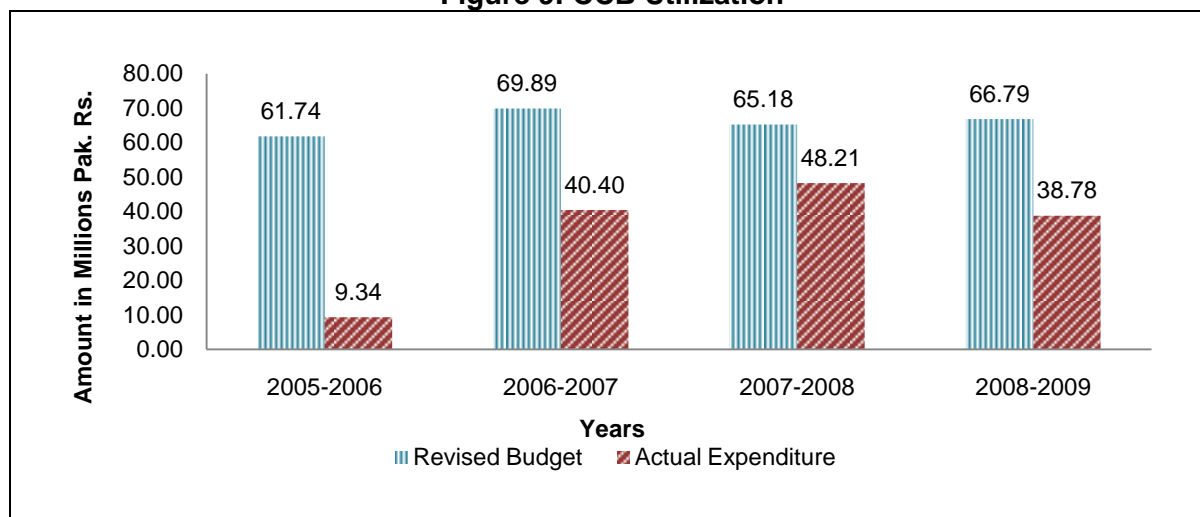
Table 25 suggests that the overall utilization of CCB has been 122% which is an extremely good utilization rate for any local government. That also suggests that CCBs in Sargodha are very proactive and have contributed 27 Million PKR as community share which is 20% of the total project.

Most of the expenditure incurred in 2006-2007 and 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 and that brought the CCB balance into negative.

However, the trends suggests that TMA has not budgeted the CCB projects properly as the utilization in that particular year 2008-2009 is slow but over all they have used more funds than they had. Since we have collected the data from annual accounts and that data needs further investigation at some stage.

² Such as (i) persons served by a specific service (clearly showing persons served in the CO unit, other town/villages, and other settlements in the TMA); (ii) units of electricity consumed (for electricity, tube wells, disposal pumps, etc), (iii) functional and non-functional street lights; (iv) service delivery staff; etc.

Figure 9: CCB Utilization



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

Table 25: CCB Share and Outstanding Balance (Based on Revised Budget)

Year	Revised Budget		Actual Expenditure CCB			Balance CCB	Cumulative Balance
	Annual Development Plan	CCB Share	Previous	Current	Total		
2003-2004	70.00	17.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.50	18
2004-2005	80.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	38
2005-2006	40.00	10.00	9.34	0.00	9.34	0.66	38
2006-2007	70.00	17.50	40.40	0.00	40.40	-22.90	15
2007-2008	108.00	27.00	48.21	0.00	48.21	-21.21	-6
2008-2009	150.00	37.50	38.78	0.00	38.78	-1.28	-7
	448	112	137	0	137	-25	
		Community share			27		
		Percentage Utilization			122%		

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

Table 26: TMA Budgets for Development and Non Development

Amount in Pak. Rs.

Sector	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Development								
Water Supply	157.11	0169.03	3.46	49.75	17.09	12.75	29	19.08
Sewerage and drainage	5.71	5.71	1235.08	679.82	501.7	304.62	249.72	579.97
Solid waste Management	0	0	77.80	0	0	0	0	0
Building	334	399.02	127.27	77.78	65.3	19.13	12.09	19.547
Roads	361	379.14	198.47	18.92	11.93	12.5	35.45	35.99
Others	01624.35	1009.60	142.14	766.77	414.87	390.25	642.99	584.23
Total	2485	1962.50	1642.14	1593.04	1010.89	739.25	969.25	1238.817
Non Development								
Water Supply	62.07	59.28	49.65	49.34	43.25	35.40	28.20	28.90
Sewerage and drainage	24.34	25.55	18.23	20.38	15.73	11.85	8.70	11.05
Solid waste Management	125.16	105.22	89.67	86.70	76.39	61.30	45.87	42.67
Building	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roads	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	118.92	116.14	85.58	91.80	75.15	67.94	50.83	59.20
Total	330.40	306.10	243.03	248.22	210.52	176.49	133.60	141.82

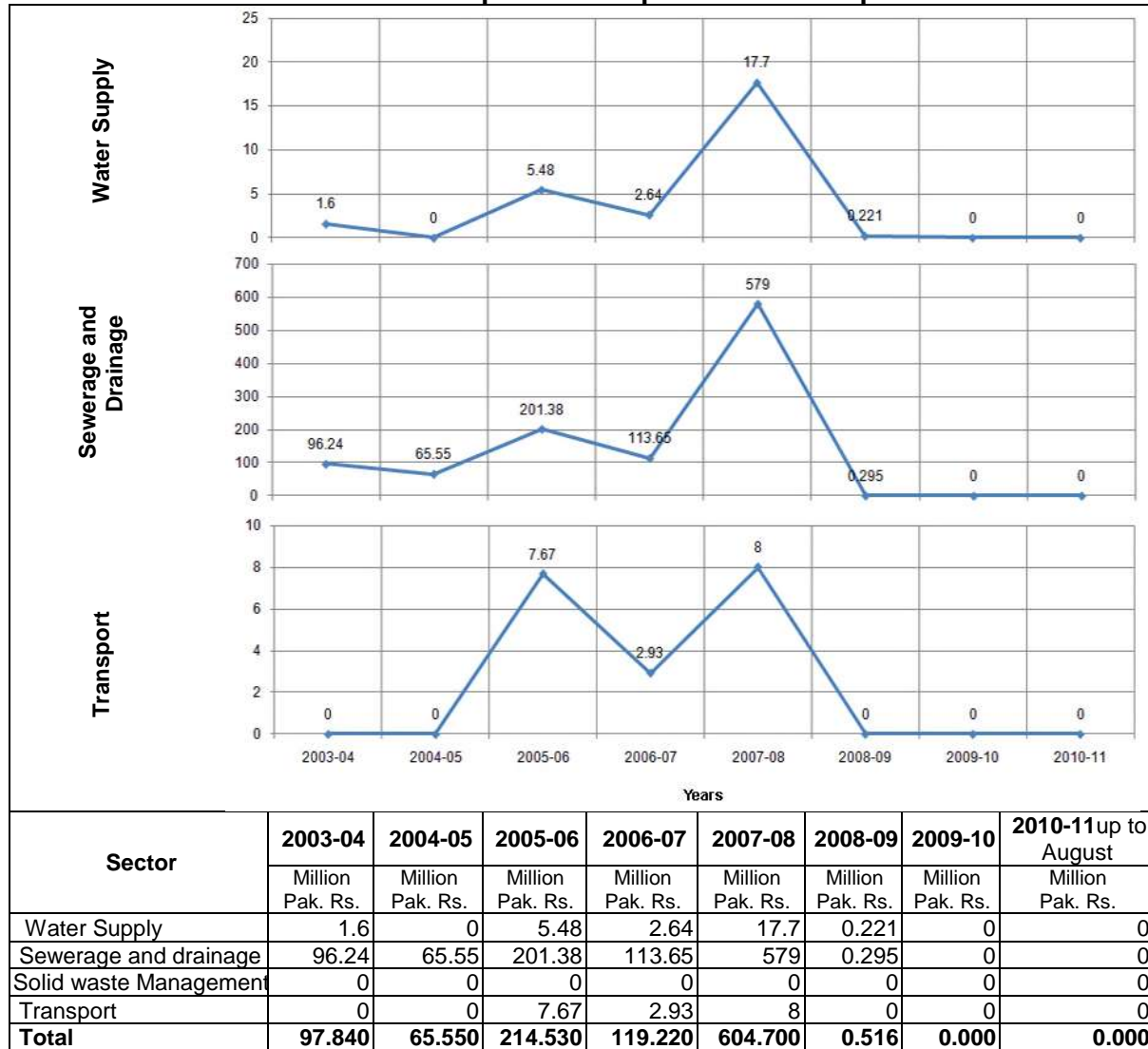
Source: TMA budget books 2003-2010

Table 27: 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	0	0	0	17.70	2.64	5.48	0	1.60
Sewerage and drainage	0	0	0	579	113.65	201.38	65.55	96.24
Solid waste Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building	0	0	0	41.17	25.17	9.50	0	0
Roads	0	0	0	8.00	2.93	7.67	0	0
Others	0	0	110.14	608.23	295.53	270.75	548.95	524.64
Total	0	0	110.14	1254	439.93	494.78	614.5	626.98
Non Development								
Water Supply	9.56	56.42	47.07	40.83	38.83	32.60	27.93	28.66
Sewerage and drainage	3.62	21.40	16.94	11.59	14.04	11.19	8.64	10.99
Solid waste Management	12.99	81.87	77.06	56.21	56.21	44.44	42.12	35.10
Building	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roads	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	9.50	96.39	74.94	71.76	57.06	54.92	49.06	41.98
Total	35.67	256.08	216.02	180.39	166.08	142.67	127.76	133.01

Source: TMA budget books 2003-2010

Table 28: TMA Sheikhupura Development Actual Expenditure



Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2003-2010

Table 29: 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
Water supply	3.4	18.652	23.948	32.52	38.616	0	0	0
Urban Sewerage	10.6	113.301	87.544	30.417	0	0	0	0

Source: PHED Technical and Accountant Officials

Table 30: Detail of WSS Projects for Sheikhupura appearing in GoPb MTFD 2009-2011
Amount in Million Rupees

City/ GS No	Scheme	Cost (Min Rs.)	Exp. Up to FY2009	Provision FY 2010	FY 2011	FY2012	Later Years	Remarks
675	Extension Urban Water Supply	126.120	89.926	15.000	40.112			Source, main pipe distribution, machinery
681	Extension Urban Water Supply	16.819	12.190	7.152				pipelines, machinery
760	Urban Sewerage Scheme Phase II Revised	130.790	114.200	5.000				Sewer System and disposal works
763	Comprehensive sewerage/ drainage scheme	154.704	20.000	39.000	50.000	68.910		Sewer System and disposal works
764	PCC streets and drainage	68.745	20.000	15.000	44.057			street pavements and drains
	Sheikhupura	497.178	256.316	81.152	134.169	68.910	-	

Table 31: List of ongoing Infrastructures Projects

Sr. NO.	WS/ SD/SWM	Name of Scheme	Executing by (TMA, PHED and NGOs)	Total Cost	Beneficiary population
1	Water Supply	Ext. Urban Water Supply Scheme Sheikhupura (Revised)	PHED	126.120	0.05
2	Sewerage /Drainage	Urban Sewerage Scheme Sheikhupura (Phase-II) (Revised)	PHED	113.738	0.5
3	Sewerage /Drainage	Comprehensive Sewerage & Drainage Scheme Sheikhupura city Sheikhupura	PHED	154.704	0.5
4	Sewerage /Drainage	Urban PCC and Drainage Scheme in Streets of City Sheikhupura	PHED	68.745	00.25

Source: PHED Technical and Accountant Officials

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

Table 32: TMA Budgets and Actual Receipts

Source	Budget Receipts							
	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Octroi Grant	0	228.224	237.456	228.72	157.116	104.304	94.824	92.832
Development Grant	0	0	0	0	40.872	32.928	29.952	0
Salaries Grant	0	0	0	0	0	10.872	8.988	8.244
Share of Property Tax	0	24	29.6	18.59	15	15	15	15
Tax on Transfer of Property	0	48.5	49.3	70.177	29.275	44.6	15	13
Board Tax	0	1.65	2.185	0.95	0.955	0.81	0.9	0.9
Building Plan Fee	0	3.5	4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2	1.65
Commercialization Fee	0	3	6	5	7.5	1	0	0
Trade Licence Fee	0	1	1	0.5	0.45	1	1	0.4
Teh Bazari	0	0	0.5	0.95	1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Mela Fee	0	0.02	0.39	0.35	0.32	0.25	0.3	0.3
Slaughter House Fee	0	2.2	2.2	1.45	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.8
Copying Fee	0	0.025	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.06	0.05
General Bus Stand Fee	0	0.137	1.55	7	5.872	7.5	8.5	11
Taxi/Wagon Stand Fee	0	0	0	0	0.930422	13.215	11.5	12.65
Donkey Cart	0	0	0	0	0	0.552	0.7	0.375
Ricshaw Chand Garee	0	0.3494	0	1.5	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Fee	0	0	0.64	0.612	0.73	0	0	0
Khokha Chabri Fee	0	0	0	0.1	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14
Contractor Registration Fee	0	0.5	0.65	0.55	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.45
Sewerage Connection Fee	0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.175	0.2	0.425	0.375
Water Rate	0	15	15.5	15	13.5	15	15	25
Composition Fee	0	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.05
Rent of Municipal Property	0	14.63	8	12	13.56	10	18.5	16.5
Miscellanies	0	1.5	0.3	0.3	2.5	1	1.5	1.63
Road Cutt	0	0.05	1	0.5	0	0	0	0
Bank Profit	0	6.684	3.5	1.5	0.84	0.1	1	2.5
Cattle Markets	0	38.2716	31.5	15.1	14	12.5	13	14
Stock & Store	0	0.1	1	1	0.4	1	0.5	0.05
Income of Ayesha Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2
NOC Fee	0	0.5	1	0.725	0.65	0	0	0
Sale of Tender Form Fee	0	0.8	0.35	0.25	0.2	0	0	0
Fire Fighting Charges	0	0.15	0.3	0.1	0.1	0	0	0
Arrears	0	0	0	0	31.886	43.055	31.461	1.45
Suspence (Advances & Deposits)	0	0.8	0.5	2.5	0	0	0	0
Total	0	391.741	398.821	388.224	342.432076	320.236	273.9	222.746

Actual Receipts								
	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Octroi Grant	0	209.434	232.916	194.412	197.908	103.514	94.824	94.824
Development Grant	0	0	0	0	0	10.793	29.949	50.038
Salaries Grant	0	0	0	0	0	27.193	11.461	8.988
Share of Property Tax	0	7.929	16.675	24.768	0	11.808	0	0
Tax on Transfar of Property	0	49.366	51.244	52.463	37.852	47.846	23.776	11.227
Board Tax	0	1.638	2.430	0.906	0.880	0.990	0.586	0.689
Building Plan Fee	0	3.190	1.080	2.588	1.581	2.249	1.698	1.348
Commercialization Fee	0	2.471	2.323	7.010	6.630	5.325	0	0
Trade Licence Fee	0	0.160	0.171	0.175	0.440	0.349	0.202	0.109
Teh Bazari	0	0	0.499	0.837	1.070	1.193	0.797	0.903
Mela Fee	0	0.017	0.412	0.374	0.168	0.338	0.216	0.255
Slaughter House Fee	0	1.842	2.590	1.402	1.245	1.174	1.030	1.362
Copying Fee	0	0.026	0.018	0.024	0.031	0.043	0.057	0.033
General Bus Stand Fee	0	0.136	1.657	5.26	4.044	5.252	5.348	6.220
Taxi/Wagon Stand Fee	0	0	0	0	0.990	6.916	8.172	9.548
Donkey Cart	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.102	0.434
Ricshaw Chand Garee	0	0.349	0	0.535	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Fee	0	0	0.172	0.551	0.730	0.751	0	0
Khokha Chabri Fee	0	0	0	0.122	0.155	0.297	0.081	0.072
Contractor Registration Fee	0	0.202	1.222	0.592	0.404	0.368	0.181	0.534
Sewerage Connection Fee	0	0.076	0.141	0.162	0.129	0.147	0.181	0.195
Water Rate	0	3.382	3.923	3.869	4.665	7.898	6.777	5.259
Composition Fee	0	0	0.019	0.017	0.015	0.026	0.011	0.018
Rent of Municipal Property	0	9.867	9.155	8.913	7.629	8.161	9.839	9.654
Miscellanies	0	2.233	0.531	0.082	45.808	7.616	15.276	1.553
Road Cutt	0	0.083	0.433	0.019	0	0	0	0
Bank Profit	0	6.684	3.340	1.863	0.834	0.212	0.043	0.562
Cattle Markets	0	38.296	35.633	11.930	14.254	12.660	13.222	5.515
Gulzar-e- Auesha Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.166
Stock & Store	0	0.000	0.016	0.011	0.290	0	0	0
NOC Fee	0	0.182	0.635	1.162	0.343	0	0	0
Sale of Tender Form Fee	0	0.556	0.863	0.337	0.131	0	0	0
Fire Fighting Charges	0	0.145	0.213	0.025	0.045	0	0	0
Arrears	0	0	0	0.002	26.887	0	0	0
Suspence (Advances & Deposits)	0	0.667	0.294	35.794	0	0	0	0
Total	0	338.931	368.605	356.205	355.158	263.119	223.829	209.506

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

Table 33:TMA Tariff Structure

Amount in Rs.

Tariff Per Unit

Sources	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Water								
Registration of Connection fee (Domestic connection)	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Yearly /Monthly Service Charges Domestic Connection	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Registration of Connection fee(Commercial /Industrial Conn	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Yearly /Monthly Service Charges Commercial /Industrial) Connection	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Sanitation								
Registration of Connection fee (domestic)	Not Charge	Not Charge	Not Charge	Not Charge	Not Charge	Not Charge	Not Charge	Not Charge
Yearly /Monthly Service Charges domestic	Not Charge	Not Charge	Not Charge	Not Charge	Not Charge	Not Charge	Not Charge	Not Charge
Registration of Connection fee(Commercial /Industrial)	Not Charge	Not Charge	Not Charge	Not Charge	Not Charge	Not Charge	Not Charge	Not Charge
Yearly /Monthly Service Charges Commercial /Industrial)	Not Charge	Not Charge	Not Charge	Not Charge	Not Charge	Not Charge	Not Charge	Not Charge
Transport								
Wagon fee per trip	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Rickshaw fee monthly	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Taxi Stand monthly	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: TMA schedules of tax/ fees year 2003-04 to 2010

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: Rule3 shall be substituted by the Following:

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

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

Table 34: Taxes / fees Collection Services

Sr. No.	Name /Title	Scope	Amount
1	Board Tax	Collection of fee on behalf of TMA	1.5
2	Slaughter House Fee	Collection of fee on behalf of TMA	2.8
3	Cattle Markets	Collection of fee on behalf of TMA	34.8

Source: TMA budget2010-2011

C. Public Private Partnership contracts

- Water Supply
- Sewerage and Drainage
- Solid waste Management

No Public Private partnership Contracts implemented in TMA Sheikhupura

D. Analysis of the Competitive Advantages/Weaknesses and the Economic Potential of City.

Sheikhupura city has a great economic potential. It is near to Lahore and being the district head quarter, the scope of economic activities are increasing day by day

Section V

MAJOR PROJECTS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT



V. MAJOR PROJECTS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT**A. List of Major Projects**

Sr. No.	Name of project	Sector	Funded by	Start Date	Completion Date	Status	Cost (Rs)
1	Construction & repair of green belts	Park	TMA	Not Known		TMA ADP approved	5.0
2	Construction of Lorry Adda/Truck/Wagon Stand	Urban transport	TMA	Not Known		TMA ADP approved	10.0
3	Construction of slaughterhouse near QB Link Canal Farooqabad UC-86	Services	TMA	Not Known		TMA ADP approved	10.7
4	Construction of slaughter house Hanif park near Sem Nallah Faisalabad Road	Services	TMA	Not Known		TMA ADP approved	13.2
5	Re-habilitation of road Faisal Town from Lorry Adda to Rajbah Manawala City	Urban Transport	TMA	Not Known		TMA ADP approved	14.2
6	Construction & repair of Company Bagh City SKP	Park	TMA	Not Known		TMA ADP approved	30.0
7	Purchase of Machinery for sanitation Branches	SWM	TMA	Not Known		TMA ADP approved	37.5
8	Construction & repair of green belts	Park	TMA	Not Known		TMA ADP approved	5.0
9	Construction of Lorry Adda/Truck/Wagon Stand	Urban Transport	TMA	Not Known		TMA ADP approved	10.0
10	Construction of slaughterhouse near QB Link Canal Farooqabad UC-86	Services	TMA	Not Known		TMA ADP approved	10.7

Source: Tehsil Officer Finance Reports& TMA Budget2010-2011

B. Future Development

No information available for future development.

C. Forecast for Future Developments, Costs

Sr. No.	Name of work	Estimated Cost
1	Laying water supply pipe line, Dosehra Ground, Girja Ground Mohallah old city, Old Timber Market Sheikhupura.	0.187
2	Repair Light Fawara Jaat / water supply pipe line Jinnah Park SKP	0.25
3	Installation of steel Board Jinnah Park (Liaqat Park) City SKP	0.0784
4	Painting /Colouring Iron Grill Jinnah Park , (Liaqat park) city SKP	0.086
5	Laying of water supply pipe line/connecting with old pipe line Jandiala Road Mirza Virkan Road UC-61SKP	0.552
6	Installation of iron grill & guarder etc. Lahore Sargodha Road at different places	0.1158
7	Re-Conditioning metal road Main road Housing Colony Mukhtar Gujjar Street UC-70-SKP	2.959
8	Construction of metal road from Bridge Lahore Road to madrassa Daawat-e-Islami UC-70-SKP	2.725
9	Laying of water supply pipe line from Gol Masjid to Ghang Road Street No.1	0.58
10	Re-boring Tube-well No2 Zaffar Ali Road (2Cusec)	1.8
11	Re boring tube well No.6 Jhangir Abad 2 Cusic	1.8
12	Re boring tube well No15 Bikhi road 2 Cusic	1.8
13	Re boring Tube well No. 23 Meer viez Park 2 Cusic	1.8
14	Installation of Sluce Vlves hodies Water Supply Scheme and Disturbunion of Water Supply SKP.	2.5
15	Repair of residences situated at Company Bagh TMA-SKP	0.58
16	Connecting Water supply scheme Hussain Pura / Water supply scheme	0.25
17	Construction & repair of Gulzar-e-Ayesha Park SKP	1
18	Construction & repair of Allama Iqbal Park SKP	0.3
19	Construction & repair of Main Park Housing Colony SKP	0.5
20	Construction & repair of Johar Park/Nishtar Park SKP	0.4
21	Construction & repair of Joahangir Park SKP	0.7
22	Construction & repair of Park Z-Block housing Colony SKP	1
23	Construction of Park near QB Link Canal Farooqabad UC-86 Farooqabad	4.5
24	Construction of slaughter house Hanif park near Sem Nallah Faisalabad Road	13.226
25	Construction of slaughterhouse near QB Link Canal Farooqabad UC-86	10.665
26	Repair, re-conditioning of metal road, B ridge Sem Nallah Towards Mandiala Virkan Mohallah Gharibabad SKP	2.04
27	Construction & repair of Company Bagh City SKP	30
28	Construction & repair of green belts	5
29	Installation of sign boards at different roads, TMA SKP	2.766
30	Laying of water supply pipe from Sadar Chowk to Batti Chowk	1.757
31	Laying of Sewer pipe/Construction of PCC Floor Iron Quarter D-55 to D-66 Khaki Jaan Road SKP	0.9973
32	Construction of PCC Floor/flooring Civil Quarter UC-63 SKP	0.5713
33	Construction of Lorry Adda/Truck/Wagon Stand	10
34	Construction of Latrines at public places City SKP (Chowk Yadgar, Sadar Chowk and Under Pass)	0.363
35	Desilting Nallah from Bhikhi Disposal to Rohi Nilah SKP	0.964
36	Construction of Patch-work of roads/Moharram Route City SKP	2
37	Const of boundary wall, latrine, residence Tube-wells TMA SKP	2.131
38	Const of boundary wall, rooms Disposal works Allama Mashraqi Park TMA, SKP	2.317
39	Construction of boundary wall Graveyard Ghang Khaki Shah	2.018
40	Construction of boundary wall Graveyard Village Harri Singh	1.26
41	Construction of boundary wall Graveyard Tibbay wala SKP	0.478
42	Construction of boundary wall Graveyard/Gate Machhike UC-78	3.148
43	Construction of boundary wall Graveyard Dera Khursheed UC-59	0.632
44	Construction of boundary wall Gravyard Damoana & Dera Gondal wala	1.572
45	Construction of metal road i.e. foot-path from residence of Mirza Waseem to Masjid Ahl-e-Hadis Farooqabad UC-87	2.963
46	Repair of metal Road Mirza Virkan Road i/c Nallah and Adjacent Abadis Jandiala Sher Khan near College.	1.775
47	Repair of metal Road/repair of Nallah Warn Road Chungi No.3 to Graveyard Farooqabad UC.85	2.071

Sr. No.	Name of work	Estimated Cost
48	Repair of metal road, Nallah Hafizabad Road to Mohallah Bhattian Jandiala Sher Khan UC-76	3.224
49	Repair of metal road Chowk Baba itaban wala to Dabbey Shah Chowk Farooqabad UC-87	0.937
50	Repair of metal road Chowk Habib Shah to Bismillah Marriage Hall Passing through Milaad Chowk Farooqabad.	1.217
51	Re-habitation of road Faisal Town from Lorry Adda to Rajbah Manawala City	14.175
52	Repair/painting of other of TMA Sheikhupura	1.2
53	Repair of Gate & laying of water supply line Moon Park Jhabbran Tehsil SKP	0.2
54	Installation of fire Hydrants Housing Colony / Bhikhi road SKP	0.3
55	Laying of water supply pipe line from Farooq Town to Ghang Road Street No.11	0.7
56	Laying of water supply pipe line from Damoana Road to Gali Tube-well wali Mohallah Rasoolpura	0.6
57	Dismantling of iron grill from Battti Chowk to Rafi Chowk Lahore/Sargodha Road.	0.45
	TOTAL	150.1808
1	Purchase of Machinery for sanitation Branch	37.484

Source: Tehsil Officer Finance Reports & TMA Budget 2010-2011

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.

Sheikhupura was originally a planned town with the grain and vegetable market, and retail shops at the Centre and to the west were the civil line Area comprising of public buildings like district and Tehsil Offices, courts, municipal Garden, Hospital, etc are planned in the format of rectangular grid iron. But on after 1947 the development took place mostly in the southern and eastern parts of the city in haphazard manner and incompatible uses were mixed due to lack of proper planning and development control. Such mushroom and uncoordinated growth continues unabated at present.

As a result Sheikhupura has lost the character of a planned City. In 1983 Study conducted by Punjab Housing & Physical Planning Department for the existing land uses reveals the character, planning pattern and growth trends of the town. This study is very essential before formulating proposals for systematic and planned physical growth of the town. There is a total area about 5160 acres with the municipal limits of the city. In addition, there are about 414 acres of contiguous development outside the municipal limits which have been included for future planning of the city. The Outline Development Plan is at Map 7.

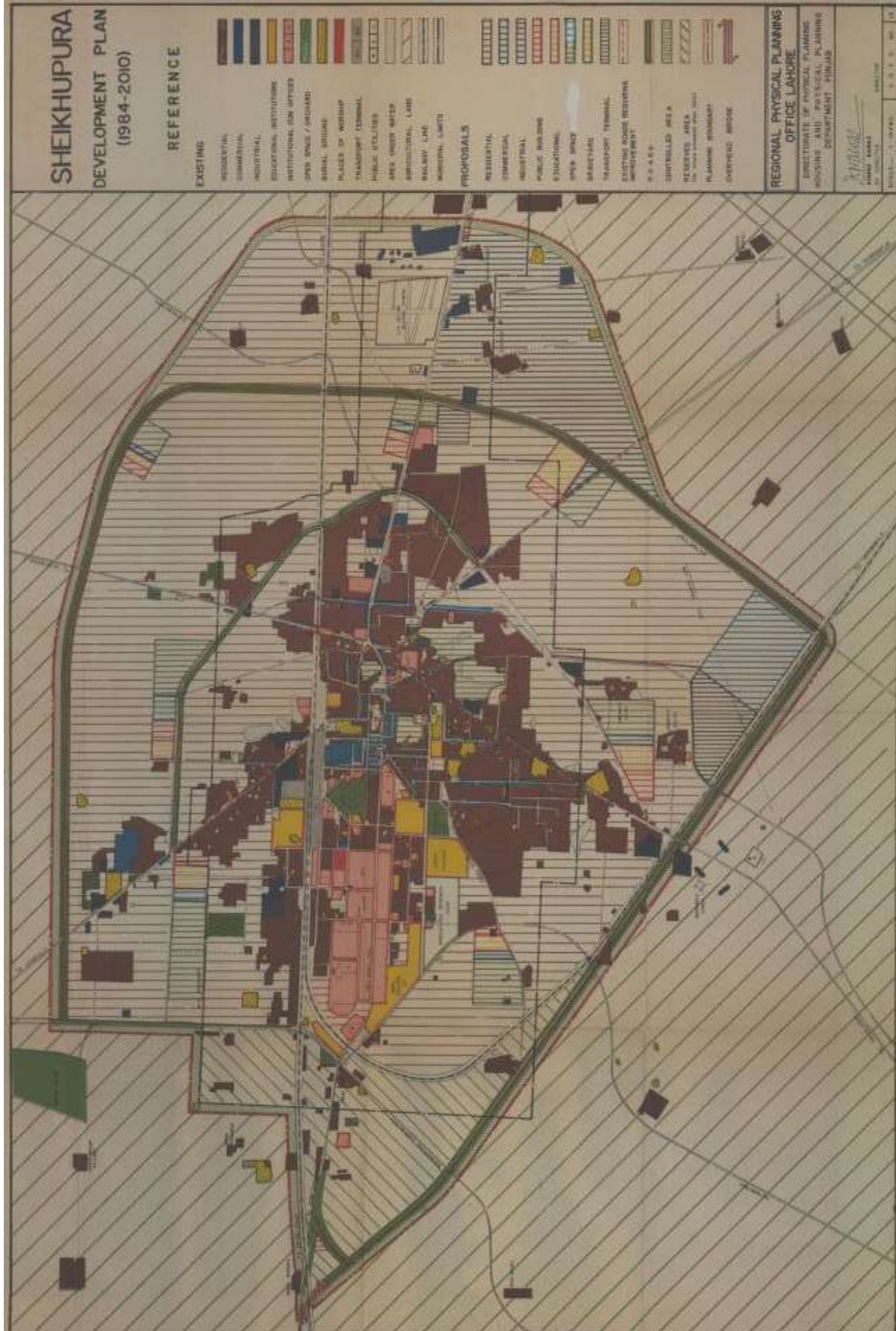
Based on Land use survey the city can broadly be divided into the following three zones:

North Zone: The area to the north of the central parts of the city beyond the railway line constitutes the Northern Zone. This zone is mainly under the residential use.

Central Zone: The areas falling between the railway line and Aziz Bhatti road could broadly be taken as central Zone. In fact the commercial and administrative activities are mainly concentrated in this area. The Grain market and main bazar s from the commercial zone through built on regular pattern but presents a picture of confusion and chaos during the day.

Southern Zone: The whole area lying to the south of the "Central Zone" has been included in this zone. According to an estimate about 50% of the total Population of the city is residing in this zone. The Degree College for Boys and Girls as well as a number of High and Primary School are located in this area.

Map 7: Outline Development Plan of Sheikhupura City



The Table 35 shows area under different types of existing lands uses in the city.

Table 35: Land Use of Sheikhupura TMA

Sr. No.	Type of Land use	Area in Acres	Percentage
1	Residential	1838	35.62
2	Industrial	124	2.40
3	Commercial Market	46	0.89
5	Education	130	2.52
6	Health	32	0.62
7	Transport Terminal	4	0.08
8	Road & streets	583	11.30
9	Public Buildings.(Govt. Offices)	99	1.92
10	Open spaces	34	0.66
11	Recreations	31	0.60
12	Religious places	7	0.14
13	Agriculture lands	2140	41.47
14	Miscellaneous	-	-
15	Railway	48	0.93
16	Orchards	30	0.58
17	Under water	14	0.27
Grand Total		5160	100.00

Table 36: Education Units (Government)

Gender	No. Of Schools	Area in Kanal	No. of Boys	No. Of Girls
Female	36	158	3,196	15,934
Male	30	398	11,852	637

Source: Punjab Education Management Information System Database

Table 37: Health Units in District Sheikhupura (Government)

Hospitals		Dispensaries		T.B. Clinics		S.H. Centres	M.C.H. Centres
No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	No.
8	561	23	16	1	40	6	11

Source: Punjab Development Statistic 2010

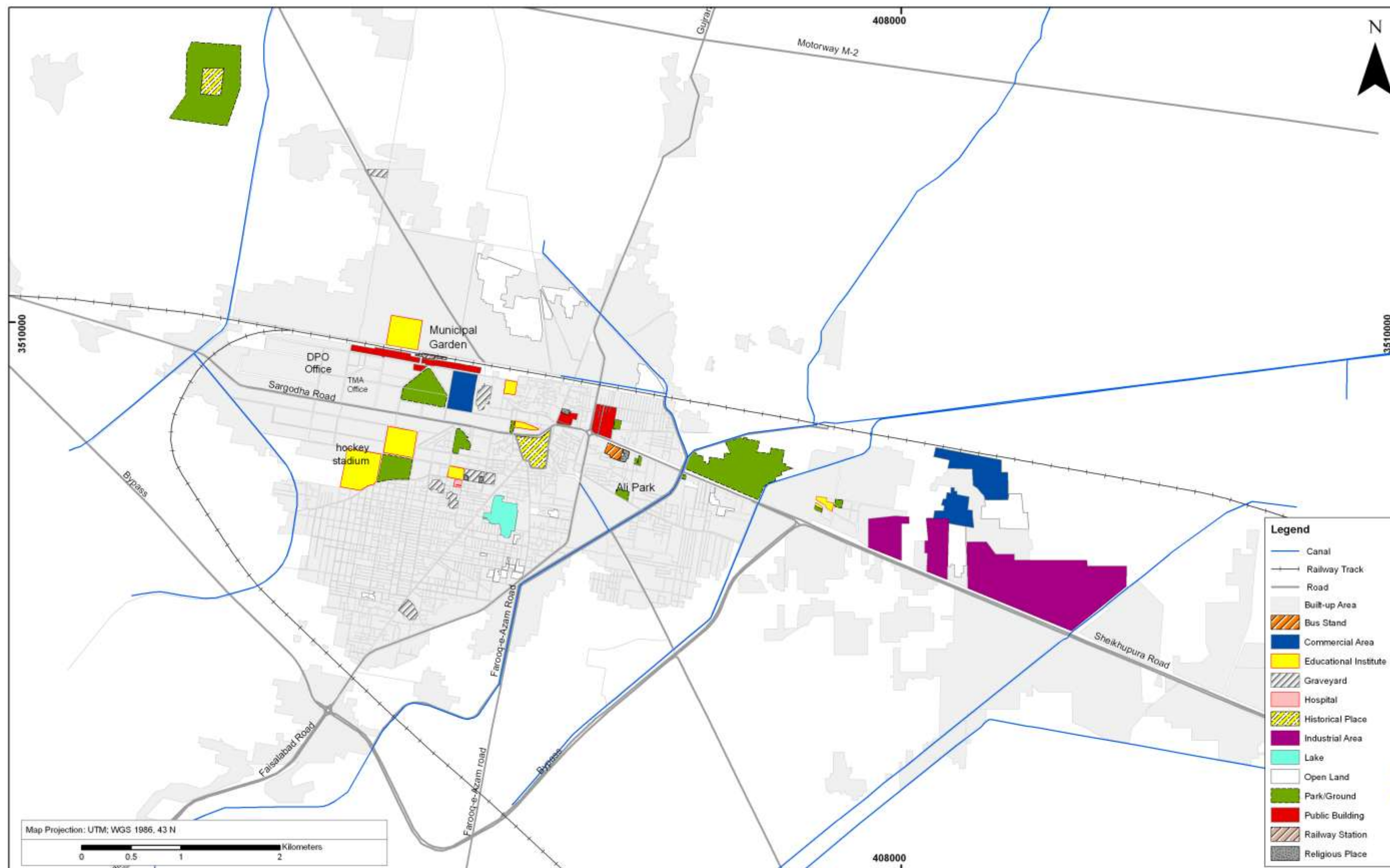
Table 38: List of Housing Schemes (Government and private)

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
1	Housing Colony at Lahore Rd	Govt.	No information with TMA
2	Al Shiekh Town	Private – illegal Housing Scheme	
3	Shaheen park		
4	Bagh Jalani		
5	Al Faisal Park		
6	Jamal Garden		
7	Subhan Garden		
8	Faisal park		
9	Alif and Z Clev		
10	Garden Town		
11	Al Halal Town		
12	Rao Mazhar Town		
13	Madni park		
14	Hussain Housing		
15	Shaheen City		
16	New Civil line		
17	Awasia Park		
18	Rehman Garden		
19	Makki Town		
20	Sun City		
21	Madina Town		
22	Barkat Town		
23	VIP City		

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
24	Kaswa Garden		
25	Gulshan Iqbal		
26	Hussain Park		
27	Jiwan City		

Source: Tehsil Officer Planning & Coordination TMA Sheikhupura Records

Map 8: Land Use Map of Sheikhupura City



Source: Adapted information from Urban Unit Land use map

Table 39: List of Markets

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
1	Macca Tower	According to T.O P&C and Regulation these are Plaza and markets are illegally constructed and they not obtained the Building and design approval. Presently notices have been issued to these markets to regularize building and design maps. TMA officials mentioned that presently more detail information is not available	
2	Elahi Centre		
3	Rehman Centre		
4	Rao Tower		
5	Akbar Tower		
6	Mian Tower		
7	Hawen Plaza		
8	Humza Plaza		
9	Usman Centre		
10	Aftab Plaza		
11	Civic centre		
12	Akbar Bazar		

Source: Tehsil Officer Regulation & Planning and Coordination TMA Sheikhupura Records

Table 40: List of Major Commercial Areas

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
1	Yaad Gar chowk	General store medical storeGarments	Information on Area wise detail is not available with TMA
2	Civil quarter road	Garment , fast food	
3	Main city Sheikhupura	General Cloth	
4	Nobile market lhr sargoda road	Mobile and Electronic	
5	Lunda bazar / madina market	Generalitem	

Source: Tehsil Officer Regulation & Planning and Coordination TMA Sheikhupura Records

1. Dry-Ports,

No dry-port available in Sheikhupura. The people are mostly using Lahore dry-port.

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

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

Table 41: List of Katchi Abadis (Recognized and Un-recognized)

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
1	Nia Bazar Rashid Menhas Road	Recognised	1 kanal 17Marla
2	Mujahid nagar		6kanal2 Marla
3	Doshera ground		14 Kanal 5 marla
4	Basti Balocha Bilal Gunj		80 Kanal2 Marla
5	liaqat Rd Behki road		72 Kanal15 Marla
6	Nabi Pura		5 Kanal
7	Faisal road Old City		25 Kanal 11 Marla
8	Ghulam Abad		14 Kanak 15 Marla

Source: TMA Sheikhupura Tehsil OfficerRegulation – Kachiabadi Branch

3. Street lighting

TMA Sheikhupura managing for provision of street lighting facility in city area. The details of Street light provisions are mentioned below:

There are total 5200 Street lights points, out of which 200 numbers are 250 watts mercy lights and 5000 number are 125 watts mercury lights. There are 25 numbers sodium lights

4. Parks

There are 5 Parks in Sheikhupura City

- Hussain Park
- Aysha Park
- Jinnah Park
- Stadium Park
- Allama Iqbal Park

B. Economic Zones-Industry Sites

There are no economic zones or industry sites but there is large number of units established between Lahore and Sheikhupura road on both.

C. Largest Industries -Chamber of Commerce

Following are the major industrial units at Lahore road near City Sheikhupura

- ICI polyester
- Tariq glass
- Ghani flot
- Nestle
- Mian Tyre
- Punjab Feed
- Ayesha Textile
- Shaheen Shazad Textile
- Chauhdry textile (closed)
- Prime paper mill
- Win/hard board
- National fillor mill
- Yaqoob engineering

In 2007, under the regulation of The Trade Organization Ordinance the adhoc committee was formed.

Chamber of Commerce Sheikhupura develop their mission “We pledge to undertake initiatives encompassing Database and information Sharing, Accepting right of everyone on quality and competency basis without prejudice, restore investor Confidence within country and help building interest for new coming investor, building healthy industrial and business environment and identify failure and weakness in government policies “

More information can be obtained from :<http://www.scci.net.pk>

ANNEXURE



Annex 1: Socio-Economic Indicators

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sheikhupura
Number of households		
Weighted	91,075	2,518
Un-weighted	91,075	3,050
Number of women		
Weighted	86,148	1,263
Un-weighted	86,148	1,256
Number of under-5 children		
Weighted	70,226	2,101
Un-weighted	70,226	1,019
Child malnourishment		
Weight for age		
Below 2SD	33.6	27.9
Below 3SD	11.3	9.6
Height for age		
Below 2SD	42.4	35.6
Below 3SD	23.3	20.2
Weight for height		
Below 2SD	13.4	11.3
Below 3SD	5.6	5.5
Above 2SD	6.9	5.7
Number of children aged 0-59	57,368	765
Adequately fed Infants		
0-5 months exclusively breastfed	48.5	52.3
6-8 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least 2 times in prior 24 hours	30.0	23.8
9-11 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least 3 times in prior 24 hours	32.5	35.1
6-11 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day	31.0	28.0
0-11 months who were appropriately fed	40.2	39.7
Number of infants aged 0-11 months	14,498	197
Households within with salt test result		
Percent of households in which salt was	98.9	98.8
Number of households interviewed	91,075	1,273
No salt	0.3	0.3
0 PPM	87.7	74.0
>0 to < 15 PPM	5.7	9.0
15+ PPM* Total	6.3	16.7
Total	100	100.0
Number of households in which salt was tested or with	90,333	1,261
Children's vitamin A supplementation		
Within last 6 months*	79.4	83.1
Prior to last 6 months	4.8	1.4
Not sure When	5.4	5.6
Not sure if received vitamin A	0.9	0.8
Never received vitamin A	9.5	9.0
Total	100	100.0
Number of children aged 6-59 months	62,613	930
Oral rehydration treatment		
Had diarrhoea in last two	7.8	8.7
Number of children aged 0-59months	70,226	1,025
NIMKOL	22.5	30.2
Recommended homemade fluid	10.1	16.7
Pre-packaged ORS fluid	21.6	23.8
No Treatment	53.0	48.4
ORT Use Rate	47.0	51.6
Number of children aged 0-59 months With	5,445	90
Children with diarrhoea who:		
Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	7.8	8.7

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sheikhupura
Number of children aged 0-59months	70,226	1,025
Drank More	25.3	23.7
Drank the same or less	69.4	71.2
Ate somewhat at less, same or more	47.8	47.5
Ate much less or none	46.6	47.4
Home management of diarrhoea	15.2	21.0
Received ORT or increased fluids AND continued feeding	29.5	33.7
Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea	5,445	90
Care seeking for suspected pneumonia		
Had acute respiratory infection	7.2	5.1
Number of children aged 0-59 months	70,226	1,025
Govt hospital	17.0	14.9
Govt health care	1.7	0.0
Rural health centre	2.5	1.8
Dispensary	2.7	0.0
Other public	0.6	0.0
Private hospital	10.1	10.8
Private physician	42.6	47.4
Dispensary/compounder	20.1	20.4
Mobile centre	0.7	0.0
Other private medical	1.5	0.0
Relative or friends	1.0	0.0
Traditional practitioner	1.2	1.2
Homeopath	0.8	3.3
Other	0.0	0.0
Any appropriate provider	70.3	74.9
Number of children ages 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia	5,022	52
Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia		
Is not able to drink or breastfeed	29.7	23.6
Becomes sicker	66.1	61.8
Develops a fever	72.4	76.1
Has fast breathing	25.1	22.4
Has difficulty breathing	23.9	20.9
Has blood in stool	15.3	8.0
Is drinking poorly	30.8	24.0
Has Other Symptoms	1.5	1.3
Mothers/caretakers who recognize the two danger signs of pneumonia	10.1	8.7
Number of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months	70,226	1,025
Solid fuel use		
Electricity	0.1	0.2
Liquid propane gas Lpg	4.2	3.3
Natural gas	24.9	40.4
Biogas	0.1	0.0
Kerosene	0.0	--
Coal/Charcoal	0.6	0.2
Wood	54.3	20.4
Straw/shruggass	3.6	0.4
Animal dung	12.0	34.5
Agricultural crop residue	0.2	0.3
Other missing	0.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0
Solid fuels for cooking	70.6	55.8
Number of households	91,075	1,273
Household water treatment		
Water treatment method used in the household		
None	93.8	94.3
Boil	2.8	3.1
Add bleach/chlorine or Solar disinfection	0.0	0.0
Strain through a cloth	0.2	0.0
Use water filter	2.0	2.1
Let it stand and settle	1.0	0.4
Other/DK	0.1	0.1

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sheikhupura
All drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.8	5.2
Number of household	592,843	9,008
Improved drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.9	5.2
Number of household	573,930	8,949
Unimproved drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	2.6	0.0
Number of household	18,913	59
Source of drinking water		
Piped into dwelling	16.5	14.5
Piped into yard or plot	0.4	0.2
Public tap	2.9	0.6
Hand pump	31.6	22.4
Donkey pump	39.4	45.5
Protected well within dwelling	0.8	0.1
Tube well/ turbine	3.2	16.1
Protected well outside dwelling spring rainwater	0.8	--
Bottled/can water	1.4	0.0
Unprotected well within or outside dwelling / unprotected	0.4	--
Tank art with smack tank	0.7	--
Surface water	0.3	--
Bottled can water	0.4	--
Other missing	1.4	0.7
Total	100	100.0
Improved source of drinking water	96.8	99.3
Number of household members	592,843	9,008.4
Household water treatment		
None	93.8	94.3
Boil	2.8	3.1
Add bleach/chlorine or Solar disinfection	0.0	0.0
Strain through a cloth	0.2	0.0
Use water filter	2.0	2.1
Let it stand and settle	1.0	0.4
Other/DK	0.1	0.1
All drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.8	5.2
Number of household	592,843	9,008
Improved drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.9	5.2
Number of household	573,930	8,949
Unimproved drinking water source		
Appropriate water treatment method	2.6	0.0
Number of household	18,913	59
Time to source of drinking water		
Water on	92.3	98.6
Less than 30 minutes	5.1	1.0
30 minutes to less than 1 hour	1.6	0.0
Premises 1 hour or more	0.8	--
Don't know	0.2	0.4
Total	100	100.0
Mean time to source of drinking water* Number of households	22.6 91,075	7.1 1,273
Bacteria water testing		
Percent of households in which water was tested	91.4	79.3
Number of households	91,075	1,273
Bacteria was present	48.7	50.6
Bacteria was not present	51.3	49.4
Total	100	100.0
Number of households in which water was tested	83,222	1,009
Type of toilet facility used by household		
Improved sanitation facility		

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sheikhupura
Piped sewer system	20.9	20.7
Septic tank	36.5	57.5
Pit latrine	9.6	6.8
Ventilated Total improved pit latrine	0.7	0.1
Pit latrine with slab	1.6	0.0
Public/ communal latrine	0.1	0.0
Uncovered pit	0.3	0.0
Unimproved sanitation facility		
Bucket	0.0	0.0
No facilities or bush or field	29.4	14.2
Other	0.5	0.3
Missing	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0
Percentage of population using sanitary means of Other excreta disposal	69.5	85.2
Number of household members	592,843	9,008
Use of improved water sources and improved sanitation		
Percentage of household population:		
Using improved sources of drinking water	96.8	99.3
Using sanitary means of excreta disposal	69.5	85.2
Using improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal	67.5	84.9
Number of household members	592,843	9,008
Disposal of waste water		
Sewerage connected with main line	19.3	17.2
Sewerage connected with open drain	30.2	60.7
Septic tank	7.4	9.7
Pit in or outside house	10.9	2.6
Open street or open fields	32.1	9.7
No response/ DK	.1	0.2
Proper disposal of waste water	56.8	87.2
Number of households	592,843	9,008
Disposal of solid waste		
Collected by any municipal institution	7.8	8.9
Any municipal institution Disposed of by solid waste management dep't	1.8	2.7
Private company vehicle collects from home	4.5	1.9
In open streets	7.7	4.2
In open fields	78.1	82.4
No response/ DK	.1	--
Proper disposal of solid waste	14.1	13.5
Number of households	592,843	9,008
Hands washing before meal		
All with soap	44.5	72.1
All without soap	12.2	3.4
Some with soap	31.1	22.7
Some without soap	6.8	1.3
No one	5.4	0.4
No response/ DK	0.0	--
Adequate washing	56.5	75.5
Number of households	592,843	9,008
Hands washing after using latrine		
All with soap	57.8	88.5
All without soap	8.2	1.4
Some with soap	25.4	8.9
Some without soap	6.2	1.1
No one	2.4	0.1
No response/ DK	0.1	0.1
Proper hand washing	65.9	89.7
Number of households	592,843	9,008
Use of contraception		
Percent of women (currently married) who are using:		
Not using any method	67.8	67.0

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sheikhupura
Female sterilization	7.7	7.8
Male sterilization	0.1	0.2
Pill	2.4	1.7
IUD	3.7	2.2
Injections	2.5	1.4
Condom	8.6	9.3
Foam/jelly	0.1	--
LAM	2.3	2.3
Periodic abstinence	2.2	3.9
Withdrawal	2.4	4.0
Total	0.2	0.2
Other	100.0	100.0
Any modern method	25.1	22.6
Any traditional method	7.1	10.4
Any method *	32.2	33.0
Number of women currently married	83,389	1,234
Contraceptive drop out		
Reason for discontinuing contraception		
Percentage of women ever used but are not currently using contraceptives	4.3	3.1
Number of women	83,389	1,234
Religious reasons	11.3	7.2
Want another child	35.8	37.3
Want a son	9.3	20.8
Contraceptive products too expensive	1.0	0.0
Woman/husband and is ill	3.5	--
Terminated temporarily	7.3	10.2
Side effects	6.2	0.0
Menopause	7.3	14.2
No reason/ Other	9.5	4.9
Missing	8.7	5.4
Total	100	100.0
Number of women who ever used but are not currently using contraceptives	3,601	38
Unwilling pregnancy		
Wanted to get pregnant?		
Now	67.0	67.7
Later	21.2	20.4
Did not want more children	4.3	5.3
Missing	7.6	6.7
Percentage of unwilling pregnancy	25.5	25.7
Number of pregnant women	9,272	146
Antenatal care Provider		
Medical doctor	41.2	49.7
Nurse/ midwife	6.6	13.6
Lady health visitor	4.9	2.4
Lady health worker	0.8	0.0
Traditional birth attendant	26.4	23.3
Relative/Friend	0.4	0.4
Other/missing	2.3	1.8
No antenatal care received	17.4	8.7
Total	100	100
Any skilled personnel*	52.7	65.7
Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years	29,696	412
Assistance during delivery		
Medical Doctor	32.8	41.8
Nurse/ midwife	6.0	12.7
Lady health visitor	3.8	2.3
Lady health worker	0.6	0.2
Traditional birth attendant	54.5	41.9
Relative/ friend	1.0	0.7
Other/ missing	1.0	--

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sheikhupura
No attendant	0.4	0.4
Total	100	100.0
Any skilled personnel	42.6	56.8
Delivered in health facility**	38.3	50.7
Number of Women who gave birth in Preceding two years	29,696	412
Postnatal care provider		
Medical Doctor	31.7	40.8
Nurse/ midwife	5.6	11.5
Lady health visitor	3.6	3.3
Lady health worker	0.7	0.2
Traditional birth attendant	51.8	42.5
Relative/ Friend	1.0	0.7
Other/ missing	1.6	0.6
No postnatal care received	4.0	0.4
Total	100	100.0
Any skilled personnel*	40.9	55.5
Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years	29,696	412
Currently married women by age		
Age group in years		
15-19	3.2	2.1
20-24	13.9	13.4
25-29	21.5	24.8
30-34	18.8	17.4
35-39	18.3	18.4
40-44	14.2	12.8
45-49	10.2	11.0
Total	100	100.0
Number of married women 15-49	83,389	1,234
Literacy rate (10 years and older)		
Male		
Literacy rate	68.7	67.6
Number of Household members	227,607	3,446
Female		
Literacy rate	49.5	56.4
Number of Household members	217,054	3,372
Total		
Literacy rate	59.3	62.1
Number of Household members	444,661	6,818
Literacy rate (15 years and older)		
Male		
Literacy rate	66.1	64.8
Number of Household members	189,685	2,883
Female		
Literacy rate	44.7	50.9
Number of Household members	182,312	2,819
Total		
Literacy rate	55.6	57.9
Number of Household members	371,997	5,702
Literacy rate (15-24 years)		
Male		
Literacy rate	79.0	78.9
Number of Household members	64,064	1,021
Female		
Literacy rate	67.7	75.7
Number of Household members	63,807	1,096
Total		
Literacy rate	73.3	77.2
Number of Household Members	127,872	2,117
Pre-school attendance		
Male		
Percentage of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.8	19.4
Number of children aged 3-4 years	14,977	208

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sheikhupura
Female		
Percentage of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.2	16.7
Number of children aged 3-4 years	14,323	237
Total		
Percentage of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.5	18.0
Number of children aged 3-4 years	29,300	445
Primary school entry		
Percentage of children of primary school entry age (5 years) currently attending grade 1	18.9	14.5
Number of children of primary school entry age (5 years)	14,684	195
Percentage of children of primary school entry age (6 years) currently attending grade 1	38.4	40.5
Number of children of primary school entry age(6 years)	16,234	273
Primary school net attendance ratio (5-9 years)		
Male		
Net attendance ratio	54.0	54.6
Number of children	39,519	604
Female		
Net attendance ratio	51.8	54.4
Number of children	37,026	541
Total		
Net attendance ratio	52.9	54.5
Number of children	76,545	1,146
Primary school gross attendance ratio (5-9 years)		
Male		
Gross attendance ratio*	101.6	100.0
Number of children	39,519	604
Female		
Gross attendance ratio*	92.5	106.2
Number of children	37,026	541
Total		
Gross attendance ratio*	97.2	103.0
Number of children	76,545	1,146
Public and private primary school attendance rate		
Attending public primary school	55.9	50.8
Attending private primary school	43.0	48.3
Attending Madrasa/NSC	0.2	0.9
Attending primary school but DK type of school or type is missing	0.9	--
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of children 5-9 years old	40,501	624
Middle/Secondary school net attendance ratio		
Male		
Net attendance ratio	29.6	31.9
Number of children	37,922	563
Female		
Net attendance ratio	27.8	32.6
Number of children	34,743	553
Total		
Net attendance ratio	28.7	32.2
Number of children	72,665	1,116
Secondary school age children attending primary school		
Male		
Percent attending primary school	46.3	45.3
Number of children	37,922	563
Female		
Percent attending primary school	40.4	46.2
Number of children	34,743	553
Total		
Percent attending primary school	43.4	45.7
Number of children	72,665	1,116
Education gender parity		
Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), females	51.8	54.4

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sheikhupura
Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), males	54.0	54.6
Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school NAR*	0.96	1.00
Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), females	27.8	32.6
Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), males	29.6	31.9
Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school NAR	0.94	1.02
Physical access to primary schools, MICS Punjab, 2007-08		
Boys government school		
<2 km	93.0	97.8
2-5 km	5.3	1.8
>5 km	1.7	0.4
Girls government school		
<2 km	91.4	96.3
2-5 km	5.9	3.3
>5 km	2.7	0.3
Boys private school		
<2 km	74.7	85.1
2-5 km	9.6	8.2
>5 km	15.7	6.6
Girls private school		
<2 km	74.0	85.1
2-5 km	9.8	8.2
>5 km	16.2	6.6
Number of household members	91,075	1,285
Physical access to middle schools, MICS Punjab, 2007-08		
Boys government school		
<2 km	62.6	67.9
2-5 km	23.2	23.8
>5 km	14.2	8.3
Girls government school		
<2 km	62.8	72.8
2-5 km	21.0	19.7
>5 km	16.3	7.6
Boys private school		
<2 km	65.5	75.2
2-5 km	13.1	10.8
>5 km	21.5	14.0
Girls private school		
<2 km	65.3	75.2
2-5 km	13.1	10.8
>5 km	21.7	14.0
Number of Household members	91,075	1,285
Physical access to secondary schools, MICS Punjab, 2007-08		
Boys government school		
<2 km	50.6	44.5
2-5 km	23.2	28.7
>5 km	26.2	26.8
Girls government school		
<2 km	46.9	40.8
2-5 km	21.8	27.2
>5 km	31.3	31.9
Boys private school		
<2 km	56.0	52.5
2-5 km	13.4	10.2
>5 km	30.6	37.3
Girls private school		
<2 km	56.6	54.3
2-5 km	13.3	10.4
>5 km	30.1	35.5
Number of Household members	91,075	1,285
Birth registration		
Birth is not registered because:		
Birth is registered*	77.0	88.3

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sheikhupura
Don't know if birth is registered	2.7	0.1
Number of children aged 0-59 months	70,226	1,025
Costs too much	4.4	12.9
Must travel too far	14.2	31.8
Didn't know child should be registered	42.7	16.3
Late, didn't want to pay fine	13.3	0.9
Doesn't know where to register	15.1	5.8
Other	14.4	23.9
Don't know	8.0	8.3
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of children aged 0-59 months without birth registration	14,521	105
Child labor		
Working outside household		
Paid work	0.6	0.3
Unpaid work	1.0	0.6
Household chores for 28+ hours/ Week	0.8	0.2
Working for family business	2.9	0.7
Total child labour	5.1	1.8
Number of children aged 5-14 years	149,210	2,261
Laborer students and student laborers		
Percentage of children in child labor	5.1	1.8
Percentage of children attending school	73.6	79.6
Number of children 5-14 years of age	149,210	2,261
Percentage of child laborers who are also attending school	48.9	50.5
Number of child laborers aged 5-14	7,545	42
Percentage of students who are also involved in child labor	3.4	1.2
Number of students aged 5-14	109,769	1,799
Child disability		
Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with reported disability by type of disability		
Delay in sitting, standing or walking	0.9	0.7
Difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night	0.6	0.9
Appears to have difficulty hearing	1.1	1.3
No understanding of instructions	1.3	1.9
Difficulty in walking, moving arms, weakness or stiffness	1.2	1.5
Have fits, become rigid, lose consciousness	0.8	0.8
Not learning to do things like other children his/her age	1.1	1.7
No speaking / cannot be understood in words	2.0	2.5
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	5.7
Number of children aged 2-9 years	119,796	1,765
3-9 years		
Speech is not normal	4.2	3.9
Number of children aged 3-9 years	105,445	1,591
2 years		
Cannot name at least one object	9.5	6.4
Number of children aged 2 years	13,951	175
Knowledge of preventing HIV transmission		
Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		
Heard of AIDS	29.5	29.7
Number of women	86,148	1,263
Safe sex	23.0	21.3
Safe blood transfusion	20.9	21.8
Disposable syringe	21.7	23.4
Knows all three ways	18.0	18.0
Knows at least two ways	22.2	22.8
Doesn't know any way	74.7	74.3
Number of women who think a person can do something to avoid AIDS	22,470	346
Attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS		
Percent of women who:		
Would not care for a family member who was sick with AIDS	1.1	0.4

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sheikhupura
If a family member had HIV would want to keep it a secret	23.5	9.9
Believe that a teacher with HIV should not be allowed to work	24.0	35.5
Would not buy food from a person with HIV/AIDS	24.1	34.0
Agree with at least one discriminatory statement	43.3	43.2
Agree with none of the discriminatory statements	56.7	56.8
Number of women who have heard of AIDS	25,409	375
Prevalence of Cough, TB and Hepatitis		
Had cough for more than last three weeks	2.2	1.7
Diagnosed with Tuberculosis during last one year	0.3	0.3
Diagnosed with Hepatitis during last one year	0.7	0.6
Total number of household members	584,640	8,899
Care provided by Lady Health Worker (LHW)		
Visited by LHW	50.4	20.2
Total number of women	86,148	1,263
Purpose of Visit For ORS, Vitamin and Medicines	54.3	51.8
Weighed the child	11.3	13.8
Provided useful info	59.4	54.4
Other	114.6	14.0
DK/Missing	1.6	2.2
Number of women visited by LHW	43,238	254
Physical access to health facility		
Type of nearest health facility		
Government	57.2	46.6
Private	42.4	35.1
Missing	0.4	0.3
Distance to the nearest health facility (in minutes)		
Within 29 minutes distance	75.2	85.5
30-35 minutes distance	15.3	8.5
One hour or more	9.0	5.3
Missing	0.5	0.6
Number of household members	592,843	9,008
Unemployment rate		
Employed	93.2	93.3
Unemployed and seeking job	6.8	6.7
Total	100.0	100.0
Total number of households 15 years or more in active labour force	163,215	2,329
Family member working outside village		
Members working outside village/town	11.6	8.3
Number of household members	592,843	9,008
Place of work of members working outside village/ town		
Other village/ town	21.2	25.3
Other district	26.8	38.6
Other Province	11.5	6.2
Overseas	38.8	24.6
DK/Missing	1.7	5.3
Number of household members working outside village/ town	68,593	749
Main material of the floor		
No Floor	1.9	0.7
Katcha floor	40.6	87.2
Pacca floor	57.4	62.0
Others/ Missing	0.1	0.1
Number of Households	91,075	1,273
Main material of the roof		
Natural roofing	0.3	0.1
Katcha roofing	15.8	9.3
Pacca roofing	83.5	89.3
Others/Missing	0.4	1.3
Number of households enumerated	91,075	1,273
Main material of the walls		
No walls	1.5	0.1
Katcha walls	22.0	12.3
Pacca walls	76.2	87.5

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sheikhupura
Others/ Missing	0.2	0.1
Number of households enumerated	91,075	1,273
Household utilities		
Utilities		
Electricity	92.5	98.3
Gas	26.4	42.1
Radio	40.0	29.2
TV	63.2	72.0
Cable TV	20.8	21.4
Telephone	15.9	11.9
Mobile	71.0	71.9
Computer	8.5	7.9
Internet	4.8	3.4
Fridge/Freezer	40.3	42.5
Air conditioner	6.6	7.3
Washing Machine	48.8	59.8
Cooler/ Fan	86.4	86.2
Cooking range/ microwave	6.0	5.9
Stitching Machine	72.7	80.6
Iron	80.2	87.6
Water filter	3.4	4.8
Donkey pump or turbine	54.5	62.4
None/ any two/ any three utilities		
Nonutility	3.6	0.6
More than two utilities	93.4	96.8
More than three utilities	88.5	94.3
Total number of households	592,843	9,008
Household possessions		
Possessions		
Watch	89.0	87.0
Bicycle	53.9	46.3
Motorcycle/scooter	26.9	24.8
car or other vehicle	8.9	9.2
Animal drawn cart	7.6	8.7
None/ at least one possession		
No possession	5.6	6.5
At least one possession	94.4	93.5
Total number of households	592,843	9,008
House, agricultural land and livestock ownership		
House Ownership		
Own	84.2	90.4
Rented	5.2	4.2
Rent free/ squatter/other	8.6	4.7
Govt./ Subsidized rent	1.5	0.5
Own but mortgaged or pledged	0.1	0.0
Other/Missing	0.5	0.1
Own agriculture land	34.2	27.9
Own livestock	50.9	42.0
Number of household members	91,075	1,273
Household size and mean number of persons per room		
Number of household members		
1	1.1	0.4
2-3	12.1	8.7
4-5	25.4	20.8
6-7	30.0	31.6
8-9	18.5	20.3
10+	12.6	18.3
Total	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	6.5	7.1
Mean number of persons per room	3.7	4.0
Number of households	91,075	1,273
Receiving remittance from Pakistan		

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sheikhupura
Households Receiving remittances from Pakistan	5.5	2.5
Total number of household	91,075	1,273
Amount of remittances received from Pakistan (Rs.)		
Less than 3,000	38.9	30.5
3,000 to less than 5,000	21.4	20.5
5,000 to less than 10,000	27.3	33.5
10,000 to less than 20,000	9.4	9.9
20,000 or more	1.9	3.0
Not specified	1.0	2.6
Median value of remittances from Pakistan (Rs.)	40,000	50,788
Total number of households receiving remittances from Pakistan	5,026	32
Receiving remittance from abroad		
Households receiving remittances from abroad	4.1	1.3
Total number of household	91,075	1,273
Amount of remittances received from abroad (Rs)		
Less than 3,000	14.2	17.8
3,000 to less than 5,000	9.1	6.4
5,000 to Less than 10,000	25.1	26.0
10,000 to less than 20,000	30.3	44.0
20,000 or more	20.4	5.8
Not specified	1.0	0.0
Median value of remittances from Pakistan (Rs.)	120,000	109,340
Total number of households receiving remittances from abroad	3,702	17
Cash donations		
Households receiving cash donations	1.4	0.7
Total number of household	91,075	1,273
Amount received		
Less than 3,000	83.1	77.0
3,000 to less than 5,000	5.5	10.5
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	12.5
Median value of zakat/ donations	5,000	2,085
Total number of households receiving zakat/ donations	13,000	8
Pension Benefits		
Receiving pension	6.2	3.8
Total number of households	91,075	1,273
Source of pension		
Govt.	91.8	79.3
EOBI	1.8	3.8
Other	0.6	--
Missing	5.9	16.9
Number of households receiving pension	5,678	48
Benefit from government social protection schemes		
Received benefits from Govt .schemes of social protection	15.6	13.4
Total number of households	91,075	1,273
Benefits		
Zakat	1.4	1.1
Dearness Allowance	1.0	0.2
Health subsidy	7.0	8.6
Education subsidy	21.2	3.7
Marriage grant	0.1	--
Subsidized food	0.8	0.7
Edu subsidy - Books	53.8	25.7
Edu subsidy - Cash	12.0	0.0
Other	1.6	1.4
Missing	1.1	1.5
Number of households getting benefits	14,241	170
Purchasing goods from government utility stores		
Households purchasing goods from utility stores	11.8	7.9
Total number of households	91,075	1,273

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sheikhupura
How often purchase goods from utility stores		
Regularly	16.8	17.0
Rarely	79.4	66.5
Missing	3.8	16.5
Considers Govt. utility stores as beneficial to a common man		
Yes	20.9	21.3
No	69.7	70.3
DK	8.6	7.2
Missing	0.9	1.2
Number of households purchasing goods from utility stores	10,780	100

Source: District Based Multiple Cluster Indicators Survey, 2007-08 database software

Annex 2: List of Government Officers who provided Information

Sr. No.	Name of Officer	Department	Designation	Contact / Telephone
	Mis Mussrat Jabin	TMA	Administrator	056-9200173
1	Javad Iqbal Sheikh	TMA	TMO/ TO F	056-9200173
2	Javid Iqbal Chidar	TMA	TO (I&S)	056-9200175
3	Shahamat	TMA	ATO Finance	
4	Naeem Akhtar	PHED	SDO Public Health	0321-7055392 056-3793938
5	Nadeem Anwer	PHED	Executive Engineer	0323-4546019
3	Qazi Abid	TMA	Chief Officer Head Quarter	0333-8163165
6	Shahid Mahmood	TMA	Chief Sanitary Officer	0321-7131690
7	Abdul Sattar	TMA	Environment Inspector	0306-4132686
8	Karamat Ali	TMA	PA To EDO Health	0344-6654761
9	Shaheen Butt	TMA	Head Clark	0321-4071707
10	Mausha	TMA	Head Clark- Regulation	0333-4204354
11	Naeem	TMA	Building Inspector	0333-4783992
12	Muzamal Shah	TMA	Street Light Incharge	0333-4023636