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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

IRFAN ALI
SECRETARY,
HUD & PHED

PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

DR. NASIR JAVED
PROJECT DIRECTOR

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

DR. NASIR JAVED
PROJECT DIRECTOR

NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

The Asian Development Bank

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

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

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

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Dera Ghazi Khan 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 "The Dera Ghazi Khan City Profile" is the fifth profile in the series of publications.

The Dera Ghazi Khan City

Dera Ghazi Khan situated at a distance of 15 Kilometre on the right bank of the river Indus, 96 Kilometre west of Multan, and the divisional headquarter. The town is located on the Lahore-Quetta Railway line which runs west of the town. The proposed Indus Highway connecting Peshawar and Karachi touches the town in western side.

The fauna and flora of the area include Jand, frash. The Kikar also grows widely. Shisham and Sirin are also found. Pig and hog deer are found in jungles in the riverain. Hares are fairly common. Black and gray partridges are also found. In cold weather many varieties of duck and teal visit the area. The Indus contains a variety of fish. The best one is Nohu. In cold weather when the river recedes fish are caught in greater quantity

The demographical profile of city shows that it became city in 1910, became tehsilduring British Raj, there are 7UCs, and total area of the City is 12.79Sqkm, total Population of the City (Population reported by Urban Unit) was 320,481, literacy rate of the City was 62.2%, average household size 7.5, annual growth rate during 1981-98 was 3.74%. (District Census Report 1998). Present Projected population is 421,308.

SWOT Analysis of the Dera Ghazi Khan 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"> Largely planned City. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drainage system very poor in an area already prone to flooding, depletes road infrastructure and poses significant risks to waterborne diseases. Limited industrial base to significantly scale up secondary industries. However, tertiary industries appear to be growing. Poor retention of TMA staff shown in the many vacancies of the TMA management.
	Opportunities	Threats
External		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapidly growing population may reduce the capacity or urban services and exacerbate the already existing problem of illegal connectivity. Very poor cost recovery performance of the municipal water supply operations, coupled with poor investment is likely to reduce the quality and coverage of services.

Dera Ghazi Khan City Services Comparison with Other Cities

The overall analysis of the data collected shows that Dera Ghazi Khan is not in a better position compared to other PCIIP cities in Punjab. Table E1 presents information about the total population, services delivery coverage, economic activities, collection against demand, O&M Cost, investment in Services, TMA staff management filled etc. Key findings include:

1. Management of Solid Waste and Liquid Waste services coverage in Dera Ghazi Khan City are less compared to other PCIIP cities i.e. Sahiwal, Rahim Yar Khan, Bahawalpur, Sargodha and Jhang. Dera Ghazi Khan City services coverage are similar in other PCIIP cities like Okara and Chiniot. There is no difference of ultimate disposal of both the wastes (Solid Waste and Liquid Waste) are being disposed as untreated to nearby outlets and dumping of Solid Waste near city areas.
2. Drinking water supply coverage of Dera Ghazi Khan is much better as compared to most of the PCIIP cities. The service coverage is about 80% of population. The water source of the city is far away from city area which increased the operational cost. The city faces similar issues related to drinking water supplies i.e. Low coverage ratio, Poor water quality delivered to users, Illegal connections, not enough trained and qualified staff,
3. Presently Urban transport is becoming burning issue of Dera Ghazi Khan City, because of its rapid population and urbanization growth. It requires immediate attention to plan for present and future needs for urban transport services. The road infrastructure in Dera Ghazi Khan was severely affected by recent floods. Most roads are damaged, and there is generally poor maintenance of the less affected roads. There are no urban transport services available except for rickshaws and Mazda pickups.
4. Dera Ghazi Khan does not have a relatively large industrial base, with only around 100 industrial units. Existing industries include cotton ginning, cement manufacturing, and stone crushing.

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 city profiles.

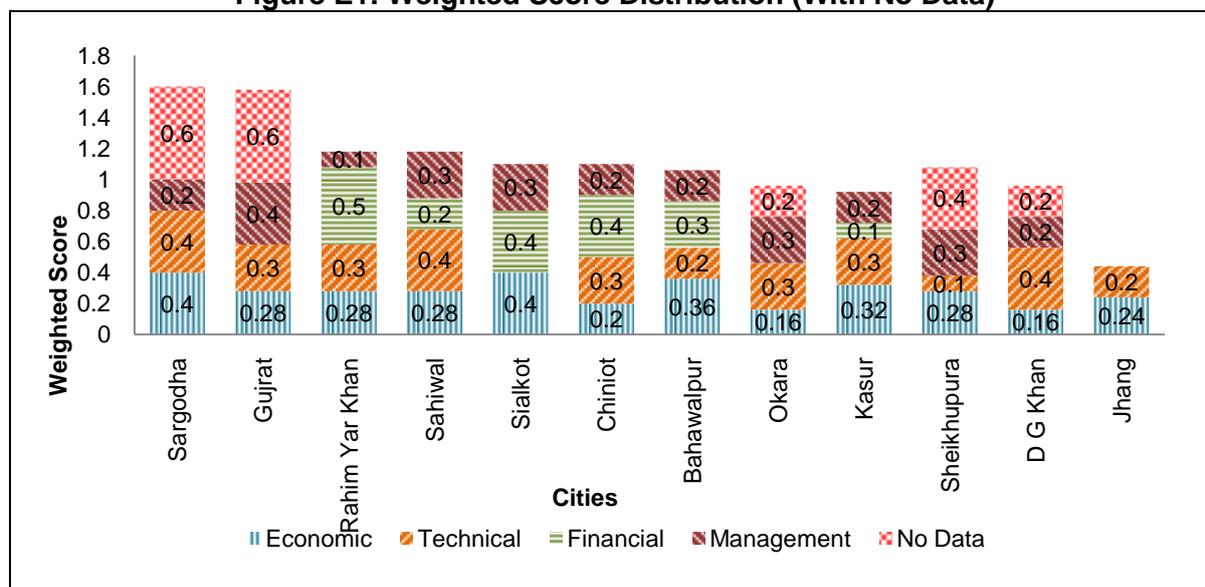
Good
Fair
Poor



5. Presently Dera Ghazi Khan does not have good economic conditions because of limited industrial base, but because of its existence within the National Trade Corridor economic activities could be generated by proper planning and regional based interventions.
6. TMA Dera Ghazi Khan Schedule of establishment shows that TMA has 92% filled position, this situation is helpful for considering service delivery point of view, but not encouraging due to two major managements post are vacant i.e Tehsil Officer Infrastructures & Services and Tehsil Officer Finance. The Table 19 of this document shows that post of Tehsil Officer Regulation was vacant during 2008-09 and Tehsil Officer Infrastructures & Services is vacant since 2008.

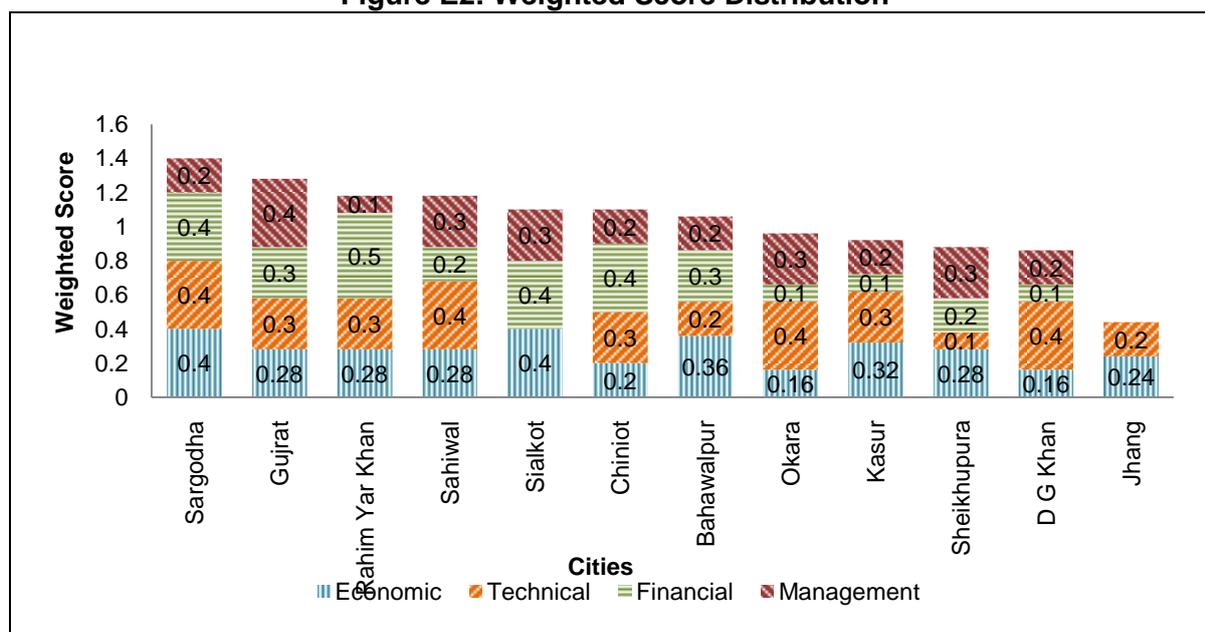
Further comparison and analysis are presented in Figure E1, Figure E2 and Figure E3.

Figure E1: Weighted Score Distribution (With No Data)



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

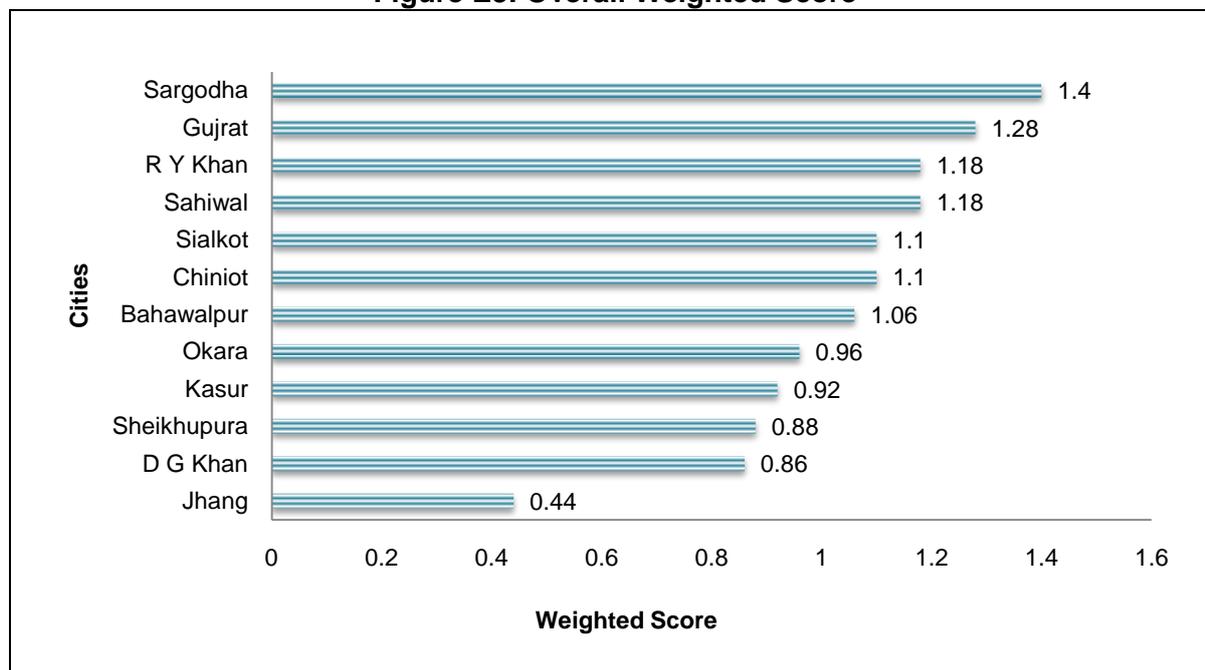
Figure E2: Weighted Score Distribution



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

The Figure E3 shows the overall weighted score of PCIIP cities in which Dera Ghazi Khan City is not in better position as compared to most of other PCIIP cities.

Figure E3: Overall Weighted Score



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

Brief of the Profile

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

- Water supply,
- Sewerage & 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.

Section II provides service delivery baseline data. It lists down major issues related to Water Supply, Sewerage & Drainage and Solid waste Management. A scaled map of each sector is also presented to show existing systems and management within the city, Similarly, major issues regarding urban transport are also discussed with evidence provided in the form of data showing number of motor vehicles registered, major crossings and roads, parking places, urban transportation routes, flyovers, underpasses, bus/wagon stands and urban transport services available in the city.

Water Supply: The water supply network covers 80% of the city and serves 80% of the total population. Ground water conditions are not favourable as sources of the drinking water are not in the municipal area. The water is extracted from the seepage of two canals passing through the city. However, water is only supplied for eight hours per day in three intermittent

periods: three hours in the morning, two hours in the afternoon and three hours in the evening.

Sewerage and Drainage: The coverage of the sewerage facility is approximately 60% to the city population and the network cover 70% area. Despite this, frequent failures of the drainage system are reported, causing flooding and health hazards. This is due to an insufficient capacity for the current connected population and frequent breaks in the system, exacerbated by unlicensed housing colonies connecting to the system, and no magisterial powers handed down to deal with defaulters. There is currently no sewerage treatment. No plan is being developed to address this issue.

Solid Waste Management: The current solid waste management system relies on handcarts for primary collection, with no temporary storage system. No landfill site is available, resulting in solid waste being dumped into open spaces. Cost recovery is generally poor, with approximately 90% of the solid waste budget being spent on salaries.

Transport: The road infrastructure in Dera Ghazi Khan was severely affected by recent floods. Most roads are damaged, and there is generally poor maintenance of the less affected roads. There are no urban transport services available except for rickshaws and Mazda pickups.

Section III is about Human Resources available at TMA level.

TMA Human Resources: The TMA Management has experienced many staff vacancies, with no position continuously filled since 2008 except for the Tehsil Municipal Officer. Other positions have experienced a number of intermittent vacancies. Current vacancies include the Tehsil Officer Infrastructures and Services, which was vacant since April 2009 and the Tehsil Officer Finance, which was vacant since January 2009.

Section IV discusses the finance situation of Dera Ghazi Khan TMA.

Finance: Based on the financial data provided by the Urban Unit, the collection against demand on water supply services is very poor. From 2006-2011, the average collection rate was 32% of demand. Recovery figures suggest that approximately 10% to 18% of customers are paying their service charges.

It is also reported that the utilization of non-development expenditure has been reasonable, but has been worsening on the development side. While the TMA were advised to stop incurring expenditure on development projects since February 2008, the data suggests that the utilization ratio has been decreasing since 2006

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: Dera Ghazi Khan appears to be a largely planned city with streets formed in a grid iron pattern. In the centre of the town lies the commercial area and town hall, surrounded by residential blocks. The City also consists of three zones; i) an Old Town Zone, ii) an Educational and Administrative Zone and iii) an Industrial Zone.

Urban Growth and Connectivity: Most of the growth in Dera Ghazi Khan occurred following 1947 towards the Northern and Southern fringes of the city. According to the population

projections by the Urban Unit, there are approximately 421,000 people at present with a growth rate of nearly 4%. By 2020, the population is expected to exceed 539,000 people. Dera Ghazi Khan is situated on the Western Bank of the Indus River, approximately 96 km West of Multan. The City is located on the Lahore-Quetta Railway line, and the proposed Indus Highway, which connects it with Peshawar and Karachi, will run along the West side of town

Urban Planning and Future Development: In July 1977 the work started for development of outline development Plan 1978-1993 by the Housing and Physical Planning Department Government of Punjab.

Economics: Private sector industries are reported to have increased rapidly in recent years, with a proliferation of large private banks, real estate services, motorcycle retailers, and a number of factories for agriculture processing. However, Dera Ghazi Khan does not have a relatively large industrial base, with only around 100 industrial units. Existing industries include cotton ginning, cement manufacturing, and stone crushing

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

Dera Ghazi Khan Town situated on the western bank of river Indus, was founded by a Balouch ruler Haji Khan Mirani in 1476 and name it after the name of his brave son Ghazi Khan. In those days the surroundings of Dera Ghazi Khan abounded in wild life and gardens. Haji Khan Mirani was a great cattle owner and was attracted to the site by the plentiful supply of grass. It was a beautiful town and was called as "Dera Phoolan the Sehra" due to plenty of gardens and kastori canal which was dug from river Indus.

In 1909-10 the town which was cradle of Mirani Civilization was eroded by mighty and fickle river Indus. But the tomb of Ghazi Khan situated near Chorhatta in the present town of Dera Ghazi Khan is a living example of the fine Architecture of that period. Before it was swept away, there was population of about 23,731 in 1910. The new town was built at the present site about 10 miles from the old town. It was laid out according to the town planning scheme on grid iron pattern comprising of 66 blocks with wide long roads and streets. Two open spaces were planned in each block for social gatherings some of these have been encroached upon.

According to the census report the population of new developed town in 1911 was 18,446. This decrease of population at the rate of 2.22% was due to dislocation of population which resulted from the erosion of old town.

In the year 1913, the Municipal Committee came into existence. At that time the area of the town was very small. Later on with the passage of time the physical growth continued and now the area was about 4 square miles. The major growth of the town has taken place during post 1947 period. But the trend of growth in this period has largely been in the northern and southern direction. The town could not grow to the west due to danger of hills torrents as the town was affected by the hill torrents in 1955. However, growth has also taken place in the eastern side. Almost all of the new developments in north and east of the planned town are haphazardly built.

The development in the town from 1947 to 1958 remained slow, due to lack of transportation and communication facilities. There was only beat bridge on River Indus in Winter Season and steamer service for summer season which linked Dera Ghazi Khan with rest of Punjab.

Taunsa Barrage on River Indus was completed in 1953 and the pace of development gained momentum and 72 industrial units were established after 1970. Ghazi Textile Mills is another attempt to establish a heavy complex in order to raise the economic base of the town. The Ghazi Ghat Bridge over river Indus and of Indus super Highway attracts development in the region.

Dera Ghazi Khan is the capital of Dera Ghazi Khan Tehsil, an administrative subdivision of the district. The city of Dera Ghazi Khan is itself administratively subdivided into seven Union Councils.

City's court and judiciary system need some improvement. Roads along with whole infrastructure of the city are in miserable condition due to negligence of the administration. This situation can be improved by better management and relatively increased budgetary expenditures for the under-developed area of Dera Ghazi Khan

According to the District Census report 1998, the total population of Dera Ghazi Khan District was 1,643,118 of which 13.9% were urban proportion with an increase of 57.43 % since March, 1981 when it was 943,663. The average annual growth rate was 3.31% during this period. The population of tehsil Dera Ghazi Khan was 1,151,236 in 1998 of which 16.6% were urban population. In 1981 the total population was 635,612.

The average annual growth rate of Tehsil was 3.55 % during this period. Dera Ghazi Khan is a backward Tehsil of Southern Punjab.

Dera Ghazi Khan Tehsil is an administrative subdivision of Dera Ghazi Khan District; the Tehsil is subdivided into 41 Union Councils - 7 of which form the city of Dera Ghazi Khan.

According to the population projection by the Urban Unit Planning and Development Department, The population of City Dera Ghazi Khan was 320,481 in 1998, which are 421,308 at present. There are 13 Katchi Abadis in the Dera Ghazi Khan City area of which 6 Have an adequate municipal water supply.

The present city was planned by the planner as the old city was destroyed in flood during 1910. There are many historical and interesting places in Dera Ghazi Khan City, of which some are described below;

Tomb of Ghazi Khan: The tomb of Ghazi Khan was built in the beginning of 15th century. This seems like the tomb of Shah Rukn-e-Alam in Multan.

This is present in the Mulla Qaid Shah Graveyard. Its main gate is from eastern side and two small doors are in side of north and south. In it there are 11 graves, which are of the family of Ghazi Khan. The tomb of Ghazi Khan is the oldest building of the city.

Church yard: In front of central jail there is a residential colony named Canal Colony. The church yard is situated in the northern side of the colony. This is the unique church yard which is situated in the walls on its four sides. This church yard could not spread because of minority of the Christian in the local area. This was come into being in the year 1910.

Shah Bagh Mosque: After the destruction of the old Dera Ghazi Khan when the people of Dera Ghazi Khan shifted in the new city, this was the first Mosque where they performed their first Jumma Namaz. It is in the Block No. 7. In the city people performed their first Jumma Namaz behind the Mutawali of the Mosque named Syed Bagh Ali Shah. So it named after the Imam of that time.

Jamia Masjid: This is the biggest Masjid of the city. This was constructed in year 1916. There is a large pool in the Masjid which is used for making ablution. It has a big hall whose length is 100 feet (30 m) and width is 45 feet (14 m), in which 3,000 persons can say their prayer at one time. Its courtyard is also wide in which 10,000 men can say their prayer. The minarets of the Masjid are 85 feet (26 m) high in which there are 100 ladders.

Taunsa Barrage: Taunsa Barrage is situated in the northern side of the city Dera Ghazi Khan at the distance of 60 km. It is worth seeing place. It is also a good picnic point. Many school trips and families use to go for recreation.

Wild Life Park Dera Ghazi Khan: Wild Life Park Dera Ghazi Khan has recently been re-developing, just like the Lahore Zoo but it is much smaller than Lahore Zoo. It is a good place for recreation. It has many types of animals and birds. It is commonly called Dera Ghazi Khan Zoo. The Wild Life Park is government funded and free to visit for all ages. It has a number of attractions, cafés and attracts a large number of residents and visitors every day

Dera Ghazi Khan is a rich agricultural land with cotton, wheat, sugarcane, rice, tobacco being the major crops grown. Dera Ghazi Khan is also well known for its dates. The city is now connected by railroad with other parts of the country including Multan, Lahore, Karachi and Quetta. The railway was built by the British before the partition of India.

Dera Ghazi Khan International Airport is situated over 13 km from the city of Dera Ghazi Khan. It has a single, double sided, runway. The airport provides flights to Multan, Lahore, Karachi, and Islamabad and because of high demand is operating flights to and from Dubai since 2008 making it an international airport. The traffic to and from most airports is usually low, although flights to Karachi, especially, get a large number of passengers.

Geographic Conditions, Physical Features, Spatial Organisation

1. Geographic Conditions

The town is the part of river Indus plains therefore the land is composed of an alluvial soil mixed with sand. Its fertility is through extensive canal irrigation system. The Dera Ghazi Khan canal is the main source of irrigation in the area and it is fed by a link from the river Indus at Taunsa Bridge. Generally the natural slope is North-West to South-East. On the Whole the area is flat.

The trees commonly found in the area are, Jand, frash. The Kikar also grows widely. Shisham and Sirin are also found. Dwarf palm, which is called pish, grows in the Suleiman Mountains. Mats are made from pish leaves and ropes and Sandals are made from its coarse leaves. Deb is naturally grown and is mainly used as fodder for animals.

Pig and hog deer are found in jungles in the riverain. Hares are fairly common. Black and gray partridges are also found. In cold weather many varieties of duck and teal visit the area. The Indus contains a variety of fish. The best one is Rohu. In cold weather when the river recedes fish are caught in greater quantity

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

Table 1: Demographic Profile of Dera Ghazi Khan City

Item	Value
Creation of Tehsil	During British Raj
Creation of City	Year 1910
Number of Union Councils	7
Total Area of the City	12.79 Sqkm
Total Population of the City (Census 1998 including current urban growth)	320,481
Population - Male	166,412
Population - Female	154,069
Literacy rate of the City (census 1998)	62.2%
Average Household Size	7.5

Source: Outline Development Plan Dera Ghazi Khan, Urban Unit, District Census Report 1998.

Table 2: Growth Rate and Future Projections of Dera Ghazi Khan City

Population in 1998	Growth Rate (1981-1998)	Population in 2010	Future Estimates		
			2016	2018	2020
320,481	3.74	421,308	488,588	513,323	539,310

Source: Urban Unit, July 2010. District Census Report 1998.

Table 3: Population Characteristics of Dera Ghazi Khan Tehsil in 1998

D.G. Khan		Population		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tehsil	Urban	190542	98738	91804
	Rural	960694	500740	459954
	Total	1151236	599478	551758
MC		190542	98738	91804

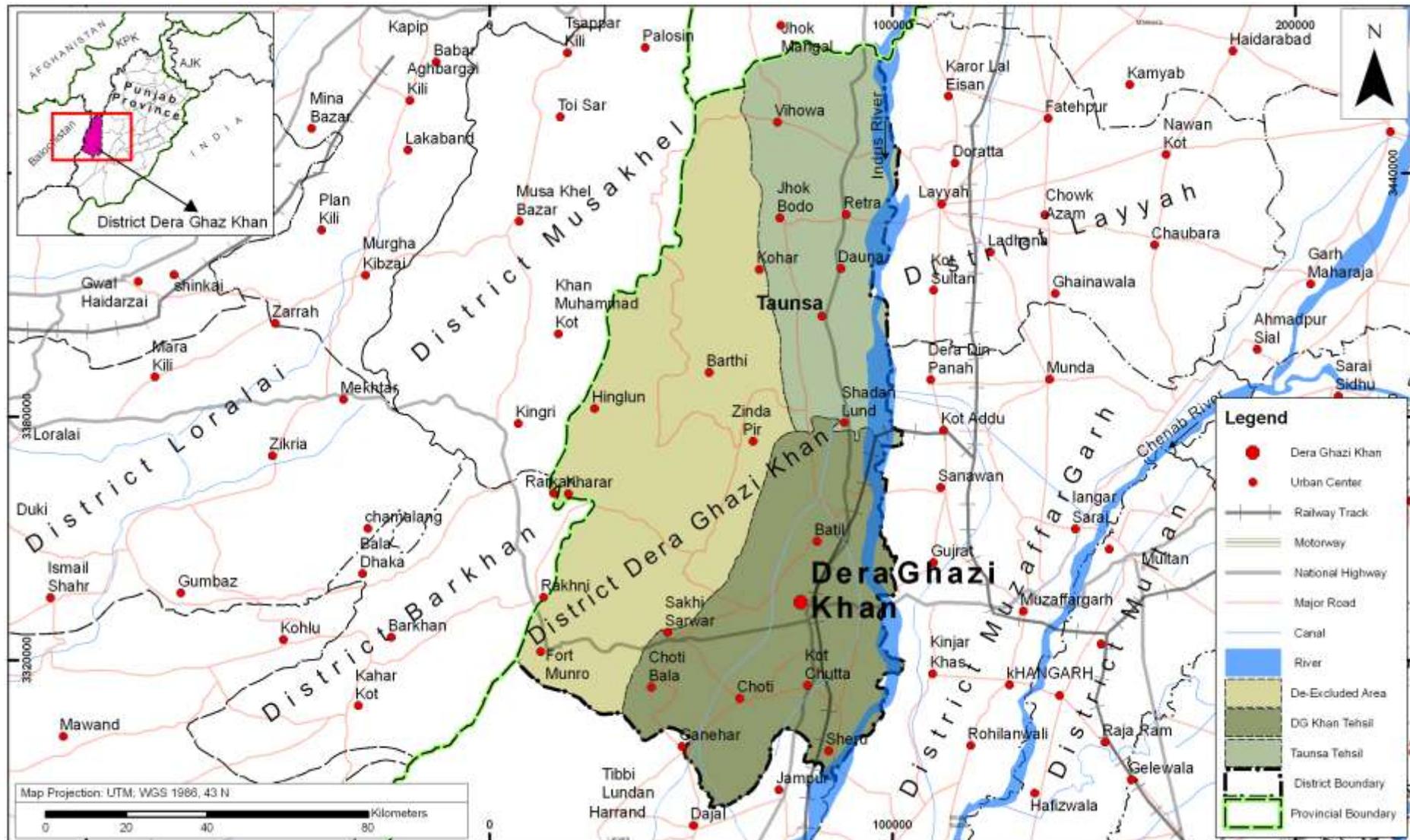
Source: District Census Report 1998.

Table 4: Census Population & Population Growth Rate of D.G.Khan Tehsil

Tehsil	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Population (Thousand Persons)	238	311	465	636	1151
Population Growth Rate	-	2.71%	3.72%	3.54%	3.55%

Source: Punjab Development Statistics 2010 & Urban Unit.

Map 1: Location of Dera Ghazi Khan City



Source: GHK maps database

2. Physical Features

The City of Dera Ghazi Khan lies in the north latitude 30-4 and longitude 70-49. It is situated at a distance of 15 Kilometre on the right bank of the river Indus, 96 Kilometre west of Multan, the divisional headquarter. The town is located on the Lahore-Quetta Railway line which runs west of the town. The proposed Indus Highway connecting Peshawar and Karachi touches the town in western side. Details are shown at Map1.

3. Spatial Organisation

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

B. Socioeconomic Data

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

Table 5 shows socioeconomic indicators summary and Annex 1 shows detail socioeconomic information of Tehsil Dera Ghazi Khan. No further segregated information available in the Publications by Bureau of Statistics- Planning and Development Department Punjab. Population of Rural and Urban Ratio within Tehsil can help to estimate for an idea of urban proportional.

1. Employment and Unemployment

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

(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 24.8% which was mainly due to unemployment amongst male representing 25.2%, while female unemployment rate was just 4.8 %. This is because of their small proportion in their total economically action population. The unemployment rate was slightly low in rural as compared to urban areas representing 25.2% and 22.1% respectively. Details are given in the Table 6.

(b) Employed population by Occupation

In 1998 of the total employed persons, 63.4% had elementary occupations followed by 19.7% skilled agricultural and fishery workers, service workers, shop and market sales workers, representing 19.7% and 7.3% respectively. 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 17.9%, 71.7% and 4.9% respectively. The highest percentage in urban area is of elementary occupation; followed by service workers, shop and market sales workers having 31.7% and 24.5% respectively. Details are given in the Table 7.

(c) Employed Population by Industries

In 1998 majority of employed persons were working in construction industries, followed by agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing industries and community, social and personal services industries, representing 67.4, 11.3 and 11.1 percent respectively. In rural areas 76.1% were looking in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing industries, 10.4% in construction industries and 4.3% in whole sale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels industries.

While in urban area majority was working in community, social and personal services 40.5%, followed by construction industries 24.8% and wholesale, retail trade and restaurant and hotel industries, 17.5% of the employed population. Details are given in the Table 8.

Table 5: Social Economic Indicators Summary

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Dera Ghazi Khan
Children Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	7.8	12.7
Had acute respiratory infection	7.2	8.5
None Water treatment methods not been used in the household	93.8	97.7
Boiled used in the household	2.8	1.3
Piped water is main source in dwelling	16.5	9.6
Improved sanitation facility available through Piped sewer system	20.9	13.9
Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water	96.8	90.8
Percentage of household population using sanitary means of excreta disposal	69.5	44.4
Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal	67.5	43.4
Solid waste disposal In open fields	78.1	86.4
Literacy rate (10 years and older)	59.3	41.6
Literacy rate (15 years and older)	55.6	38.4
Literacy rate (15-24 years)	73.3	52.7
% of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.5	4.3
% of children of primary school entry age (5 years) currently attending grade 1	18.9	8.3
% of children of primary school entry age (6 years) currently attending grade 1	38.4	18.8
Primary school gross attendance ratio (5-9 years)	97.2	65.4
Physical access to primary schools Boys government school <2 km	93	83.3
Physical access to primary schools Girls government school <2 km	91.4	80.0
Physical access to middle schools Boys government school <2 km	62.6	55.0
Physical access to middle schools Girls government school <2 km	62.8	52.9
Physical access to secondary schools Boys government school <2 km	50.6	45.7
Physical access to secondary schools Girls government school <2 km	46.9	44.0
Child labour -Working outside household	5.1	7.8
Physical access to nearest Government health facility	57.2	49.2
Employed	93.2	94.3
Unemployed and seeking job	6.8	5.7
Household utilities		
Electricity	92.5	84.4
Gas	26.4	13.9
Radio	40	35.4
TV	63.2	41.9
Cable TV	20.8	14.0
Telephone	15.9	8.3
Mobile	71	59.3
Computer	8.5	5.9
Internet	4.8	3.3
Fridge/Freezer	40.3	25.2
Air conditioner	6.6	5.1
Washing Machine	48.8	32.9
Cooler/ Fan	86.4	76.5
Cooking range/ microwave	6	3.9

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Dera Ghazi Khan
Stitching Machine	72.7	59.1
Iron	80.2	60.3
Water filter	3.4	1.5
Donkey pump or turbine	54.5	24.9
Household possessions Bicycle	53.9	57.4
Household possessions Motorcycle/scooter	26.9	32.0
Owned houses	84.2	91.7
Receiving remittance as Zakat	1.4	3.9

Source: Govt. of Punjab MICSreport 2007-2008

Table 6: Percentage of Population by Economic Categories 1998

Economic Category	All Areas			Rural			Urban		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Economically Active	23.8	45.1	0.9	24.3	46.1	0.7	20.9	38.5	2.1
Not Economically Active	76.2	54.9	99.1	75.7	53.9	99.3	79.1	61.5	97.9
Children under 10	35.6	35.5	36.0	36.6	36.2	37.1	29.5	29.2	29.7
Students	5.1	9.6	0.2	4.1	7.8	0.2	11.4	21.3	0.7
Domestic Workers	30.7	1.2	62.7	30.4	1.3	62.0	32.9	0.8	67.3
Others	4.7	8.9	0.2	4.6	8.7	0.2	5.3	10.2	0.1
Unemployment Rate	24.8	25.2	4.8	25.2	25.4	6.6	22.1	23.2	1.3

Source: District Census Report 1998

Table 7: Percentage of Employed Population by Occupation

Description	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Legislators, senior officials and managers	0.2	0.1	1.1
Professional	3.0	1.6	13.0
Technicians and Associate professionals	1.7	1.1	5.9
Clerks	0.8	0.4	3.8
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	7.3	4.9	24.5
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery workers	63.4	71.7	6.1
Craft and Related Trade workers	1.8	0.7	9.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1.7	1.3	4.6
Elementary Occupations	19.7	17.9	31.7
Armed forces	0.3	0.4	0.2

Source: District Census Report 1998

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

Description	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Agricultural, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	67.4	76.1	7.1
Mining and Quarrying	*	-	0.1
Manufacturing	1.5	1.2	3.9
Electricity, Gas and Water	0.1	*	0.3
Construction	11.3	10.4	17.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels	6.9	4.3	24.8
Transport, Storage and Communication	1.2	0.9	3.3
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	0.2	*	1.3
Community, Social and Personal Services	11.1	6.9	40.5
Activities not adequately defined	0.4	0.3	1.3

* refers to a very small number

Source: District Census Report 1998

(d) Employment Status:

Of the total economically active population 75.2% were registered as employed in 1998. Nearly 72.6% were self employed, 6.3% government employees and 9.9% private employees. Un-paid family helpers were recorded as 10.2%. The difference in proportions of

employed population was significant between the genders and urban and rural residences. Details are given in the Table 9.

Table 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	72.6	73.6	30.6	75.8	76.4	39.2	50.7	53.1	14.9
Employees (Govt)	6.3	5.5	38.8	3.9	3.6	23.8	22.4	19.5	66.5
Employees (Auto body)	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.3	3.3	3.5
Employees (Private)	9.9	10.0	7.4	8.6	8.7	3.4	19.4	19.8	14.6
Employers	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Un-paid family helpers	10.2	10.0	21.4	11.2	10.8	32.8	3.8	4.1	0.3

Source: District Census Report 1998

C. Environmental Conditions

The Climate of the City is exceedingly dry both in the hills and plan areas and in summer as well as in winter. The summer season start in April and continues till October. May June and July are the hottest months. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures for this period are about 40.6 and 27.2 degree centigrade's respectively. The winter season starts latest from November to March and these months are the coldest months. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures during these months are about 22.3 and 5.9 degree centigrade's respectively. In March the temperature starts rising and from May to August heat is intense. In September and October the heat becomes gradually less oppressive in hilly areas.

The annual rainfall in the area is meagre. In Suleman hills the rainfall in the summer is greater than in the plains.

District Environment Department reported that Environmental condition of City is not good because TMA dispose Municipal Solid waste unhygienically and disposal sites located within city are Suburbs.

There are about 100 industrial units, and only two have the wastewater treatment. Major industries are cotton Ginning, Cement manufacturing, stone crushing. There is no notified industrial area, so the industries are located at different places. Major Industrial Cluster of industries located at Jam pur road, Taunsa Road and Quetta road.

D. 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 Dera Ghazi Khan 71,604 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

As per the type wise disease Diarrhoea / Dysentery in >5 yrs 32,397, patient, Acute Flaccid Paralysis, 129 patient, Worm Infestations, 17,188 patient Peptic Ulcer Diseases, 19,396 patient, Cirrhosis of Liver 1547 patients, Nephritis / Nephrosis patient 947 patients visited Government health institutions.

As per overall situation in Tehsil Dera Ghazi Khan, the Government Health institutions has provided health services to 47959 patient of above mentioned categories disease. As per the type wise diseases Diarrhoea/Dysentery in >5 yrs, 21893 patient, Acute Flaccid Paralysis, 129 patient, Worm Infestations, 11485 patient Peptic Ulcer Diseases, 12241 patient, Cirrhosis of Liver 1355 patients, Nephritis / Nephrosis patient 856 patients visited Government health institutions.

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

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

Facilities	Diarrhoea/Dysentery in >5 yrs	Acute Flaccid Paralysis	Worm Infestations	Peptic Ulcer Diseases	Cirrhosis of Liver	Nephritis/ Nephrosis
DHQ Hospital D.G. khan	6877	0	3665	4242	1190	716
MCH CTR NO.1 D.G. khan	43	0	4	0	0	0
MCH CTR NO.2 D.G. khan	13	0	3	14	0	0
Total	6933	0	3672	4256	1190	716

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

E. Comparative Advantages, Weaknesses and Economic Potential

1. Existing Situation

(a) Land Use

Location – Connectivity: Dera Ghazi Khan is situated on the Western Bank of the Indus River, approximately 96 km West of Multan. The City is located on the Lahore-Quetta Railway line, and the proposed Indus Highway, which connects it with Peshawar and Karachi, will run along the West side of town (Map 2).

Urban Form: Dera Ghazi Khan appears to be a largely planned city with streets formed in a grid iron pattern. In the centre of the town lies the commercial area and town hall, surrounded by residential blocks. The City also consists of three zones; i) an Old Town Zone, ii) an Educational and Administrative Zone and iii) an Industrial Zone.

Urban Growth: Most of the growth in Dera Ghazi Khan occurred following 1947 towards the Northern and Southern fringes of the city. According to the population projections by the Urban Unit, there are approximately 421,000 people at present with a growth rate of nearly 4%. By 2020, the population is expected to exceed 539,000 people.

2. Service Delivery

(a) Water Supply

The water supply network covers approximately 80% of the town and population. This water is extracted from the seepage of two canals passing through the city. However, water is only

supplied for eight hours per day in three intermittent periods: three hours in the morning, two hours in the afternoon and three hours in the evening.

(b) Sewerage and Drainage

The coverage of the sewerage facility is approximately 70%. Despite this, frequent failures of the drainage system are reported, causing flooding and health hazards. This is due to an insufficient capacity for the current connected population and frequent breaks in the system, exacerbated by unlicensed housing colonies connecting to the system, and no magisterial powers handed down to deal with defaulters. There is currently no sewerage treatment. No plan is being developed to address this issue.

(c) Solid Waste Management

The current solid waste management system relies on handcarts for primary collection, with no temporary storage system. No landfill site is available, resulting in solid waste being dumped into open spaces. Cost recovery is generally poor, with approximately 90% of the solid waste budget being spent on salaries.

(d) Transport

The road infrastructure in Dera Ghazi Khan was severely affected by recent floods. Most roads are damaged, and there is generally poor maintenance of the less affected roads. There are no urban transport services available except for rickshaws and Mazda pickups.

3. Human Resources and Social Conditions

TMA Human Resources: The TMA Management has experienced many staff vacancies, with no position continuously filled since 2008 except for the Tehsil Municipal Officer. Other positions have experienced a number of intermittent vacancies. Current vacancies include the Tehsil Officer Infrastructures and Services, which was vacant since April 2009 and the Tehsil Officer Finance, which was vacant since January 2009.

4. Finance and Economics

(a) Finance

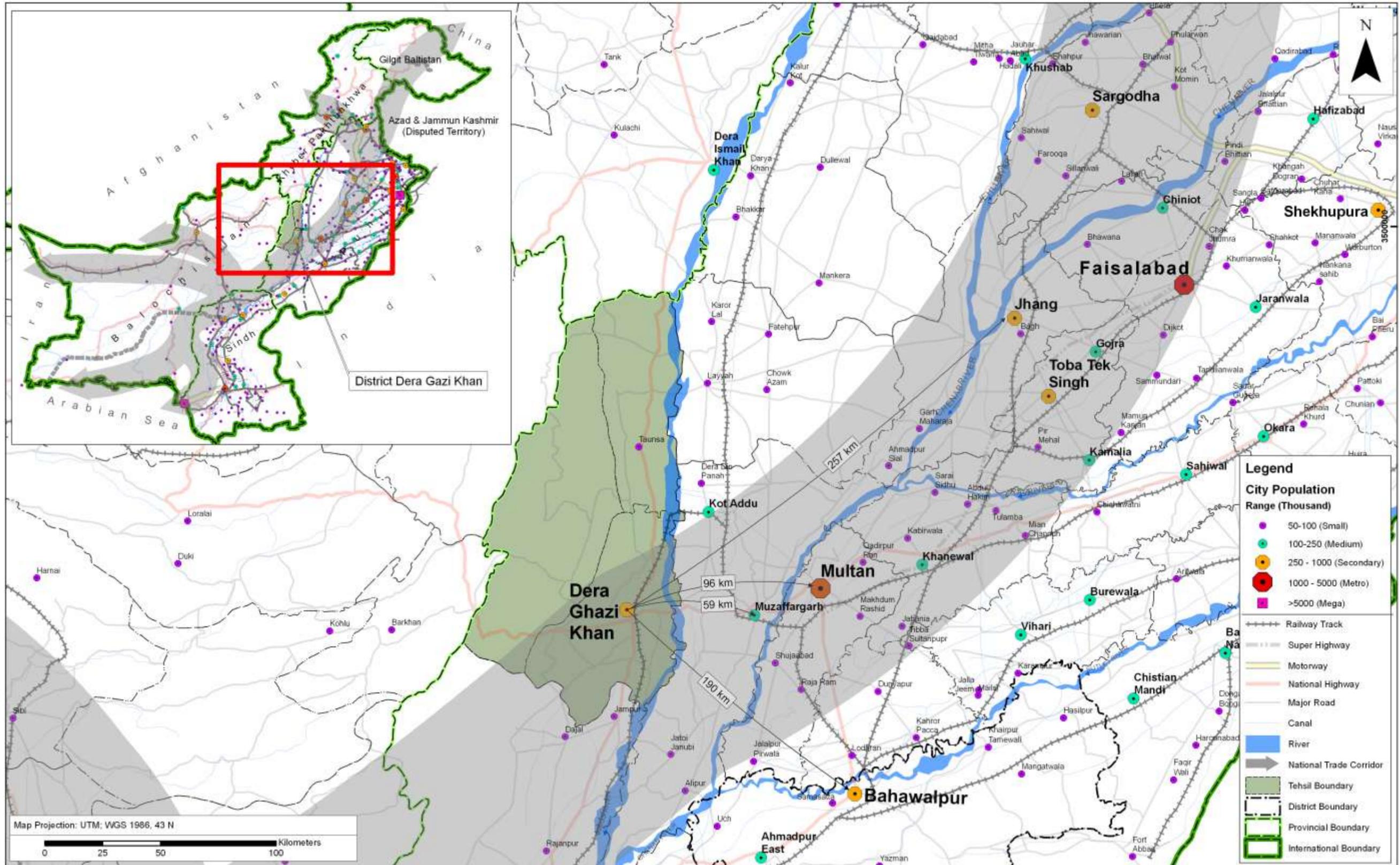
Based on the financial data provided by the Urban Unit, the collection against demand on water supply services is very poor. From 2006-2011, the average collection rate was 32% of demand. Recovery figures suggest that approximately 10% to 18% of customers are paying their service charges.

It is also reported that the utilization of non-development expenditure has been reasonable, but has been worsening on the development side. While the TMA were advised to stop incurring expenditure on development projects since February 2008, the data suggests that the utilization ratio has been decreasing since 2006.

(b) Economics

Private sector industries are reported to have increased rapidly in recent years, with a proliferation of large private banks, real estate services, motorcycle retailers, and a number of factories for agriculture processing. However, Dera Ghazi Khan does not have a relatively large industrial base, with only around 100 industrial units. Existing industries include cotton ginning, cement manufacturing, and stone crushing.

Map 2: National Trade Map



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

5. Urban Planning and Future Development

In July 1977 the work started for development of outline development Plan 1978-1993 by the Housing and Physical Planning Department Government of Punjab.

F. SWOT Analysis

	Strengths	Weaknesses
Internal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Largely planned City. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drainage system very poor in an area already prone to flooding, depletes road infrastructure and poses significant risks to waterborne diseases. Limited industrial base to significantly scale up secondary industries. However, tertiary industries appear to be growing. Poor retention of TMA staff shown in the many vacancies of the TMA management.
	Opportunities	Threats
External		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapidly growing population may reduce the capacity or urban services and exacerbate the already existing problem of illegal connectivity. Very poor cost recovery performance of the municipal water supply operations, coupled with poor investment is likely to reduce the quality and coverage of services.

G. Dera Ghazi Khan City Services Comparison with other Cities

The overall analysis of the data collected shows that Dera Ghazi Khan is not in a better position compared to other PCIIP cities in Punjab except Jhang and Okara. Table 11 presents information about the total population, services delivery coverage, economic activities, collection against demand, O&M Cost, investment in Services, TMA staff management filled etc. Key findings include:

- Management of Solid Waste and Liquid Waste services coverage in Dera Ghazi Khan City are less compared to other PCIIP cities i.e Sahiwal, Rahim Yar Khan, Bahawalpur, Sargodha and Jhang. Dera Ghazi Khan City services coverage are similar in other PCIIP cities like Okara and Chiniot. There is no difference of ultimate disposal of both the wastes (Solid Waste and Liquid Waste) are being disposed as untreated to nearby outlets and dumping of Solid Waste near city areas.
- Drinking water supply coverage of Dera Ghazi Khan is much better as compared to most of the PCIIP cities. The service coverage is about 80% of population. The water source of the city is far away from city area which required more pumping. The city faces similar issues related to drinking water supplies i.e Low coverage ratio, Poor water quality delivered to users, Illegal connections, not enough trained and qualified staff,
- Presently Urban transport is becoming burning issue of Dera Ghazi Khan City, because of its rapid population and urbanization growth. It requires immediate attention to plan for present and future needs for urban transport services. The road infrastructure in Dera Ghazi Khan was severely affected by recent floods. Most roads are damaged, and there is generally poor maintenance of the less affected roads. There are no urban transport services are available except for rickshaws and Mazda pickups.
- Dera Ghazi Khan does not have a relatively large industrial base, with only around 100 industrial units. Existing industries include cotton ginning, cement manufacturing, and stone crushing.

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.

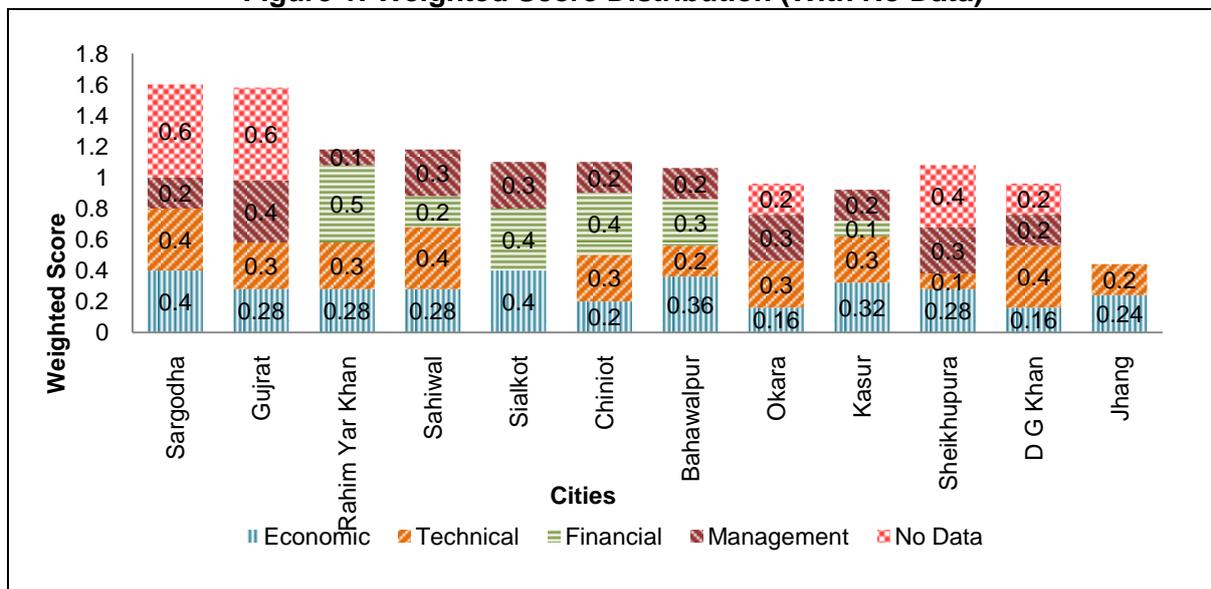
Good
Fair
Poor



5. Presently Dera Ghazi Khan does not have good economic conditions because of limited industrial base, but because of its existence within the National Trade Corridor economic activities could be generated by proper planning and regional based interventions.
6. TMA Dera Ghazi Khan Schedule of establishment shows that TMA has 92% filled position, this situation is helpful for considering service delivery point of view, but not encouraging due to two major managements post are vacant i.e Tehsil Officer Infrastructures & Services and Tehsil Officer Finance. The table 12 of this document shows that post of Tehsil Officer Regulation was vacant during 2008-09 and Tehsil Officer Infrastructures & Services are vacant since 2008.

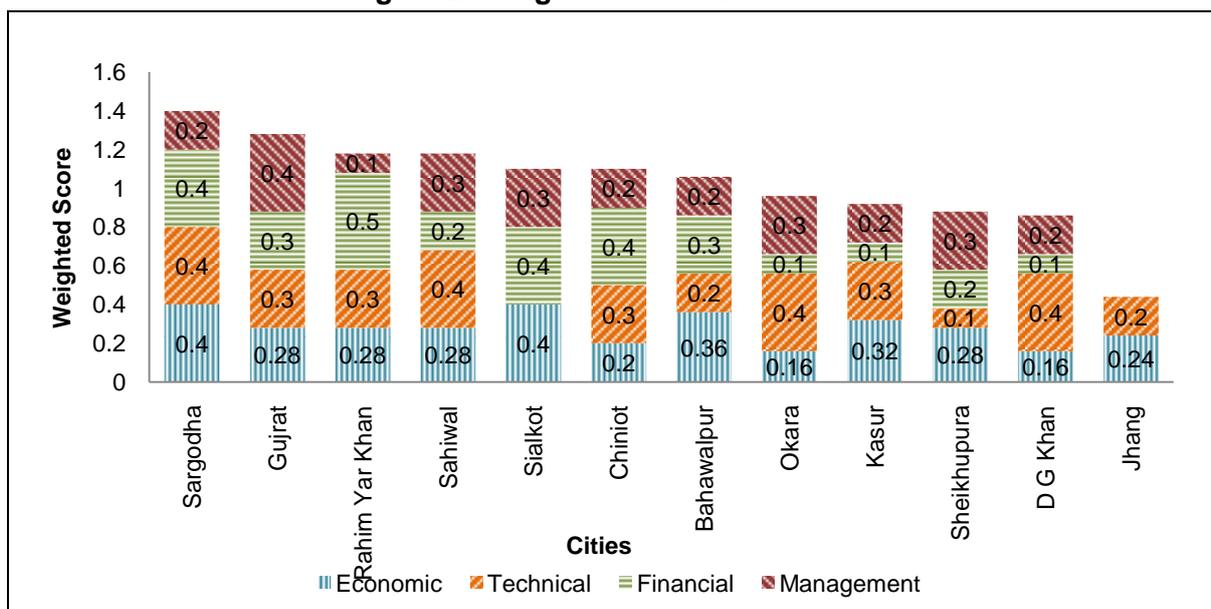
Further comparison and analysis presented at Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3. The Figure 1 present weighted score distribution (with no data) among cities, and Figure 2 Shows weighted score distribution among cities. The Figure 3 present overall weighted score.

Figure 1: Weighted Score Distribution (With No Data)



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

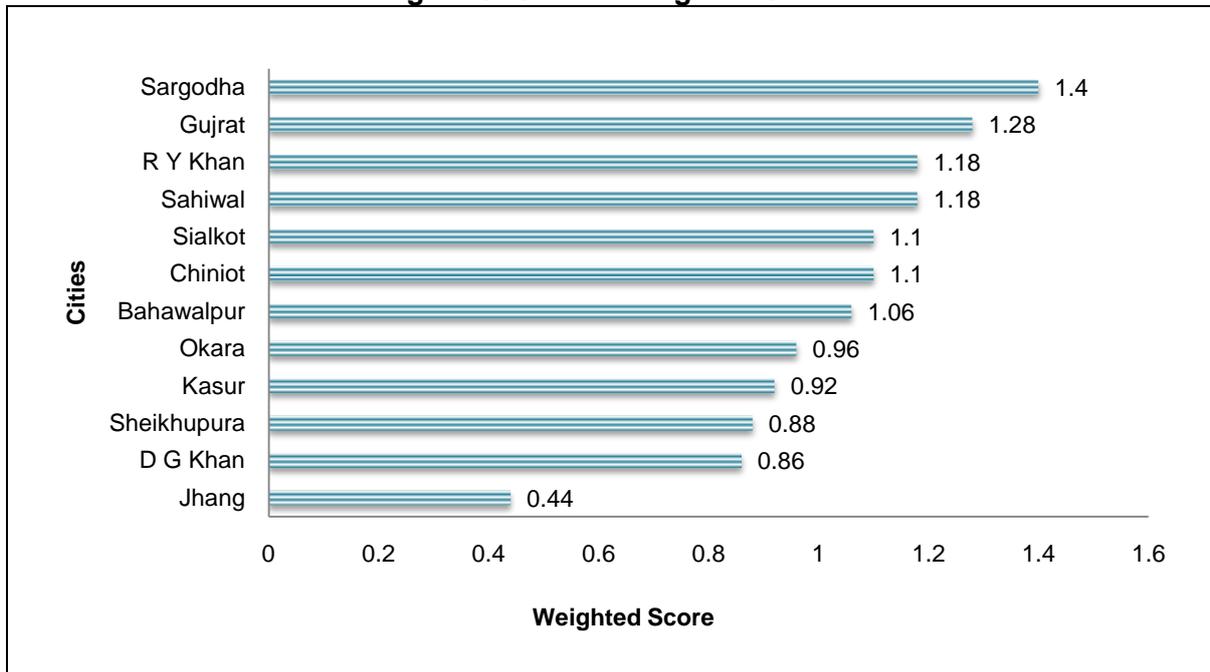
Figure 2: Weighted Score Distribution



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

The Figure 3 shows the overall weighted score of PCIIP cities in which Dera Ghazi Khan City is not in better position as compared to the eight other PCIIP cities

Figure 3: Overall Weighted Score



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

Section II

SERVICE DELIVERY BASELINE DATA



II. SERVICE DELIVERY BASELINE DATA

A. Water Supply Service

Ground water conditions are not favorable as sources of drinking water in the municipal area. The groundwater is saline. The only potable water is from the seepage of two canals passing on the northwest and northeast sides of the city. Shallow tubewells along these canals are used for water supply. Physiographically the area is flat with a mild slope from west to east. The D.G. Khan canal and its distributaries irrigate the area. All canals and rivers flow from north to south. The major formation is sand with clay, silt and gravel, which are found in small lenses. These are all flood plain deposits. The depth to water ranges from 8 to 59 meters. However, along the canal or river banks the water table is shallow at about 8 m below ground level.

Studies show that an unconfined, highly transmissive aquifer is present in the east of city, which has capacity of 100-300 m³/hr up to a depth of 150 meters (100-300 m³/hour = 0.876 mill m³/year to 2.628 mill. m³/year). It is a fairly thick and extensive aquifer.

A large capacity canal, the Dera Ghazi Khan Canal, passes on the western side of the city, which recharges the aquifer with fresh water. The annual design discharge of this canal is 2.205 maf and its useable seepage is 0.723 maf (= 891.8 mill. m³/year). Seepage has replaced the upper layer of the groundwater and tubewells of 0.5 cusec capacity have been installed near the canal. Other fields in the east also have high potential. The water currently being supplied is slightly saline in test, but it is within permissible limits. As a result, the position of the fresh water aquifer is that it is present in the east and west of the city but a strip of saline water is present beneath the city from north to south.

Dera Ghazi Khan Canal is a high capacity canal its annual discharge capacity and annual recharge is also substantial. More tubewells can be installed along it or water can be obtained directly from the canal and used after filtration and treatment. Since the canal is passing at a higher elevation than the city, supply in each case would be feasible under gravity flow. The water resources including seepage and surface water seem to be adequate for current and future demand. However, the canals belong to the Irrigation Department and not to the TMA so the availability of water in the canals depends upon contractual agreements with the Irrigation Department. The TMA reports that currently due to revision of the operational regime of the canal, the availability of seepage water is substantially reduced and saline water is starting to encroach on the fresh water zone once recharged by seepage. Also, both surface water and seepage water are subject to contamination (agricultural, industrial, upstream pollution, sewerage from the city).

At present 45 out of 53 tubewells are operational. The operational tubewells have capacity of 41 cusec. Water from the tubewells is pumped through 600 mm and 500 mm diameter mains, 20 km and 7.6 km long respectively, to ground tanks at 12 places. Water is supplied only about 8 hours per day. Water is provided typically 3 times per day, 3 hours in the morning, and 2 hours in the afternoon and 3 hours in the evening.

The population without water connections purchases water from local vendors. The water supplied by vendors is from shallow tubewells located at the canal side. The vendors do not pay anything for abstracting water and sell it on at a rate of Rs 200 to 300 per month. A large proportion of the population also use hand pumps or motor pumps to abstract shallow groundwater for household use. The large industrial and commercial consumers have developed their own water supply system.

Dera Ghazi Khan is included in the cities covered by the ADB Southern Punjab Basic Urban Services Project (SPBUSP). The project has the following components:

- extension of the water distribution system including installation of new tubewells
- extension of the sewerage system,
- rehabilitation of sewerage disposal station and relocating old disposal stations outside the municipal limits
- New wastewater treatment plant.

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

1. Major Issues

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

Table 12: Existing water Supply Services Profile

Sr.No.	Item	Value
1	Coverage	
	Water supply coverage area	80%
	Population	80%
2	Source	
	Ground Water (tubewells based system)	Yes
	No of Tube Wells	53
	Functional Tube Wells	45
	Capacity of Functional Tube Wells	41Cusec
	Surface Water (filter based system)/ -waterworks	No
	Total land available for filter based system/ Water works	Not applicable
	Total land vacant within filter based system/ Water works	Not applicable
	Type of filters system	Not applicable
	Rapid sand filters	Not applicable
	Slow sand filters	Not applicable
	No of tube well installed to collect Seepage water	Not applicable
	No of Pumps installed	Not applicable
	No of Pumps Functional	Not applicable
	Capacity of Functional Pumps	Not applicable
	Water filter plants installed under UC/TMA / DG/ Provincial or Other Schemes	
	Total No of water filter plant	5
	Functional water filter plant	5
	Since when water filter plants are non functional	Not applicable
	Name of location of Water plant	
	1. Model Town	
	2. MusarafChowk	
	3. New Imambargha	
	4. Chordate	
	5. KhumranwalaChowk	
	Who Operates the Water filter plant All water filter plant maintain by TMA	
	Total Supply	7.38mg/day
	Duration (Supply Hours)	8

Sr.No.	Item	Value
3	Total Connections	14537
	Domestic Connection	14154
	Commercial	200
	Industrial	183
4	Water Consumption	
	Per Capita water Consumption	40g/d
	Total Water Consumption	17MGD
	Overhead Reservoirs	8Nos
	Capacity of OHT's	0.330Million Gallon
	Ground Water Storage Tank	12
	Capacity of Ground Water storage tank	0.975Million Gallon
5	Water Distribution Network	
	Type of Distribution pipe network	AC/ PVC and GI
	Approximate pipe length	125Km
6	Staff	
	Total Staff for W/S Management	173
	Technical	3
	Non-technical	170
	Maintenance Teams	22
	Staff/1000 Population for Water Connections	2.44

Source: Assessment by TMA Dera Ghazi Khan Technical Staff – Mr. Abdul Majid Tehsil Officer Planning and Coordination and GHK field team conversations.

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

Information not available with TMA

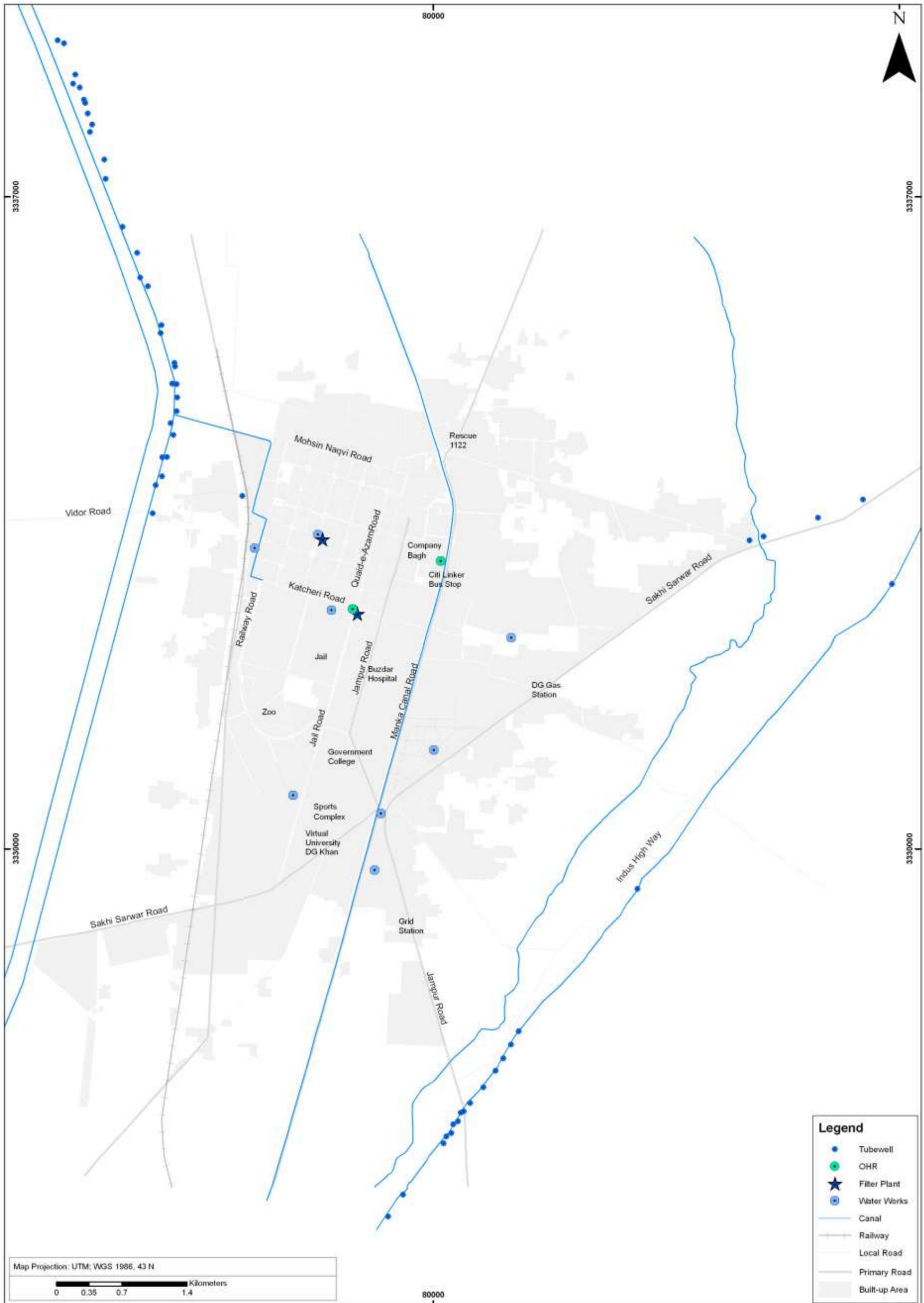
(b) Please provide detail, if TMA has outsourced water supply services any part of water supply services?

Not Outsourced

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

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

Map 3: Existing Water Supply System in Dera Ghazi Khan City



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

B. Sewerage and Drainage

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

The sewerage system comprises of 185 km length of different sizes. The city has also open drain system, which is connected to sewers. The sewerage system needs proper planning, rehabilitation and enhancement of carrying capacity. Frequent failures occur with consequent flooding and caused health hazards. Assessment by TMA revealed that main sewer are undersize and needs to be replaced with new one. The disposal stations need improvement to meet the present and future demand of wastewater disposal

1. Major Issues

- The sewerage system has insufficient capacity for the current connected population and suffers from many breaks and overflows of raw sewage into streets. Basically the whole system is considered to be in need of replacement.
- Blockages are a frequent problem
- The ponding of raw sewage is an acute and widespread environmental problem in D. G. Khan.
- Besides the mentioned flooding and blockages, there is a particular problem of new housing colonies coming into existence without approval of the TMA.
- Open sullage carriers in housing areas with raw sewage are a serious health and environmental hazard. Also no facility for treatment of the waste water.
- No magisterial powers have been handed down to the TMO to deal with defaulters.

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

Table 13: Existing Sewerage and Drainage System Profile

Sr. No.	Item	Value
1	Sewerage Coverage	
	Area	70%
	Population	60%
	Approximate Length of Total sewers	60Km
	Dia Range	9 inch -36 inch
2	Drainage Coverage	
	Area	30%
	Population	30%
	Approximate open sewage drains (main and small drains)	7km
	Approximate covered sewage drains	11km
3	Effluent/Discharge	
	Total Effluent/Discharge	100 Cusec
4	Pumping Arrangements	
	No of Pumping Stations	6
	No of Pumps	12
	Total Pumping Capacity	41 Cusec
5	Treatment Arrangements	
	Waste water treatment Plant	0
	Waste water treatment Plant Capacity	0
6	Connections	

Sr. No.	Item	Value
	Total Connections	0
	Domestic	0
	Commercial/Industrial	0
7	Recipient Body	
	Ultimate Discharge	Nearby seepage drains
8	Staff	
	Total Staff for Management	86
	Technical	45
	Non-technical	41
	Maintenance Teams	7
	Pipe Breaks /Month	0
	Complaints /Month	50
	Staff/1000 Population for Sewerage Connections	4.90

Source: Assessment by TMA Dera Ghazi Khan Technical Staff – Mr. Abdul Majid Tehsil Officer Planning and Coordination and GHK field team conversations

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

At present no comprehensive Sewage or Drainage plan developed.

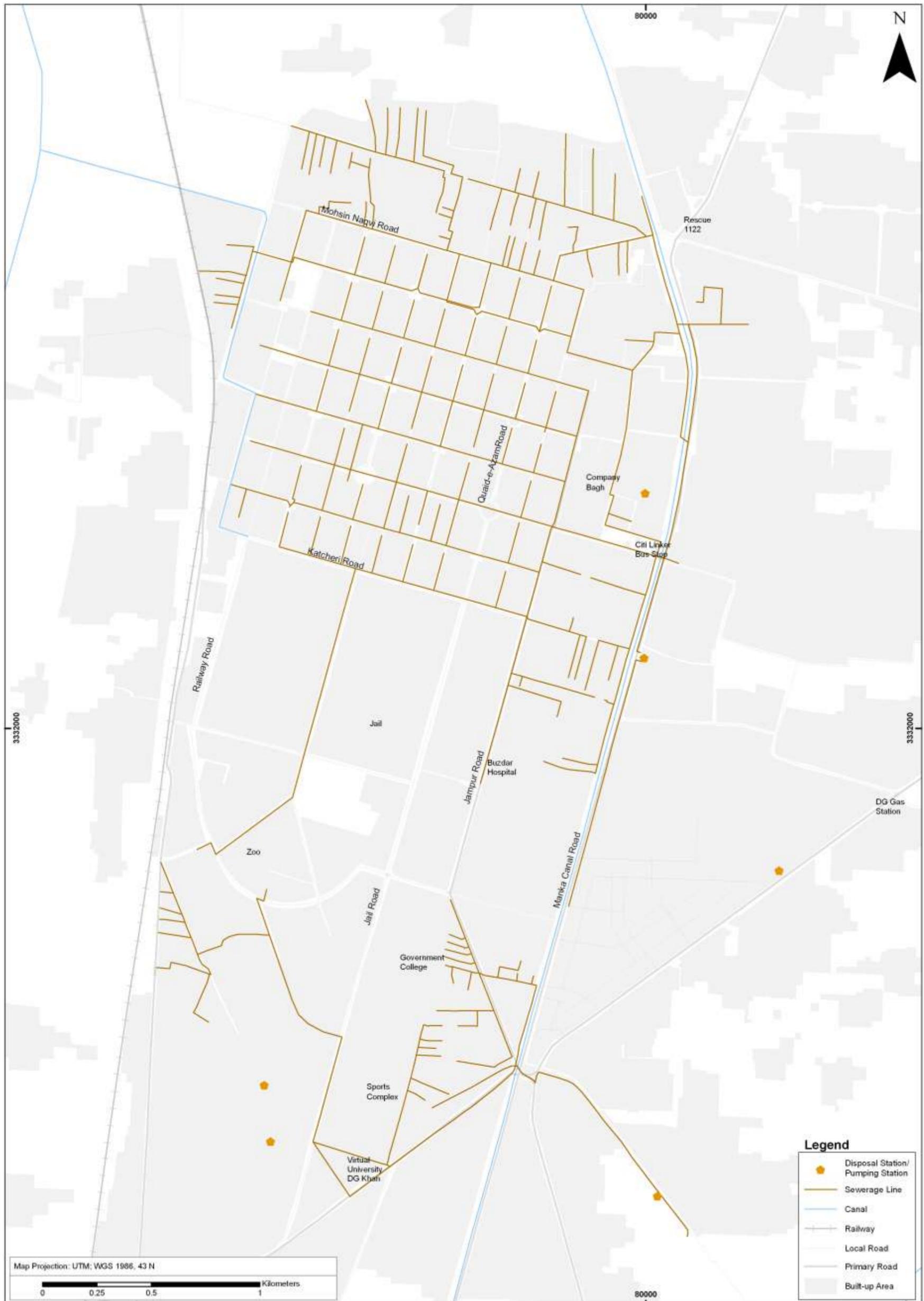
(b) Please provide detail, if TMA has outsourced sanitation services any part of sanitation services

At present no comprehensive Sewage or Drainage outsourced

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

There is no Separate union of Sewage or Drainage staff, the Sewage or Drainage staffs is part of overall TMA staff Union.

Map 4: Existing Sewerage System in Dera Ghazi Khan City



Source: Adapted from Urban Unit's Dera Ghazi Khan 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 Dera Ghazi Khan is being managed by the Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA). Presently TMA Dera Ghazi Khan has to rely on outdated, slow and inefficient Waste collection and transportation system. The basic tool for primary collection of SW is handcart. The currently used handcarts is poorly designed, difficult to operate and basically meant for collection of construction waste. Similarly there is no system for temporary storage of municipal solid waste. Furthermore, there is no proper waste disposal system.

No proper landfill site is available in or out side of the town. Solid waste is dumped in open spaces. The solid waste is dumped in open spaces creating total in-sanitary & unhygienic conditions. The KOICA World Bank study 2007 revealed that DG Khan Solid waste composed as:

- Vegetable / Putrescible 20%
- Paper & Cardboard 6%
- Glass, Ceramics 10%
- Plastics & Rubber 10%
- Wood, Bones, Straw 8%
- Metals 2%
- Textiles, Rags 5%
- Miscellaneous Inserts, Debris 32
- Petbottles 2%
- Shopperbags 4%

The study also shows that about 90% of Solid waste budget utilised for Salaries.

1. Major Issues

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

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

Table 14: Existing Solid Waste Management System Profile

Sr. No.	Item	Value
1	Collection and Disposal	
	Waste Generated	128Tons/day
	Waste Collected	94 Tons/day
	Generation Rate	0.5 kg/capita/day
	Waste Generated per HH	3.75kg

Sr. No.	Item	Value
	Waste Disposed Off	34 Tons/day
	Temporary Disposal Sites	2
	Location of Temporary Disposal Sites and since when these sites have been utilize	
	1. Near wader road Last five year	
	2. Near New General Bus stand Last five year	
	Landfill sites	
	Are there any land fill site available	No
	If land fill sites available, please provide following detail:	Not applicable
	Land fill site developed	Not applicable
	Land fill site	Not applicable
	If landfill site non-functional Please provide following information	
	Since when the site is non functional	Not applicable
	Main reason for non-functional landfill	Not applicable
	Distance from centre of the City	Not applicable
2	Equipment	
	Hand Carts/Push cart	105
	Donkey Carts	27
	Secondary Containers	36
	Tractor Trolleys	30
	Tractor Trolleys on rent	0
	On road Tractor trolley	30
	Arm Roll Trucks	4
	Truck (Mazda)	0
	Excavators	0
	Bulldozer	0
	Vans	0
	Tractors with Bucket	5
	Tractors with Blade	1
	Tractors with container carrier	0
	Mechanical Sweeper (tractor mechanical Sweeper)	0
3	Staff	
	Chief Sanitary Inspector regular	1
	Chief Sanitary Inspector contract	0
	Chief Sanitary Inspector work charge	0
	Sanitary Inspector regular	2
	Sanitary Inspector contract	0
	Sanitary Inspector work charge	0
	Assistant Sanitary Inspector regular	0
	Assistant Sanitary Inspector contract	0
	Assistant Sanitary Inspector work charge	0
	Sanitary Supervisor regular	1
	Sanitary Supervisor contract	0
	Sanitary Supervisor work charge	0
	Sanitary Workers male regular	416
	Sanitary Workers male Contract	0
	Sanitary Workers male work charge	0
	Sanitary Workers female regular	42
	Sanitary Workers female contract	0
	Sanitary Workers female Work	0
	Drivers Regular	23
	Drivers Contract	0
	Drivers work charge	0
4	Other specialized staff :	
	Staff per 1000 persons	1.15

Source: Assessment by TMA Dera Ghazi Khan Technical Staff – Mr Abdul Ahmed Chief Sanitary Inspector and GHK field team conversation

(a) Scavenging Activities

Scavenging activities are often seen on roads and streets. And about 500 scavengers are involved in this activity. Paper & Cardboard, Glass, Plastics & Rubber, Wood, Bones, Straw, Metals are collected by the scavengers. They also collect Sharps, Pathological, Infectious, Radioactive, Chemical, Pharmaceutical from hospital waste and sale it locally. There are approximate 50 shops exist in city. About 20 scavengers are involved in scavenging activities of Hospital waste.

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

No SWM plan developed

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

SWM services any part of SWM services are not outsourced

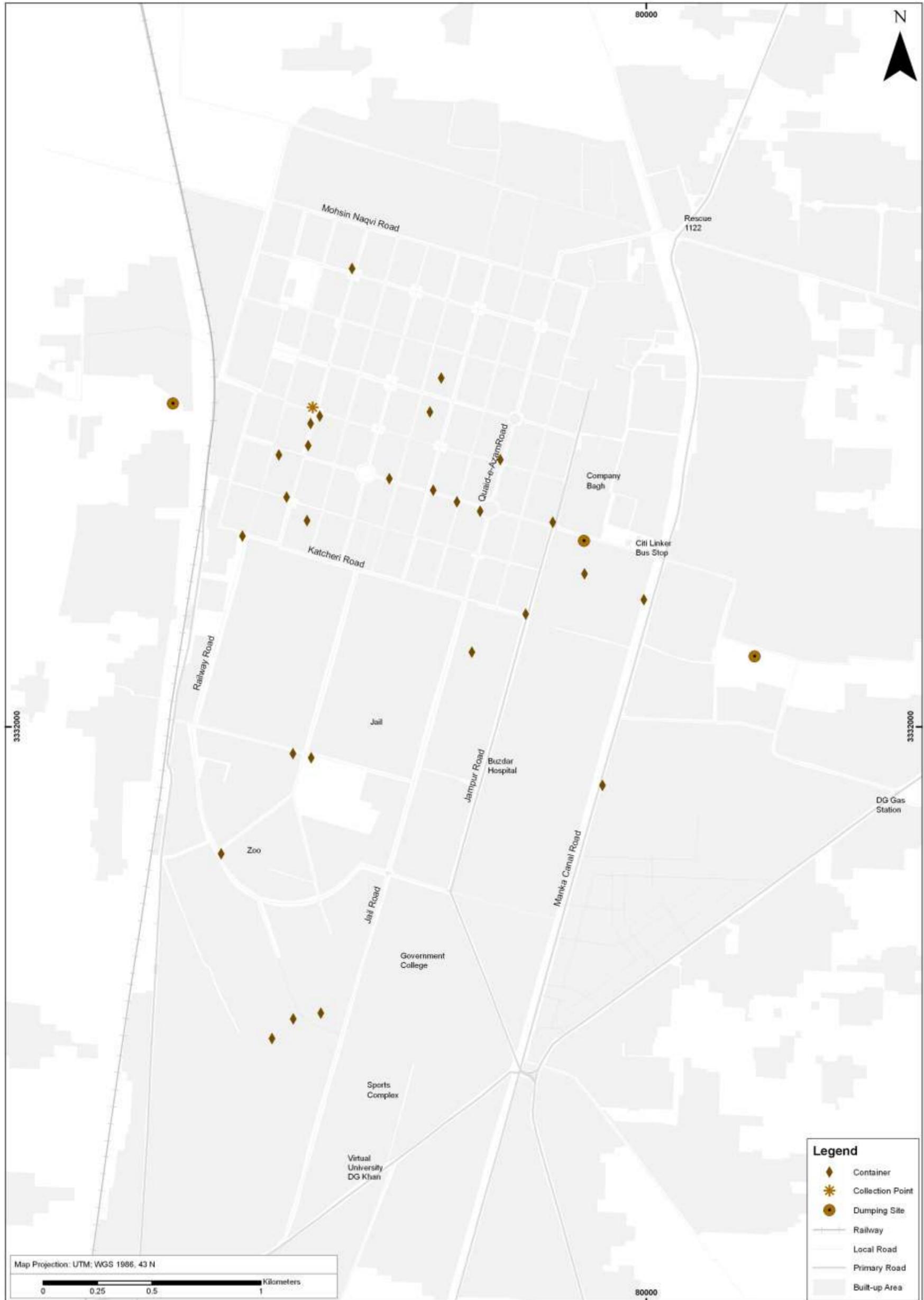
(d) Is there any Union for SWM services if so please provide detail?

There is no separate union established by SWM staffs

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

No person is hired

Map 5: Existing Solid Waste Management System in Dera Ghazi Khan City



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

D. Urban Transport Service

The roads infrastructure in Dera Ghazi Khan is affected by the recent flood. Most roads are damaged and many are in poor conditions due to poor maintenance. There is also need for Widening/carpeting& improvement of city roads. Following important roads needs immediate attention.

1. Out Agency (via Model Town) to Gadai (up to Quetta Road)
2. Hospital Chowk (Railway Road) to Circuit House
3. Puldott to Hospital Chowk (Expansion & Carpeting)
4. East Bank of Manka Canal (Expansion & Carpeting)

There is no urban bus or van services are available. Auto Rickshaws and Mazda pickups are being used as urban transport services. The effective capacity of the major roads are reduced by poor traffic management, compounded by a lack of discipline and poor compliance with traffic regulations on the part of drivers, and the mix of motorised and non-motorised traffic on all roads in the city. The resulting traffic congestion, together with a large number of vehicles producing high levels of exhaust emission, has serious environmental implications.

Major Traffic congestion was observed in most important commercial areas such asGTS Chowk, High School Chowk, and ChorhattaOverall assessment of transport improvement revealed that there is need to conduct a comprehensive transport study. Existing road net work, chowk, bus stand, truck stand are shown in Map 6.

1. Major Issues

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

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

Table 15: Motor Vehicles Registered by Type 2003-2009

Year	Total	Motor cars, Jeeps and station wagons	Motor cycles and scooters	Trucks	Pickups/ Delivery vans	Mini Buses/ Buses/ Flying coaches	Taxis	Auto Rickshaw	Tractors	Others
Upto June2003	107871	3914	54472	191	10	141	32	31	48975	105
Duration	7958	73	5858	6	23	2	0	34	1950	12
Upto June2004	115829	3987	60330	197	33	143	32	65	50925	117
Duration	10239	75	8113	7	13	3	12	1	2014	1
Upto June2005	126068	4062	68443	204	46	146	44	66	52939	118
Duration	9382	130	6062	4	1	13	0	1	3158	13
Upto June2006	135450	4192	74505	208	47	159	44	67	56097	131
Duration	24349	86	23111	2	2	3	0	55	1088	2
Upto June2007	159799	4278	97616	210	49	162	44	122	57185	133
Duration	14662	209	13111	5	31	8	0	368	929	1
Upto June2008	174461	4487	110727	215	80	170	44	490	58114	134
Duration	20168	130	19075	11	33	7	0	9	901	2
Upto June2009	194629	4617	129802	226	113	177	44	499	59015	136

Source: Punjab Development Statistic 2003-2010

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

Total	Motor cars, Jeeps and station wagons	Motor cycles and scooters	Trucks	Pickups/ Delivery vans	Mini Buses/ Buses/ Flying coaches	Taxis	Auto Rickshaw	Tractors	Others
9.07	64.60	12.66	0.62	40.51	-0.29	5.11	145.47	3.30	4.51

Source: GHK analysis based Punjab Development Statistic 2003 -2010

2. Major Chowk

List of major chowk is mentioned in Table 17.

Table 17: List of Major Chowk

Sr. No.	Name of Chowk	Remarks
1	KalmaChowk	Traffic Congestions and road side encroachments
2	GhantaGharChowk	
4	Pull piyarywaliChowk	
5	Hospital Chowk	
6	Imam BargahChowk	
7	FawaraChowk	
8	Pakistan Chowk	
9	Gole Committee Chowk	

Source: Tehsil Officer Infrastructure and Services Records& GHK Staff Field Visit

3. Major Road Passing through City, Controlling Department

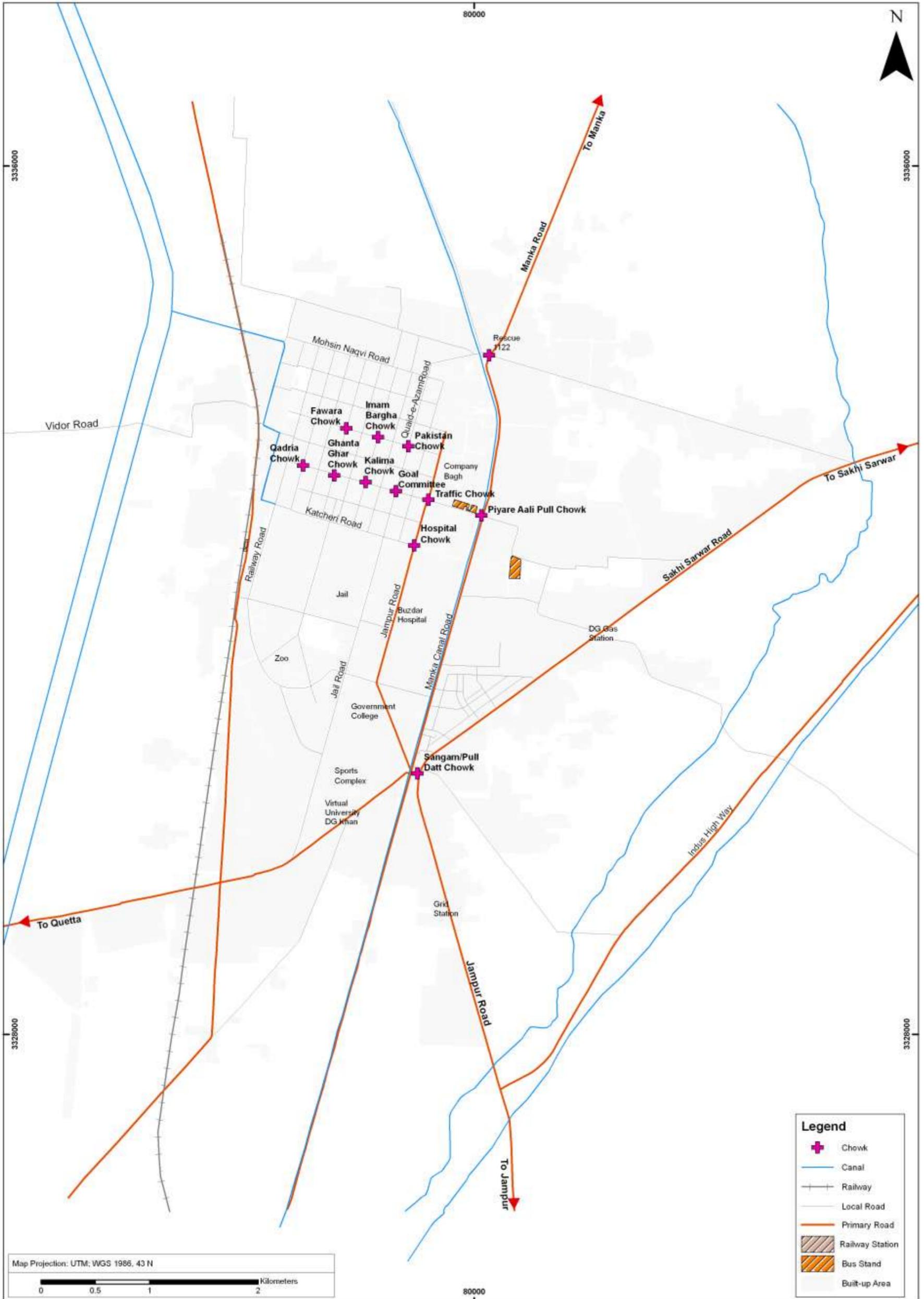
Major Road Passing through City and its controlling department are listed in Table 18.

Table 18: Major Road Passing through City, Controlling Department

Sr. No.	Name of Road	Controlling Department
1	Manka road	Provincial Highway/ District Road Department
2	SakhiSarwar	
3	Jampur Road	
4	Quetta	National Highway

Source: Tehsil Officer Infrastructure and Services Records& GHK Staff Field Visit

Map 6: Transport System in Dera Ghazi Khan City



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

4. Off Street Parking Places

There is no Off Street Parking Places in the city.

5. Major Urban Routes

Major Urban Routes are listed in Table 19.

Table 19: Major Urban Routes

Sr. No.	Route Name	Transport Available	Number of Passengers Travelling Per Day
1	Faridi Bazar Road	Motor Cycle Rickshaw, Auto Rickshaw, Mazda Pickups	Assessment not available
2	Liaquat Bazar Road		
3	Pathar Bazar Road		
4	Saddar Bazar Road		
5	Jampur Road		
6	Railway Road		

Source: Tehsil Officer Infrastructure and Services Records & GHK Staff Field Visit

6. Flyovers

There is no flyover in the city

7. Underpasses

There are no underpasses in the city

8. Bus / Wagon Stand

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

Table 20: List of Bus / Wagon Stands

Sr. No.	Name of Bus Stand	Type	Area
1	General Bus Stand	Government	Information Not available
2	Private Bus stand		

Source: Tehsil Officer Infrastructure and Services Records & GHK Staff Field Visit

9. Truck Stands

No Truck Stands in City

10. Urban Transport Services

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

11. Railway Line

The national intercity railway line is passing through the city.

Section III

HUMAN RESOURCE OF TMA



III. HUMAN RESOURCE OF TMA

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

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

1. Tehsil Nazim / Administrator

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

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

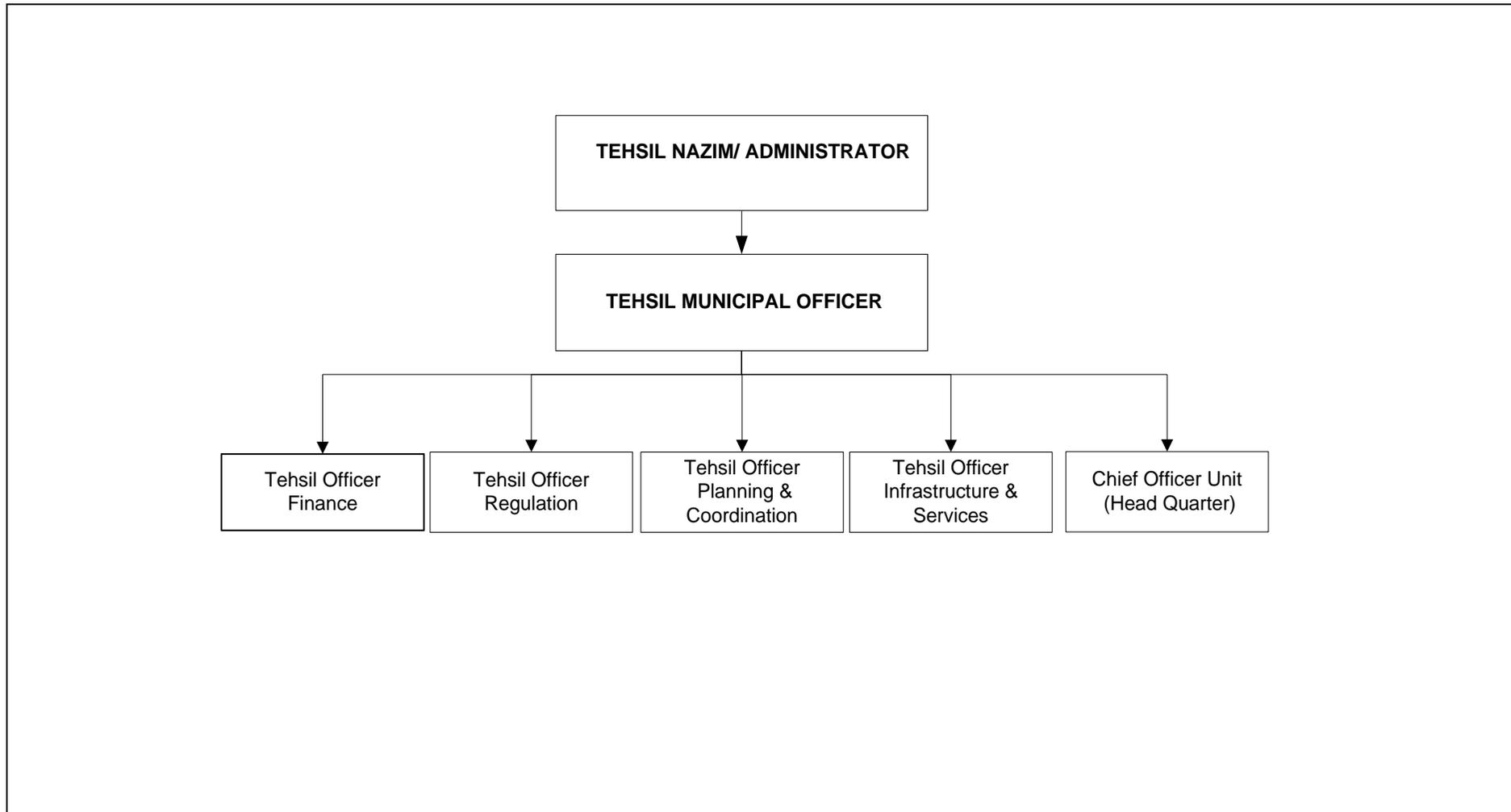
- Co-ordinate the municipal activities of the Tehsil Municipal Administration and Union Administrations within the Tehsil for coherent planning and development of municipal Infrastructure and for effective and efficient functioning of the Tehsil Municipal Administration.
- Exercise general supervision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

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

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

B. Organization Structure of TMA Dera Ghazi Khan



Source: TMA Dera Ghazi Khan Budget 2010-11 – Schedule of Establishment

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

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

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

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

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

Sr. No	Designation	BS	2010-11		
			Jul	Aug	Sep
1	Tehsil Municipal Officer	19			
2	Tehsil Officer Infrastructures & Services	17			
3	Tehsil Officer Finance	17			
4	Tehsil Officer Regulation	17			
5	Tehsil Officer Planning & Coordination	17			

Source: Establishment branch record of TMA Dera Ghazi Khan

Post Filled through Permanent Staff

Post Filled through Contract Staff

Post Vacant



D. Over all TMA Establishment

Over all Schedule of Establishment of Tehsil Municipal Administration is included in Table 22, which showing the total sanction position, total filled and vacant post. This table will further help to assess the total strength of the key departments

Table 22: Establishment Schedule of Tehsil Municipal Administration

Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	Sanctioned Strength			Filled												Vacant		
						Regular			Contract			Work Charge			Total					
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	Tehsil Nasim/ Administrator	Honorary	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	P.S to Tehsil Nazim	16	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
3	Steno Grapher	12/15.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
4	Computer Operator	12	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
5	Junior Clerk	5/7.	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
6	Driver	7	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
7	Naib Qasid	1-2.	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
8	Sweeper	1-2.	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
9	Chowkidar	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total			11	0	11	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	3	0	3	
Naib Tehsil Nasim																				
1	Naib T/Nazim	Honoraries	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	Council Officer	16	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
3	Agenda Assistant	11/14.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
4	Computer Operator	12	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
5	Junior Clerk	5-7.	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
6	Naib Qasid	1-2.	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
7	Sweeper	1-2.	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total			8	0	8	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	3	0	3	
Tehsil Municipal Officer																				
1	TMO	18	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	Office Supdt	16	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
3	Steno Grapher	12/15.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
4	Computer Operator	12	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
5	Naib Qasid	1-2.	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
6	Chowkidar	1-2.	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0

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

Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	Sanctioned Strength			Filled												Vacant		
						Regular			Contract			Work Charge			Total					
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
7	Driver	6	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Total		7	0	7	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	2	0	2	
	Establishment SECTION																			
1	Assistant	11-14.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2	Junior Clerk	5-7.	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	
3	Naib Qasid	1-2.	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
4	Accounts/Senior Clerk	9	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	
5	Naib Qasid	1-2.	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
	Total		7	0	7	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	1	0	1	
	GENERAL SECTION																			
1	Assistant	11-14.	1	0	1			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2	Junior Clerk	7	2	0	2	2		2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	
3	Naib Qasid	1-2.	1	0	1	1		1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
4	Mali	1-2.	1	0	1	1		1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
5	Sweeper	1-2.	1	0	1	1		1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
	Total		6	0	6	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	1	0	1	
	Tehsil Officer (F&B)																			
1	TO(F&B)	17	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2	Assistant Accountant	11-14.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
3	Accounts/Senior Clerk	9	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
4	Record Keeper	5/7.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
5	Naib Qasid	1-2.	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
	Total		5	0	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	
	ACCOUNTS SECTION																			
1	Accounts Officer	16/17	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2	Accountant/Assistant A.O.(Non LCS)	14-16	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
3	Assistant Accountant	11/14.	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
4	Accountant/Senior Clerk	7	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	
5	Cashier	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
6	Naib Qasid	1-2.	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	
	Total		8	0	8	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	3	0	3	

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

Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	Sanctioned Strength			Filled												Vacant		
						Regular			Contract			Work Charge			Total					
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
BUDGET/PENTION SECTION																				
1	Pension Clerk	5-7.	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	Junior Clerk	5-7.	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
3	Naib Qasid	1-2.	1	0	1	1		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total			3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	
REVENUE RECOVERY BRANCH																				
1	Taxation Officer	16	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2	Tax Superintendent	16	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
3	Computer Operator	12	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
4	Assistant	11/14.	4	0	4	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	1
5	Inspector	09/11.	5	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	4
6	Senior Clerk/ Accountant	8	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
7	Senior Clerk/ Head Munshi	07/9.	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
8	Driver	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
9	Junior Clerk/Tax Clerk	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
10	Mohrar(Contract-3)	4	17	0	17	14	0	14	3	0	3	0	0	0	17	0	17	0	0	0
11	Naib Qasid	1	8	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0
12	Veterinary Doctor	Part Time	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total			43	0	43	32	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	32	11	0	11	
Tehsil Officer (Regular)																				
1	Tehsil Officer (Regular)	17	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	Assistant	11	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
3	Computer Operator	12	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
4	Inspector	9	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
5	Inspector	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
6	Senior Clerk	7/9.	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
7	Senior Clerk Regulation Wing	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
8	Junior Clerk Contract)	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
9	Store Keeper (Contract)	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
10	Cort Clerk/Junior Clerk	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
11	Patwari	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

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

Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	Sanctioned Strength			Filled												Vacant		
						Regular			Contract			Work Charge			Total					
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
12	Naib Qasid	1	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
13	Baildar	1	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
14	Chowkidar	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
15	Chowkidar	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
16	Legal Advisor(part time)	Part Time	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Total		23	0	23	10	0	10	6	0	6	0	0	0	16	0	16	7	0	7
	Tehsil officer Planning																			
1	TO (P&C)	18	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2	Sub Engineer	16	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
3	Sub Engineer	11	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
4	Computer Operator	12	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
5	Assistant	11	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
6	Building Inspector	11	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
7	Draftsman	10	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
8	Senior Clerk	9	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
9	Senior Clerk	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
10	Junior Clerk (Contract)	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
11	Ferro Printer	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
12	Naib Qasid	1	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
13	Driver	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
14	Chowkidar	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Total		18	0	18	10	0	10	3	0	3	0	0	0	13	0	13	5	0	5
	Tehsil officer (I&S)																			
1	Tehsil Officer	18/19	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	D.T.O	17	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
3	Assistant Tehsil Officer	17	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2
4	Sub Engineer	16	6	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0
5	Sub Engineer	11	8	0	8	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	1	0	1
6	Sub Engineer(Mech)	11	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
7	Senior Head Draft Man	16	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
8	Head Draft Man	13	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0

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

Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	Sanctioned Strength			Filled												Vacant		
						Regular			Contract			Work Charge			Total					
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
9	Draftsman	10	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
10	Steno Typist	12/15.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
11	Computer Operator	12	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
12	Assistant	11	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
13	Accounts Clerk	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
14	Senior Clerk	7	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
15	Junior Clerk	5/7.	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
16	Driver	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
17	Driver(contract)	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
18	Tracer(Contract)	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
19	Driver Road Roller	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
20	Driver Road Roller	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
21	Naib Qasid (Contract)	1	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0
22	Chowkidar	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
23	Mali (Contract)	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
24	Sweeper	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
25	Ferro Khalasi (contract)	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Total		48	0	48	22	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	22	26	0	26	
	Fire Brigade																			
1	Superintendent	14/16	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
2	assistant superintendent	12/14.	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
3	head fire man	8	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
4	fire man	5	12	0	12	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11	1	0	1	0
5	driver	7	6	0	6	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	0	4	0
6	cleaner	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	sweeper	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Total		24	0	24	17	0	17	1	0	1	0	0	18	0	18	6	0	6	
	Street light																			
1	Superintendent light section	16	1		1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
2	assistant	11	1		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
3	Electrician	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
4	line man (contract)	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

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

Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	Sanctioned Strength			Filled												Vacant		
						Regular			Contract			Work Charge			Total					
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
5	Electrician helper		4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0
	Total		8	0	8	2	0	2	1	0	1	4	0	4	7	0	7	1	0	1
	Water supply																			
1	plant suprintendant	9	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	water rate clerk	7	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
3	senior clerk	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
4	electrician	6	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
5	Supervisor (contract)	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
6	tube well operator	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
7	tube well operator	3	35	0	35	35	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	35	0	0	0
8	tube well operator	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
9	oil man/line man/plumber/fitter/valve man/Baildar	1	18	0	18	18	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	18	0	0	0
10	Chowkidar	1	6	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0
11	sweeper	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
12	work charge (urban)		71	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	71	71	0	71	0	0	0
13	work charge (urban)		75	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	75	75	0	75	0	0	0
14	work charge (rural)		225	0	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	0	225	225	0	225	0	0	0
	Total		439	0	439	66	0	0	0	0	0	371	0	371	437	0	437	2	0	2
	Library																			
1	librarian	17	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	assistant	11	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
3	library assistant	4	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
4	Chowkidar	1	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
	Total		7	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	
	Disposal works																			
1	operators	3	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
2	operators D.W set (contract)	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
3	oil man/Baildar (oil man 02+baildar 04)	1	6	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0
4	work charge	.	9	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	9	0	0	0
	Total		20	0	20	10	0	10	10	0	10	0	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	0

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

Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	Sanctioned Strength			Filled												Vacant		
						Regular			Contract			Work Charge			Total					
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Sewerage																				
1	Jamadar	3	1	0	1	1		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	Driver sucker machine	6	2	0	2	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
3	cable operator	1	3	0	3	3		3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
4	cleaner helper	1	1	0	1	1		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
5	Baildar/sewer man	1-2.	11	0	11	11		11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11	0	0	0
6	Baildar/sewer man (contract)	1	31	0	31	0		0	31	0	31	0	0	0	31	0	31	0	0	0
Total			49	0	49	16	0	16	31	0	31	0	0	0	47	0	47	2	0	2
Road gang																				
1	mate	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	Baildar	1	6	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0
Total			7	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	0
Parks																				
1	Head mali	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	Tube well operator	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
3	Baildar/mali (contract-1)	1	20	0	20	10	0	10	0	0	0	8	0	8	18	0	18	2	0	2
4	Chowkidar	1	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
5	Sweeper	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total			25	0	25	15	0	15	0	0	0	8	0	8	23	0	23	2	0	2
Chief Officer Co-Unit																				
1	Chief officer	16/17.	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	Steno/computer operator	12/15.	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
3	Assistant	11	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
4	R.K	11	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
5	Driver (contract)	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
6	Naib Qasid	1	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
7	Chowkidar	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
8	work mistry (contract)	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total			9	0	9	7	0	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	9	0	9	0	0	0
Grave yard																				
1	Chowkidar	1	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Total			2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0

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

Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	Sanctioned Strength			Filled												Vacant		
						Regular			Contract			Work Charge			Total					
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
	Sports																			
1	Organizer	15	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Total		1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
	Street watering																			
1	Jamadar	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	driver (contract-1)	5	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0
3	water carrier (contract)	1	9	0	9	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	1	0	1	
4	helper water boozar	1	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	
	Total		16	0	16	12	0	12	0	0	0	3	0	3	15	0	15	1	0	1
	Sanitation																			
1	Chief sanitary Inspector	15	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2	Sanitary Inspector	8	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	
3	Sanitary Supervisor	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
4	Mechanical Supervisor	8	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
5	Junior Clerk/Bill Clerk	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
6	Tractor driver (Contract-9)	5/6.	23	0	23	14	0	14	9	0	9	0	0	23	0	23	0	0	0	
7	Jamadar (Contract-5)	3	11	0	11	6	0	6	0	0	0	5	0	5	11	0	11	0	0	
8	Trolley Baildar (contract-26)	1-2.	52	0	52	26	0	26	0	0	0	26	0	26	52	0	52	0	0	
9	Trolley Baildar	1	10	0	10	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	3	0	3	
10	Gari Ban (Contract-13)	1	27	0	27	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	13	14	0	14	
11	S.Promoters	6	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	
12	Sanitary worker (contract-178)	1-2.	282	42	324	104	42	146	178	0	178	0	0	282	42	324	0	0	0	
	Total		411	44	455	175	44	219	187	0	187	31	0	31	393	44	437	18	0	18
	Drains																			
1	Baildar (contracy-19)	1	55	0	55	36	0	36	19	0	19	0	0	55	0	55	0	0	0	
	Total		55	0	55	36	0	36	19	0	19	0	0	55	0	55	0	0	0	
	GrandTotal		1260	44	1304	486	44	464	259	0	259	418	0	418	1163	44	1207	97	0	97

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is a lack of training and development programmes for TMA employees. For example, few of them have received training about the PLGO 2001. There are no formal mechanisms to determine and analyse training needs within the Tehsil, nor any in-house training facilities.

Setting wage scales and hardship or remoteness allowances are two important features of a pay policy. The salaries and pay scales for all grades are set nationally. Allowances are attached to posts in line with grading. There are established rules for moving within grades and into the next grades. There is no TMA control over basic pay scales, and very little scope for paying 'over' allowances. There are no other formal rewards or recognition schemes. There are also no local schemes that are operational. It is possible, however, for a TMA to establish incentive payments for its personnel.

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

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

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

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

Sr. No.	Item	Comments
1	List of Current Service Provider	
	Tehsil Municipal Administration	TMA providing services as per PLGO 2001
	Public Health Engineering Department	Providing services regarding Water supply and sanitation on all urban and rural schemes
	Provincial Highway	Also executing major road infrastructure including fly over and under passes in the city area
	District Housing Department (PHATA)	Providing housing facilities, new schemes and undertaking new housing schemes
	District Environment Department	Implementing PPA rules 1997 and 2005
	Traffic Police	Managing traffic in the city and implementing traffic rules including facilitating to Environment department for launching traffic and environment related campaigns
	District Transport Department	Responsible to issue and renew route permits to the commercial vehicles, Issuance of Fitness Certificates. Traffic Checking and summary trial under motor vehicle ordinance and classify various route within District. Grant and renew of licences of "B", "C" & "D" class bus/wagon Stands and Truck Stands. Also prepare fare tables of public service vehicles and general control of Bus stand affairs.
	District Road Department	Planning and executing all road infrastructure including major roads in city area.
2	Is there any customer focus? Any complaint centre	Yes. TMA Dera Ghazi Khan has established complaint centre at TMA main office
3	Any asset registries	Yes TMA mainlining the assets registers , Tehsil Officer Regulationis maintaining assets records,
4	Any use of computers/ A computer with operator?	TMA Dera Ghazi Khan has Computers facilities in the key department. computer operators from work charge establishment
5	Is there a fax machine in the TMA?	Yes- Fax Number: 064-9260553
6	Is there a website? An internet connection at TMA? An email address	TMA Dera Ghazi Khan has no Web site. No internet connection and No email address

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

Section IV

FINANCIALS AND ECONOMICS OF TMA



IV. FINANCIALS AND ECONOMICS OF TMA

A. Financial Assessment

1. Introduction

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

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

Punjab cities are constrained by, among others:

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

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

2. Financial Analysis

(a) General

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Detail of collections of taxes/fees leased out for 2010-11 are mentioned in Table 26. All remaining receipts are collected by the TMA's own staff.

Urban Immovable Property Tax (UIPT): Internationally, Property Tax is considered as a major source of municipal revenues. UIPT is collected by the Excise and Taxation Department (E&TD) and after deducting collection charges and share of the provincial government, a major share of UIPT comes to the municipality which has the urban place from where this UIPT has been collected. During the last many years there has been an increase in UIPT share transferred to TMA Dera Ghazi Khan. It increased from Rs.10.7 million in 2005-06 to Rs.13.9 million in 2008-09, while Rs.20 million have been estimated as revised budget for 2009-10 and budget for 2010-11 which is very high compared to the share being actually transferred during 2005-06 to 2008-09.

The present share of UIPT being transferred annually to TMA Dera Ghazi Khan is extremely low even compared to what was being transferred about twenty years ago. During 1991 to 1996 the actual UIPT share transferred to MC Dera Ghazi Khan was between Rs.1.9 million to Rs.4.3 million². A major reason for this reduced share transfer may be the deduction of

²Table 15, Page 27, Vol I of "Municipal Management and Finance in Southern Punjab", Tanawwur Ali Hyder, published in October 1999 by WSP-SA of the World Bank.

unpaid electricity bills of the municipality by the GoPb. 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 Dera Ghazi Khan from TOTP has been continuously increasing from Rs.26.8 million in 2005-06 to Rs.35.8 million during 2008-09. 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 Plan Approval Fee/ Commercialization Fee: TMA Dera Ghazi Khan has been collecting building plan approval fee. Collection of Commercialization Fee started in 2008-09. Despite the regular construction activity in the city, this source of revenue has not shown an appreciable increase and has actually gone slightly down from Rs.2.2 million in 2008-09 to Rs.1.8 million in 2009-10. Starting from a low base, the revenues from this source have started contributing a major portion of the OSR. Revenue was Rs0.8 million in 2005-06 and increased to nearly Rs.7 million in 2006-07 and 2008-09. Revised budget for 2009-10 is Rs.11 million while the budget for 2010-11 has been estimated as Rs.13 million.

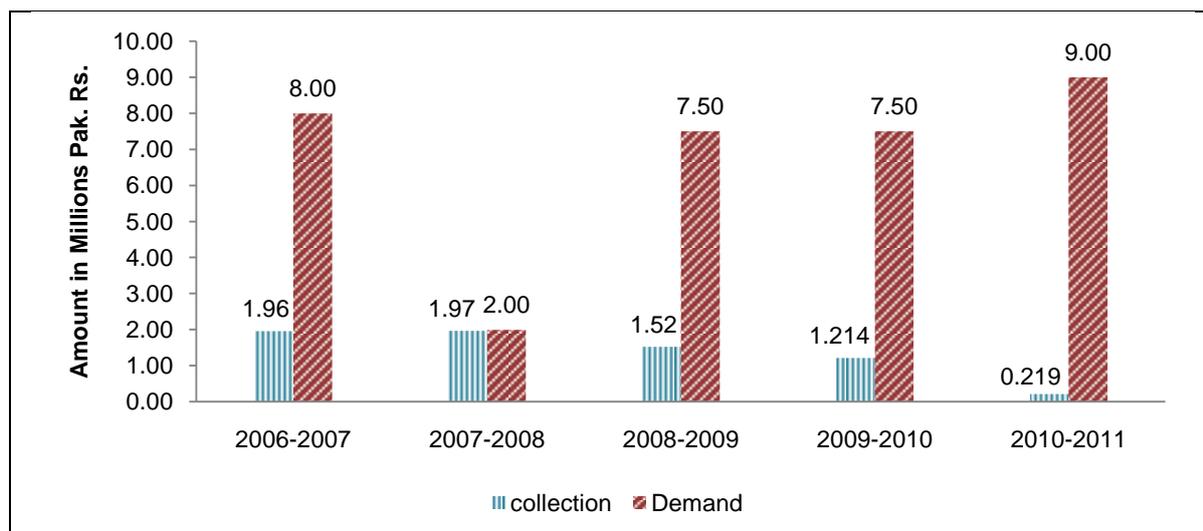
Rent of Municipal Properties: Most TMAs that came into existence under PLGO 2001 inherited valuable urban properties (shops, land, offices, etc) from the former municipalities (municipal corporations, municipal committees and town committees). Though generally the rents have not been increased since long, property income remains a major source of income of the municipalities. The property rental income of TMA Dera Ghazi Khan was Rs.0.6 million in 2005-06 and increased to Rs.1.4 million in 2008-09. Compared to Rs.5 million which is the revised budget for 2009-10 and budget for 2010-11 this recovery is very low. According to the budget of 2010-11, Rs.7 million (equal to five years' actual recovery) is due from the tenants as arrears of property rents.

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.

User Charges Water Supply: All current tariffs (domestic, office, commercial, industrial) are based on ferrule (pipe) size. There is no tariff calculation methodology and being reliant on political decision the tariffs are seldom changed. The relevant tariff categories are shown in Table 25, it shows that tariff was changed in 2006-2007 and since that there has been no Change. There are no separate charges for sewerage.

Based on the data provided by TMADGKhan we have analysed that TMA DG Khan has been unable to achieve the demand raised in their budgets during 2003-2010. The revenues have reduced from Rs.1.96 in 2006-07 and 2007-08 to Rs.1.5 million in 2008-9 and only Rs.1.2 million in 2009-10. The collection figure of Rs.0.2 million for 2010-2011 is up to September 2010. Figure 4 gives us the snapshot of the collection level against the total demand raised (water rates).

Figure 4: Water Rate Collection against the Total Demand Generated by TMA D.G Khan



Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2006-2011 and TO Finance & Records

Currently there are 14,534 connections in DG Khan – 14,154 domestic, 200 commercial and 183 industrial connections. Based on population figures provided by UU and 7.5hh size according to DCR 1998, there are about 56,000 household in the city. If we compare to the total number of registered water supply connections then only about 26% household are connected with piped water supply. The analysis shows that if 100% registered water connection (HH) pay their water supply services charges, then TMA can recover about 0.58 million monthly or annually 6.97 million, but the actual recovery figures show that only 10 to 18% consumer are paying their service charges.

By looking at the income and operation & maintenance figures, the financial data suggests that the revenue generated from the water supply services are insufficient to meet the O&M costs of the water supply facility resulting in a poor cost recovery.

The average recovery of only Rs.1.2 million in 2009-10, based on a total of 14,534 water connection means that on an average only Rs.83 per connection per annum is being recovered. This is very low and is in sharp contrast to the approved rates (which have not been revised since 2006). The approved rates range between Rs.480 to Rs.3,600 per annum for residential connections, and, between Rs.2,400 to Rs.7,200 for commercial/office connections.

The present average user charges of Rs.83 per connection per annum is almost the same as Rs.80 per connection per annum that was being collected fifteen years ago³. It may, however, be pointed out that the minimum annual domestic rate in 1996-97 was Rs.240 which has doubled to Rs.480 during these fifteen years which means that the collection efficiency has got further down.

The revenues from and expenditure on 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.70.8 million (2008-09 RE) against which only Rs.1.2 million is recovered, the cost recovery being 2% only. Of this cost Rs.22.5 million is on establishment while the remaining is for operating expenses. Electricity at Rs.40.5 million is the main component of operating expenditure. Compared to the figures for revised estimate, the detail of actual expenditure on water supply for 2008-09 is not apparent from the budget, however, the figure of Rs.24.3 million obviously does not include electricity expenses, most probably, because these have not

³Table 12, Page 15, Vol II of "Municipal Management and Finance in Southern Punjab", Tanawwur Ali Hyder, published in October 1999 by WSP-SA of the World Bank.

been paid and the GoPb adjusted these against the TMA's share in UIPT collected by the provincial government. The issue about deduction of electricity bills from UIPT share has been highlighted in the TMA's budget but appropriate efforts have not been made to reconcile the electricity bills with WAPDA or reconcile the transfer of UIPT share with the provincial government.

According to the budget for 2010-11, only Rs.6 million is due as arrears of water supply which is equal to about five years actual annual recovery. The total arrears of Rs.6 million only are very low because there is a usual gap of about Rs.3-4 million per annum between demand and recovery of user charges on water supply. A special recovery drive for arrears needs to be conducted. It is also 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 lacks 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. The presentation of TMA DG Khan Expenditure budget is much better however the usefulness of the presentation is not useful for reviewing the performance because the comparative figures of actual expenditures are not given.

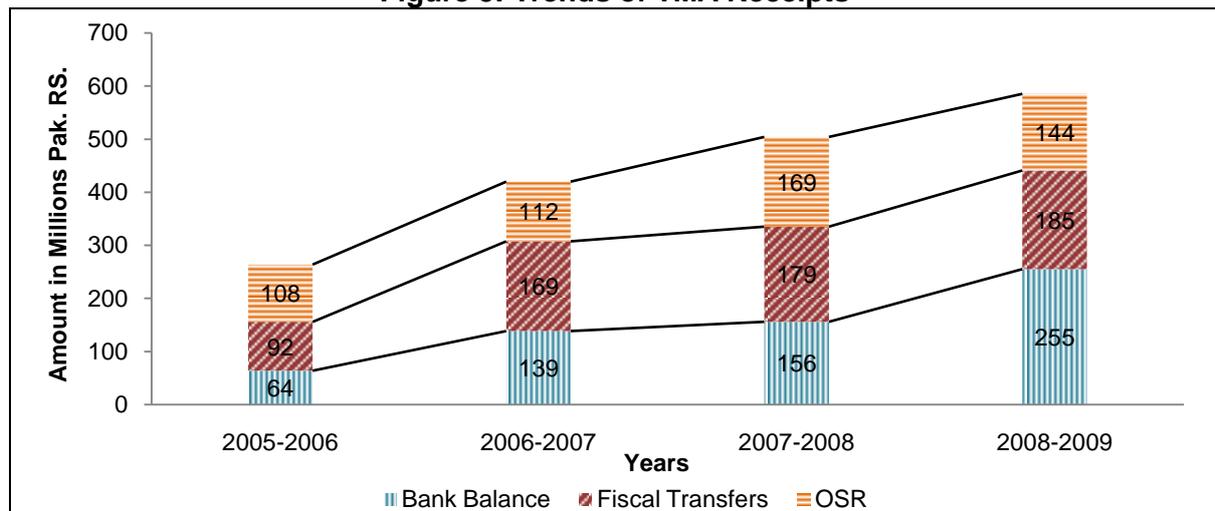
(c) Budget Surplus and Development Projects

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

The consultant team examined the financial data of TMA Dera Ghazi Khan from 2005-2010 and noticed that TMA Dera Ghazi Khan was in surplus and managed their budgets within the available financial resources.

By looking at the trends of the TMA Dera Ghazi Khan's receipts (Figure 5 and Table 25) the provincial government fiscal transfers increased during 2005-2010. The OSR has been also increased.

Figure 5: Trends of TMA Receipts



Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2005-2009 and information provided by TOF

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 ZilaMushawarat 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.

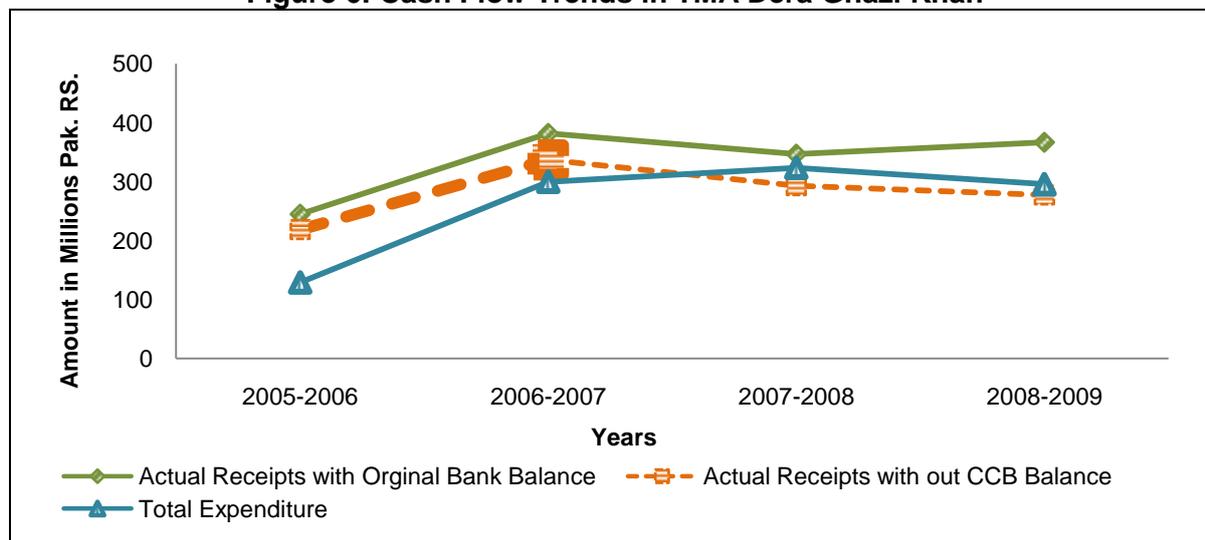
Schemes to be implemented from the development budget are required to be listed as a part of the annual budget; however, most of the TMAs did not attach a list of schemes with their budgets. Generally, only bulk allocations for development expenditure are approved by the councils in budget sessions, 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 Dera Ghazi Khan suggests that TMA has not exceeded its financial envelope. However, the figure also indicating that TMA did not spend its financial resources on CCB projects, and the balance of unspent resources keeps on accumulating as CCB funds.

Figure 6: Cash Flow Trends in TMA Dera Ghazi Khan



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

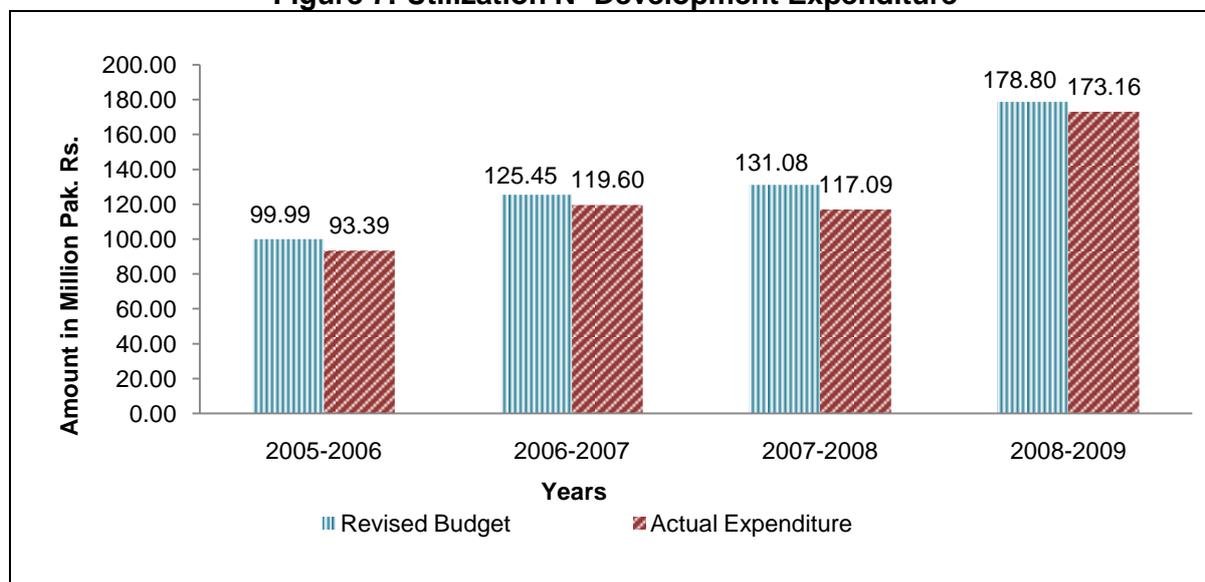
The PMDFC has started the implementation of a computerized financial management system in different TMAs of the Punjab. FMIS package has been developed for municipalities by the Consultants of PMDFC and it has currently been implemented in more than 30 TMAs. Under this intervention, computers, printers 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. 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 TMAs were advised to stop incurring expenditure on the development projects. This picture contradicts with the cash flow picture.

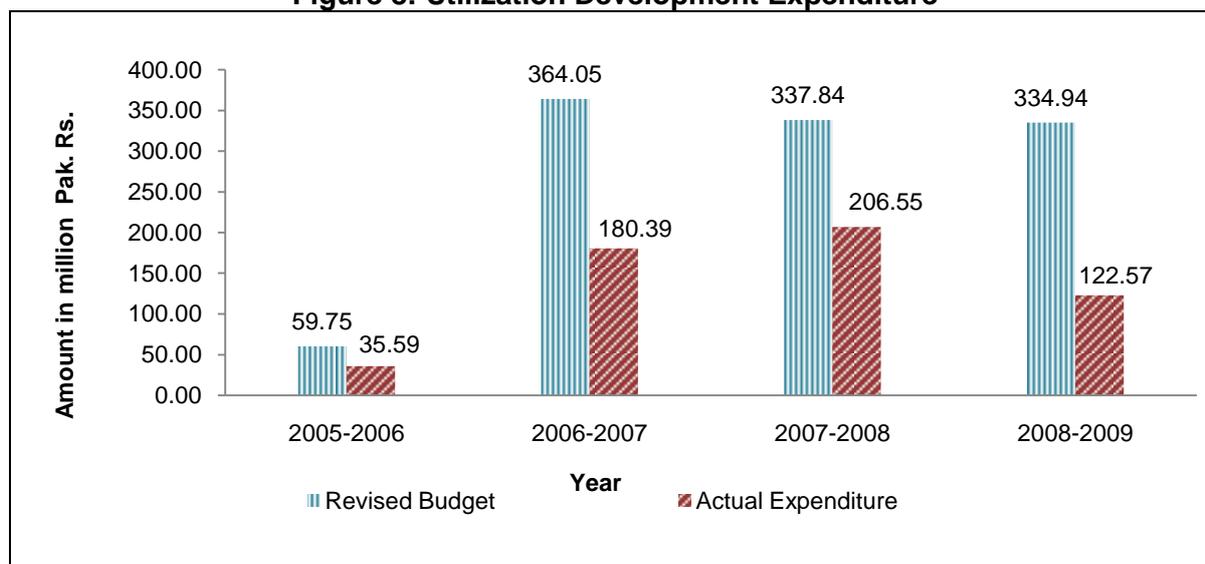
Figure 7 shows utilization of non-development expenditure and Figure 8 shows the utilization of development expenditure.

Figure 7: Utilization N- Development Expenditure



Source: GHK analysis based on TO finance data 2005-2009

Figure 8: Utilization Development Expenditure



Source: GHK analysis based on TO finance data 2005-2009

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

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

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

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

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

The Budget Rules provide a number of formats which can help in performance budgeting and performance evaluation such as Policies and proposed activities of the TMA (BSF-1), Service Delivery Performance Targets (BSF-2) and service delivery facility status (BSF-3). There is a lack of data that may be used for measuring performance. Even basic quantitative data⁴ 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

TMA Dera Ghazi Khan Budget's data revealed that no major expenditure was made on CCB projects till 2009-10. Relevant TMA official informed that no detailed information about CCB works is available with TMA.

⁴ 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.

Table 23: PHED Interventions by Sector (Water Supply and Sanitation 2003-2010)

Amount in Rs. Million

Sectors	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Urban Water Supply Dera Ghazi Khan City	32.184	11.392	338.76	32.184	0	5.679	0	0
Urban Sewerage and drainage Dera Ghazi Khan City	33.635	223.27	9.999	33.635	7.000	0	0	0
Total	65.819	234.66	348.76	65.819	7.000	5.679	0	00

Source: PHED Lahore

Table 24: List of Ongoing Infrastructures Projects

Amount in Rs. Million

Sr. No.	WS/ SD/ SWM/ UT	Name of Scheme	Executing by (TMA, PHED and NGOs)	Total Cost	Beneficiary Population
1	Water Supply	Water Supply DG Khan	PHED	468.881	315530
2	Sewerage	Sewerage Scheme DG Khan	PHED	533.115	315530

Source: TMA Office

WS (Water Supply) SD (Sewerage/ Drainage) SWM (Solid Waste Management)

Table 25: TMA Budgets and Actual Receipts

Pak. Rs in Million

	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Budget Receipts								
Taxes	82.30	74.52	67.72	82.56	80.56	39.55	11.06	17.31
Fees	96.12	78.88	76.32	57.40	62.74	43.88	31.29	24.85
Rates	9.30	8.00	7.50	2.01	8.50	0.60	4.50	4.50
Fines	0.11	0.11	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
Rent	5.78	5.25	5.20	5.22	7.80	0.70	3.20	5.70
Grants	179.95	200.00	202.22	178.54	168.55	91.85	112.55	89.22
Capital Income	10.26	10.20	20.73	10.26	7.68	5.17	0.01	0.08
Arrears	50.19	16.20	22.61	21.61	13.27	13.82	14.89	13.20
Miscellaneous	16.00	12.00	7.10	17.05	4.38	7.28	5.63	3.35
Grand Total All Heads	450.00	405.15	409.42	374.64	353.49	202.87	183.12	158.21
Actual Receipts								
Taxes	7.49	60.67	52.58	71.98	38.15	37.91	8.19	11.42
Fees	17.45	61.31	58.58	61.20	51.24	53.13	30.56	25.12
Rates	0.22	1.21	1.52	1.97	2.01	0.57	0.67	0.79
Fines	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
Rent	0.37	1.42	1.35	1.56	1.18	0.82	1.09	2.89
Grants	0.00	172.32	185.37	178.54	168.55	91.85	113.54	89.45
Capital Income	0.00	5.13	14.14	10.06	10.92	5.26	0.06	0.03
Arrears	0.47	3.37	3.37	3.65	5.72	5.63	2.75	3.93
Miscellaneous	8.63	6.59	12.70	18.85	2.98	4.57	3.14	0.08
Grand Total All Heads	34.63	312.03	329.63	347.80	280.76	199.77	160.00	133.71

Source Budgets Books TMA Dera Ghazi Khan and Account records 2003-2010

Table 26: TMA Tariff Structure

Amount in Rs.

Sources	Tariff Per Unit							
	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Water								
Registration of Connection fee (Domestic connection)								
¼ inch dia connection	420	420	420	420	420	110	110	110
½ inch dia connection	420	420	420	420	420	110	110	110
¾ inch dia connection	420	420	420	420	420	110	110	110
1 inch dia connection	420	420	420	420	420	110	110	110
Monthly Service Charges Domestic Connection								
¼ inch dia connection	40	40	40	40	40	20	20	20
½ inch dia connection	50	50	50	50	50	25	25	25
¾ inch dia connection	100	100	100	100	100	50	50	50
1 inch dia connection	300	300	300	300	300	0	0	0
Registration of Connection fee (Commercial and industrial) Connection								
½ inch dia connection	920	920	920	920	920	220	220	220
¾ inch dia connection	920	920	920	920	920	220	220	220
1 inch dia connection	920	920	920	920	920	220	220	220
Monthly Service Charges Commercial Connection								
½ inch dia connection	300	300	300	300	300	200	200	200
¾ inch dia connection	400	400	400	400	400	300	300	300
1 inch dia connection	600	600	600	600	600	400	400	400
Monthly Service Charges (Industrial Connection)								
½ inch dia connection	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	500	500	500
¾ inch dia connection	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	0	0	0
1 inch dia connection	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	0	0	0
Sanitation								
Registration of Connection fee (Domestic connection)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monthly Service Charges Domestic Connection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Registration of Connection fee (Commercial Conn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monthly Service Charges Commercial) Connection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Registration of Connection fee (Industrial Conn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monthly Service Charges Industrial,) Connection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport								
Wagon fee per Trip	15	15	15	15	15	10	10	10
Rickshaw Fee Monthly	0	0	150	150	150	0	0	0
Taxi Stand fee Monthly	0	0	150	150	150	0	0	0
Tanga fee Annually	0	0	0	0	0	125	125	125

Source: TMA Schedules of Tax/ Fees Year 2003-04 to 2010

B. Outsourced Service Contracts (Existing / Proposed)

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

The TMA is of the view that the Punjab Government won't allow outsourcing or privatization of WSS services. The Notification issued by Local Government & Community Development Department on 21st March 2007. NO.SO.R(LG)5-23/2003, The Governor of the Punjab direct that in the Punjab Local Government (Auctioning of Collection Rights) Rules ,2003, the following amendment shall be made.

Amendment: 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 27: Collection has been leased out for the following Taxes and Fees

Sr. No.	Name /Title	Scope	Amount in million
1	Cattle mandi	Collection of taxes on behalf of TMA	65.01
2	wagon stand fee		3.636
3	Dalla Stand fee		1.71
4	Latrine general Bus stand		0.36
Total			70.71

Source: Tehsil Officer Regulation/ Tehsil Officer Finance TMA Dera Ghazi Khan

C. Public Private Partnership contracts

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

There is no Public Private partnership Contracts implemented in TMA Dera Ghazi Khan.

Section V

MAJOR PROJECTS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT



V. MAJOR PROJECTS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

A. List of Major Projects

Public Health Engineering Department has been executing large project for Water supply system Dera Ghazi Khan. The total cost of water supply scheme is Rs.468.881 million. The other project is urban sewerage and drainage of which total cost is Rs 533.115 million. Both the project is ongoing. No other major work has been planned by TMA or PHED.

B. Future Development:

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

- Development of land Use maps
- Development of Operational plans for Water Supply, sanitation and other municipal services
- Development of Financial Management Information System along with Geographic Information System
- Awareness programm
- Training of TMA staff etc

C. Forecast for Future Developments, Costs

- T.M.A intends to provide potable water to local population through EXPOSED PIPING (Distribution system) in 75 Blocks of the city. The total cost of this development work will be about 200 million

Widening/carpeting& improvement of city roads for transport improvement the total cost of this development work will be about 185 million

- Lining And Beautification of Manka Canal

Section VI

URBAN PLANNING



VI. URBAN PLANNING

A. Land use and Settlements Pattern

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

In July 1977 the work started for development of outline development Plan 1978-1993 by the Housing and Physical Planning Department Government of Punjab, to meet the typical Situation of haphazard growth of the city. The other objective was to provide guidelines for future growth of city. For assessment of existing conditions, different physical planning Surveys were carried out within the municipal limit. Land use survey was major survey among all other surveys. The Outline Development Plan of Dera Ghazi Khan is at Map 7.

Dera Ghazi Khan in seems to be planned city with well laid grid iron pattern, Central Commercial area with town hall in the centre in a commanding position comprising of Liaqat Bazar, College Road, Pathar Bazar and Saddar Bazar has also been planned in this pattern and are going to retain this form in the future too.

This area is the hub of commercial activities of the city as the main bazars grain market and vegetable markets are located in this area in order to cater the needs of the entire city as well as the surrounding areas. Commercial establishment like auto repair shops etc are located on Faridi Bazar and Jampur Road.

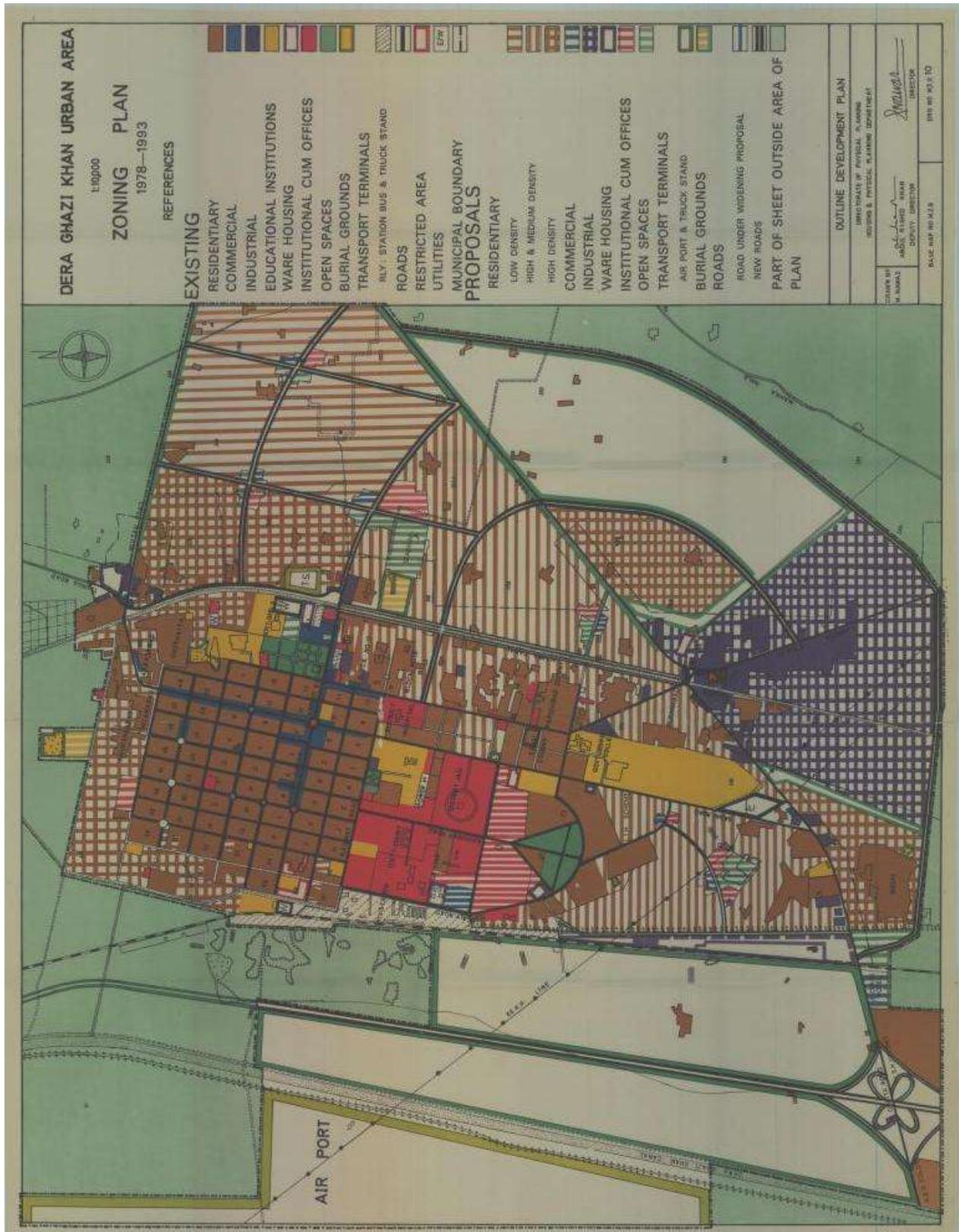
The city is comprised of residential blocks, transportation Channels, social services and vacant land. Each residential block follow the same pattern with streets out at right angles to each other and have a small open space in the centre rings. To address the future needs it was essential to first get the information of existing land use, to get this information detailed land use survey was conducted by the Housing and Physical Planning Department Government of Punjab. The Table 28 gives the detail of different land uses in the City:-

Table 28: Land Use Distribution

Sr.No	Description	Area in Acre	Percentage
1	Residential	667.542	21.25
2	Commercial	40.560	1.29
3	Industrial	193.580	6.16
4	Educational Institutions	193.525	6.16
5	Offices	135.330	4.31
6	Health Facilities	28.034	0.89
7	Vacant	380.361	12.11
8	Graveyards	12.060	0.38
9	Railways	57.680	1.83
10	Utilities	7.357	0.23
11	Bus stand	7.832	0.24
12	Roads	248.430	7.91
13	Public building	94.24	3.70
14	Water bodies	27.563	0.87
15	Agricultural Land	991.663	31.57
16	Restricted area	5.845	0.18
17	Open Spaces	29	0.92
	Grand Total	3120.602	

Source: Outline development plan Dera Ghazi Khan -Government of Punjab 1978-93

Map 7: Outline Development/Zoning Plan of Dera Ghazi Khan City



The total area under various city uses within Municipal Limits is about 3120.603 acres. Residential use accounts for 21.25% of the total area. The table also indicates that land use either vacant or under agriculture use. These pockets within the urban areas are undesirable because provision of services becomes very expensive. The other important use associated with the residential use is educational use. All the primary Schools are located at suitable position within at convenient distances, but location of some institutions on Railway Road create traffic problem during peak hours

Old Town zone: This area consists of 66 blocks with total area of about 448.6 acres. All the Commercial activities i.e central business is located here and is easily accessible from all part of the town. Grain market and vegetable markets are located in this zone near the Jinnah Hall chowk and is becoming a problem point for movement of traffic as well as residents. Gool Bagh, on public parks with the provision of library is also located in this zone. This zone is dominantly residential use while few industrial units i.e saw mills and flour mills etc are also located in this zone.

Educational and Administration zone: This zone is mostly concentrated on Railway Road and College Road. It mainly consists of district court, Government offices, Educational Institutions, Police Station, District Jail hospital, Public parks and main post office etc. This zone is located in the southern part of the city and is well connected with other part of city. The total area of this zone is about 125.330 acres

Industrial Zone: Main concentrations of industries are found to be on Jampur road. Industries located on Sakhi Sarwar Road and Taunsa Road is stones crushing and flour mill and saw mills. Some other industries flour Mills, Wood Works and carpets are also located in different parts of the city. All the industrial units' are owned by private individuals except few one. In order to raise the economic base of the city Government have shown keen interest by establishing a heavy complex i.e Ghazi Textile Mill and Cement Factory. There is strong need to develop the industrial base of the city as it has a great potential for agro based industries.

Generally it is revealed that the city as whole is a planned one with provision of basic facilities. The trends of expansion of the city is likely on southern and eastern where the trend of growth on western side has been checked by railway line and flood areas of hill torrents

Table 29: Education Units (Government)

Gender	No. of Schools	Area in Kanal	No. of Boys	No. of Girls
Boys	177	1774	55,772	10,173
Girls	130	348	2825	28115

Source: Punjab Education Management Information System

Table 30: Health Units in District Dera Ghazi Khan (Government)

Hospitals		Dispensaries		T.B. Clinics		S.H. Centres	M.C.H. Centres
No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	No.
5	405	26	2	2	36	23	4

Source: Punjab Development Statistic 2010

Table 31: Housing Characteristics of Dera Ghazi Khan Tehsil in 1998

D.G. Khan		Type of Structure				Housing Facilities	
		Total	Pacca	Semi Pacca	Kacha	Potable Water	Electricity
Tehsil	Urban	25312	18451	1797	5064	12923	23921
	Rural	115350	27180	6448	81722	10810	65558
Total		140662	45631	8245	86786	23733	89479
MC		25312	18451	1797	5064	12923	23921

Source: District Census 1998

Table 32: List of Housing Schemes (Government and Private)

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
1	Khayaban Sarwar	Government	No Information with TMA
2	Model Town		
3	Three Marla		

Source: TO P&C TMA Dera Ghazi Khan Records

Table 33: List of Markets

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
1	Rani bazaar-Block No 11-7 road	jewellery ,shoes	information not available with TMA
2	Electronic Market Block No 11-15	electronic	
3	Mobile Market Block No 10-14	electronic	
4	Peter Market Block No 13-14	Sanitary Motor	
5	Furniture Market block No 3	Furniture	
6	Iron Market block No 4-D	Iron	
7	Timber Market Block No 27-46 road	Timber	
8	Timber Market Rahim Center	Timber	
9	Tyre Market Muslim Town	Tyres	
10	Agriculture Market Jazi road	zari medicine	
11	Old Vegetable Market Block No 7	vegetable	
12	New Vegetable Market- Near old general bus stand	vegetable	
13	Grain Market Near chowk samina (food)	Grain	
14	Rani Bazaar Block No 11-7 road	jewellery ,shoes	
15	Electronic Market Block no 11-15 road	electronic	

Source: TO P&C TMA Dera Ghazi Khan Records

The list of Major commercial areas is shown in Table 34.

Table 34: List of Major Commercial Areas

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
1	Iqbal plaza	Medical / Banks	No Information with TMA
2	Grain market	Wheat, Cotton, and Rice are	
3	Rani Bazar	jewellery and beautiful dresses	
4	Cloth Market	Cloth	
5	Garments Market	Garments	
6	Mobile Market	Mobile	
8	Auto repairs Commercial center	Auto	
9	Motorcycle commercial market	Auto	
10	Dubai Commercial plaza	Mixed Item	
11	Badozai Commercial Plaza	CD and General Store	
12	Khetran Commercial plaza	Cloths / Garments	
13	Car Showrooms	Cars	
14	Liaqat Bazar/ Faridi	Mixed Item	
15	Saddar Bazar	Mixed Item	

Source: TO P&C TMA Dera Ghazi Khan Records

1. List of Dry-ports

No Dry port in City Dera Ghazi Khan

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

Tehsil officer Regulation Dera Ghazi Khan is maintaining the katchiabadi information. Table 35 present the detail of katchiabadis.

Table 35: List of Katchi Abadies (Recognised and Un-recognised)

Sr. No.	Name	No. of Unit	Type	Area
1	Fateh Jang	52	Recognised	12 Kanal 16 Marla
2	Block No. 37	52		11 Kanal 1 Marla
3	Block No. 39	54		8 Kanal 8 Marla
4	Block No. 40	54		7 Kanal 16 Marla
5	Sweeper Colony Block 17	60		6 Kanal 1 Marla
6	Near Eid Gah	46		30 Kanal 6.5 Marla
7	Near Railway station	41		30 Kanal 6.5 Marla
8	Damami wala	52		12 Kanal 2 Marla
9	Block No. 42	75		15 Kanal 9 Marla
10	Karmoon wala	60		30Kanal 16 Marla
11	Ropay wala	323		114 Kanal
12	Karmoon wala	55		19 Kanal 8 Marla

Source: TO Regulation TMA Dera Ghazi Khan Records

3. Street Lights

TMA Dera Ghazi Khan is managing for provision of street lighting facility in city area. The details of Street light provisions are mentioned in Table 36.

Table 36: List of Street Lights

Sr. No.	Name	Total No
1	Sodium Light	320
2	Tube Light	1230
3	Bulbs	438

Source: TMA record

Requirements: No conductor in 60% urban area is available; T.M.A intends to provide street lights services to the remaining 60% of the urban population including new colonies.

4. Parks

TMA Dera Ghazi Khan is managing parks facility in city area. The park wise details are mentioned below:

D.C Garden: Its area is 81 canals and 3 Marla. Divisional Public School and Wild Life Park was also the part of DC Garden. Although it is an administrative and residential area but it has natural greenery. Dera Ghazi Khan Administration has made the Dera Ghazi Khan Officers club, where the officers use to play games like squash, badminton, and tennis. It is beautiful building in this area. Govt. employees, advocates, politicians, journalists, and the local people are also members of this club.

Company Bagh: This is called the second garden of the city. East Indian Company made the company Bagh in every district. This is known as company Bagh. Its area is 162 canals

and 12 Marla. In 1948 a friends club was made in this area. Company Bagh is used to play Football, Hockey, Volley Ball, Badminton, Table Tennis and four other games.

Ghazi Park: Ghazi Park is a decent sized Theme Park; it is the largest theme park in the city. It is located at the North West outskirts of Dera Ghazi Khan. Exhibition is arranged through part of the year since 1999, the exhibitions attract many more visitors than on other days when there are only a handful. The exhibitions are held between February and March.

Wild Life Park Dera Ghazi Khan: Wild Life Park Dera Ghazi Khan has recently been re-developing, just like the Lahore Zoo but it is much smaller than Lahore Zoo. It is a good place for recreation. It has many types of animals and birds. It is commonly called Dera Ghazi Khan Zoo. The Wild Life Park is government funded and free to visit for all ages. It has a number of attractions, cafés and attracts a large number of residents and visitors every day.

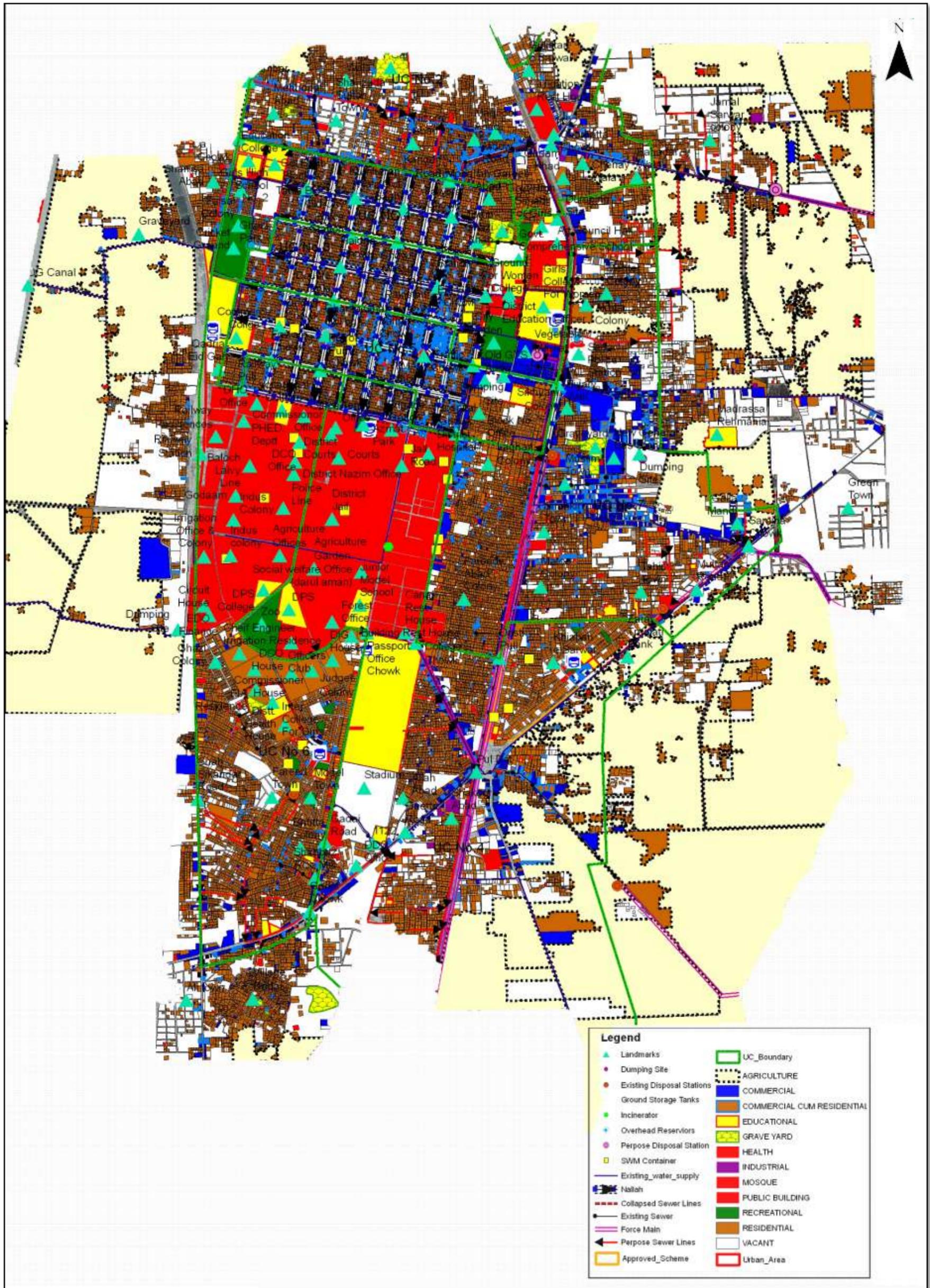
B. Economic Zones, Industry Sites.

Dera Ghazi Khan City is not industrial base city, there are about 100 industrial units, and Type of major industries is Cotton Ginning, Cement Manufacturing, and Stone crushing. There is no economic zone or cluster of site for large industrial units.

C. Largest Industries, Chamber of Commerce

There few large industries units in Dera Ghazi Khan, these units includes; D.G. Khan Cement Company, Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission and the Al-Ghazi Tractor Company. Dera Ghazi Khan is Chamber of Commerce and Industries. The COCI establish in 1984. No active role has been seen in physical development of City.

Map 8: Land Use Map of Dera Ghazi Khan City



Source: Urban Unit Land use map

ANNEXURE



Annex 1: Socio-Economic Indicators

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Dera Ghazi Khan
Number of households		
Weighted	91,075	1,181
Un-weighted	91,075	1,451
Number of women		
Weighted	86,148	1,163
Un-weighted	86,148	1,441
Number of under-5 children		
Weighted	70,226	1,166
Un-weighted	70,226	1,376
Child malnourishment		
Weight for age %		
Below 2SD	33.6	43.8
Below 3SD	11.3	20.9
Height for age %		
Below 2SD	42.4	57.6
Below 3SD	23.3	39.7
Weight for height %		
Below 2SD	13.4	23.7
Below 3SD	5.6	14.2
Above 2SD	6.9	18.4
Number of children aged 0-59	57,368	781
Adequately fed Infants		
0-5 months exclusively breastfed	48.5	47.7
6-8 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least 2 times in prior 24 hours	30.0	31.7
9-11 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least 3 times in prior 24 hours	32.5	30.7
6-11 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day	31.0	31.3
0-11 months who were appropriately fed	40.2	40.3
Number of infants aged 0-11 months	14,498	254
% Households within with salt test result		
Percent of households in which salt was tested	98.9	97.8
Number of households interviewed	91,075	1,181
No salt	0.3	0.5
0 PPM	87.7	95.2
>0 to < 15 PPM	5.7	1.4
15+ PPM* Total	6.3	2.9
Total	100	100
Number of households in which salt was tested or with	90,333	1,161
Children's vitamin A supplementation		
Within last 6 months*	79.4	72.6
Prior to last 6 months	4.8	3.8
Not sure When	5.4	7.3
Not sure if received vitamin A	0.9	0.9
Never received vitamin A	9.5	15.3
Total	100	100
Number of children aged 6-59 months	62,613	1,027
Oral rehydration treatment		
Had diarrhoea in last two	7.8	12.7
Number of children aged 0-59months	70,226	1,166
NIMKOL	22.5	21.3
Recommended homemade fluid	10.1	18.6
Pre-packaged ORS fluid	21.6	23.6
No Treatment	53.0	50.6
ORT Use Rate	47.0	49.4
Number of children aged 0-59 months With	5,445	149
Children with diarrhoea who:		
Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	7.8	12.7
Number of children aged 0-59months	70,226	1,166

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Dera Ghazi Khan
Drank More	25.3	13.0
Drank the same or less	69.4	78.1
Ate somewhat at less, same or more	47.8	48.5
Ate much less or none	46.6	44.4
Home management of diarrhoea	15.2	7.3
Received ORT or increased fluids AND continued feeding	29.5	29.4
Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea	5,445	149
Care seeking for suspected pneumonia		
Had acute respiratory infection	7.2	8.5
Number of children aged 0-59 months	70,226	1,166
Govt hospital	17.0	18.9
Govt health care	1.7	0.7
Rural health centre	2.5	4.5
Dispensary	2.7	5.5
Other public	0.6	0.9
Private hospital	10.1	9.2
Private physician	42.6	41.7
Dispensary/compounder	20.1	30.5
Mobile centre	0.7	1.3
Other private medical	1.5	0.0
Relative or friends	1.0	1.5
Traditional practitioner	1.2	0.0
Homeopath	0.8	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0
Any appropriate provider	70.3	61.2
Number of children age 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia	5,022	99
Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia		
Is not able to drink or breastfeed	29.7	39.6
Becomes sicker	66.1	60.9
Develops a fever	72.4	79.7
Has fast breathing	25.1	31.9
Has difficulty breathing	23.9	25.0
Has blood in stool	15.3	8.1
Is drinking poorly	30.8	45.0
Has Other Symptoms	1.5	2.2
Mothers/caretakers who recognize the two danger signs of pneumonia	10.1	10.0
Number of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months	70,226	1,166
Solid fuel use		
Electricity	0.1	-
Liquid propane gasLpg	4.2	1.2
Natural gas	24.9	13.0
Biogas	0.1	0.0
Kerosene	0.0	0.0
Coal/Charcoal	0.6	0.5
Wood	54.3	83.3
Straw/shruggass	3.6	0.2
Animal dung	12.0	1.7
Agricultural crop residue	0.2	-
Other missing	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0
Solid fuels for cooking	70.6	85.7
Number of households	91,075	1,181
Household water treatment		
Water treatment method used in the household		
None	93.8	97.7
Boil	2.8	1.3
Add bleach/chlorine or Solar disinfection	0.0	0.0
Strain through a cloth	0.2	0.4
Use water filter	2.0	0.2
Let it stand and settle	1.0	0.2
Other/DK	0.1	0.1

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Dera Ghazi Khan
All drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.8	1.6
Number of household	592,843	7,778
Improved drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.9	1.7
Number of household	573,930	7,062
Unimproved drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	2.6	0.4
Number of household	18,913	716
Source of drinking water		
Piped into dwelling	16.5	9.6
Piped into yard or plot	0.4	0.4
Public tap	2.9	1.1
Hand pump	31.6	60.0
Donkey pump	39.4	10.8
Protected well within dwelling	0.8	0.0
Tube well/ turbine	3.2	0.7
Protected well outside dwelling spring rainwater	0.8	-
Bottled/can water	1.4	8.1
Unprotected well within or outside dwelling / unprotected	0.4	2.2
Tank art with smack tank	0.7	1.9
Surface water	0.3	2.8
Bottled can water	0.4	0.4
Other missing	1.4	1.9
Total	100	100
Improved source of drinking water	96.8	90.8
Number of household members	592,843	7,778
Household water treatment		
None	93.8	97.7
Boil	2.8	1.3
Add bleach/chlorine or Solar disinfection	0.0	0.0
Strain through a cloth	0.2	0.4
Use water filter	2.0	0.2
Let it stand and settle	1.0	0.2
Other/DK	0.1	0.1
All drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.8	1.6
Number of household	592,843	7,778
Improved drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.9	1.7
Number of household	573,930	7,062
Unimproved drinking water source		
Appropriate water treatment method	2.6	0.4
Number of household	18,913	716
Time to source of drinking water		
Water on	92.3	84.3
Less than 30 minutes	5.1	6.4
30 minutes to less than 1 hour	1.6	4.1
Premises 1 hour or more	0.8	3.3
Don't know	0.2	1.9
Total	100	100
Mean time to source of drinking water* Number of households	22.6	35.9
	91,075	1,181
Bacteria water testing		
Percent of households in which water was tested	91.4	90.5
Number of households	91,075	1,181
Bacteria was present	48.7	49.4
Bacteria was not present	51.3	50.6
Total	100	100
Number of households in which water was tested	83,222	1,069
Type of toilet facility used by household		
Improved sanitation facility		

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Dera Ghazi Khan
Piped sewer system	20.9	13.9
Septic tank	36.5	17.5
Pit latrine	9.6	10.6
Ventilated Total improved pit latrine	0.7	1.2
Pit latrine with slab	1.6	1.0
Public/ communal latrine	0.1	0.3
Uncovered pit	0.3	0.4
Unimproved sanitation facility		
Bucket	0.0	0.1
No facilities or bush or field	29.4	52.8
Other	0.5	0.6
Missing	0.3	1.6
Total	100.0	100
Percentage of population using sanitary means of Other excreta disposal	69.5	44.4
Number of household members	592,843	7,778
Use of improved water sources and improved sanitation		
Percentage of household population:		
Using improved sources of drinking water	96.8	90.8
Using sanitary means of excreta disposal	69.5	44.4
Using improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal	67.5	43.4
Number of household members	592,843	7,778
Disposal of waste water		
Sewerage connected with main line	19.3	10.8
Sewerage connected with open drain	30.2	12.7
Septic tank	7.4	4.1
Pit in or outside house	10.9	13.9
Open street or open fields	32.1	58.4
No response/ DK	.1	0.1
Proper disposal of waste water	56.8	27.1
Number of households	592,843	7,778
Disposal of solid waste		
Collected by any municipal institution	7.8	1.3
Any municipal institution Disposed of by solid waste management dep't	1.8	0.2
Private company vehicle collects from home	4.5	-
In open streets	7.7	12.1
In open fields	78.1	86.4
No response/ DK	.1	0.0
Proper disposal of solid waste	14.1	1.4
Number of households	592,843	7,778
Hands washing before meal		
All with soap	44.5	17.8
All without soap	12.2	30.9
Some with soap	31.1	19.1
Some without soap	6.8	15.6
No one	5.4	16.6
No response/ DK	0.0	0.0
Adequate washing	56.5	48.0
Number of households	592,843	7,778
Hands washing after using latrine		
All with soap	57.8	25.5
All without soap	8.2	25.7
Some with soap	25.4	23.4
Some without soap	6.2	14.4
No one	2.4	11.0
No response/ DK	0.1	-
Proper hand washing	65.9	50.4
Number of households	592,843	7,778
Use of contraception		
Percent of women (currently married) who are using:		
Not using any method	67.8	80.3
Female sterilization	7.7	5.9

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Dera Ghazi Khan
Male sterilization	0.1	0.2
Pill	2.4	2.6
IUD	3.7	4.1
Injections	2.5	2.4
Condom	8.6	-
Foam/jelly	0.1	-
LAM	2.3	0.2
Periodic abstinence	2.2	1.5
Withdrawal	2.4	0.5
Total	0.2	0.1
Other	100.0	100
Any modern method	25.1	17.4
Any traditional method	7.1	2.3
Any method *	32.2	19.7
Number of women currently married	83,389	1,142
Contraceptive drop out		
Reason for discontinuing contraception		
Percentage of women ever used but are not currently using contraceptives	4.3	5.7
Number of women	83,389	1,142
Religious reasons	11.3	15.3
Want another child	35.8	25.2
Want a son	9.3	5.1
Contraceptive products too expensive	1.0	-
Woman/husb and is ill	3.5	-
Terminated temporarily	7.3	3.8
Side effects	6.2	6.9
Menopause	7.3	5.8
No reason/ Other	9.5	25.6
Missing	8.7	7.8
Total	100	100
Number of women who ever used but are not currently using contraceptives	3,601	73
Unwilling pregnancy		
Wanted to get pregnant?		
Now	67.0	61.4
Later	21.2	28.6
Did not want more children	4.3	4.2
Missing	7.6	5.8
Percentage of unwilling pregnancy	25.5	32.8
Number of pregnant women	9,272	158
Antenatal care Provider		
Medical doctor	41.2	37.3
Nurse/ midwife	6.6	0.9
Lady health visitor	4.9	10.4
Lady health worker	0.8	1.5
Traditional birth attendant	26.4	15.7
Relative/Friend	0.4	3.1
Other/missing	2.3	-
No antenatal care received	17.4	30.0
Total	100	100
Any skilled personnel*	52.7	48.6
Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years	29,696	485
Assistance during delivery		
Medical Doctor	32.8	15.8
Nurse/ midwife	6.0	0.6
Lady health visitor	3.8	7.6
Lady health worker	0.6	0.3
Traditional birth attendant	54.5	67.6
Relative/ friend	1.0	7.5
Other/ missing	1.0	-
No attendant	0.4	0.6
Total	100	100
Any skilled personnel	42.6	24.0

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Dera Ghazi Khan
Delivered in health facility**	38.3	22.0
Number of Women who gave birth in Preceding two years	29,696	485
Postnatal care provider		
Medical Doctor	31.7	14.5
Nurse/ midwife	5.6	0.7
Lady health visitor	3.6	7.5
Lady health worker	0.7	0.2
Traditional birth attendant	51.8	64.3
Relative/ Friend	1.0	6.9
Other/ missing	1.6	-
No postnatal care received	4.0	5.3
Total	100	100
Any skilled personnel*	40.9	22.6
Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years	29,696	485
Currently married women by age		
Age group in years		
15-19	3.2	8.3
20-24	13.9	20.5
25-29	21.5	23.1
30-34	18.8	16.0
35-39	18.3	11.9
40-44	14.2	2.3
45-49	10.2	-
Total	100	100
Number of married women 15-49	83,389	1,142
Literacy rate (10 years and older)		
Male		
Literacy rate	68.7	52.7
Number of Household members	227,607	2,763
Female		
Literacy rate	49.5	29.8
Number of Household members	217,054	2,606
Total		
Literacy rate	59.3	41.6
Number of Household members	444,661	5,369
Literacy rate (15 years and older)		
Male		
Literacy rate	66.1	50.6
Number of Household members	189,685	2,209
Female		
Literacy rate	44.7	25.5
Number of Household members	182,312	2,100
Total		
Literacy rate	55.6	38.4
Number of Household members	371,997	4,310
Literacy rate (15-24 years)		
Male		
Literacy rate	79.0	63.2
Number of Household members	64,064	762
Female		
Literacy rate	67.7	42.2
Number of Household members	63,807	762
Total		
Literacy rate	73.3	52.7
Number of Household Members	127,872	1,524
Pre-school attendance		
Male		
Percentage of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.8	4.4
Number of children aged 3-4 years	14,977	277
Female		
Percentage of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.2	4.1
Number of children aged 3-4 years	14,323	231

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Dera Ghazi Khan
Total		
Percentage of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.5	4.3
Number of children aged 3-4 years	29,300	508
Primary school entry		
Percentage of children of primary school entry age (5 years) currently attending grade 1	18.9	8.3
Number of children of primary school entry age (5 years)	14,684	216
Percentage of children of primary school entry age (6 years) currently attending grade 1	38.4	18.8
Number of children of primary school entry age(6 years)	16,234	267
Primary school net attendance ratio (5-9 years)		
Male		
Net attendance ratio	54.0	29.0
Number of children	39,519	674
Female		
Net attendance ratio	51.8	30.1
Number of children	37,026	544
Total		
Net attendance ratio	52.9	29.5
Number of children	76,545	1,218
Primary school gross attendance ratio (5-9 years)		
Male		
Gross attendance ratio*	101.6	67.7
Number of children	39,519	674
Female		
Gross attendance ratio*	92.5	32.6
Number of children	37,026	544
Total		
Gross attendance ratio*	97.2	65.4
Number of children	76,545	1,218
Public and private primary school attendance rate		
Attending public primary school	55.9	66.1
Attending private primary school	43.0	32.2
Attending Madrasa/NSC	0.2	1.6
Attending primary school but DK type of school or type is missing	0.9	-
Total	100.0	100
Number of children 5-9 years old	40,501	359
Middle/Secondary school net attendance ratio		
Male		
Net attendance ratio	29.6	15.4
Number of children	37,922	553
Female		
Net attendance ratio	27.8	11.5
Number of children	34,743	506
Total		
Net attendance ratio	28.7	13.5
Number of children	72,665	1,059
Secondary school age children attending primary school		
Male		
Percent attending primary school	46.3	42.6
Number of children	37,922	553
Female		
Percent attending primary school	40.4	30.9
Number of children	34,743	506
Total		
Percent attending primary school	43.4	37.0
Number of children	22,665	1,059
Education gender parity		
Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), females	51.8	30.1
Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), males	54.0	28.9
Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school NAR*	0.96	1.04
Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), females	27.8	11.5

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Dera Ghazi Khan
Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), males	29.6	15.2
Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school NAR	0.94	0.76
Physical access to primary schools, MICS Punjab, 2007-08		
Boys government school		
<2 km	93.0	83.3
2-5 km	5.3	10.5
>5 km	1.7	6.3
Girls government school		
<2 km	91.4	80.0
2-5 km	5.9	11.1
>5 km	2.7	9.0
Boys private school		
<2 km	74.7	59.4
2-5 km	9.6	17.8
>5 km	15.7	22.9
Girls private school		
<2 km	74.0	59.4
2-5 km	9.8	17.6
>5 km	16.2	23.0
Number of household members	91,075	1,451
Physical access to middle schools, MICS Punjab, 2007-08		
Boys government school		
<2 km	62.6	55.0
2-5 km	43.2	23.6
>5 km	14.2	21.4
Girls government school		
<2 km	62.8	52.9
2-5 km	21.0	24.4
>5 km	16.3	22.7
Boys private school		
<2 km	65.5	50.2
2-5 km	13.1	21.2
>5 km	21.5	28.6
Girls private school		
<2 km	65.3	50.3
2-5 km	13.1	21.0
>5 km	21.7	28.7
Number of Household members	91,075	1,451
Physical access to secondary schools, MICS Punjab, 2007-08		
Boys government school		
<2 km	50.6	45.7
2-5 km	23.2	19.1
>5 km	26.2	35.2
Girls government school		
<2 km	46.9	44.0
2-5 km	21.8	19.1
>5 km	31.3	37.0
Boys private school		
<2 km	56.0	43.1
2-5 km	13.4	17.9
>5 km	30.6	39.0
Girls private school		
<2 km	56.6	43.0
2-5 km	13.3	17.8
>5 km	30.1	39.2
Number of Household members	91,075	1,451
Birth registration		
Birth is not registered because:		
Birth is registered*	77.0	26.5
Don't know if birth is registered	2.7	3.6
Number of children aged 0-59 months	70,226	1,166
Costs too much	4.4	0.6

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Dera Ghazi Khan
Must travel too far	14.2	9.5
Didn't know child should be registered	42.7	63.1
Late, didn't want to pay fine	13.3	0.4
Doesn't know where to register	15.1	18.2
Other	14.4	2.6
Don't know	8.0	5.6
Total	100.0	100
Number of children aged 0-59 months without birth registration	14,521	754
Child labour		
Working outside household		
Paid work	0.6	1.3
Unpaid work	1.0	1.6
Household chores for 28+ hours/ Week	0.8	0.5
Working for family business	2.9	5.2
Total child labour	5.1	7.8
Number of children aged 5-14 years	149,210	2,277
Labourer students and student labourers		
Percentage of children in child labour	5.1	7.8
Percentage of children attending school	73.6	50.3
Number of children 5-14 years of age	149,210	2,277
Percentage of child labourers who are also attending school	48.9	39.7
Number of child labourers aged 5-14	7,545	178
Percentage of students who are also involved in child labour	3.4	6.2
Number of students aged 5-14	109,769	1,145
Child disability		
Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with reported disability by type of disability		
Delay in sitting, standing or walking	0.9	1.0
Difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night	0.6	0.9
Appears to have difficulty hearing	1.1	2.2
No understanding of instructions	1.3	2.2
Difficulty in walking, moving arms, weakness or stiffness	1.2	1.2
Have fits, become rigid, lose consciousness	0.8	1.5
Not learning to do things like other children his/her age	1.1	1.7
No speaking / cannot be understood in words	2.0	2.9
Appears mentally backward, dull, or slow	1.1	1.4
Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with at least one reported disability	5.2	8.8
Number of children aged 2-9 years	119,796	1,953
3-9 years		
Speech is not normal	4.2	5.7
Number of children aged 3-9 years	105,445	1,725
2 years		
Cannot name at least one object	9.5	16.6
Number of children aged 2 years	13,951	227
Knowledge of preventing HIV transmission		
Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		
Heard of AIDS	29.5	22.5
Number of women	86,148	1,163
Safe sex	23.0	17.2
Safe blood transfusion	20.9	17.3
Disposable syringe	21.7	15.1
Knows all three ways	18.0	13.3
Knows at least two ways	22.2	17.3
Doesn't know any way	74.7	81.0
Number of women who think a person can do something to avoid AIDS	22,470	226
Attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS		
Percent of women who:		
Would not care for a family member who was sick with AIDS	1.1	3.4
If a family member had HIV would want to keep it a secret	23.5	23.5
Believe that a teacher with HIV should not be allowed to work	24.0	40.7
Would not buy food from a person with HIV/AIDS	24.1	39.6
Agree with at least one discriminator y statement	43.3	60.4

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Dera Ghazi Khan
Agree with none of the discriminator y statements	56.7	39.6
Number of women who have heard of AIDS	25,409	262
Prevalence of Cough, TB and Hepatitis		
Had cough for more than last three weeks	2.2	1.9
Diagnosed with Tuberculosis during last one year	0.3	0.5
Diagnosed with Hepatitis during last one year	0.7	0.9
Total number of household members	584,640	7,655
Care provided by Lady Health Worker (LHW)		
Visited by LHW	50.4	70.2
Total number of women	86,148	1,163
Purpose of Visit For ORS, Vitamin and Medicines	54.3	41.3
Weighed the child	11.3	7.6
Provided useful info	59.4	42.5
Other	114.6	53.9
DK/Missing	1.6	0.8
Number of women visited by LHW	43,238	806
Physical access to health facility		
Type of nearest health facility		
Government	57.2	49.2
Private	42.4	49.3
Missing	0.4	1.5
Distance to the nearest health facility (in minutes)		
Within 29 minutes distance	75.2	60.4
30-35 minutes distance	15.3	25.1
One hour or more	9.0	12.9
Missing	0.5	1.6
Number of household members	592,843	7,778
Unemployment rate		
Employed	93.2	94.3
Unemployed and seeking job	6.8	5.7
Total	100.0	100
Total number of households 15 years or more in active labour force	163,215	1,829
Family member working outside village		
Members working outside village/town	11.6	10.5
Number of household members	592,843	7,778
Place of work of members working outside village/ town		
Other village/ town	21.2	9.5
Other district	26.8	1.2
Other Province	11.5	12.6
Overseas	38.8	76.2
DK/Missing	1.7	0.4
Number of household members working outside village/ town	68,593	817
Main material of the floor		
No Floor	1.9	6.0
Katcha floor	40.6	56.2
Pacca floor	57.4	37.9
Others/ Missing	0.1	0.0
Number of Households	91,075	1,181
Main material of the roof		
Natural roofing	0.3	0.6
Katcha roofing	15.8	35.8
Pacca roofing	83.5	63.4
Others/Missing	0.4	0.3
Number of households enumerated	91,075	1,181
Main material of the walls		
No walls	1.5	2.0
Katcha walls	22.0	51.4
Pacca walls	76.2	46.5
Others/ Missing	0.2	0.1
Number of households enumerated	91,075	1,181
Household utilities		
Utilities		

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Dera Ghazi Khan
Electricity	92.5	84.4
Gas	26.4	13.9
Radio	40.0	35.4
TV	63.2	41.9
Cable TV	20.8	14.0
Telephone	15.9	8.3
Mobile	71.0	59.3
Computer	8.5	5.9
Internet	4.8	3.3
Fridge/Freezer	40.3	25.2
Air conditioner	6.6	5.1
Washing Machine	48.8	32.9
Cooler/ Fan	86.4	76.5
Cooking range/ microwave	6.0	3.9
Stitching Machine	72.7	59.1
Iron	80.2	60.3
Water filter	3.4	1.5
Donkey pump or turbine	54.5	24.9
None/ any two/ any three utilities		
Nonutility	3.6	9.0
More than two utilities	93.4	84.6
More than three utilities	88.5	74.8
Total number of households	592,843	7,778
Household possessions		
Possessions		
Watch	89.0	78.1
Bicycle	53.9	57.4
Motorcycle/scooter	26.9	32.0
car or other vehicle	8.9	8.0
Animal drawn cart	7.6	-
None/ at least one possession		
No possession	5.6	9.5
At least one possession	94.4	90.5
Total number of households	592,843	7,778
House, agricultural land and livestock ownership		
House Ownership		
Own	84.2	91.7
Rented	5.2	2.5
Rent free/ squatter/other	8.6	2.2
Govt./ Subsidized rent	1.5	3.5
Own but mortgaged or pledged	0.1	0.0
Other/Missing	0.5	0.1
Own agriculture land	34.2	46.4
Own livestock	50.9	72.1
Number of household members	91,075	1,181
Household size and mean number of persons per room		
Number of household members		
1	1.1	0.1
2-3	12.1	13.3
4-5	25.4	24.2
6-7	30.0	27.9
8-9	18.5	20.1
10+	12.6	14.3
Total	100.0	100
Mean household size	6.5	6.6
Mean number of persons per room	3.7	4.2
Number of households	91,075	1,181
Receiving remittance from Pakistan		
Households Receiving remittances from Pakistan	5.5	1.4
Total number of household	91,075	1,181
Amount of remittances received from Pakistan (Rs.)		
Less than 3,000	38.9	86.3

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Dera Ghazi Khan
3,000 to less than 5,000	21.4	4.7
5,000 to less than 10,000	27.3	6.5
10,000 to less than 20,000	9.4	2.5
20,000 or more	1.9	0.0
Not specified	1.0	0.0
Median value of remittances from Pakistan (Rs.)	40,000	10,000
Total number of households receiving remittances from Pakistan	5,026	17
Receiving remittance from abroad		
Households receiving remittances from abroad	4.1	6.8
Total number of household	91,075	1,181
Amount of remittances received from abroad (Rs)		
Less than 3,000	14.2	22.9
3,000 to less than 5,000	9.1	16.8
5,000 to Less than 10,000	25.1	36.9
10,000 to less than 20,000	30.3	18.8
20,000 or more	20.4	4.5
Not specified	1.0	0.0
Median value of remittances from Pakistan (Rs.)	120,000	60,000
Total number of households receiving remittances from abroad	3,702	83
Cash donations		
Households receiving cash donations	1.4	0.9
Total number of household	91,075	1,181
Amount received		
Less than 3,000	83.1	85.6
3,000 to less than 5,000	5.5	0.0
5,000 to less than 10,000	4.4	0.0
10,000 to less than 20,000	2.5	0.0
20,000 or more	0.9	0.0
Not specified	3.6	14.4
Median value of zakat/ donations	5,000	2,000
Total number of households receiving zakat/ donations	13,000	11
Pension Benefits		
Receiving pension	6.2	2.3
Total number of households	91,075	1,181
Source of pension		
Govt.	91.8	98.8
EOBI	1.8	-
Other	0.6	1.2
Missing	5.9	0.0
Number of households receiving pension	5,678	28
Benefit from government social protection schemes		
Received benefits from Govt .schemes of social protection	15.6	2.1
Total number of households	91,075	1,181
Benefits		
Zakat	1.4	3.9
Dearness Allowance	1.0	7.4
Health subsidy	7.0	0.0
Education subsidy	21.2	6.4
Marriage grant	0.1	2.4
Subsidized food	0.8	9.6
Edu subsidy - Books	53.8	22.5
Edu subsidy - Cash	12.0	8.9
Other	1.6	17.4
Missing	1.1	5.9
Number of households getting benefits	14,241	25
Purchasing goods from government utility stores		
Households purchasing goods from utility stores	11.8	9.7
Total number of households	91,075	1,181
How often purchase goods from utility stores		
Regularly	16.8	18.7
Rarely	79.4	75.6
Missing	3.8	5.7

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Dera Ghazi Khan
Considers Govt .utility stores as beneficial to a common man		
Yes	20.9	16.9
No	69.7	78.2
DK	8.6	4.9
Missing	0.9	0.0
Number of households purchasing goods from utility stores	10,780	114

Source: District Based MultipleClusterIndicatorsSurvey2007-2008

Annex 2: List of Government Officers who provided Information

Sr. No.	Name of Officer	Department	Designation	Contact / Telephone
1	Muhammad Sohail Khawaja	Administrator	TMA	0321-9411163
2	Muhammad Azhar Dewan	Ex-TMO/ AD LG	TMA/LG	064-9260553
3	Muhammad Saleem	TO/F	TMA	0300-6806757
4	Abdul Majid	TO (P&C)	TMA	0323-6701720 0334-4008330
5	Muhammad Asim	Sub Engineer	TMA	0333-6477484
6	Irshad Hashmi	Accountant	TMA	0300-6784749
7	Malik Shabir	Building Inspector	TMA	0333-8587750
8	Qamar	Assistant Chief Officer	TMA	0334-6723133
9	Muhammad Arshad	TO/R	TMA	0314-6620667
10	Jam Muhammad Saleem	Mechanical Supervisor	TMA	0315-7897300
11	Abdul Hameed	Chief Sentry Inspector	TMA	0333-8552260
12	Riaz Ahmad	DO Environment	Environment	0300-6626198
13	Wasim sb.	Executive Engineer (Public Health Engineering)	PHED	0302-8633235

