CONTENTS

ANNEXURE

MAPS

FIGURES

TABLES

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

DR. NASIR JAVED
PROJECT DIRECTOR

NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

The Asian Development Bank

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

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

Mr. Marko Davila, Urban Economist

Mr. Terrance Woods, Resident Procurement Advisor

Ms. Lyailya Nazarbekova, Legal Counsel

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

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

Dr. Nasir Javed, the Project Director

Ms. Syeda Shabnum Najaf, Senior Urban Planner

Mr. Fawad Saeed, Senior GIS Specialist

Mr. Khalid Majeed, Senior SWM Specialist

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

Mr. Shaukat Jamal Khawaja, Urban Planning Consultant

Mr. Ozair Shah, Senior Transport Specialist

Dr. Kiran Farhan, SWM Specialist

M/s. GHK Consultants

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

Mr. Khatib Alam, Team Leader

Mr. John Bowers, Urban Planning Specialist

Mr. Kevin Tayler, Wastewater Engineer

Mr. Nicholas Allen, Solid Waste Management

Mr. Jawad Qureshi, WSS Engineer, Deputy Team Leader

Mr. Khushal Khan, Urban Transport Specialist

Mr. Tanawwar Ali Hyder, Finance Analyst

Rahim Yar 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 sectorial 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 "Rahim Yar Khan City Profile" is the ninth profile in the series of publications.

The Rahim Yar Khan City

Rahim Yar Khan is situated in the alluvium plain between Indus River in the West and Cholistan in the East. The City lies between 28° -15' longitudes and 70° -22' latitude. The Rahim Yar Khan town is located on the main Karachi – Peshawar railway line. It is at distance of 634 km from Karachi and 566 km from Lahore. Rahim Yar Khan is situated at a distance of 176km from Bahawalpur, Headquarter of Division. The National highway 'Grand Trunk Road' by passes the town in western side at a distance of about 11km.

The flora of the area characterizes two major ecological divisions, Northern and Southern. The botanical life found in the northern half identifies itself with that of the rest of the irrigated tracts at central Punjab. The human interference in the form of irrigation network has virtually wiped out the old plantation without much revolutionization of the phytophysiography in the area. While there had been a considerable increase in the cultivated area. Factors such as water logging and salinity have badly hit plant life and with the increase of salinity at the surface, only the salt resistant plants can survive in most of the area. The southern half is characterized by sand dunes. More or less barren of vegetation except in the rainy season when multitudes of ephemeral or short lived plants come up and transform the bare land into a lush green carpet.

The demographical profile of city shows that it became city in 1751 A.D, became tehsil in 1905, there are 9 UCs, and total area of the City is 22 Sq Km, total Population of the City (Population reported by Urban Unit) was 361,776 in 1998, literacy rate of the City was 62.8%, average household size 7.3, annual growth rate during 1981-98 was 4.04%. (District Census Report 1998) Present Projected population is 468,431.

SWOT Analysis of the Rahim Yar 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	• Good cost recovery performance .of the municipal water supply operations provide a good basis for the introduction of PSP corporatization initiatives. • Good industrial base to scale up production.	• Decreasing overall investment in basic municipal services. • Lack of training and development for TMA staff and in particular no 'in-house' planning and development control capacity. • Socioeconomic economic indicators below provincial averages.
	Opportunities	**Threats**
External	• Good air connectivity to the Gulf States and local government support for the establishment of meat and dairy produce exports provide a good core industry for the development of backwards and forward economic linkages to improve supply and demand chain benefits and yield increase value added returns. • The completion of the Nespak sewerage scheme in 2011 will significantly improve utility conditions but there are significant bottlenecks that could pose a problem for its completion. If the government can overcome these then conditions could well be created that would be conducive	• Poor environmental air conditions caused by the cotton ginning industry, untreated disposal of solid, liquid and hospital wastes cause impacts that could seriously jeopardize the sustainability of the food-based economy of the city and certainly pose a threat to consolidated investment in this key sector.

Rahim Yar Khan City Services Comparison with Other Cities

The overall analysis of the data collected shows that Rahim Yar Khan is in a better position compared to other PCIIP cities in Punjab i.e. Sahiwal, Sialkot, Chiniot, Bahawalpur, Okara, Kasur, Sheikhupura, Dera Ghazi Khan and Jhang. 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 Rahim Yar Khan City are almost same like in other cities i.e. Sahiwal, Bahawalpur, Sargodha and far better from cities like Chiniot, Kasur, Sheikhupura, Okara, Gujrat, and Dera Ghazi Khan. There is no difference of ultimate disposal of both the wastes (Solid Waste and Liquid Waste) which are being disposed as untreated to nearby outlets and dumping of Solid Waste near city areas.

2. Drinking water supply coverage of Rahim Yar Khan is much below as compared to all other cities; the service coverage is about 40% of population. The city faces similar issues related to drinking water supplies i.e. Low coverage ratio, Poor water quality delivered to users, Illegal connections, and not enough trained and qualified staff.

3. Presently Urban transport is becoming major issue of Rahim Yar 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. Currently urban transport services in Rahim Yar Khan are similar as have in

Table E1: Summary of 12 TMAs

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

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

Good
Fair
Poor

      Other cities, like use of Motor Cycle Rickshaws, and Auto Rickshaws as urban transport

4.   Rahim Yar Khan has good economic conditions because of its geographic location and connectivity with other major cities by flights, rail and roads. Mango and Malta are two main fruits of Rahim Yar Khan. The City's Cottage industries include ginning, pottery/clay products, agricultural machinery, handicrafts, and embroidery

5.   Schedule of establishment of TMA Rahim Yar Khan Shows that TMA has 76% filled position, this is encouraging compare to other TMA like Kasur has 70% filled position and Jhang has 52%. On other side the situation is very discouraging, because Tehsil Officer Infrastructures & Services is vacant since last several months. Like other TMAs Rahim Yar Khan TMA staff also requires skills enhancement through trainings in specialized institutions and on job trainings

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

Figure E1: Weighted Score Distribution (With No Data)
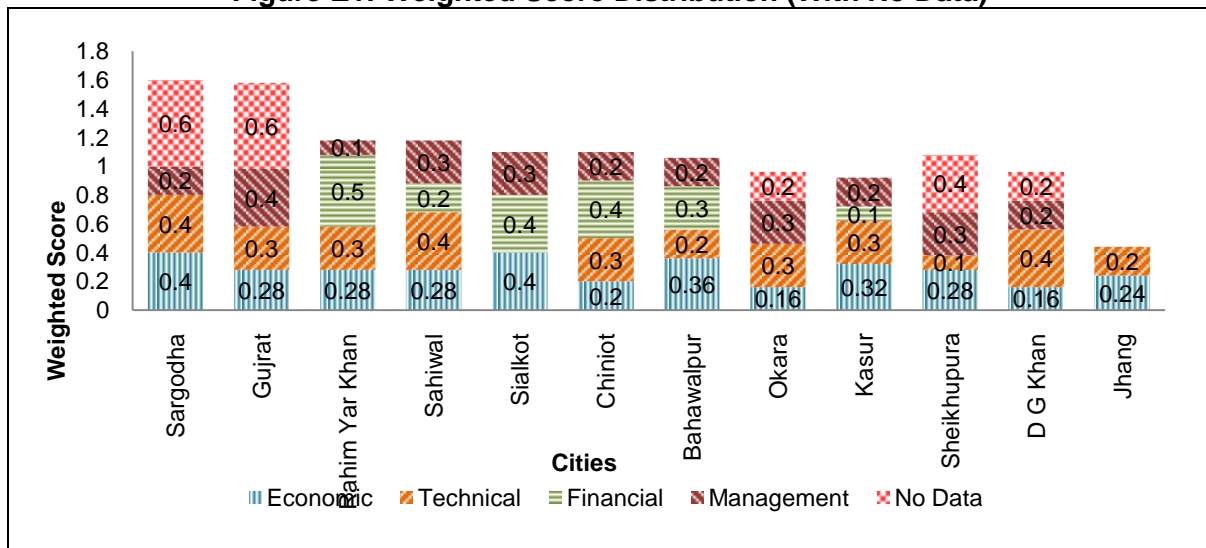
Source: GHK analysis based on data collected for developing city profiles.

Figure E2: Weighted Score Distribution
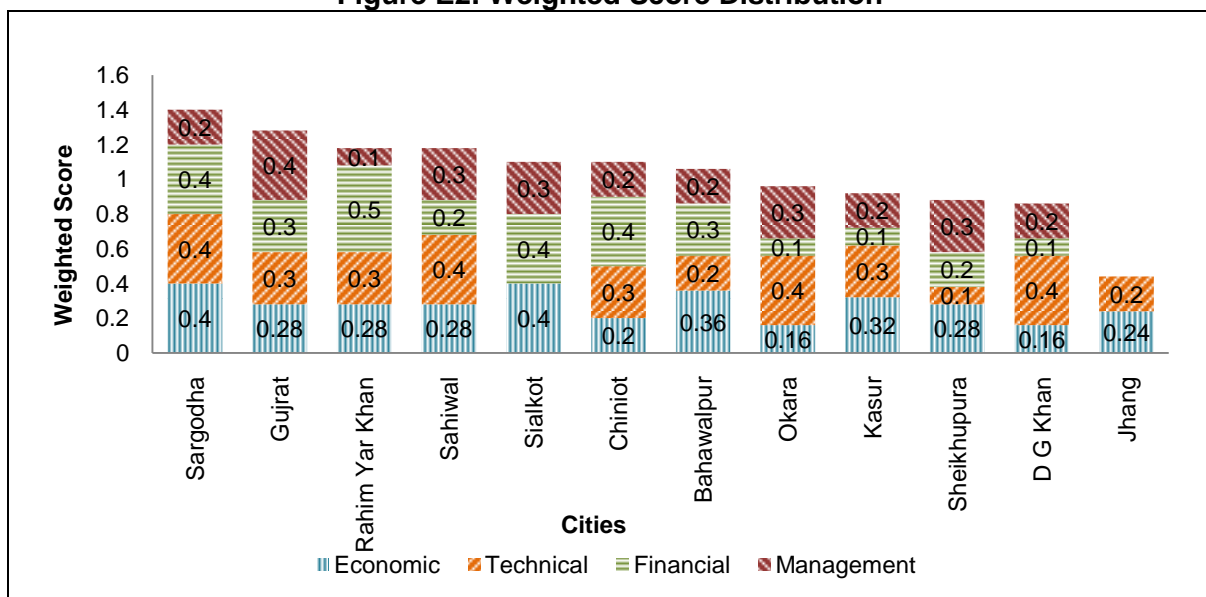
Source: GHK analysis based on data collected for developing city profiles.

The Figure E3 shows the overall weighted score of PCIIP cities in which Rahim Yar Khan City is in better position as compared to the nine other PCIIP cities.

Figure E3: Overall Weighted Score
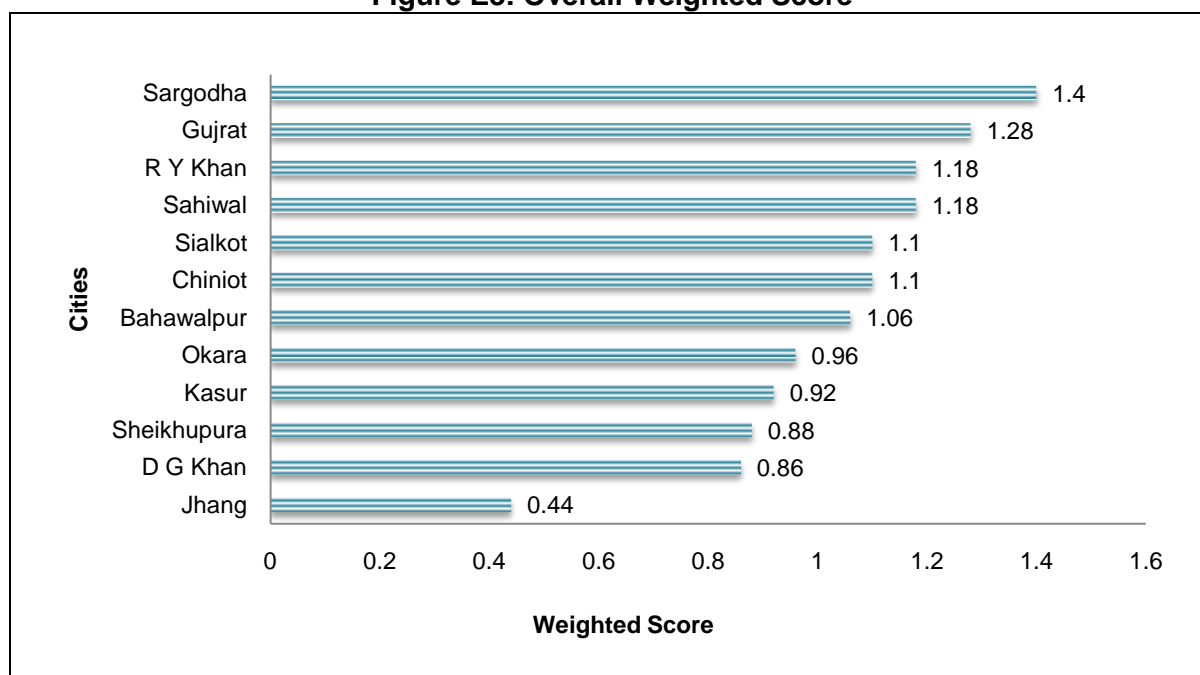
Source: GHK analysis based on data collected for developing city profiles.

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.

The socio-economic data of Rahim Yar Khan indicates that it is marginally below the national averages with respect to literacy rates, and general health conditions

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

<u>Water Supply:</u> The water supply network covers 40% of the town and serves 40% of the total population. This supply is derived from only half of the tube wells and water canals, as the rest have been rendered unfit for human consumption.

The Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) has developed a scheme for rehabilitation of the Urban Water Supply Scheme Rahim Yar Khan. The total cost of the scheme is Pak. Rs 141.576 million and is designed to benefit 513,287 people in the Rahim Yar Khan Tehsil. The scheme began in March 2007 and it is reported that 90% of the work on this scheme has been completed.

<u>Sewerage and Drainage:</u> The coverage of the sewerage facility is approximately 85% of the population. At present there are 10 main disposal stations in working condition and one is abandoned. Most of these disposal stations are situated in the residential areas and are the cause of water-borne diseases. Significantly the PHED is developing a sewerage network and treatment plant scheme for Rahim Yar Khan City which was design by NESPAK and expected to be complete by June 2011.

<u>Solid Waste Management:</u> The existing solid waste collection in general is divided into primary and secondary collection system. However, there is no proper solid waste disposal system in the Town and no sanitary land fill site exists.

<u>Transport:</u> The transport infrastructure in Rahim Yar Khan is generally good for existing requirements. However, there are no urban transport services available except for motorcycles, rickshaws and auto rickshaws. As a result the effective capacity of the new road system is reduced by poor traffic management, poor compliance with traffic regulations and the mix of motorized and non-motorized traffic

Section III is about Human Resources available at TMA level.

<u>TMA Human Resources:</u> Most posts in of the TMA management are filled by permanent staff, but the post for Tehsil Officer of Infrastructures and Services has been vacant since May 2008.

Section IV discusses the finance situation of Rahim Yar Khan TMA

<u>Finance:</u> Based on the data reflected in the budget books, collection against the demand raised been more than 85%. Good revenue suggests that TMA Rahim Yar Khan is generating accurate water bills (demand), as the TMA has reasonably covered the O&M expenditure by generating the right demand.

The utilization in the non-development (Revenue) expenditure has been reasonable except 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 which was less than 85%. However on the development side there is an increasing trend from 2005-2006 to 2006-2007 but a decreasing trend from 2007-2008 onwards. The possible reasons for the low utilization in 2007-2008 could be the carried forward schemes from 2005-2006. Low utilization in 2008-2009 could be due to the change of political government where they have stopped the local governments spending on development projects

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

Section VI is about different aspects of Urban Planning.

Urban Form**:** Since there was no comprehensive plan available for city, land was given to various uses irrespective of the suitability for any particular use. Consequently, even though are mixed and often incompatible land uses, the land use map indicates that a rationale land use pattern has evolved and been shaped by the regional road and rail networks, market forces and the physical constraints and opportunities of its proximity to the Indus River.

The main patterns that have emerged are the old city which accommodates the hub of commercial activity and the residential areas adjacent to the Bazaars of Central Business District. The northern parts of the city are predominantly industrial but not well connected with the city. The eastern parts of the city are low density and mostly consist of offices, official residences, courts and municipal offices.

Urban Growth and Connectivity: The 1998 census population of the municipal area was 233,537 and the 1981 to 1998 inter census growth rate was 4.04 compared to a Tehsil growth rate of 3.19% indicating a significant rate of urbanisation. The current population of the municipal area according to the Urban Unit is estimated to be 468,431. Projecting current trends forwards, by 2020 the estimated population will be around 581,173. Rahim Yar khan is situated in the alluvium plain between Indus River in the West and Cholistan in the East. The district is bounded by Muzaffargarh district in the North, Bahawalpur district in the East, Jasilmir (India) and Sindh province in the South and Rajanpur district in the West. The town itself is located on the main Karachi-Peshawar railway line, 634km from Karachi and 566km from Lahore. The National highway "Grand Trunk Road" is accessible 11 km west of the town

Urban Planning and Future Development: The preparation of outline Development Plan for Rahim Yar Khan was part of an effort launched 1975 by the Government of Punjab to develop a framework for guiding the future development of major urban centres. The outline development plan has been prepared for a period of 20 years (from 1975 to 1995), which was considered to be "realistic".

Economics: Rahim Yar Khan is a commercial and industrial centre; it is connected with the rest of the country through rail and air including the other industrial hubs such as Lahore, Karachi, Quetta and Faisalabad. Industries include fertilizer, cosmetics, glass manufacturing, cotton production and processing, large textile units, flour mills, sugar and oil mills and large-scale power generation projects. Cotton production in Punjab Province starts from this area. Mango and Malta are two main fruits of this city. Cottage industries include ginning, pottery/clay products, agricultural machinery, handicrafts, and embroidery.

Recently the Punjab Chief Minister instructed lands to be identified for the development of industrial estates. The establishment of industrial estates in Rahim Yar Khan will produce far-reaching results as the district has an airport facility near Bahawalpur and Cholistan. Also a modern slaughterhouse was set up there to facilitate the export of meat and other dairy products to the Gulf States. Additionally, the Punjab Government is taking effective measures for improving the livestock sector and five dairy farms have been set up in Cholistan.

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

Rahim Yar Khan was previously known as Naushera which was built in 1751 A.D. by FazalIlahiKhan Halanion the ruins of ancient PhulWadda during the Sumra Supremacy in Sind. In the year 1880 Lahore Karachi Railway Line was built. In 1881 the railway authorities desired to alter the name of the station, as Naushera was also the name of a station in Peshawar District. Consequently Nawab Muhammad Sadiq Khan named it Rahim Yar Khan after his first son Rahim Yar Khan who was given as ahostage to Kalhoras in 1809.

It was a fertile land, due to fertility raw material such as cotton, sugarcane and wheat etc., were available which gave an incentive to ginning factories, so with passage of time ginning factories were cropped up. First of the Committee was established in the year 1905, which meant the recognition of the fact that Rahim Yar Khan grown into small urban centre by that time. The administration of the committee was run through the tesildar and centrally controlled by Bahawalpur Municipal Committee. At that time the District Head Quarter was Khanpur. Thereafter in the year of 1930 Rahim Yar Khan was designated as a District Head Quarter. In 1930 an extension development scheme was made, according to this scheme Jadeed Bazar, Sadar Bazar, Qazi Bazar, and School Bazar were developed.

In the year 1933 the town committee attained that status of a Municipal Committee a whole time Secretary was appointed. The Ex-Officio Chairman of the Municipal Committee used to the Session Judge of the District. The total yearly income in the year 1933 is reported to be Rs. 21,000.00 only. At the time of defunct Bahawalpur State, Rahim Yar Khan Municipal committee was of the status of first class.

In 1942 was fairly good industrial town and cotton centre with a population of approximately 8,000 persons. Being an industrial centre it has got several mills and factories all over the town making it extremely unhealthy. Elected representative took the responsibilities in the year 1949; Erection of factories in residential area had caused unhygienic conditions.

In the year 1950, Improvement trust was created face lifting of the town started. Under this organization many new schemes and two factories that are Abbasia Textile Mills and Sadiq Vegetable and Oil Mills (now Lever Brothers) where established which played a vital role in the urbanization of the city.

Moreover Sadiq Bazar, Railway Bazar, Shahi Bazar and Grain Market were also established under this organization. A detailed lay out plan of industrial estate was also made by improvement trust.

In the year 1959 full time administrator was appointed for Municipal Committee, In 1960 Municipal Committee was run by elected members. In the year 1970 Improvement trust was amalgamated in the Municipal Committee. Due to industrialization of the city, rate of urbanization was increased. People were attracted to the city in search of jobs. It caused influx of population from rural areas to cit. more over due to rapid growth of urbanization, slums, overcrowding and unhygienic conditions were created in the residential areas.

Many new schemes such as Satellite Town, Mohajir Colony, Hassan Colony, Officer Colony, Business man Colony, Habib Colony and Khawaja Colony etc., were under taken by this Municipal committee.

The major Projects undertaken by the Municipal Committee were of Water supply and drainage.

According to the District Census report 1998, the total population of Rahim Yar Khan District was 3,141,053 of which 19.16% were urban. In March, 1981 it was 1,841,451.

The average annual growth rate was 3.19 percent during this period. Tehsil Rahim Yar Khan has 9, 85,655 population of which 27.9% were urban. In 1981 the total population was 1,841,451. The average annual growth rate of Tehsil was 3.22 % during this period.

The population of Municipal area was 2, 33,537,and the average annual growth rate was of the municipal area 4.04%.

Rahim Yar Khan gets status of Tehsil Municipal Administration in 2001 and the Tehsil Rahim Yar Khan has 40 Union Councils out of which 9 Union Council are Urban.

The area of Rahim Yar Khan City is about 22 square kilometres. The City Rahim Yar Khan has Tehsil Hospital ("Sheikh Zaid Hospital) which is most modernised Hospital It has a lot of well reputed and famous educational institutes, Liaqat Campus (I.U.B), Sheikh Zaid Medical College &KhawajaFareed Post Graduate College possess a high rank significance all over the Country

The Most famous industries lying in this area include Fertilizer, Sugar, Cotton, and Textile, Beverages, flour & Cottage Industries. Fuji Fertilizer Company , Unilever , Jamal Din wali Sugar Mill, Hamza Sugar mill, Itehad Sugar Mills are the most important industries playing fundamental role in the economy of the area.

B. Geographic Conditions, Physical Features, Spatial Organisation

1. Geographic Data

Rahim Yar Khan is situated in the alluvium plain between Indus River in the West and Cholistan in the East. The City lies between 28° -15' longitudes and 70° -22' latitude. The Rahim Yar Khan town is located on the main Karachi – Peshawar railway line. It is at distance of 634 km from Karachi and 566 km from Lahore. Rahim Yar Khan is situated at a distance of 176km from Bahawalpur, Headquarter of Division. The National highway 'Grand Trunk Road' by passes the town in western side at a distance of about 11km.

The district Rahim Yar Khan is bounded in the north by Muzaffargarh district, in the east by Bahawalpur district, in the south by Jasilmir (India) and Ghotki district of Sindh province and in the west by Rajanpur district.

The flora of the area characterizes two major ecological divisions, Northern and Southern. The botanical life found in the northern half identifies itself with that of the rest of the irrigated tracts at central Punjab. The human interference in the form of irrigation network has virtually wiped out the old plantation without much revolutionization of the phytophysiography in the area. While there had been a considerable increase in the cultivated area. Factors such as water logging and salinity have badly hit plant life and with the increase of salinity at the surface, only the salt resistant plants can survive in most of the area. The southern half is characterized by sand dunes. More or less barren of vegetation except in the rainy season when multitudes of ephemeral or short lived plants come up and transform the bare land into a lush green carpet.

Map 1: Location of Rahim Yar Khan City

Source: GHK maps database
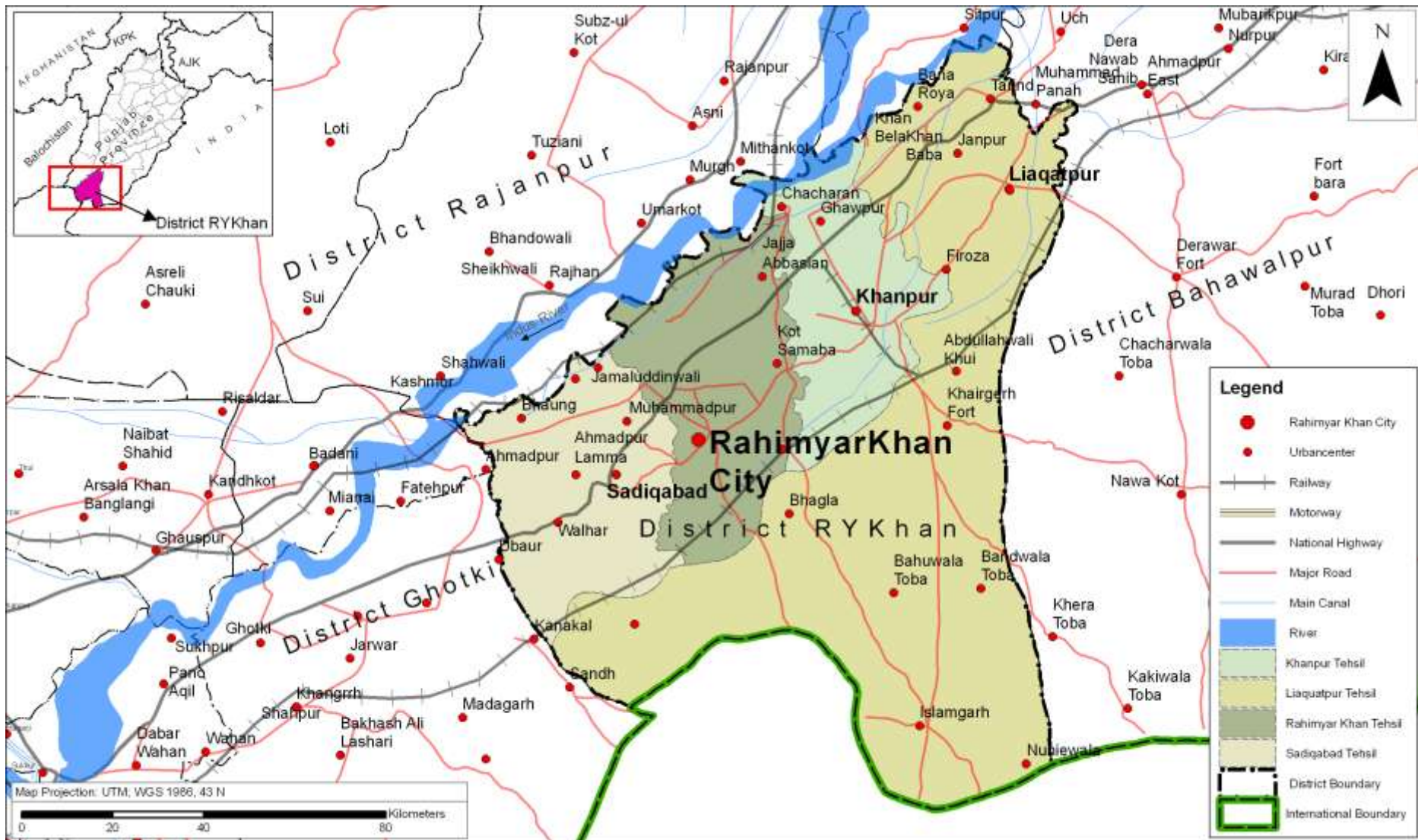
These ephemerals complete their life-cycle before the advent of summer heat when the bulk of the area reverts to sandy plain, desolate and barren. In general the vegetation in this part of the arid region is sparse. Only plants with xerophytes adaptations such as deep roots, dry, hand and rod-like thick or fleshy stems. Leaves either absent or much reduced, though usually with a coating of wax or hair to prevent excessive transpiration are able to establish themselves in this extremely dry climate. The bulk of that vegetation consists of stunted, thorny or prickly shrubs and perennial herbs capable of withstanding drought which grow ill open clump formation with plenty of vacant spaces between them. Distinctly scattered trees of stunted growth are found along the depressions technically known as desert scrub.

The fauna of the area is an unblemished geographical feature of vast arid land, popularity known as Cholistan desert provides an ideal opportunity for a variety of wild-life. A wild cat still exists in the area which as the desert traditions say, is very fond of ripping apart the newly born young ones of Chinkaradeer.pig known as Hiroon, Jitama,Bhoondin or Soor in this area is found in a fairly large number in government plantation near the desert. Jackal (Geeder), fox (Loomeri, badger (Bijjoo), also exist in the desert. Wolf locally known as Mahr is negligible now. Porcupine (seh), squirrel (GolhariFubhri) and jerbils musk rat 9 Chhachhoondar), wild rat (Chooha) of brownish color mongoose (Neola), are generally visible, mangoose has half a dozen of varieties in this area. Through small, it readily attacks much larger animals and wins ablitzkriegespiel. It kills the large number of poisonous snake and rodents and its fur is erected like a bottle bush, when it engages a snake combined with very fast movements, in the combat.

Over 40 varieties of fishes are found in the district, Rahu, Thaila , Mori , Mullee , Khaga and sanghara are however found in abundance in river, canals and ponds

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

Table 1: Demographic Profile of Rahim Yar Khan City

Item	Value
Creation of Tehsil	1905
Creation of City	1751 A.D
Number of Union Councils	9
Total Area of the City	22Sq Km
Total Population of the City (Census 1998 including current urban growth)	361,776
Population - Male	188123
Population - Female	173653
Literacy rate of the City (census 1998)	62.8%
Average Household Size	7.3

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

Table 2: Growth Rate and Future Projections of Rahim Yar Khan City

Population in 1998	Growth Rate (1981-1998)	Population in 2010	Future Estimates		
			2016	2018	2020
361,776	4.04	468,431	533,140	556,639	581,173

Source: Urban Unit, July2010. Growth Rate as per Census 1998

Table 3: Population Characteristics of Rahim Yar Khan Tehsil in 1998

R.Y.Khan		Population		
		Both Sexes	**Male**	**Female**
Tehsil	Urban	274666	142575	132091
	Rural	710989	371796	339193
	Total	**985655**	**514371**	**471284**
MC		233537	121446	112091

Source: District Census Report 1998.

Table 4: Census Population & Population Growth Rate of R.Y.Khan Tehsil

Tehsil	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Population (Thousand Persons)	248	323	437	575	986
Population Growth Rate	-	2.68%	2.79%	3.10%	3.22%

Source: Punjab Development Statistics 2010 & Urban Unit.

2.   Physical Features

This Rahim Yar Khan is divided into three main physical features i.e. (a) Riverine area; (b) Canal irrigated area and (c) Desert area which is called Cholistan. The Riverine area of the district lies close on the southern side of the Indus River mainly falling in the river bed. The Canal irrigated area lies on the south and is separated by main Minchan Bund.
The approximate height of the irrigated area is 150 to 200 meters above the sea level. The third part of the area called Cholistan lies in the south of the irrigated tract Upto the Indo-Pak border. The surface of the desert consists of a succession of sand dunes rising at places to a height of 150 meters and covered with the vegetation peculiar to sandy tracts

3.   Spatial Organisation

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

C.   Socioeconomic Data

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

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

1.   Employment and Unemployment

Employment and Unemployment data is taken from census report of 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 Rahim Yar 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 18.9% which was mainly due to unemployment amongst male representing 19.3%. While female's unemployment rate was just 6.2%. This is because of their small proportion in their total economically action population. The unemployment rate is higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas representing 20.2% and 18.6% respectively. Details are given in the Table 6.

(b)   Employed population by Occupation

In 1998 of the total employed persons, 45.8% had elementary occupations followed by skilled agricultural and fishery workers representing 31.5%, and service workers, shop and market sales workers representing 9.6%. In rural areas people having elementary occupations were again in majority, followed by skilled agriculture and fishery workers, service workers, shop and market sales workers, representing 53.3%, 30.6% and 6.8% respectively. The highest percentage in urban areas is of elementary occupations, followed by services workers, shop and market sales workers and skilled agricultural and fishery workers having 35.4%, 21.6% and 12.4% respectively. Details are given in the Table 7.

Table 5: Social Economic Indicators Summary

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Rahim Yar Khan
Children Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	7.8	9.5
Had acute respiratory infection	7.2	8.7
None Water treatment methods not been used in the household	93.8	98.4
Boiled used in the household	2.8	1.3
Piped water is main source in dwelling	16.5	8.7
Improved sanitation facility available through Piped sewer system	20.9	26.6
Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water	96.8	98
Percentage of household population using sanitary means of excreta disposal	69.5	54.9
Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal	67.5	53.3
Solid waste disposal In open fields	78.1	77.2
Literacy rate (10 years and older)	59.3	49.1
Literacy rate (15 years and older)	55.6	46.5
Literacy rate (15-24 years)	73.3	62.3
Percentage of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.5	11.1
Percentage of children of primary school entry age (5 years) currently attending grade 1	18.9	8
Percentage of children of primary school entry age (6 years) currently attending grade 1	38.4	19.7
Primary school gross attendance ratio (5-9 years)	97.2	68.1
Physical access to primary schools Boys government school <2 km	93	81.5
Physical access to primary schools Girls government school <2 km	91.4	76.7
Physical access to middle schools Boys government school <2 km	62.6	47.2
Physical access to middle schools Girls government school <2 km	62.8	48.5
Physical access to secondary schools Boys government school <2 km	50.6	39.7
Physical access to secondary schools Girls government school <2 km	46.9	38.5
Child labour -Working outside household	5.1	4.6
Physical access to nearest Government health facility	57.2	55.6
Employed	93.2	95.1
Unemployed and seeking job	6.8	4.9
Household utilities		
Electricity	92.5	82.4
Gas	26.4	22.1
Radio	40	38.2
TV	63.2	54.4
Cable TV	20.8	16.8
Telephone	15.9	8.7
Mobile	71	63.1
Computer	8.5	8.1
Internet	4.8	3
Fridge/Freezer	40.3	30.8
Air conditioner	6.6	5.1
Washing Machine	48.8	30.8
Cooler/ Fan	86.4	64.5
Cooking range/ microwave	6	5
Stitching Machine	72.7	55.8
Iron	80.2	53.3
Water filter	3.4	0.7
Donkey pump or turbine	54.5	35.9
Household possessions Bicycle	53.9	57.7
Household possessions Motorcycle/scooter	26.9	33.3
Owned houses	84.2	59.9
Receiving remittance as Zakat	1.4	3.1

Source: Govt. Of Punjab MICS 2007-2008

Table 6: Percentage of Population by Economic Categories 1998

Economic Category	All Areas			Rural			Urban		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Economically Active	23.8	44.3	1.4	24.0	44.9	1.2	22.7	41.7	2.2
Not Economically Active	76.2	55.7	98.6	76.0	55.1	98.8	77.3	58.3	97.8
Children under 10	33.5	33.3	33.6	34.2	34.0	34.3	30.6	30.5	30.7
Students	6.2	10.1	1.8	5.1	8.3	1.1	11.5	17.8	4.8
Domestic Workers	30.6	1.3	62.5	30.7	1.4	62.7	30.0	0.9	61.3
Others	6.0	10.9	0.6	6.2	11.4	0.6	5.2	9.1	1.0
Unemployment Rate	18.9	19.3	6.2	18.6	18.9	7.0	20.2	21.0	4.6

Source: District Census Report 1998

Table 7: Percentage of Employed Population by Occupation

Description	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Legislators, senior officials and managers	0.1	0	0.3
Professional	3.7	1.9	11.7
Technicians and Associate professionals	2.2	1.8	4.6
Clerks	0.9	0.5	2.5
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	9.6	6.8	21.6
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery workers	45.8	53.3	12.4
Craft and Related Trade workers	4.3	3.4	8.3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1.7	1.6	2.5
Elementary Occupations	31.5	30.6	35.4
Armed forces	0.1	0	0.3

Source: District Census Report 1998

(c)   Employed Population by Industries

In 1998 majority of employed persons were working in construction industries, followed by agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing industries and community, social and personal services industries, representing 56.3, 17.6 and 14.2 percent respectively. In rural areas 65.0% were looking in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing industries, 16.7% in construction industries and 9.8% in manufacturing industries. While in urban area majority were working in community, social and personal services industries, 33.4%, followed by construction industries, 21.3% and manufacturing industries, 19.9% of the employed population. Details are given in the Table 8.

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

Description	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Agricultural, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	56.3	65.0	17.6
Mining and Quarrying	0.4	0.4	0.2
Manufacturing	1.7	1.3	3.9
Electricity, Gas and Water	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	17.6	16.7	21.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels	7.6	4.8	19.9
Transport, Storage and Communication	1.8	1.8	2.5
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	0.2	*	1.0
Community, Social and Personal Services	14.2	9.8	33.4
Activities not adequately defined	*	*	0.1

* refers to a very small number
Source: District Census Report 1998

(d)   Employment Status:

Of the total economically active population 93.8% were registered as employed in 1998. Nearly three fourth i.e. 64.7% were self-employed, 19.3% private employees and 5.6% government employees. Un-paid family helpers were recorded as 8.2%. 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	64.7	65.8	31.5	67.2	68.0	39.1	53.8	56.1	14.9
Employees (Govt.)	5.6	4.8	28.1	3.4	3.1	14.1	15.1	12.6	58.3
Employees (Auto body)	1.0	0.9	2.7	0.6	0.6	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.5
Employees (Private)	19.3	19.5	13.9	18.4	18.5	14.6	23.1	23.7	12.6
Employers	1.2	1.1	3.0	1.3	1.2	3.6	0.9	0.4	1.7
Un-paid family helpers	8.2	7.9	20.8	9.1	8.6	25.8	4.6	4.3	10.0

Source: District Census Report 2008

D. Environmental Conditions

The Environment of the area has a great deal of impact on the people in terms of their living and working pattern. The Environment of Rahim Yar khan is characterized exceedingly hot in the summer when the temperature ranges between 100o F to 120F with the frequent dust storms in June and July, while in winter it drops to between 40o F to 70o f. the rainfall is irregular and the average of rain is 165mm per annum. The temperature varies from 10 to 50 centigrade. The winter is very short i.e. December to middle of February. March and April are the months. Winds storms of various velocities are quite common during the summer months. Floods and other natural catastrophes are quite rare. In August, 1973, flood affected most of the Punjab and even Rahim Yar khan District was also badly affected. Rahim Yar Khan town did not fall victim of flood but abundance of rain caused a great deal of a loss to public and private properties in the town. The Wheat, Cotton, Sugar cane, Rice, Corn, Mulberry are the major crops of this area. As well as the Shesham, keekar, Neem, Peepal, Mango, are the mostly available trees in this area.

Major issues related to Environment includes; existence of cotton ginning industry in the city area creating major problem like dust, lint particles, which damages the clean environment and health of citizens. Improper disposal of Solid waste and liquid waste is major threat because untreated waste water is being disposed and also without any treatment solid waste is dump at various sites. Improper disposal of Hospital waste creating many environmental problems because of clinical waste disposed with municipal waste.

Excess use of pressure horns and improper maintenance of vehicles are creating environmental pollution.

E. Incidence of Waterborne and Hygiene-Related Disease

Incidence of Waterborne and Hygiene-Related Disease information collected from Directorate General Health Services Punjab (Lahore.)

Directorate General Health Services Punjab is managing Health Managing Information System, according to the information in district Rahim Yar Khan105487 patients of following diseases visited government's health institutions:

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

As per the type wise disease Diarrhoea / Dysentery in >5 yrs, 43847 patient, Acute Flaccid Paralysis, 32 patient, Worm Infestations, 19598 patient Peptic Ulcer Diseases, 39875 patient, Cirrhosis of Liver 824 patients, Nephritis / Nephrosis patient 1311 patients visited Government health institutions.

As per overall situation in Tehsil Rahim Yar Khan, the Government Health institutions has provided health services to 33011 patient of above mentioned categories disease. As per the type wise diseases Diarrhoea/Dysentery in >5 yrs, 14540 patient, Acute Flaccid Paralysis, 32 patient, Worm Infestations, 4950 patient Peptic Ulcer Diseases, 13104 patient, Cirrhosis of Liver 277 patients, Nephritis / Nephrosis patient 124 patients visited Government health institutions.

The situation of patient's visits to the government health institution in city Rahim Yar Khanis mentioned in Table 10. The available information is not enough to present an overall picture because there is no information of THQ and also some following MCHC showing no information. There is also no information available from 20 major private hospitals. Anyhow the available information shows that % of patients of mentioned diseases are high in rural area compare to urban areas

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

Facilities	Diarrhoea/ Dysentery in >5 yrs	Acute Flaccid Paralysis	Worm Infestations	Peptic Ulcer Diseases	Cirrhosis of Liver	Nephritis/ Nephritis
MCHC Purana Batha	0	0	0	11	0	0
MCHC Nooray wali	4	0	1	25	0	0
MCHC Niazi Colony	0	0	0	0	0	0
MCHC Jinnah Park	84	16	54	95	24	17
MCHCChak105/P	225	0	0	0	0	0
RHC Kot Samaba	333	0	48	263	0	0
RHC Trinda sway	1655	0	179	4	0	5
Total	**2301**	**16**	**282**	**398**	**24**	**22**

Source: Health Management Information System Directorate General Health Services Punjab

F.   Comparative Advantages, Weaknesses and Economic Potential

1.   Existing Situation

(a)   Land Use

Location – Connectivity: Rahim Yar khan is situated in the alluvium plain between Indus River in the West and Cholistan in the East. The district is bounded by Muzaffargarh district in the North, Bahawalpur district in the East, Jasilmir (India) and Sindh province in the South and Rajanpur district in the West. The town itself is located on the main Karachi-Peshawar railway line, 634km from Karachi and 566km from Lahore. The National highway "Grand Trunk Road" is accessible 11 km west of the town (Map 2).

Urban Form: Since there was no comprehensive plan available for city, land was given to various uses irrespective of the suitability for any particular use. Consequently, even though are mixed and often incompatible land uses, the land use map indicates that a rationale land use pattern has evolved and been shaped by the regional road and rail networks, market forces and the physical constraints and opportunities of its proximity to the Indus River.

The main patterns that have emerged are the old city which accommodates the hub of commercial activity and the residential areas adjacent to the Bazaars of Central Business District. The northern parts of the city are predominantly industrial but not well connected

with the city. The eastern parts of the city are low density and mostly consist of offices, official residences, courts and municipal offices.

Urban Growth: The 1998 census population of the municipal area was 233,537 and the 1981 to 1998 inter census growth rate was 4.04 compared to a Tehsil growth rate of 3.19% indicating a significant rate of urbanisation. The current population of the municipal area according to the Urban Unit is estimated to be 468,431. Projecting current trends forwards, by 2020 the estimated population will be around 581,173.

2. Service Delivery

(a) Water Supply

The water supply network covers 40% of the town and serves 40% of the total population. This supply is derived from only half of the tube wells and water canals, as the rest have been rendered unfit for human consumption.

The Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) has developed a scheme for rehabilitation of the Urban Water Supply Scheme Rahim Yar Khan. The total cost of the scheme is Pak. Rs 141.576 million and is designed to benefit 513,287 people in the Rahim Yar Khan Tehsil. The scheme began in March 2007 and it is reported that 90% of the work on this scheme has been completed.

(b) Sewerage and Drainage

The coverage of the sewerage facility is approximately 85% of the population. At present there are 10 main disposal stations in working condition and one is abandoned. Most of these disposal stations are situated in the residential areas and are the cause of water-borne diseases. Significantly the PHED is developing a sewerage network and treatment plant scheme for Rahim Yar Khan City which was design by NESPAK and expected to be complete by June 2011.

Solid Waste Management: The existing solid waste collection in general is divided into primary and secondary collection system. However, there is no proper solid waste disposal system in the Town and no sanitary land fill site exists.

Transport: The transport infrastructure in Rahim Yar Khan is generally good for existing requirements. However, there are no urban transport services available except for motorcycles, rickshaws and auto rickshaws. As a result the effective capacity of the new road system is reduced by poor traffic management, poor compliance with traffic regulations and the mix of motorized and non-motorized traffic.

3. Human Resources and Social Conditions

The socio-economic data of Rahim Yar Khan indicates that it is marginally below the national averages with respect to literacy rates, and general health conditions.

TMA Human Resources: Most posts in of the TMA management are filled by permanent staff, but the post for Tehsil Officer of Infrastructures and Services has been vacant since May 2008.

Map 2: National Trade Map
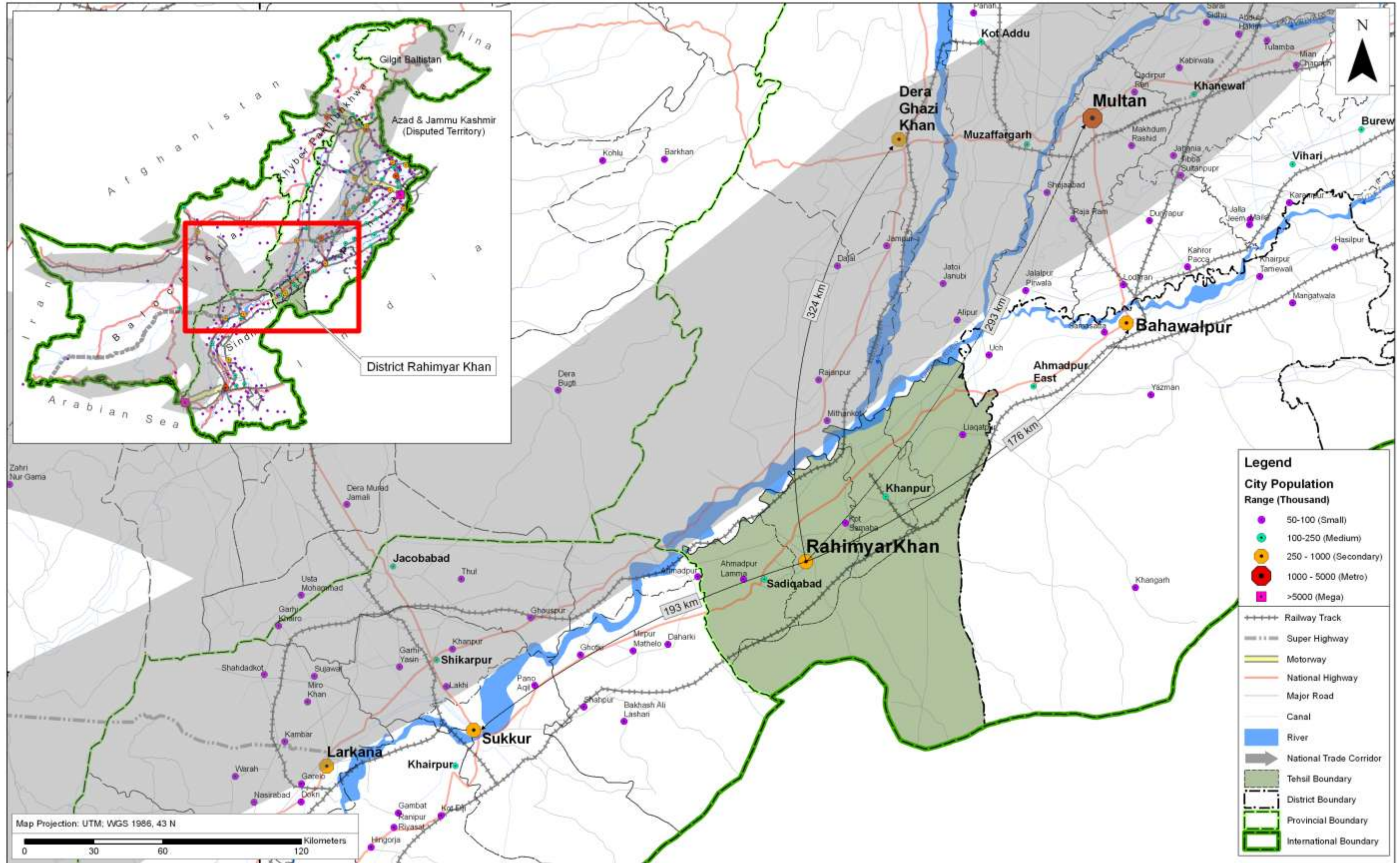
Source: GHK Development data adapted from National Trade Corridor Management Unit (NTCMU).

4.   Finance and Economics

(a)   Finance

Based on the data reflected in the budget books, collection against the demand raised been more than 85%. Good revenue suggests that TMA Rahim Yar Khan is generating accurate water bills (demand), as the TMA has reasonably covered the O&M expenditure by generating the right demand.

The utilization in the non-development (Revenue) expenditure has been reasonable except 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 which was less than 85%. However on the development side there is an increasing trend from 2005-2006 to 2006-2007 but a decreasing trend from 2007-2008 onwards. The possible reasons for the low utilization in 2007-2008 could be the carried forward schemes from 2005-2006. Low utilization in 2008-2009 could be due to the change of political government where they have stopped the local governments spending on development projects.

(b)   Economics

Rahim Yar Khan is a commercial and industrial centre; it is connected with the rest of the country through rail and air including the other industrial hubs such as Lahore, Karachi, Quetta and Faisalabad. Industries include fertilizer, cosmetics, glass manufacturing, cotton production and processing, large textile units, flour mills, sugar and oil mills and large-scale power generation projects. Cotton production in Punjab Province starts from this area.Mango and Malta are two main fruits of this city. Cottage industries include ginning, pottery/clay products, agricultural machinery, handicrafts, and embroidery.

Recently the Punjab Chief Minister instructed lands to be identified for the development of industrial estates. The establishment of industrial estates in Rahim Yar Khan will produce far-reaching results as the district has an airport facility near Bahawalpur and Cholistan. Also a modern slaughterhouse was set up there to facilitate the export of meat and other dairy products to the Gulf States. Additionally, the Punjab Government is taking effective measures for improving the livestock sector and five dairy farms have been set up in Cholistan.

5.   Urban Planning and Future Development

The preparation of outline Development Plan for Rahim Yar Khan was part of an effort launched 1975 by the Government of Punjab to develop a framework for guiding the future development of major urban centres. The outline development plan has been prepared for a period of 20 years (from 1975 to 1995), which was considered to be "realistic".

G.   SWOT Analysis

	Strengths	Weaknesses
Internal	• Good cost recovery performance .of the municipal water supply operations provide a good basis for the introduction of PSP corporatization initiatives. • Good industrial base to scale up production.	• Decreasing overall investment in basic municipal services. • Lack of training and development for TMA staff and in particular no 'in-house' planning and development control capacity. • Socioeconomic economic indicators below provincial averages.
	Opportunities	**Threats**
External	• Good air connectivity to the Gulf States and local government support for the establishment of meat and dairy produce exports provide a good core industry for the development of backwards and forward economic linkages to improve supply and demand chain benefits and yield increase value added returns. • The completion of the Nespak sewerage scheme in 2011 will significantly improve utility conditions but there are significant bottlenecks that could pose a problem for its completion. If the government can overcome these then conditions could well be created that would be conducive	• Poor environmental air conditions caused by the cotton ginning industry, untreated disposal of solid, liquid and hospital wastes cause impacts that could seriously jeopardize the sustainability of the food-based economy of the city and certainly pose a threat to consolidated investment in this key sector.

H.   Rahim Yar Khan City Services Comparison with other Cities

The overall analysis of the data collected shows that Rahim Yar Khan is in a better position compared to other PCIIP cities in Punjab i.eSahiwal, Sialkot, Chiniot, Bahawalpur, Okara, Kasur, Sheikhupura, Dera Ghazi Khan and Jhang. 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:

1.   Management of Solid Waste and Liquid Waste services coverage in Rahim Yar Khan City are almost same like in other cities i.eSahiwal, Bahawalpur, Sargodha and far better from cities like Chiniot, Kasur, Sheikhupura, Okara, Gujrat, and Dera Ghazi Khan. There is no difference of ultimate disposal of both the wastes (Solid Waste and Liquid Waste) which are being disposed as untreated to nearby outlets and dumping of Solid Waste near city areas.

2.   Drinking water supply situation of Rahim Yar Khan is much below as compared to all other cities; the service coverage is about 40% of population. 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, the water quality is reported to be poor.

3.   Presently Urban transport is becoming burning issue of Rahim Yar 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. Currently urban transport services in Rahim Yar Khan are similar as have in other cities, like use of Motor Cycle Rickshaws, and Auto Rickshaws as urban transport

4.   Rahim Yar Khan has good economic conditions because of its geographic location and connectivity with other major cities by flights, rail and roads. Mango and Malta are two main fruits of Rahim Yar Khan. The City's Cottage industries include ginning, pottery/clay products, agricultural machinery, handicrafts, and embroidery

Table 11: Summary of 12 TMAs

City	Economic				Technical				Financial			Management	
	Connectivity	Population 2010	Population 2020	Economic Activity	Service Delivery (Coverage)				Collection Against Demand	Meets O&M Cost	Investment in Services	TMA Management Filled	TMA Staff Filled
					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.   Schedule of establishment of TMA Rahim Yar Khan Shows that TMA has 76% filled position, this is encouraging compare to other TMA like Kasur has 70% filled position and Jhang has 52%. On other side the situation is very discouraging, because Tehsil Officer Infrastructures & Services is vacant since last several months. Like other TMAs Rahim Yar Khan TMA staff also requires skills enhancement through trainings in specialized institutions and on job trainings

Further comparison and analysis are 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 1 present overall weighted score.

Figure 1: Weighted Score Distribution (With No Data)
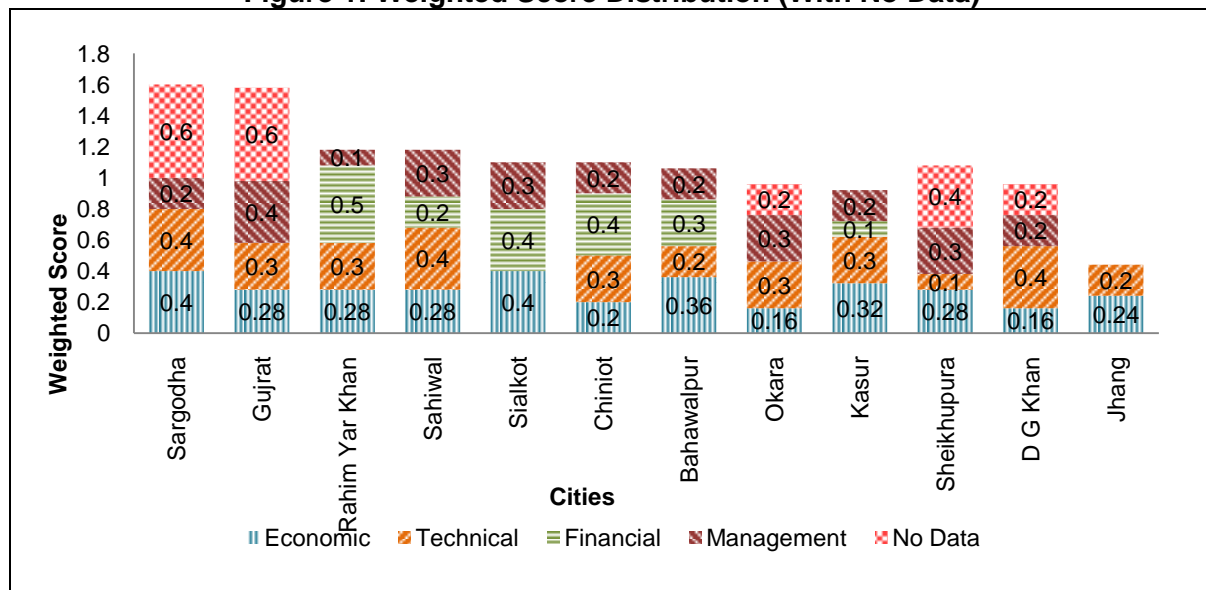
Source: GHK analysis based on data collected for developing city profiles.

Figure 2: Weighted Score Distribution
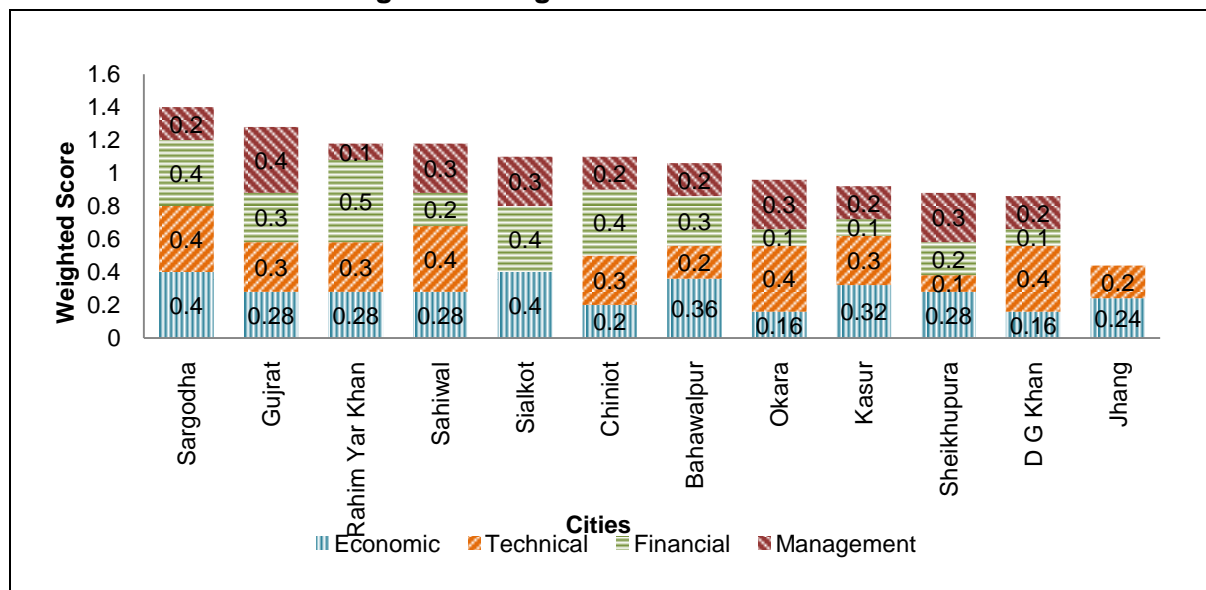
Source: GHK analysis based on data collected for developing city profiles.

The Figure 3 shows the overall weighted score of PCIIP cities in which Rahim Yar Khan City is in better position as compared to the nine other PCIIP cities.

Figure 3: Overall Weighted Score
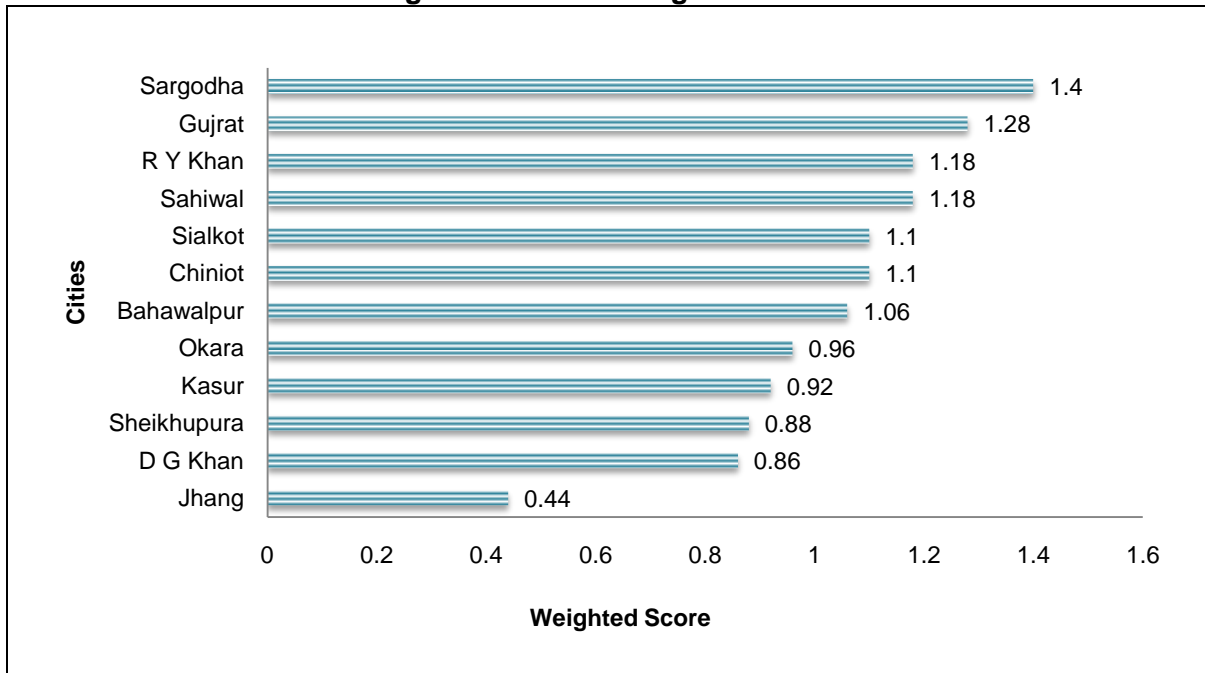
Source: GHK analysis based on data collected for developing city profiles.

Section II

SERVICE DELIVERY BASELINE DATA

II. SERVICE DELIVERY BASELINE DATA

A. Water Supply Service

The Underground water of Rahim Yar Khan is generally brackish. But there are some pockets of sweet water available in the vicinity of canal. As the underground water is not fit for human consumption therefore all the existing schemes of water supply are designed on of 50% tubewells and 50% canal water. The PHED department completed water supply scheme in 4 phases and also some work completed against deposit work.

As per the History of water supply schemes in City Rahim Yar Khan, the OHR of 50000 gallon capacity constructed in Satellite town by Improvement trust in 1960-60 with cost of Rs 0.123 million, construction of 30000gallon capacity OHR in Satellite town during 1961-1963, Water Supply Scheme Phase-1 completed during 1965-66 by PHED with the cost of Rs 0.717million, water Supply Scheme Phase-2 completed during 1971-72 by PHED with the cost of Rs 0.823million,water Supply Scheme Phase-3 completed during 1975-76 by PHED with the cost of Rs 0.1.256million,water Supply Scheme Phase-4 completed during 1976-77 by PHED with the cost of Rs 2.018million.

As mentioned above the water supply was originally provided in 1960-61 and same was extended in 1965-66. Under these water supply schemes following areas in the town were served;

- Old Town
- Khan i-e kanjoo Mollah
- Kazi Mohall etc

The C.I and G.I pipelines in these areas were laid in 1960-1965 which now got rusted. These lines are chocked/ blocked due to rust and its material. Some lines are crossing through RCC main holes and some other lines are buried at excessive depth and are also damaged due to rust at various points. The ground level has been raised after construction of roads and points of contamination cannot be detected at this stage. Therefore the replacements of pipe line in above mentioned area are necessary.

1. Major Issues

- Ground water is brackish
- The underground water supply distribution network has expired its life and is being contaminated with sewerage water which may cause gastric problem in the area
- The water shortage and increasing competition for multiple uses of water adversely affected the quality of water
- contaminated water especially bacterial and arsenic contamination have grasped Rahim Yar Khan

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

Table 12: Existing Water Supply Services Profile

Sr. No.	Item	Value
1	**Coverage**	
	Water supply coverage area	40%
	Population	40%
2	**Source**	
	Ground Water (tube wells based system)	Yes
	No of Tube Wells	13
	Functional Tube Wells	13
	Capacity of Functional Tube Wells	8.25 cusec
	Surface Water (filter based system)/ -waterworks	Not Applicable
	Total land available for filter based system/ Water works	Not Applicable
	Total land vacant within filter based system/ Water works	Not Applicable
	Type of filters system	
	Rapid sand filters	Not Applicable
	Slow sand filters	Not Applicable
	No of Pumps installed	Not Applicable
	No of Pumps Functional	Not Applicable
	Capacity of Functional Pumps	Not Applicable
	Water filter plants installed under Clean Drinking Water Initiatives	
	Total No of water filter plant	1
	Functional water filter plant	1
	Since when water filter plants are non functional	Less than Year
	Name of location of Water filter plant	
	Garden Area Water Supply Scheme	
	Who Operates : the filter plant was maintained by Rain drop private Firm, after six month of installation of filter plant it became non functional	
	Water filter plants installed under UC/TMA / DG/ PSRP or Other Schemes	
	Total No of water filter plant	2
	Functional water filter plant	Under installation
	Since when water filter plants are non-functional	Under installation
	Name of location of Water plant	
	1. Near EID Gah OHR	
	2. Gulshan water works	
	Who Operates the Water filter plant (as per agreement UAE representative will maintained the filter plant . after one year TMA will take over for future Operation and maintenance	
	Total Supply	2.22 mg/day
	Duration (Supply Hours)	12
3	**Total Connections**	8725
	Domestic Connection	8617
	Commercial	108
	Industrial	0
4	**Water Consumption**	
	Per Capita water Consumption	50 g/d
	Total Water Consumption	8.2 MGD
	Overhead Reservoirs	6 Nos
	Capacity of OHT's	300000 Gallons
	Ground Water Storage Tank	6
	Capacity of Ground Water storage tank	300000 Gallons
5	**Water Distribution Network**	
	Type of Distribution pipe network	PVC, at some places AC
	Approximate pipe length	30 Km
6	**Staff**	
	Total Staff for W/S Management	56
	Technical	8
	Non-technical	50
	Maintenance Teams	6
	Staff/1000 Population for Water Connections	8.36

Source: Assessment by TMA Rahim Yar Khan Technical Staff- Tehsil Office Infrastructure and Services Mr. Shafiq-ur-Rehman, Assistant Tehsil Office Infrastructure and Services Mr. Ejaz Ahmed & Mr Allah Rakha, GHK field team conversation during field survey

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

Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) has developed a scheme for augmentation / rehabilitation of Urban Water Supply Scheme Rahim Yar Khan. The total cost of the scheme is 141.576 million and it designed for benefits of 513287 persons of city area.

The scope of augmentation / rehabilitation of Urban Water Supply Scheme includes; installation of 14 number tube wells of 0.5 cusec capacity, construction of Ground Storage tank 5 number, construction of pump house 19 number and 23 sets of pumping machinery, Construction of OHR 2 number ,60000feet rising mains and establishment of one Laboratory and defective house connection 4000 numbers.

The scheme was started in March 2007 and now it is reported that 90 % work on this scheme has been completed. This includes installation of 14 new tube wells.

PHED reported that after completion of major part of the scheme, PHED approached to TMA Rahim Yar Khan on 25-3-2010 for taking over the completed part of scheme but TMA refused to take over the scheme. TMA Rahim Yar Khan mentioned that due to partially completion and also low quality tube wells equipments have been used in installation of all 14 tube wells. After taken over this scheme TMA operational cost will increase and they will be responsible for low quality water supply scheme

(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 union of Water supply staff.

Map 3: Existing Water Supply System in Rahim Yar Khan City
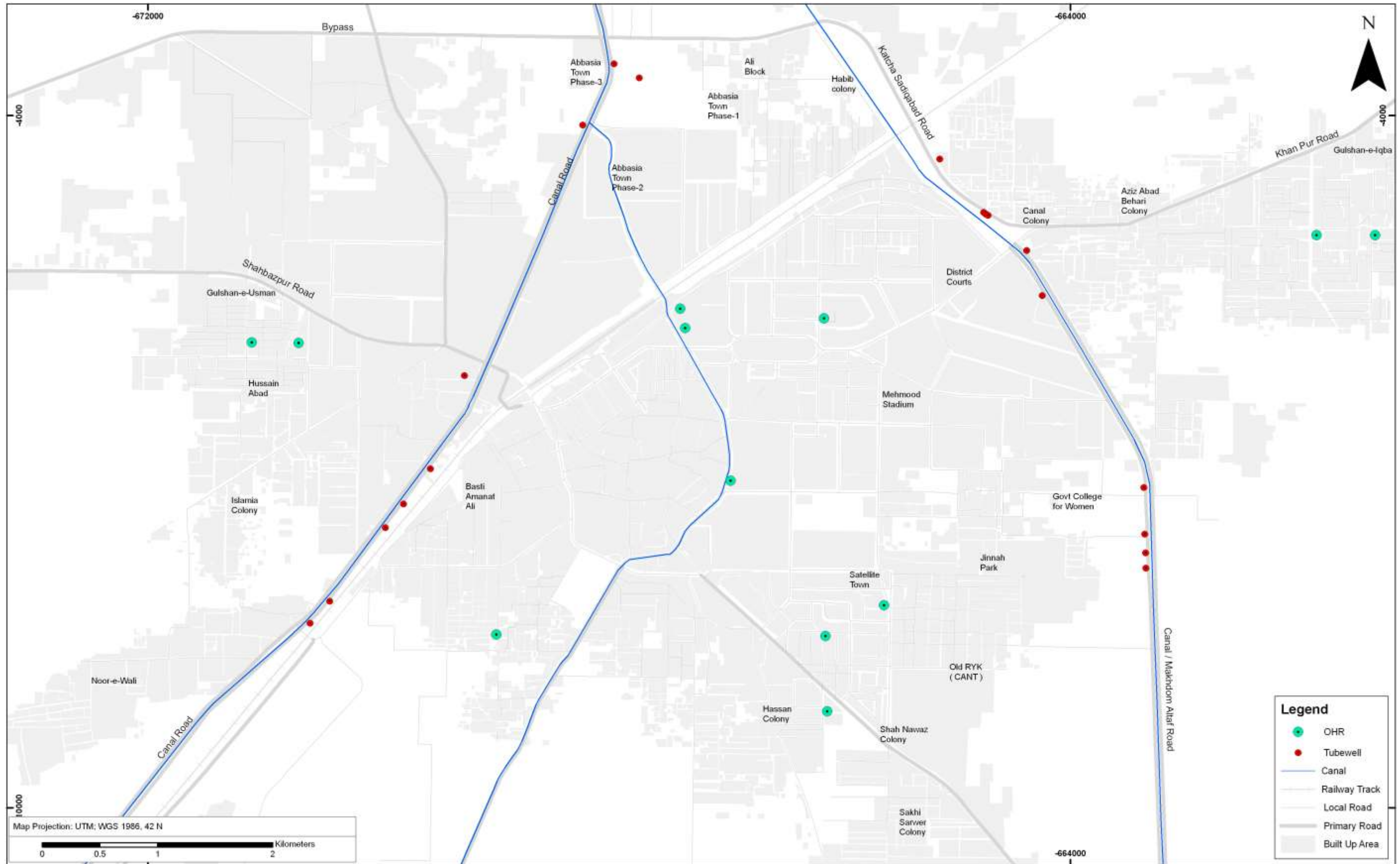
Source: Adapted from Urban Unit's Rahim Yar Khan base map. Survey undertaken by GHK team who visited each location marked in the map

B. Sewerage and Drainage

Existing Sewerage System of Rahim Yar Khan City comprised of six sewerage zones namely A, B, C, I, and G. At present there are 10 main disposal stations in working condition and one is abandoned. Most of these disposal stations are situated in the residential areas creating severs nuisance and environmental problems, but also causing many water borne diseases.

Most of the sewers laid in past have almost exhausted their lives and need replacement. Some sewers in the city have been undersized due to unplanned settlement and their connections with the existing sewers and some sewers are chocked due to poor maintenance. The residential area is expanding continuously on all sides of the town without any proper planning; which has reduced the coverage of facility

1. Major Issues

- Major problem of the city is ultimate disposal of raw sewerage. Presently raw sewerage is being disposed –off into the agricultural land for irrigation purposes which is an environmentally unsound practice. The problem becomes more serious when the formers do not need raw sewerage for their crop during certain period of year.
- About 15% of developed areas of City are without Sewerage System
- At some locations sewers have become undersized due to unplanned sewers linkages with the trunk sewers
- Frequent chocking of sewers is generally observed

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	85%
	Population	85%
	Approximate Length of Total sewers	30 Km
	Dia Range	9inch -48inch
2	**Drainage Coverage**	
	Area	5%
	Population	5%
	Approximate open sewage drains	1 Km
	Approximate covered sewage drains	0
3	**Effluent/Discharge**	
	Total Effluent/Discharge	15 Cusec
`4	**Pumping Arrangements**	
	No of Pumping Stations	11
	No of Pumps	26
	Total Pumping Capacity	11 Cusec
5	**Treatment Arrangements**	
	Waste water treatment Plant	No
	Waste water treatment Plant Capacity	Not applicable
6	**Connections**	
	Total Connections	0
	Domestic	0
	Commercial/Industrial	0
7	**Recipient Body**	
	Ultimate Discharge	Effluent used in irrigation
8	**Staff**	
	Total Staff for Management	84

Sr. No.	Item	Value
	Technical	2
	Non-technical	82
	Maintenance Teams	35
	Pipe Breaks /Month	
	Complaints /Month	There is no record of complaints.
	Staff/1000 Population for Sewerage Connections	5.58

Source: Assessment by TMA Rahim Yar Khan Technical Staff- Tehsil Office Infrastructure and Services Mr. Shafiq-ur-Rehman, Assistant Tehsil Office Infrastructure and Services Mr. Ejaz Ahmed & Mr Allah Rakha, GHK field team conversation during field survey

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

Public Health Engineering Department has developed a Sewerage Scheme of Rahim Yar Khan City with Treatment Plant. The Scheme was design by NESPAK. According to approved PC-1 Sewerage Scheme is 2009.018 million and expected completion date is 30-6-2011. The scope of the scheme includes:

- Trunk Sewers 12inch dia to 72inch dia 71.68km
- Intermediate Lift Station 7 No.
- Ultimate pumping Station 2 No.
- Sewage Treatment Plant (STPs) 2 No.

The following Issues are facing by PHED in the implementation of scheme:

- Payments to the contractors are being delayed, Funds for the current financial year not released yet
- Project can be put into operational if Rs 600 million are provided in the provincial budget 2010-11
- Land acquisition under process, Cost of land deposited in June 2009. Possession awaited
- Possession of land awaited for Sewerage treatment Plant Zone -2, also certain encroachments present at the project area which needs to be removed

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

Not Outsourced TMA is maintaining the sanitation system.

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

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

Map 4: Existing Sewerage System in Rahim Yar Khan City
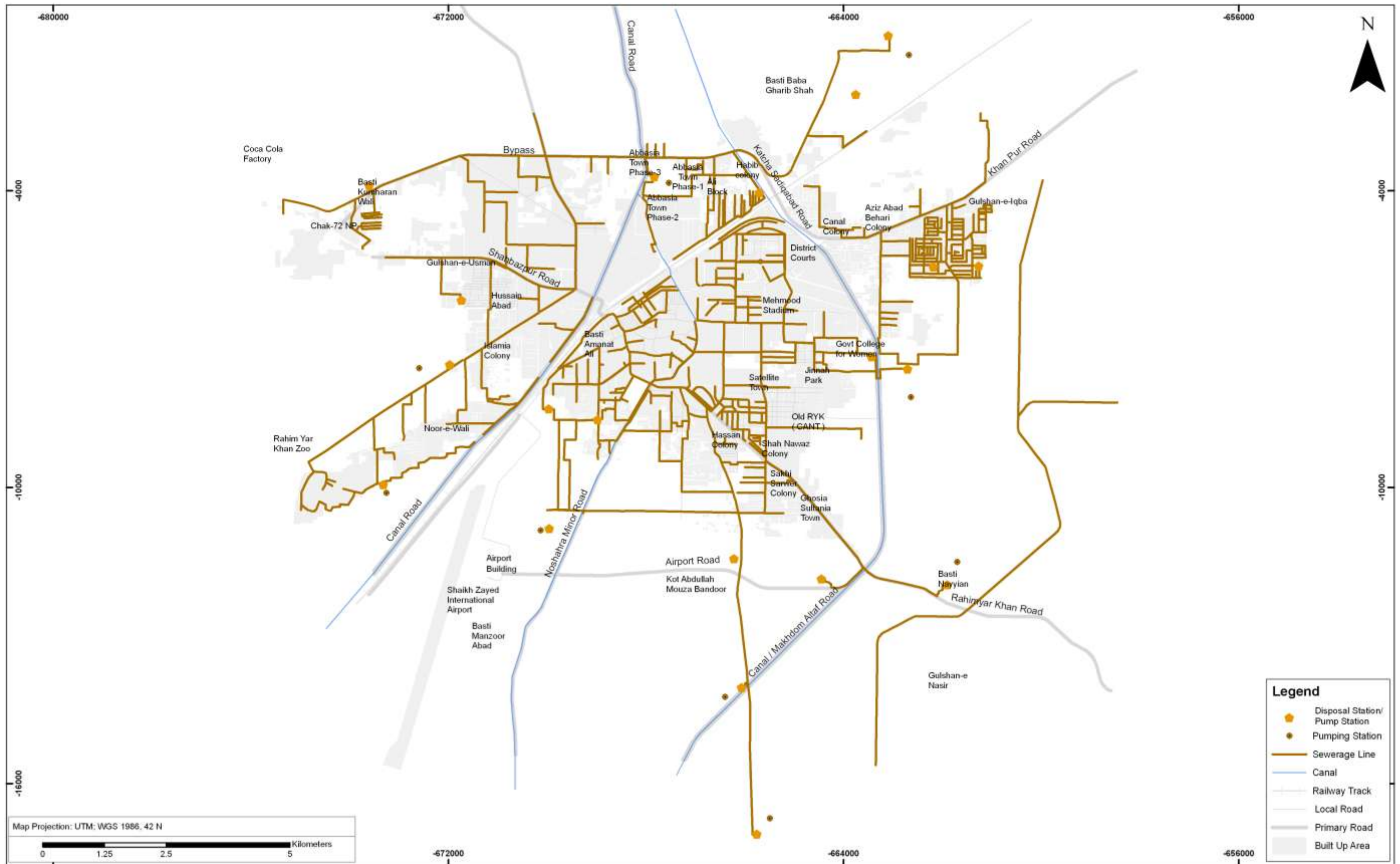
Source: Adapted from Urban Unit's Rahim Yar Khan base map. Survey undertaken by GHK team who visited each location marked in the map

C.   Solid Waste Management

The existing solid waste management system of Rahim Yar Khan is being managed by the Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA). The existing solid waste collection in general is divided into primary and secondary collection system. However, there is no proper solid waste disposal system in the Town and no sanitary land fill site exists

1.   Major Issues

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

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

Table 14: Existing Solid Waste Management System Profile

Sr. No.	Item	Value
1	**Collection and Disposal**	
	Waste Generated	187 Tons/day
	Waste Collected	100 Tons/day
	Generation Rate	0.4 kg/capita/day
	Waste Generated per HH	2.92 kg
	Waste Disposed Off	100 Tons/day
	Temporary Disposal Sites	2
	Location of Temporary Disposal Sites and since when these sites have been utilize	
	1. Near Khan Pur Adda last ten Year	
	2. Kacha sadiqabad road last ten year	
	Landfill sites	
	Are there any land fill site available	No
	If land fill sites available, please provide following detail:	
	Land fill site developed	Not applicable
	Land fill site	Not applicable
	If landfill site non-functional Please provide following information	

Sr. No.	Item	Value
	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	63
	Donkey Carts	0
	Secondary Containers	0
	Tractor Trolleys	7
	Arm Roll Trucks	0
	Truck	0
	Excavators	0
	Bulldozer	4 (2 working)
	Vans	1
	Tractors with Bucket	4
	Tractors with Blade	1
	Tractors with container carrier	1
	Mechanical Sweeper	1
3	**Staff**	
	Chief Sanitary Inspector regular	0
	Chief Sanitary Inspector contract	0
	Chief Sanitary Inspector work charge	0
	Sanitary Inspector regular	0
	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	22
	Sanitary Supervisor contract	0
	Sanitary Supervisor work charge	0
	Sanitary Workers male regular	277
	Sanitary Workers male Contract	277
	Sanitary Workers male work change	0
	Sanitary Workers female regular	80
	Sanitary Workers female contract	58
	Sanitary Workers female Work	0
	Drivers Regular	8
	Drivers Contract	5
	Drivers work charge	0
	Other specialized staff	0
	Staff per 1000 persons	1.55

Source: Assessment by TMA Rahim Yar Khan Technical Staff- Tehsil Office Infrastructure and Services Mr.
Shafiq-ur-Rehman, Chief Sanitary Inspector Mr Ch Ghulam Sarwar, GHK field team conversation
during field survey

(a)   Scavenging Activities

Scavenging activities are often seen on roads and streets. And about 100 scavengers are involved in this activity. Plastic bottles, glass bottles, irons, Paper board, bones, plastic shoes collected by the scavengers. There are approximate 150 shops exist in city.

(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**

Not outsourced any part of Solid waste services.

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

They are part of sanitation staff union "Inkalab Workers Union"

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

No persons hired under contract

Map 5: Existing Solid Waste Management System in Rahim Yar Khan City
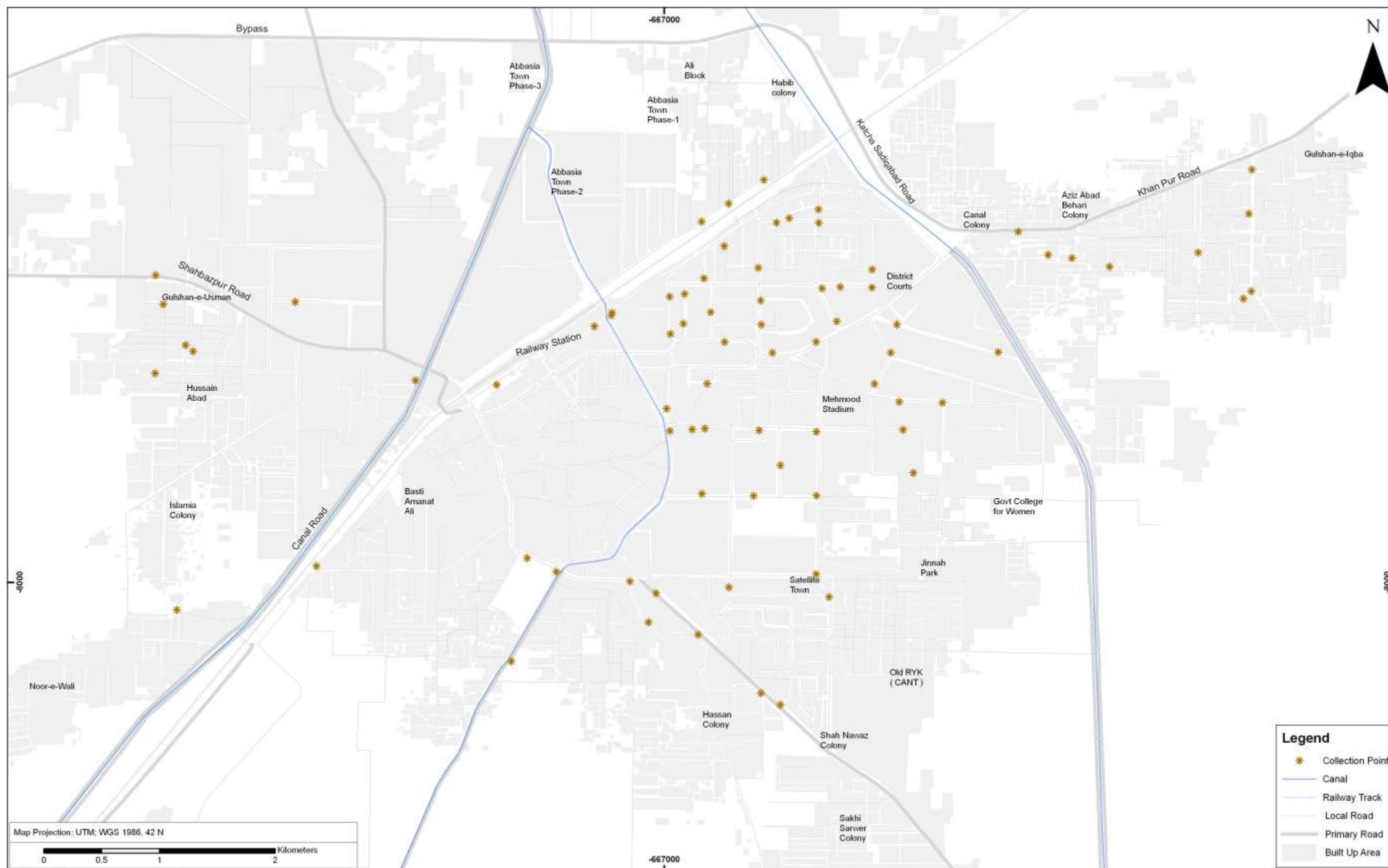
Source: Adapted from Urban Unit's Rahim Yar Khan base map. Survey undertaken by GHK team who visited each location marked in the map

D. Urban Transport Service

The transport infrastructure in Rahim Yar Khan is generally good for existing requirements; this includes the roads width, and chowk but there is no Signal on any Chowk and no urban bus or van services are available. On all roads mostly motorcycle rickshaws or Auto Rickshaws are being used as urban transport services. The effective capacity of the newly constructed road system is reduced by poor traffic management, compounded by a lack of discipline and poor compliance with traffic regulations on the part of drivers, and the mix of 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. Existing transport system is shown in Map 6. And table 12 present the vehicle growth in the District.

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 public transport services

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
Up to June2003	134934	7672	98753	363	1686	687	0	29	25742	2
Duration	10722	354	9011	0	42	2	0	5	1308	0
Up to June2004	145656	8026	107764	363	1728	689	0	34	27050	2
Duration	15986	447	13495	2	63	359	9	3	1608	0
Up to June2005	161642	8473	121259	365	1791	1048	9	37	28658	2
Duration	20059	607	17860	0	304	-2	0	0	1290	0
Up to June2006	181701	9080	139119	365	2095	1046	9	37	29948	2
Duration	18914	816	17067	9	164	11	0	0	847	0
Up to June2007	200615	9896	156186	374	2259	1057	9	37	30795	2
Duration	20478	1277	17948	39	250	7	0	87	870	0
Up to June2008	221093	11173	174134	413	2509	1064	9	124	31665	2
Duration	36813	288	34925	11	180	14	0	24	1371	0
Up to June2009	257906	11461	209059	424	2689	1078	9	148	33036	2

Source: Punjab Development Statistic2003 - 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
9.78	4.57	11.54	-0.61	8.68	7.41	0	43.95	3.66	0.00

Source: GHK analysis based on 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	Saddaq Bazar Chowk	Satisfactory .No Signal
2	Railway Chowk	
3	Belgium Chowk	
4	Lakar Mandi Chowk	
5	GulMarg Chowk	
6	Askri Chowk	
7	City Park Chowk	
8	Pathanistan Chowk	
9	By Pass Chowk	
10	Theli Chowk	
11	Wireless Pull Chowk	
12	Sadiq Club Chowk	
13	Addah Khan Pur Chowk	
14	DCO Chowk	
15	DCO East Chowk	

Source: Tehsil Officer Planning and Coordination information & GHK Staff Field Visit

3. Major Road Passing through City, Controlling Department

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

Table 18: Major Road Passing through City, Controlling Department

Sr. No.	Name of Road	Controlling Department
1	Khan Pur Road	District Government / TMA Chinot
2	Bahadarpur Road	

Source: Tehsil Officer Planning and Co-ordination information & GHK Staff Field Visit

4. Off Street Parking Places

Off street parking are listed in Table 19.

Table 19: Off Street Parking Places

Sr. No.	Parking Place	Area
1	Nikas College	No Information Available
2	Naveed Clinic	
3	WAPDA Fist	
4	City Park	
5	Nadra Office	
6	New Vegetable Market	

Source: GHK Staff Field Visit

5. Major Urban Routes

Major Urban Routes are listed in Table 20.

Table 20: Major Urban Routes

Sr. No.	Route Name	Transport Available	Number of Passengers Travelling Per Day
1	khanpur road	No Information Available	No Information Available
2	Bahadarpur road		
3	Sadiqabad Road		

Source: Tehsil Officer Planning and Coordination information & GHK Staff Field Visit

Map 6: Transport System in Rahim Yar Khan City
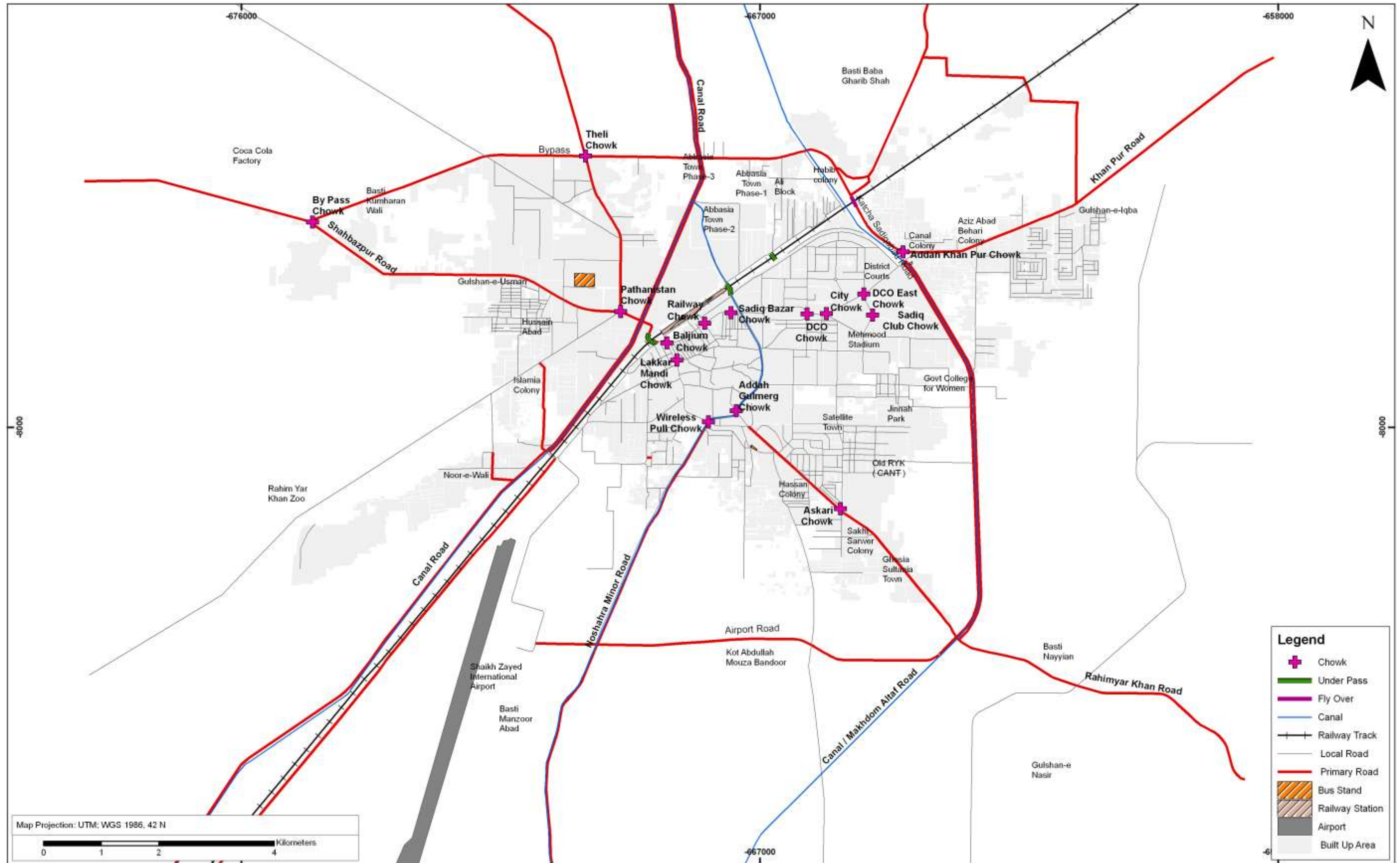
Source: Adapted from Urban Unit's Rahim Yar Khan base map. Survey undertaken by GHK team who visited each location marked in the map

6. Flyover

List of flyovers are listed in Table 21.

Table 21: List of Flyovers

Sr. No.	Name of Flyover	Year of Construction	Condition
1	Railway Over Pass	No Information Available	No Information Available

Source: GHK Staff Field Visit

7. Underpasses

List of Underpasses are listed in Table 22.

Table 22: List of Underpasses

Sr. No.	Name of Underpass	Year of Construction	Condition
1	Rmori		
2	Abbasia	No Information	Satisfactory. need improvement
3	Daud Pull		

Source: Source: Tehsil Officer Planning and Coordination information & GHK Staff Field Visit

8. Bus / Wagon Stand

List of Busses or Wagon Stands in City is mentioned in Table 23.

Table 23: List of Bus / Wagon Stands

Sr. No.	Name of Bus Stand	Type	Area
1	Adda Khan PurChowk AC coach		
2	Adda Khan Pur	Private	No Information available with TMA
3	AddaMacca Coach		
4	General Bus Stand (SukkarAdda)	Government	

Source: Source: Tehsil Officer Planning and Coordination information & GHK Staff Field Visit

9. Truck Stands

No Truck Stand in Rahim Yar Khan

10. Urban Transport Services

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

11. Railway Line

The national intercity railway line is passing through the city.

Section III

HUMAN RESOURCE OF TMA

III.   HUMAN RESOURCE OF TMA

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

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

1.   Tehsil Nazim/ Administrator

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

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

2.   Tehsil Municipal officer (TMO)

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

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

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

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

- Exercise general supervision over programmes, projects, services, and activities of the Tehsil Municipal Administration; and provide information required by the Tehsil Council for the performance of their functions:

- Provided that while dealing with the Government, District Government and Local Government Commission, the Tehsil Municipal Officer shall not bypass the Tehsil Nazim.

3.   Tehsil officers (TO) s

- Ensure that the business of the office under his administrative control is carried out in accordance with law and the human and material resources placed at his disposal are optimally utilized to improve governance;

- Co-ordinate and supervise the activities of the office and ensure efficient service delivery by the functionaries under his administrative control;

- Supply information to the Monitoring Committees of the Town Council, Tehsil Council and Union Councils;

- Take appropriate corrective actions based on the information received from Monitoring Committees;

- Enforce relevant Federal, Provincial and municipal laws;

- Prepare development plans and propose budgetary allocations for their execution;

- Implement approved plans and policies;

- Authorize disbursement of performance bonuses to the employees;

- Prepare proposals for expenditures necessary for the proper conduct of programs, projects, services, and other activities;

- Propose relevant bye laws on service delivery to the Town Municipal Officer or Tehsil Municipal Officer; and

- Act as Departmental Accounting Officer for his respective office and be responsible to the Accounts Committee of the Town Council or Tehsil Council.

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

B.   **Organization Structure of TMA Rahim Yar Khan**

```
                        ┌─────────────────────────┐
                        │      TEHSIL NAZIM        │
                        └────────────┬────────────┘
                                     │
                                     ▼
                        ┌─────────────────────────┐
                        │ TEHSIL MUNICIPAL OFFICER │
                        └────────────┬────────────┘
                                     │
   ┌─────────────┬───────────────┬───┴───────────┬──────────────────┐
   ▼             ▼               ▼               ▼                  
┌──────────┐ ┌──────────┐ ┌────────────┐ ┌────────────────┐ ┌────────────────┐
│ Tehsil   │ │ Tehsil   │ │ Tehsil     │ │ Tehsil Officer │ │ Chief Officer  │
│ Officer  │ │ Officer  │ │ Officer    │ │ Infrastructure │ │ Unit Head      │
│ Finance  │ │Regulation│ │ Planning & │ │ & Services     │→│ Quarter / Non  │
│          │ │          │ │Coordination│ │                │ │ Head Quarter   │
└──────────┘ └──────────┘ └────────────┘ └────────────────┘ └────────────────┘
```
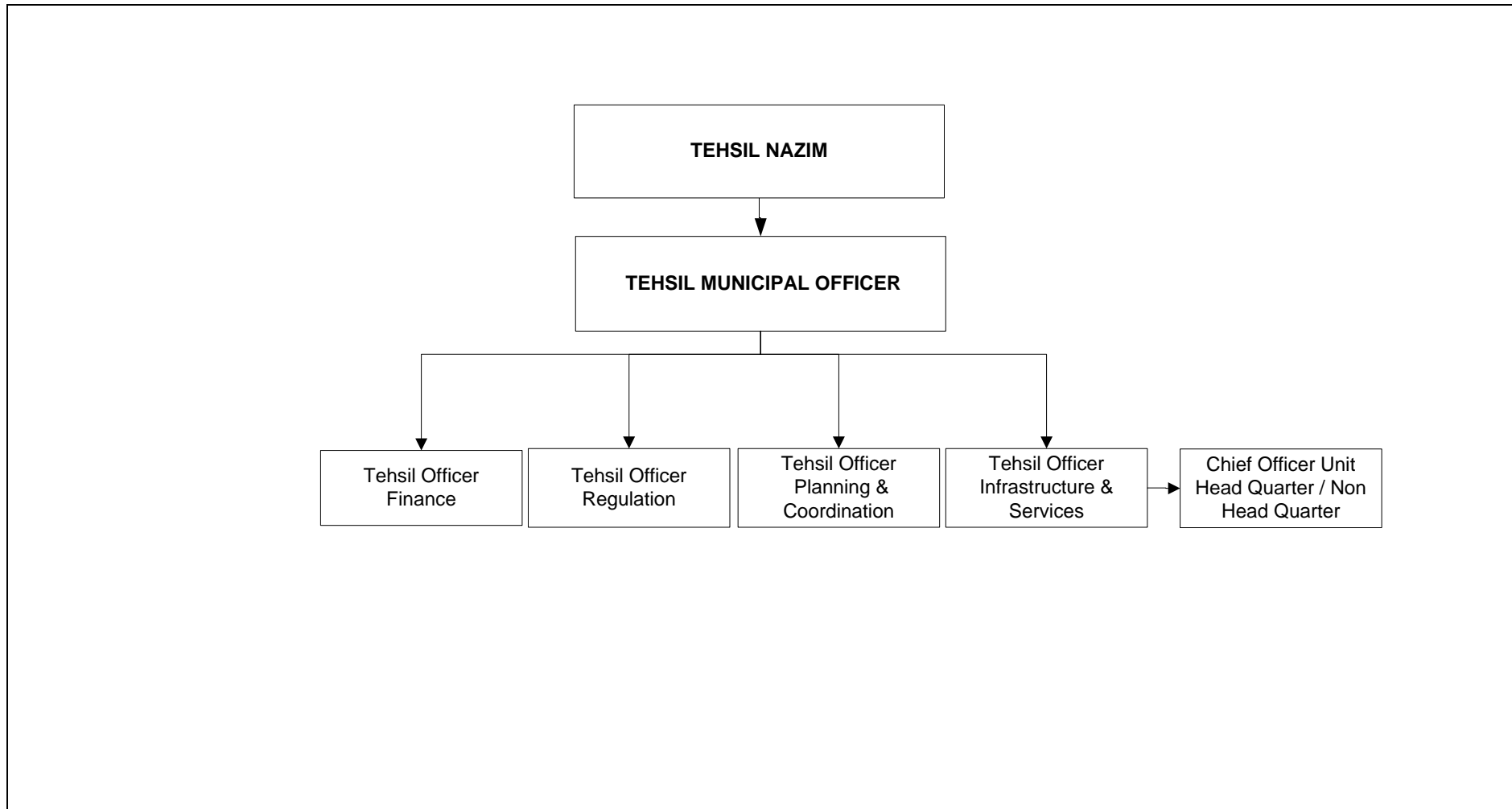
Source: TMA Budget 2010-11 – Schedule of Establishment

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

The five key position in each TMA play very important role in service delivery as mentioned in PLGO 2001. Each position has very specific responsibility and has impact on the other department efficiency. The Table 24 showing the information of key staff availability.

Table 24: Showing Filled or Vacant Key Positions of TMA Management.

Sr. No	Designation	BS	2008-09											
			Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
1	Tehsil Municipal Officer	18	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled
2	Tehsil Officer Infrastructures & Services	18	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Vacant	Vacant
3	Tehsil Officer Finance	17	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled
4	Tehsil Officer Regulation	17	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled
5	Tehsil Officer Planning & Coordination	16	Vacant	Vacant	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled

Sr. No	Designation	BS	2009-10											
			Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
1	Tehsil Municipal Officer	18	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Vacant	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled
2	Tehsil Officer Infrastructures & Services	18	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant
3	Tehsil Officer Finance	17	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled
4	Tehsil Officer Regulation	17	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled
5	Tehsil Officer Planning & Coordination	16	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled	Filled

Sr. No	Designation	BS	2010-11		
			Jul	Aug	Sep
1	Tehsil Municipal Officer	18	Filled	Filled	Filled
2	Tehsil Officer Infrastructures & Services	18	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant
3	Tehsil Officer Finance	17	Filled	Filled	Filled
4	Tehsil Officer Regulation	17	Filled	Filled	Filled
5	Tehsil Officer Planning & Coordination	16	Filled	Filled	Filled

Source: Establishment branch record of TMA Rahim Yar 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 25, which showing the total sanction position, total filled and vacant post. This table will further help to assess the service delivery by the key departments

Table 25: Establishment Schedule of Tehsil Municipal Administration

Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	Sanctioned			Filled													Vacant		
						Regular			Contract			Work charge			Total					
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
	Administrator / Tehsil Nazim																			
1	Administrator / Tehsil Nazim	Fixed	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Personal Secretary	16	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
3	Steno	12/15	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
4	Computer Operator	12	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
5	Junior Clerk	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
6	Driver	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
7	Naib Qasid	1	3	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1
	Tehsil Naib Nazim																			
8	Tehsil Naib Nazim	Fixed	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
9	Council Officer	16	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
10	Computer Operator	12	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
11	Ijlas Clerk	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
12	Naib Qasid	1	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
13	Driver	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Tehsil Municipal Officer																			
14	Tehsil Municipal Officer	19	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
15	Librarian	17	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
16	Steno	12	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
17	Assistant Store	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
18	Head Clerk	11	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
19	Accounts Clerk	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
20	Establishment Clerk	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
21	Store Keeper	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
22	Junior Clerk	5	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
23	Senior Octroi Clerk	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

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

Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	Sanctioned			Filled													Vacant		
						Regular			Contract			Work charge			Total					
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
24	Junior Octroi Clerk	5	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
25	Imam Masjid	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
26	Driver	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
27	Daftari	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
28	Naib Qasid	1	10	-	10	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	1	-	1
29	Octroi Naib Qasid	1	5	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
30	Chowkidar	1	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
31	Baildar	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
32	Sanitary Worker	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Tehsil Officer (Finance)																			
33	Tehsil Officer (Finance)	18	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
34	ATO(Finance)	16	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
35	Taxation Officer	16	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
36	Superetendent Octroi	16	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
37	Computer Operator	12	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
38	Assistant Accounts	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
39	Head Cashier	11	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
40	Assistant Superintendent Octroi	11	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
41	Assistant	11	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
42	S.Accounts Clerk	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
43	Insp: Octroi	9	3	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1
44	Head Octroi Clerk	9	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
45	Receipt / Dispatch Clerk	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
46	S.Octroi Clerk	7	15	-	15	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	10	-	10
47	S. Clerk	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
48	Tax Inspector(ZC)	7	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2
49	W/S Clerk	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
50	Gun Man	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
51	J.Clerk	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
52	Audit Clerk	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
53	IPT Clerk	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
54	Junior Octroi Clerk	5	20	-	20	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	16	-	16
55	Daftari(ZC)	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

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

Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	Sanctioned			Filled													Vacant		
						Regular			Contract			Work charge			Total					
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
56	Naib Qasid	1	8	-	8	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	2	-	2
57	Naib Qasid Octroi	1	17	-	17	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	12	-	12
	Tehsil Officer (Regulation)																			
58	Tehsil Officer (Regulation)	18	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
59	Assistant Water Supply	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
60	Assistant Katchi Abadies	11	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
61	Traffic Inspector	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
62	Land Officer	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
63	Building Inspector	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
64	Clerk Slaughter House	5	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
65	Rent Inspector	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
66	Rent Clerk	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
67	Clerk Water Supply	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
68	Court Clerk	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
69	Patwari	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
70	Inspector Octroi	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
71	Head Octroi Clerk	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
72	Senior Octroi Clerk	9	6	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
73	J/Clerk	5	5	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
74	Charwala Phatak	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
75	Chowkidar	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
76	Naib Qasid	1	11	-	11	11	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11	-	-	-
77	Legal Advisor	Fixed	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
	Tehsil Officer (P &C)																			
78	Tehsil Officer (P &C)	17	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
79	Town Planning Officer	17	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
80	Sub Engineer	11	3	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1
81	Assistant Draftman	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
82	Tracer	5	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
83	Building Inspector	5	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
84	Tax Inspector	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
85	Accounts Clerk	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
86	S.Octroi Clerk	7	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-

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

Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	Sanctioned			Filled													Vacant		
						Regular			Contract			Work charge			Total					
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
87	J/Clerk Octroi	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
88	J/Clerk	5	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
89	Rent Clerk	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
90	Mali / Baildar	1	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
91	Naib Qasid	1	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
	Tehsil Officer (I&S)																			
92	Tehsil Officer (I&S)	19	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
93	DTO(I&S)	18	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
94	Municipal Engineer	18	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
95	ATO(I&S)	17	4	-	4	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	1
96	Computer Operator	12	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
97	S.Engineer	16	12	-	12	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	10	-	10
98	S.Engineer Electrical	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
99	Light Inspector	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
100	Head Clerk	11	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
101	Drafts Man	11	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
102	Inch: Fire Brigade	10	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
103	Senior Clerk	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
104	Driver Fire Brigade	8	9	-	9	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	1	-	1
105	Gardan Supervisor	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
106	Sub Divisional Clerk	7	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2
107	Driver	6	10	-	10	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	7	-	7
108	Mechanic	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
109	Tracer	5	3	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1
110	Driver Road Ruller	5	3	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1
111	Urdu Typist	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
112	Driver W/s	5	30	-	30	25	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	25	5	-	5
113	Fire Man	5	10	-	10	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	1	-	1
114	Head Mali	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
115	Electrician	5	6	-	6	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3
116	Junior Octroi Clerk	5/7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
117	J/Clerk	5	7	-	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	-	6
118	Fitter	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

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

Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	Sanctioned			Filled													Vacant		
						Regular			Contract			Work charge			Total					
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
119	Driver (Tube Well)	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
120	Mate	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
121	Fountain Driver	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
122	Mistri	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
123	Fero Printer(PHED)	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
124	Plumber	1	7	-	7	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	2	-	2
125	Cleaner / Oil Man	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
126	Fire Man / Chowkidar	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
127	Chowkidar	1	5	-	5	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	2	-	2
128	Chowkidar w/s	1	15	-	15	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	3	-	3
129	vaulve Man W/s	1	6	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
130	Cleaner Fire Brigade	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
131	Quli Plumber	1	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
132	Baildar	1	115	-	115	68	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	68	47	-	47
133	Quli Bijli	1	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
134	Quli W/s	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
135	Naib Qasid	1	14	-	14	14	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14	-	-	-
136	Sanitary Worker		3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2
	Chief Officer(HQ)																			
137	Chief Officer(HQ)	17	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
138	Chief Sanitary Inspector	14	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
139	Sanitary Inspector	8	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
140	Senior Clerk (Octroi)	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
141	Junior Clerk	7	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
142	Driver Disposal	5	13	-	13	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13	-	-	-
143	Driver Tractor	5	22	-	22	11	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11	11	-	11
144	Sanitary Supervisor	5	20	-	20	18	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	18	2	-	2
145	Spray Man	1	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
146	Naib Qasid	1	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
147	Chowkidar Disposal	1	7	-	7	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	1	-	1
148	Vaulve Man / Chowkidar	1	10	-	10	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-
149	Water Carrier	1	30	-	30	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30	-	-	-
150	Cleaner	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

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

Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	Sanctioned			Filled													Vacant		
						Regular			Contract			Work charge			Total					
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Tot al
151	Sanitary Worker(New)	1	374	140	514	135	84	219	221	56	277	-	-	-	356	140	496	18	-	18
	Chief Officer (NHQ) TSK																			
152	Chief Officer (NHQ) TSK	16	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
153	Accounts Clerk	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
154	Junior Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
155	Octroi Clerk	6	6	-	6	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	2	-	2
156	Sanitary Inspector	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
157	Court Clerk	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
158	Sanitary Worker	5	19	2	21	10	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	12	9	-	9
159	Baildar	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
160	Chowkidar	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
161	Driver Water Supply	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
162	Driver Disposal	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
163	Chowkidar Water Supply	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
164	Naib Qasid	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
165	Water Carrier	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
	Chief Officer (NHQ) KS																			
166	Chief Officer (NHQ) KS	16	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
167	Assistant	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
168	Junior Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
169	Octroi Clerk	7	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
170	Sub Engineer	6	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
171	Junior Clerk	5	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
172	Octroi Clerk	5	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2
173	Disposal Driver	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
174	Water Supply Driver	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
175	Work Mistri	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
176	Sanitary Supervisor	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
177	Sanitary Supervisor	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
178	Sanitary Worker	2	13	1	14	7	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	8	6	-	6
179	Sewer Man	2	6	-	6	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	2	-	2
180	Water Carrier	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
181	Disposal Chowkidar	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

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

Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	Sanctioned			Filled													Vacant		
						Regular			Contract			Work charge			Total					
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Tot al
182	Water Supply Chowkidar	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
183	Baildar	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
184	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Total		1088	143	1231	611	87	698	221	56	277	-	-	-	832	143	975	256	-	256

Source: TMA Rahim Yar Khan Approved Budget 2010-2011.
The special approval and appointment of daily wages staff after June 30th 2010 is not included in the budget 2010-11

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The PLGO 2001 states that, "In every budget a provision may be made for payment of performance incentive bonuses as prescribed." The performance-pay provision of the PLGO provides local government policy makers 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	Haphazard complaints system is running. They just started an register for complaint registration
3	Any asset registries	Yes – they maintain registers for different assets
4	Any use of computers/ A computer with operator?	Computers are being used for drafting letters, 9 computers and 8 printers are available. All four posts of computer operators are vacant.
5	Is there a fax machine in the TMA?	Fax machine is available. Fax Number 068-9230243
6	Is there a website? An internet connection at TMA? An email address	No web site. No internet connection is existed. No email address developed

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

Section IV

FINANCIALS AND ECONOMICS

IV.   FINANCIALS AND ECONOMICS

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 municipalities[1] are highly inefficient mostly because of the capacity, management and institutional issues. Many of the municipal services provided by these cities do not generate revenue. Revenues from user charges are insufficient to cover even operations and maintenance (O&M) costs of service provision, because of low tariffs, high technical and commercial losses and poor collections.

Punjab cities are constrained by, among others:

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

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

2.   Financial Analysis

(a)   General

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

---

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

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

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

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

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

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

Urban Immovable Property Tax (UIPT): Internationally, Property Tax is considered as a major source of municipal revenues. UIPT is collected by the Excise and Taxation Department (E&TD) and after deducting collection charges and share of the provincial government, a major share of UIPT comes to the municipality which has the urban place from where this UIPT has been collected. The share of UIPT transferred to TMA Rahim Yar Khan has been erratic. It increased from Rs.14.8 million (2005-06) to Rs.36.3 million (2006-07) and decreased to Rs.28.7 million (2007-08). During the first eleven months of 2008-09, only Rs.14 million was transferred to the TMA against the budget estimate of Rs.30 million. The budget estimate for 2010-11 has again been approved at Rs.30 million. 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 Rahim Yar Khan from TOTP has been continuously increasing from Rs.23 million (2005-06 and 2006-07) to Rs.30.6 million in 2007-08, and in the 11 months of 2008-09, Rs.33.6 million have been earned from this source. TMAs collect TOTP themselves or can get their share from the district government which collects the tax

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

Building Fee/ Commercialization Fee: Despite the regular construction activity in the city, this source of revenue has not shown an appreciable increase but has actually gone down from Rs.28.5 million in 2006-07 to Rs.15.3 million in 2007-08 and to only Rs.7.7 million during the first 11 months of 2008-09.

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). Property income remains a major source of income of the municipalities, but is showing a consistent downward trend. The property rental income of TMA Rahim Yar Khan was Rs.14.1 million (2005-06), Rs.10.6 million (2006-07), Rs.13.7 million (2007-08) and to Rs.13.3 million (during the first 11 months of 2008-9).

According to the budget of 2009-10, Rs.47.3 million is recoverable as arrears of property rents. Of this Rs.25.3 million are sub-judice while proceedings continue for collection of Rs.6.8 million as arrears of land revenue.

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

Water Supply: Based on the data reflected in the budget books we have analysed that except 2005-2006 the collection against the demand raised been more than 85% and in year 2005-2006 the collection was recorded as more than 100% against the demand raised. This is due to collection of arrears, which is a healthy sign. Figure 1 gives us the snapshot of the collection level against the total demand raised (water rates). It may, however, be pointed out that for a total of 8,725 connections (residential + commercial) @ Rs.720 per annum (which is the minimum annual rate for residential) the annual demand should be Rs.6.3 million against which the budget provision is only for Rs.4.9 million which is 23% lower as compared to what it should be.

The recovery of Rs.3.7 million based on a total of 8,725 water connection (8,617 domestic and 108 commercial connections) means that on an average only Rs.424 per connection per annum is being recovered. This is very low and is in sharp contrast to the approved rates which range between Rs.720 to Rs.6, 000 per annum for residential connections, and, between Rs.3, 600 to Rs. 450,000 per annum for commercial connections.

Figure 5, however, does not give the full picture of water supply service delivery because the expenditure includes neither the repair and maintenance expenditure nor the huge electricity expenditure. Due to the way the budget is presented, the cost of service provision for different services cannot be prepared. E.g. Rs.22 million spent on electricity appears under expenditure of TO (I&S) but these have not been allocated to specific service delivery of water supply, disposal pumps, street lights, and to municipal offices.

Figure 4: Water Rate Collection against the Total Demand Generated by TMA Rahim Yar Khan

	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Collection	4.64	4.76	4.25	4.29
Demand	4.44	5.38	4.48	5.05
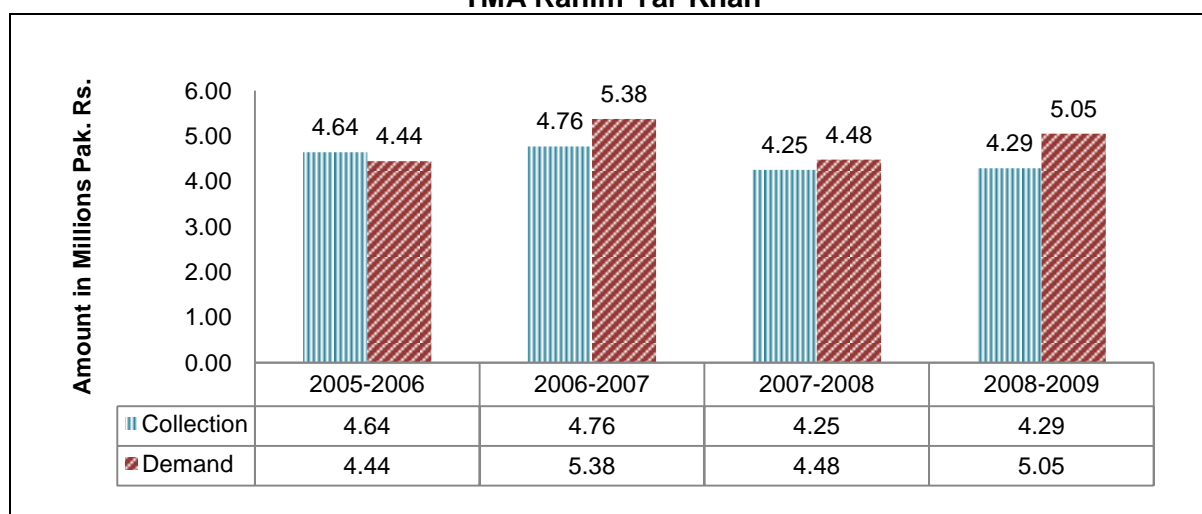
Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2005-2009

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

	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Revenue	4.64	4.76	4.25	4.29
O&M Expenditure	2.43	2.38	2.30	2.75
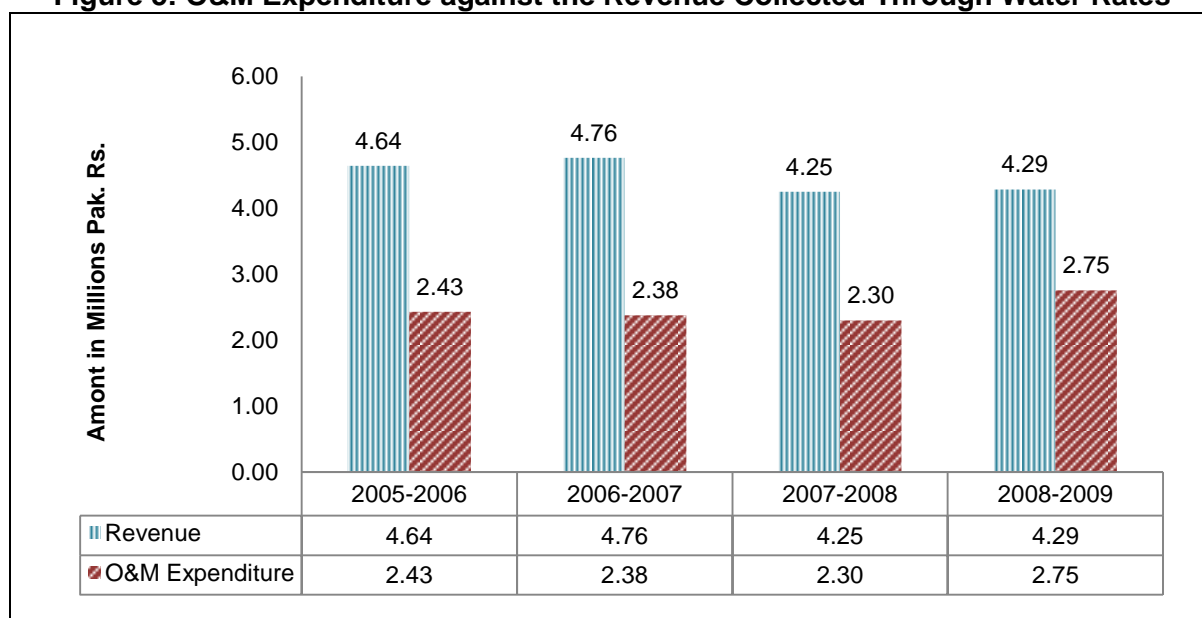
Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2005-2009

Similarly, though list of individual employees and their salaries is presented under TO (I&S) but only one figure is shown for staff salary instead of separate amounts for salary of staff providing different services - water supply, sewerage and drainage, etc. Again, the R&M for machinery equipment appears as one figure and has not been shown separately for different services. POL is again a similar case – it is spent on disposal pumps as well as on fire fighting and office vehicles but one figure has been shown.

In 2009-10, arrears of water supply were budgeted at Rs.39 million which is almost equal to ten years normal annual recovery. A special recovery drive for arrears needs to be conducted. Due to the poor recovery of user charges from this source, it is important that surveys for illegal connections should be conducted and they should either be regularized or disconnected.

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

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

(c) Budget surplus and Development Projects

According to PLGO 2001, local governments are not allowed to approve deficit budget. However, the general practice in 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 financial data (budgets) of TMA Rahim Yar Khan from 2005-2006 to 2008-2009 were examined and it was observed that the TMA was in surplus except in 2005-2006 and managed their budgets within the available financial envelope. The utilization has also been reasonable except in 2006-2007 and since 2007-2008 the utilization has picked up. This is shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6clearly illustrates that TMA Rahim Yar Khan always had surplus funds but the surplus amount would not be sufficient to undertake any mega infrastructure project related to water supply & sanitation or other municipal services. TMA Rahim Yar Khan may, however, be able to use surplus amount by using the PPP model in some of the medium sized infrastructure projects. In case proposal for slightly larger projects come to the council for approval, the elected representatives generally have their own priorities and go for projects that they can implement in their areas and so they seriously object on the execution of any such major projects from TMA surplus funds.

Figure 6: Actual Revenue Expenditure against the Actual Receipts in TMA Rahim Yar Khan

	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Revised Budget	260	558	563	604
Actual Revenue	133	473	410	289
Actual Expenditure	173	361	385	249
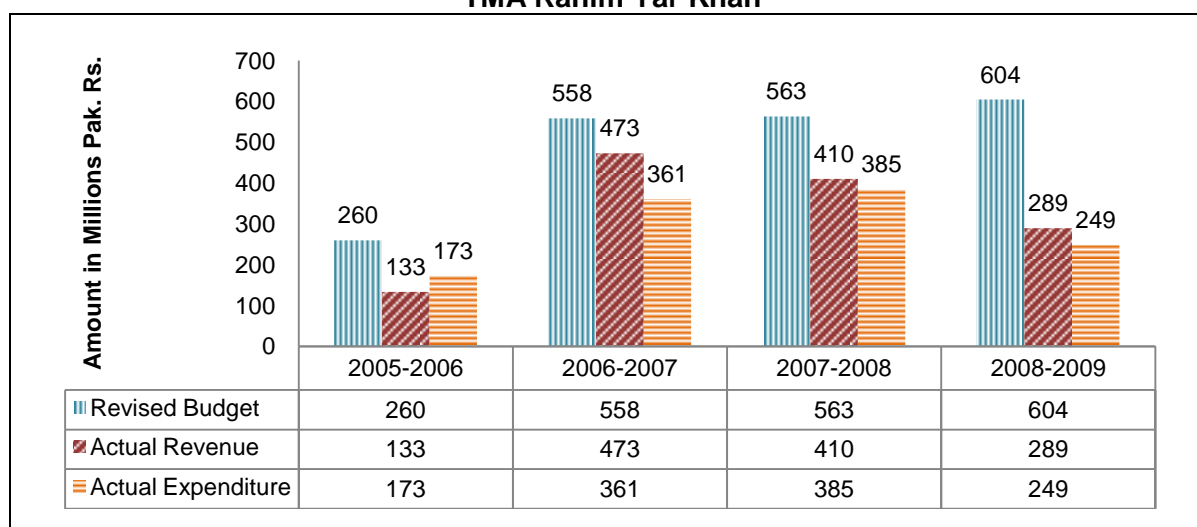
Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2005-2009

By looking at the trends of the TMA Rahim Yar Khan's receipts (Figure 7) the provincial government fiscal transfers have increased since 2006-07 except in 2008-2009 where there is decreasing trend. The OSR has increased in 2006-2007. Therefore, there has been consistent trend since 2005-2006. The net bank balance was in negative and that is equally supported by our previous analysis where the TMA in 2005-2006 exceeded the financial resources.

Figure 7: Trends of TMA Receipts
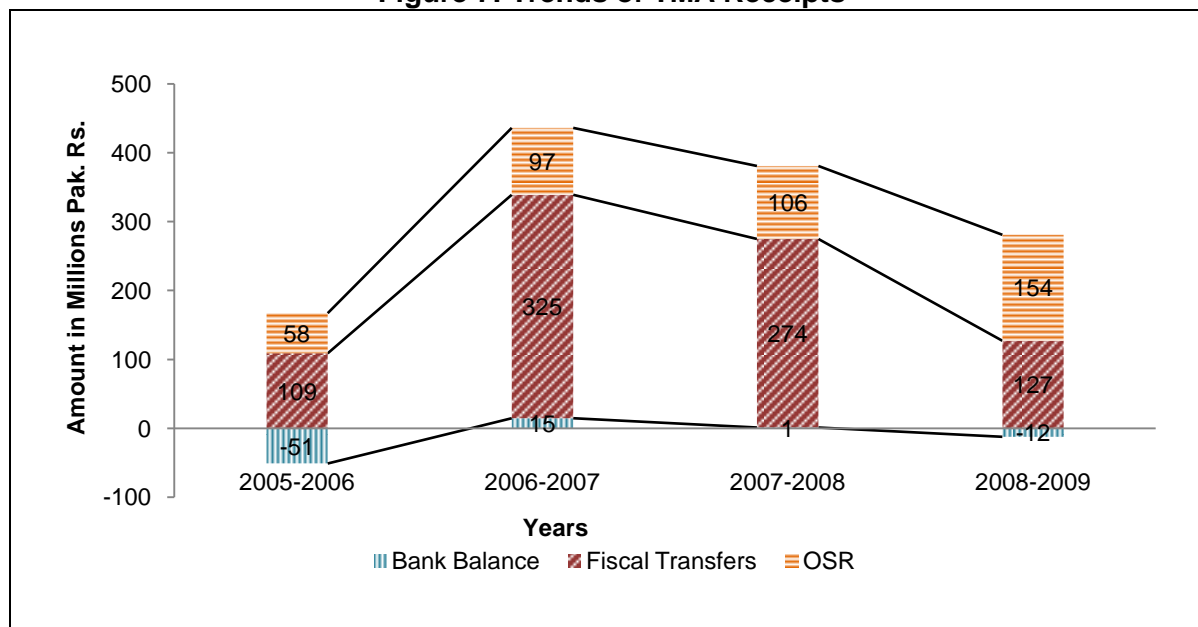
Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2005-2009

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

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

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

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

Regarding major infrastructure projects, it is important to point out that before 2001 municipalities were provided loans by the provincial government which they repaid along with interest. As a security, municipality's share of UIPT was available with the provincial government and it could deduct the annual instalment of loan from this share. Before 2001, under the PLGO 1979, the municipalities could take loans and issue municipal bonds; however, they did not use this facility directly. The provincial government through the federal government took loan from donors/banks and then provided these to the municipalities. The donors/ banks were satisfied because they got sovereign guarantee and the provincial government was comfortable because the municipalities could not come under an unreasonable debt. Under the present circumstances, it is difficult for the TMAs to finance mega infrastructure projects without the financial assistance from provincial/ federal governments, donors and/or private investors.

(d)   Cash Flow

The initial financial analysis of the TMA Rahim Yar Khan suggests that except in 2005-2006 the TMA has never exceeded its financial envelope while incurring the expenditure. Figure 8 suggests that TMA prepared its budget based on the Net Bank Balance without CCB Balance and therefore, incurred expenditure knowing the portion of CCB balance in the original bank balance. This is a not common practice while local governments preparing budget and incurring expenditure. Since 2006-2007 the TMA has not exceeded the financial envelope but on the other hand that also suggests that due to lack of financial management expertise due to lack of financial management expertise TMA Rahim Yar Khan could not manage its resources optimally and spent little on improving the infrastructure services, though they could afford to spend more.

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

(e)   Expenditure Management

The utilization in the non-development (Revenue) expenditure has been reasonable except 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 when it was less than 85%. However on the development side there is an increasing trend from 2005-2006 to 2006-2007 but a decreasing trend from 2007-2008 onwards. The possible reasons for the low utilization in 2007-2008 could be the carried forward schemes from 2005-2006 and 2006 and 2007 and low utilization in 2008-2009. A major reason for low utilization has been the change of provincial government and a lesser focus on local governments. Another main reason was that after the new provincial government took control, the development schemes had to be got approved from the DDC which did not meet frequently and so the scheme implementation could not be started.

Figure 9shows the utilization of non-development expenditure and Figure 10shows the utilization of development expenditure.

Figure 8: Cash Flow Trends in TMA Rahim Yar Khan
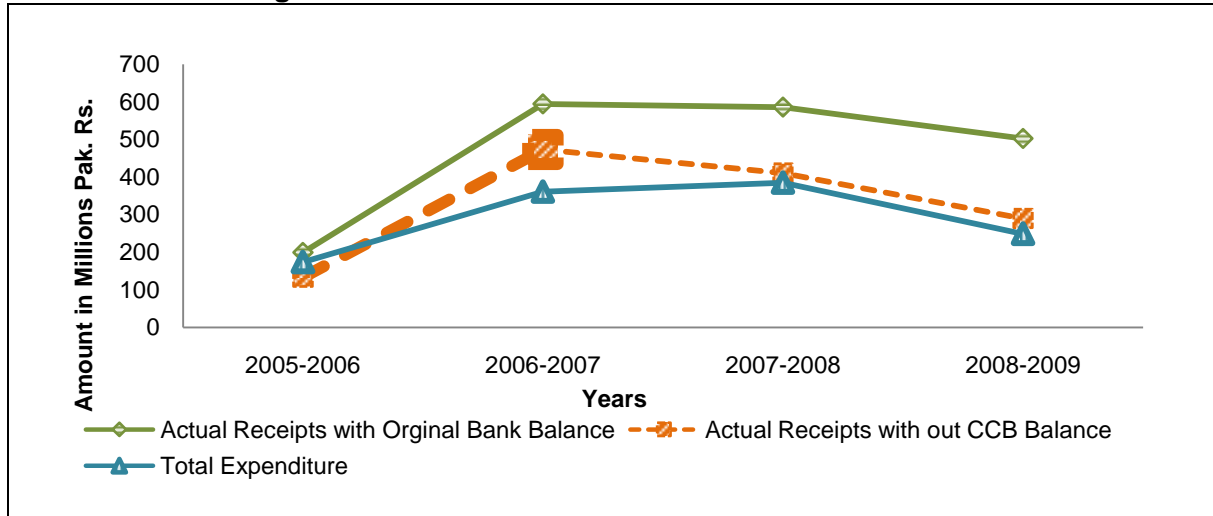
Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2005-2009

Figure 9: Utilization N- Development Expenditure
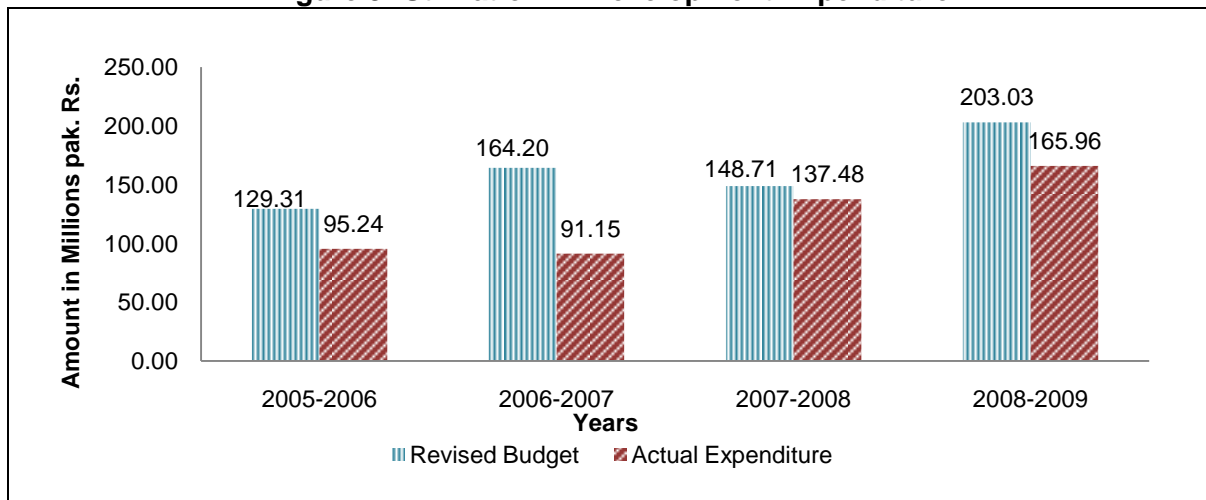
Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2005-2009

Figure 10: Utilization Development Expenditure
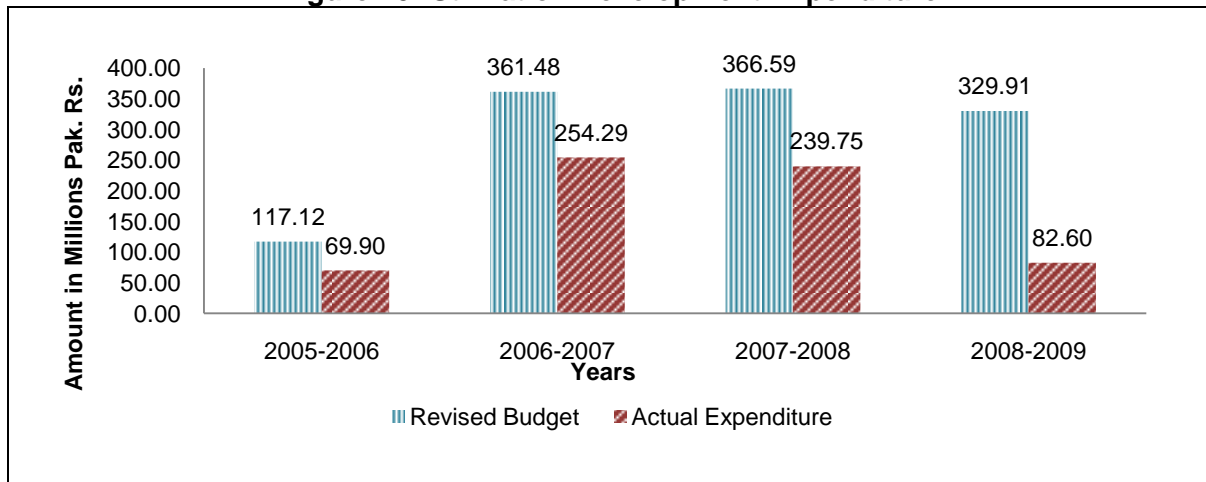
Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2005-2009

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

(f) CCB Utilization

Table 26 suggests that the overall utilization of CCB has been 14% which is extremely low by all standards as most of the local governments are unable to utilize CCB money because

---

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

of the 20% community share. That also suggests that CCBs in Rahim Yar Khan are not very proactive and have contributed less as 6 million as community share which is 20% of the total project. There has been extremely low utilization in 2008-2009 but even in the remaining years except 2007-2008 where the utilization been 16 the CCB utilization has been less than 62%. We have collected the data from budget books and that data needs further investigation at some stage.

Figure 11: CCB Utilization
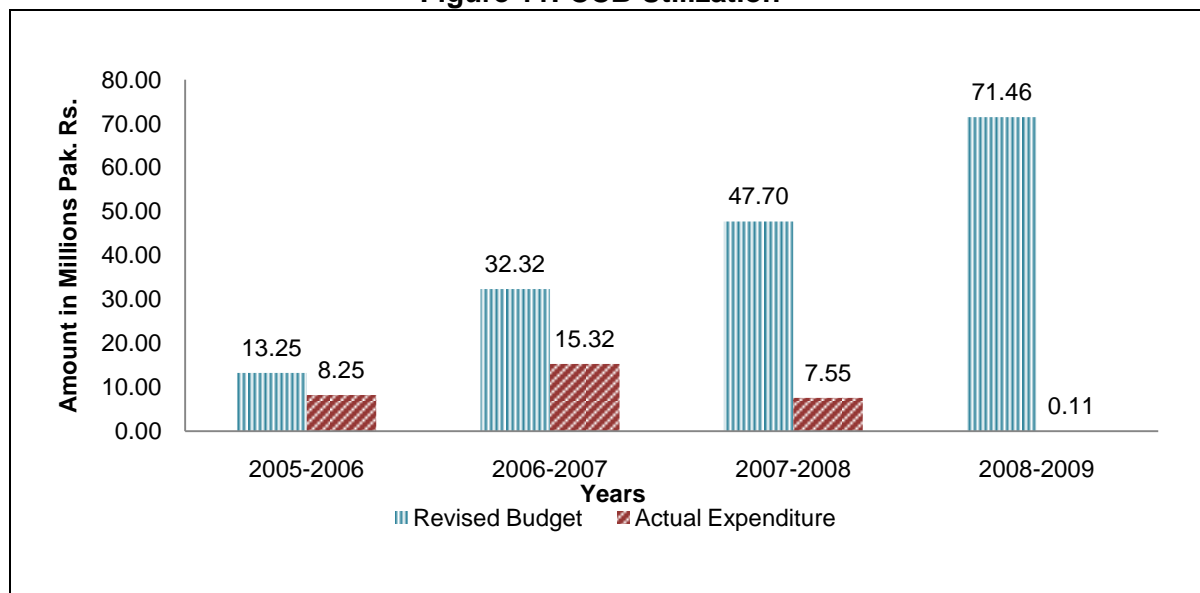
Source: GHK analysis based on budget data

Table 26: CCB Share and Outstanding Balance (Based on Revised budget)

Year	Revised Budget	CCB Share	Actual Expenditure CCB			Balance CCB	Commutative Balance
Annual Development Plan			**Previous**	**Current**	**Total**		
2003-2004	138.55	34.64	0.00		10.36	24.28	24
2004-2005	128.73	32.18	0.00		0.29	31.89	56
2005-2006	71.22	17.80	0.00	8.25	8.25	9.55	66
2006-2007	283.67	70.92	0.00	15.32	15.32	55.60	121
2007-2008	246.59	61.65	0.00	7.55	7.55	54.10	175
2008-2009	150.40	37.60	0.00	0.11	0.11	37.49	213
	881	**220**	**0**	**31**	**32**	**189**	
			Community share		6		
			Percentage Utilization		14%		

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

Table 27: TMA Budgets for Development and Non Development
Amount in Rs. Million

Sector	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Development								
Water Supply	4.68	2.12	2.25	4.54	24.65	9.43	2.13	2.84
Sewerage	103.94	118.61	124.07	109.50	118.07	68.08	74.05	85.19
Drainage	96.05	108.13	57.12	48.70	51.89	44.37	55.67	50.67
Solid waste Management	1.99	2.50	2.18	2.30	1.13	1.25	0.98	1.05
Transport	98.36	138.67	120.59	135.08	95.04	31.04	78.58	82.62
Total	386.34	397.04	317.06	308.34	298.20	155.62	223.47	237.99
Non Development								
Water Supply	35.27	32.06	26.72	14.54	19.67	17.11	15.55	15.00
Sewerage	77.08	58.54	46.83	32.03	34.03	29.59	27.08	25.50
Drainage	13.50	12.27	9.82	8.54	7.13	6.20	5.64	4.56
Solid waste Management	29.71	27.01	22.51	19.58	28.57	24.84	23.00	18.00
Transport	107.97	103.88	54.35	38.57	31.17	25.97	14.52	13.93
Total	318.53	272.76	215.04	152.89	161.45	129.67	111.85	106.99

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

Table 28: TMA Actual Expenditure for Development and Non Development
Amount in Rs. Million

Sector	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Development								
Water Supply	1.03	1.21	1.02	3.55	19.58	8.00	1.82	2.80
Sewerage	14.03	47.63	42.04	77.59	100.98	29.50	53.58	43.04
Drainage	13.96	24.01	21.02	34.05	47.54	24.50	33.55	46.24
Solid waste Management	0.35	1.27	1.12	1.92	1.08	0.85	38.00	0.96
Transport	6.07	41.29	26.25	118.31	93.53	21.33	0.73	46.26
Total	3.71	7.55	9.58	7.22	6.92	1.05	10.28	12.58
Non Development								
Water Supply	2.48	17.57	19.23	14.03	19.08	2.51	14.56	12.55
Sewerage	9.54	46.86	38.61	29.68	30.32	10.59	26.57	13.55
Drainage	7.92	11.98	9.05	7.83	6.62	5.00	4.57	4.05
Solid waste Management	5.03	21.02	12.59	17.04	25.51	2.58	22.56	15.06
Transport	12.01	98.96	48.98	37.68	29.40	16.70	13.68	9.99
Total	**43.01**	**213.56**	**182.51**	**142.15**	**147.86**	**45.45**	**100.54**	**70.36**

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

Figure 12: TMA Rahim Yar Khan Development Actual Expenditure

Sector	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (up to Sept, 2010)
	Million Pak. Rs.	Million Pak. Rs.	Million Pak. Rs.	Million Pak. Rs.	Million Pak. Rs.	Million Pak. Rs.	Million Pak. Rs.	Million Pak. Rs.	Million Pak. Rs.
Water Supply	2.80	1.82	8.00	19.58	3.55	1.016	1.215	10.25	2.80
Sewerage and Drainage	43.04	53.575	29.5	100.98	77.59	42.035	476.302	14.03	43.04
Solid Waste Management	46.24	33.55	245	47.54	34.05	21.020	24.014	13.96	46.24
Transport	46.263	0.731	21.33	93.53	118.31	26.25	41.29	6.07	46.263
Total	**138.34**	**89.678**	**303.834**	**261.612**	**233.491**	**90.320**	**542.819**	**44.318**	**138.343**

Source: TMA Budget Books

Table 29: PHED Interventions by Sector (Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage 2003-2010)

Amount in PAK. Rs.

Sectors	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Water Supply	3.685	19.999	41.991	43.181	14.070	0	0	0
Sewerage Scheme Rahim Yar Khan City with Treatment plant	49.953	450	540	172.00	64.650	21	0	0
Total	**53.638**	**469.999**	**581.991**	**215.181**	**78.72**	**21**	**0**	**0**

Source: PHED Lahore

Table 30: List of Ongoing Infrastructures Projects

Sr. No.	WS/SD/SWM/ UT	Name of Scheme	Executing by (TMA, PHED and NGOs)	Total Cost	Beneficiary population
1	Water Supply	Rehabilitation augmentation Urban Water supply RY khan Phase -1	PHED	141.576	500000
2	Urban Sewerage and Drainage	Sewerage Scheme Rahim Yar Khan City with Treatment plant	PHED	2074.528	639000

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

Table 31: TMA Budgets and Actual Receipts

Amount in Million Pak. Rs.

	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Budget Receipts	436.70	436.71	437.37	415.03	309.41	212.01	-	-
Actual Receipts	-	263.43	301.45	408.66	458.25	184.05	-	-

Source Budgets Books TMA Rahim Yar Khan

Table 32: TMA Tariff Structure

Tariff Per Unit								
Sources	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Water								
Registration of Connection fee (Domestic connection	788	788	788	788	788	630	630	630
Monthly Service Charges Domestic Connection	60	60	60	60	60	48	48	48
Registration of Connection fee (Commercial /Industrial Connection	788	788	788	788	788	630	630	630
Monthly Service Charges Commercial /Industrial) Connection	300	300	300	300	300	240	240	240
Sanitation								
Registration of Connection fee (domestic)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monthly Service Charges (domestic)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Registration of Connection fee (Commercial /Industrial)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monthly Service Charges (Commercial /Industrial)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport								
Suzuki Pickup daily	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	10
Taxi Car daily	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5
Wagon fee per trip	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3

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

Not outsourced due to Government of Punjab instruction to not outsourced

The Notification issued by Local Government & Community Development Department on 21st March 2007. NO.SO.R(LG)5-23/2003, The Governor of the Punjab direct that in the Punjab Local Government (Auctioning of Collection Rights) Rules ,2003, the following amendment shall be made.

Amendment: in the said rule3 shall be substituted by the Following:

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

(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 33: Taxes / fees Collection Services

Sr. No.	Name /Title	Scope	Amount in million
1	Cattle Mandi Sadar	Collection of Fee	2.090
2	Cattle Mandi Kot Samaba	Collection of Fee	1.765
3	Cattle Mandi Shiekh wahan	Collection of Fee	0.716
4	Cattle Mandi R Y Khan	Collection of Fee	0.833
5	Cattle Mandi Rukan pur	Collection of Fee	0.887
6	Cattle Mandi Fatehpur	Collection of Fee	0.651
7	Advertisement	Collection of Fee	1.120
8	Mimi Bus Adda	Collection of Fee	0.899
9	Cycle Stand	Collection of Fee	0.555
		Total	9.51

Source: TO Finance TMA Rahim Yar Khan

C.   Public Private Partnership contracts

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

No Public Private partnership Contracts implemented in TMA Rahim Yar Khan

Section V

MAJOR PROJECTS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

V.   MAJOR PROJECTS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

A.   List of major projects

Already Water Supply and Sewerage scheme with treatment plant is under execution by Public Health Engineering Department. The total cost of both major is Rs 2150.59 million. The scheme is ongoing and would be completed if Provincial Government released the required financial resources.

No Major Project of City Rahim Yar Khan has been identified by the TMA. Most ongoing project with TMA R y Khan is less than 0.5 million and related to tertiary level projects

B.   Future Development:

During TMA briefing by TMO Rahim Yar Khan, following priority areas were discussed

1.   Proper Sewerage system
2.   Proper Solid Waste Management
3.   Clean Draining Water supply
4.   Energy generation project
5.   Public Awareness on civic facilities
6.   Transport facilities

C.   Forecast for Future Developments, Costs

No forecast for future developments chalk out by TMA

Section VI

URBAN PLANNING

VI.   URBAN PLANNING

A.   Land use and Settlements Pattern

Various types of uses' for which all the land within a particular area is utilized are called land use. These include uses like residential, commercial, industrial, recreational, institutional activities etc.

All the land uses have direct relationship with one another. A suitable arrangement of these physical elements ensures convenience, health and better quality of life in a town.

The preparation of outline Development Plan for Rahim Yar Khan was part of the effort which the Government of Punjab, Housing and Physical Planning Department under the Directorate of Physical Planning launched during 1975. The Outline Development Plan is at Map 7. The main objective was to have development frame work for guiding the future development of major urban centers. The outline development plan has been prepared for a period of 20 years that is, from 1975 to 1995, which was considered to be realistic as it not too short as to limit the scope of the plan and is not too large that the future needs and requirements cannot be foreseen the plan has been prepared by the project office

The project office carried out. Detailed land use survey of the city in September/ October, 1974. Land uses as surveyed are tabulated in the Table 34.

The table shows that for the total area surveyed (7540.500 Acres) the largest portion 68.079% of the total area i.e. (5137.974 Acres) is of the undeveloped area which ultimately joins agricultural land. Then comes Residential area which is about 11.375% of total area, i.e. 858.746 Acres.

As it is clear from land use map that C.B.D is designed as a mixed residential and commercial uses. The shops are lining the major Bazar and the residences adjacent to them and facing the small streets in the back.

Since there was no comprehensive plan available for city, land was given to various uses irrespective of the suitability for any particular use, consequently the old city reveals a picture of various mixed and often incompatible land uses except for the recently planned colonies like officer's Colony, trust colony, satellite town, model town, Jinnah park and Hassan colony etc. where land uses have been more or less properly segregated.

Looking at the land use map, it is revealed that different parts of the city have developed certain land character, old city accommodates hub of commercial activity, residence are adjacent to the Bazars of Central Business District. Grain market, vegetable and fruit market and timber market are located in this area. Northern part of the city is predominantly industrial is not well connected with the city. Eastern part of the city is low density and is mostly devoted to institutional uses, offices, official residence, courts, municipal office, hospital, jail; public parks are located in this area. Medium density residential areas of satellite town, Jinnah Park are located in the south. Area in the west of the old city is almost exclusively residential but is quit congested and unplanned. Map 8 Land Use of Rahim Yar Khan City.

Map 7: Outline Development Plan of Rahim Yar Khan City
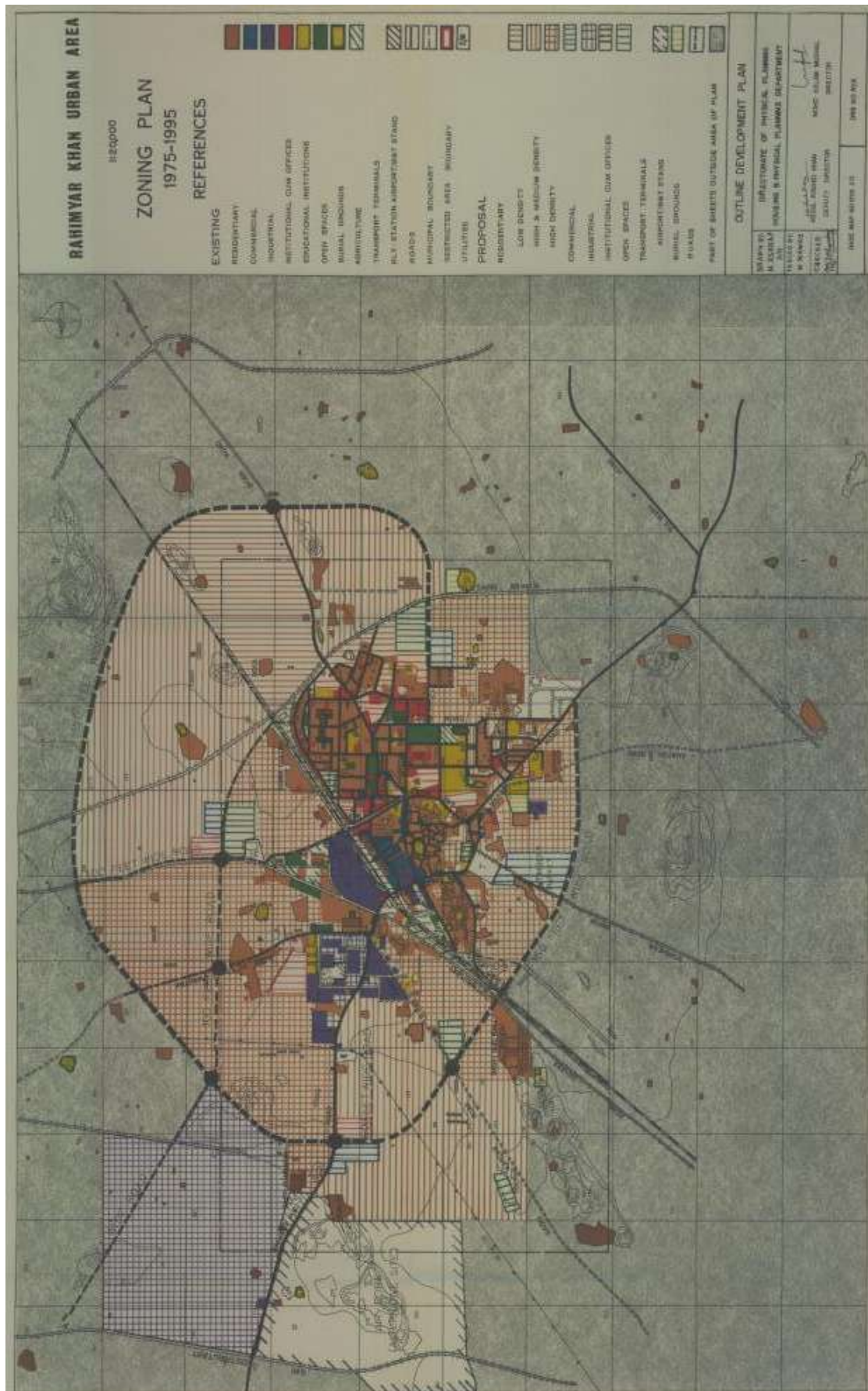
Conclusion:

- Like many other towns of Punjab, old city has the highest density, narrow and irregular streets and is circumscribed by a road "Circular Road".

- Central Business District (CBD) is located in old city.
- Most of the future extensions are planned ones. In the past residential areas and major works places, i.e. industry, has been developing in opposite direction making homework distance quite pronounced.
- Timber market and bus stand in their present location are incompatible land uses and needs to be shifted to proper location.

Table 34:Land use and Settlements Pattern as per Outline Development Plan

Type of land use.	Area in acres.	Percentage of the total area.
1. **Residential**		
(a) Pacca/Semi Pacca.	703.709	9.322
(b) Katchi/ Jhuggies.	155.037	2.053
2. **Industries.**	222.883	2.952
(a) Manufacturing Industries.	1.854	0.024
(b) W/Shops/ Garages.	1.072	0.403
(c)Miscellaneous (kiln)	1.072	0.014
3. **Commercial**	30.439	0.014
4. **Education**	90.647	1.200
5. **Health**	11.687	0.154
6. **Public Building**	71.578	0.948
7. **Religious**	14.391	0.190
8. **Open Spaces.**		
(a) Public.	87.487	1.158
(b) Grave Yard.	35.425	0.469
9. **Transport Terminals.**		
(a) Bus Stand	1.600	0.021
(b) Track Stand	0.761	0.010
(c) Railway station.	22.893	0.303
(e) Air Port	36.000	0.476
(d) Tanga Stand.	0.375	0.004
10. **Utility**	16.744	0.221
11. **Restricted area**	65.815	0.871
12. **Agriculture**	5137.974	68.079
13. **Transport Right-of-way.**	98.093	1.299
14. **Water Bodies.**	126.580	1.676
15. **Vacant Land**	615.486	8.153
Grand Total:	7548.500	100.00

Source: Outline Development plan Rahim Yar Khan -Government of Punjab 1974

Table 35: Education Units (Government)

Gender	No. of Schools	Area in Kanal	No. of Boys	No. of Girls
Boys	62	476	17437	710
Girls	46	331	2249	20377

Source: Punjab Education Management Information System

Table 36: Health Units in District Rahim Yar Khan (Government)

Hospitals		Dispensaries		T.B. Clinics		S.H. Centres	M.C.H. Centres
No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	No.
4	784	17	-	1	36	-	5

Source: Punjab Development Statistic 2010

Table 37: Housing Characteristics of Rahim Yar Khan Tehsil in 1998

R.Y. Khan		Type of Structure				Housing Facilities	
		Total	Pacca	Semi Pacca	Kacha	Potable Water	Electricity
Tehsil	Urban	36990	25329	6333	5328	11774	32503
	Rural	93738	38784	10534	44420	8439	44146
	Total	130728	64113	16867	49748	20213	76649
MC		31472	21594	6031	3847	10820	28307

Source: District Census 1998

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

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
1	Gulshin –i- Nasir		97Acer-6Kanal-11Marla
2	Abassia Town		102Acer-5 Kanal-7.5Marla
3	Abassia Bunglows		42Acer-2 Kanal-12Marla
4	Khawaja Bunglows	Private Housing Scheme	214 Kanal-10Marla
5	Canal avenue		259 Kanal-07Marla
6	Khainban Ali		50 Kanal-0Marla
7	Saleem Garden		160 Kanal-0Marla
8	Shalimar Town		26Acer-7 Kanal-8Marla
9	Rahim Garden		156 Kanal-0Marla

Source: TO P&C TMA Rahim Yar Khan Records

Table 39: List of Markets

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
1	Club Road		
2	Tahir Petrol Pump to Hospital Gate		
3	Hospital Gate		
4	Hospital Road		
5	Gulshin Iqbal Main Market		
6	Khanpur Road		
7	Iqbal Nagar Road	Mixed	No Information available with TMA
8	Chowk Thali Road		
9	Chowk pthans to Shahbaz pur road		
10	Bypass		
11	Firdoos Market		
12	Rahim Market		
13	Motor Cycle mark	Motor Cycle	
14	Loha Market	Iron	

Source: TO P&C TMA Rahim Yar Khan Records

Table 40: List of Major Commercial Areas

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
1	Faisl Road		
2	Bieljum chowk to City Park		
3	Saddaq bazar		
4	Scholl Bazar		
5	Jamia Qadaria		
6	Post Office Bazar		
7	Patasha Bazar	Mixed	No Information available with TMA
8	Ghala Mandi		
9	Railway Road		
10	Millat Road		
11	Circular Road		
12	Akbar Majeed Chowk to Wireless Pull to Adda Gulmerg		
13	Askri Chowk		

| 14 | Joogno Chowk | | |
| 15 | Shopping Centre Bano bazar | | |

Source: TO P&C TMA Rahim Yar Khan Records

1.   List of Dry-ports

No Dry port in City Rahim Yar Khan

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

Tehsil officer Regulation Rahim Yar Khan is maintaining the katchi abadis information as per the information there are 30 kachiabadiers in Tehsil Rahim Yar Khan. Table 41 present the detail of katchi abadis and total area of each kachi abadi.

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

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
1	Purani Tehsil		1 Acer-3 Kanal-8 Marla
2	Dakhli Jinnah Park		14 Acer-5 Kanal-19 Marla
3	Islamia Colony		14 Acer-0 Kanal-1 Marla
4	Adda Gulmerh		4 Acer-0 Kanal-0 Marla
5	Dohbi ghat		3 Acer-0 Kanal-10 Marla
6	Bhutoo Nagar		2Acer-0 Kanal-9 Marla
7	Basti Noorywali		62Acer-1 Kanal-4 Marla
8	Bhail Nagar		6Acer-2 Kanal-0 Marla
9	Gharibabad		1Acer-6 Kanal-9 Marla
10	Behind Trust Colony		5Acer-2 Kanal-3 Marla
11	Basti Kumra		2Acer-1 Kanal-7 Marla
12	Chak No 72NP	Recognised	23Acer-0 Kanal-6 Marla
13	Khawaja Colony		1Acer-0 Kanal-12 Marla
14	Purana Bhatta		9Acer-0 Kanal-9 Marla
15	Odd Colony		1Acer-4 Kanal-10 Marla
16	Chak 111Sharki		8Acer-2 Kanal-12 Marla
17	Tibbi Lara		15Acer-3 Kanal-6 Marla
18	Pursan		59Acer-0 Kanal-6 Marla
19	Basti Kumran		7Acer-7 Kanal-8 Marla
20	Javid Colony		6Acer-7 Kanal-2 Marla
21	Kocha Kambo		0Acer-2 Kanal-8 Marla
22	Chak Aslamabad		6Acer-0 Kanal-0 Marla
23	Basti Bagh Kot samaba		3Acer-3 Kanal-15 Marla
24	Basti Aziz bux Kot samaba		1Acer-6 Kanal-15 Marla
25	Aslamabad Kot samaba		2Acer-7 Kanal-3 Marla
26	Basti Bhutian Kot samaba		2Acer-1 Kanal-6 Marla
27	Chak 111Gharbi		7Acer-7 Kanal-2 Marla
28	Basti Peer Shahida		2Acer-0 Kanal-8 Marla
29	Chak 78Tranda		10Acer-0 Kanal-0 Marla
30	City Tranda Soykhan		14Acer-2 Kanal-13 Marla

Source: TO Regulation TMA Rahim Yar Khan Records

3.   Street Lights

Table 42: List of Street Lights

Sr. No.	Lights	Total
1	Sodium Lights	746
2	Mercury Lights 250/125 Watts	1341
3	Ordinary Lights	1327

Map 8: Land Use Map of Rahim Yar Khan City
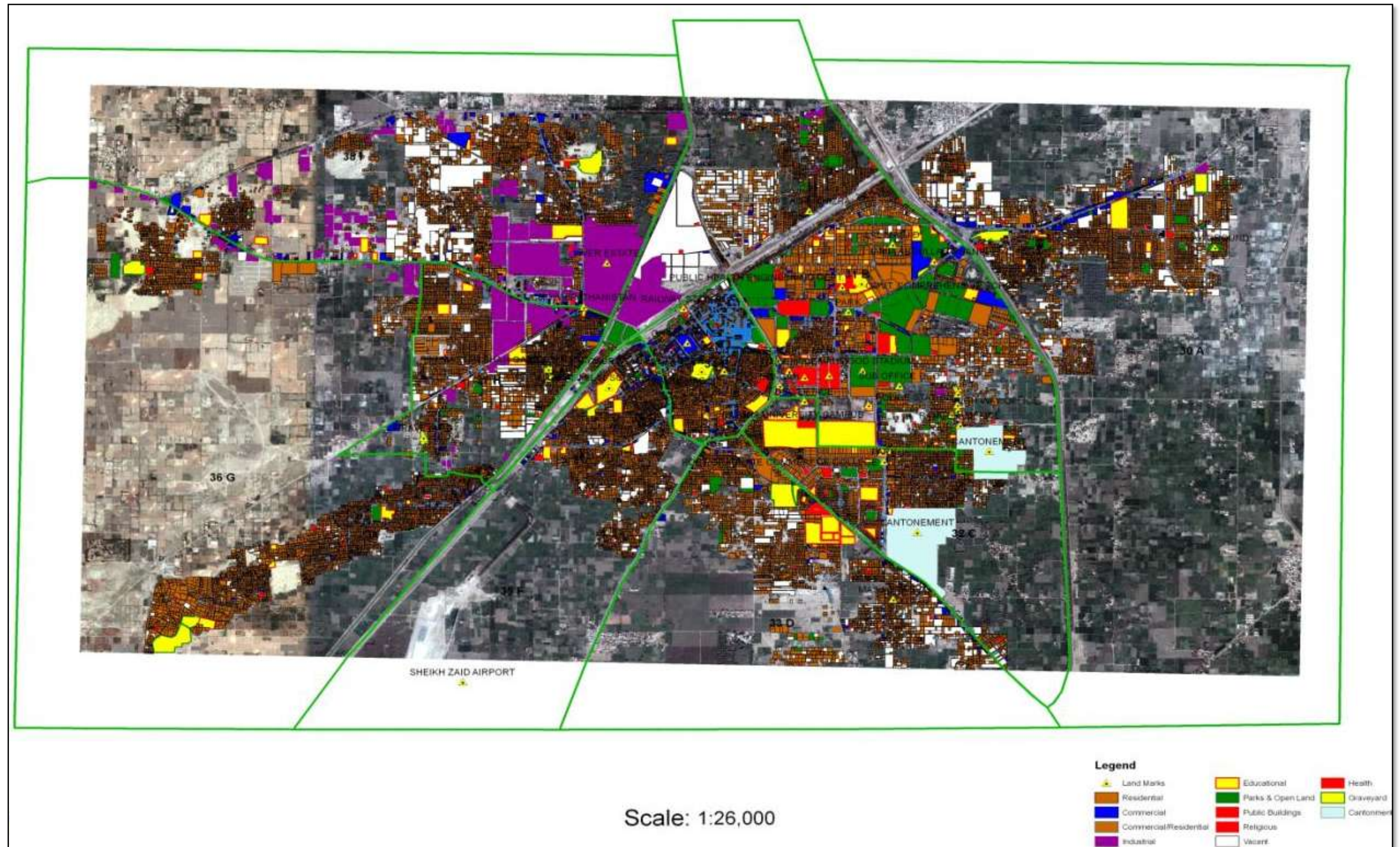
Source: Urban Unit Land use map

4. Parks

There are three main parks in City

- Zumzum Park
- Gulishan Iqbal Park
- Gulshan Usman Park

B. Economic Zones – Industry Sites

Rahim Yar Khan is a commercial and industrial centre; it is connected with the rest of the country through rail and air including the other industrial hubs such as Lahore, Karachi, Quetta and Faisalabad. Industries include fertilizer, cosmetics, glass manufacturing, cotton production and processing, large textile units, flour mills, sugar and oil mills and large-scale power generation projects. Cotton production in Punjab Province starts from this area. Mango and Malta are two main fruits of this city. Cottage industries include ginning, pottery/clay products, agricultural machinery, handicrafts, and embroidery.

Recently Punjab Chief Minister instructed to concerned department to identify lands. "Maximum sites should be identified to set up industrial estates in the province, "The establishment of industrial estate in Rahim Yar Khan will produce far-reaching results as the district has airport facility near Bahawalpur and Cholistan. A modern slaughterhouse can be set up there too. Meat and other dairy products could be exported to Gulf States. The Punjab Government is taking effective measures for improving livestock sector and five dairy farms have been set up in Cholistan. In view of limited financial resources, land should be searched for setting up industrial estate in Rahim Yar Khan the industries site with municipal areas are shown in land use map.6

C. Largest Industries - Chamber of Commerce

As reported, there are different major industries exist in Rahim Yar khan[3].i.e. Fuji fertiliser Company Ltd, Coca Cola Beverages, Uni Lever Industries, Itehad Sugar Mills, Jamal Din Wali Sugar Mills, Humza sugar Mills, United Sugar Mills, Haleeb Foods Industries. In addition to aforementioned industries, the detail of further industries is presented in Table 43.

Table 43: Type and number of Industries

Sr. No	Type of Industries	No of Industries
1	Cotton Ginning & Pressing	203
2	Flour Mills	32
3	Beverages Industries	1
4	Cold Storage	4
5	Poultry feeds	2
6	Agricultural Implements industries	1
7	Drug & Pharmaceuticals	1
9	Fertilizer	1
10	Packages	1
11	Paper &paper board	1
12	Rice Mills	5
13	Soap	12
14	Sugar	4
15	Textile Spinning	2
16	Textile Weaving	1
17	Vegetable Ghee& Cooking Oil industries	1

Source: Dist8rict Rahim Yar Khan Environment Profile

---

[3]District Rahim Yar Khan Environment Profile

Rahim Yar khan Chamber of Commerce & Industry (COCI is an apex trade body of district Rahim Yar khan, established in july-2007under the trade organizations ordinance, 2007. The COCI is incorporated with the Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan as a non-trading concern under Companies Ordinance 1984. Rahim Yar Khan COCI is affiliated with the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce & Industry

ANNEXURE

Annex 1: Socio-Economic Indicators

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil City Rahim Yar Khan
Number of households		
Weighted	91,075	1,134
Un-weighted	91,075	1,072
Number of women		
Weighted	86,148	1,186
Un-weighted	86,148	1,128
Number of under-5 children		
Weighted	70,226	1,153
Un-weighted	70,226	1,088
Child malnourishment		
Weight for age		
Below 2SD	33.6	40.9
Below 3SD	11.3	14.5
Height for age		
Below 2SD	42.4	45.0
Below 3SD	23.3	22.4
Weight for height		
Below 2SD	13.4	13.3
Below 3SD	5.6	4.1
Above 2SD	6.9	5.6
Number of children aged 0-59	57,368	899
Adequately fed Infants		
0-5 months exclusively breastfed	48.5	40.7
6-8 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least 2 times in prior 24 hours	30.0	12.5
9-11 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least 3 times in prior 24 hours	32.5	12.4
6-11 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day	31.0	12.5
0-11 months who were appropriately fed	40.2	25.9
Number of infants aged 0-11 months	14,498	243
Households within with salt test result		
Percent of households in which salt was	98.9	98.4
Number of households interviewed	91,075	1,134
No salt	0.3	0.3
0 PPM	87.7	96.6
>0 to < 15 PPM	5.7	1.7
15+ PPM* Total	6.3	1.4
Total	100	100
Number of households in which salt was tested or with	90,333	1,119
Children's vitamin A supplementation		
Within last 6 months*	79.4	73.5
Prior to last 6 months	4.8	9.3
Not sure When	5.4	0.4
Not sure if received vitamin A	0.9	2.5
Never received vitamin A	9.5	14.3
Total	100	100
Number of children aged 6-59 months	62,613	1,038
Oral rehydration treatment		
Had diarrhoea in last two	7.8	9.5
Number of children aged 0-59months	70,226	1,153
NIMKOL	22.5	8.4
Recommended homemade fluid	10.1	4.2
Pre-packaged ORS fluid	21.6	19.9
No Treatment	53.0	68.5
ORT Use Rate	47.0	31.5
Number of children aged 0-59 months With	5,445	110
Children with diarrhoea who:		
Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	7.8	9.5
Number of children aged 0-59months	70,226	1,153

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil City Rahim Yar Khan
Drank More	25.3	32.4
Drank the same or less	69.4	60.2
Ate somewhat at less, same or more	47.8	48.8
Ate much less or none	46.6	41.3
Home management of diarrhoea	15.2	16.7
Received ORT or increased fluids AND continued feeding	29.5	26.1
Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea	5,445	110
Care seeking for suspected pneumonia		
Had acute respiratory infection	7.2	8.7
Number of children aged 0-59 months	70,226	1,153
Govt hospital	17.0	3.4
Govt health care	1.7	0.0
Rural health centre	2.5	1.2
Dispensary	2.7	1.2
Other public	0.6	0.0
Private hospital	10.1	4.8
Private physician	42.6	67.2
Dispensary/compounder	20.1	10.0
Mobile centre	0.7	0.0
Other private medical	1.5	3.2
Relative or friends	1.0	3.2
Traditional practitioner	1.2	0.0
Homeopath	0.8	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0
Any appropriate provider	70.3	79.1
Number of children age 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia	5,022	100
Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia		
Is not able to drink or breastfeed	29.7	20.1
Becomes sicker	66.1	67.7
Develops a fever	72.4	76.3
Has fast breathing	25.1	18.3
Has difficulty breathing	23.9	21.8
Has blood in stool	15.3	12.7
Is drinking poorly	30.8	32.2
Has Other Symptoms	1.5	1.1
Mothers/caretakers who recognize the two danger signs of pneumonia	10.1	4.0
Number of mothers/caret Akers of children aged 0-59 months	70,226	1,153
Solid fuel use		
Electricity	0.1	0.1
Liquid propane gas Lpg	4.2	1.8
Natural gas	24.9	22.1
Biogas	0.1	0.3
Kerosene	0.0	0.0
Coal/Charcoal	0.6	0.3
Wood	54.3	75.4
Straw/shrugrass	3.6	0.0
Animal dung	12.0	0.1
Agricultural crop residue	0.2	0.0
Other missing	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100
Solid fuels for cooking	70.6	75.7
Number of households	91,075	1,134
Household water treatment		
Water treatment method used in the household		
None	93.8	98.4
Boil	2.8	1.3
Add bleach/chlorine or Solar disinfection	0.0	0.0
Strain through a cloth	0.2	0.1
Use water filter	2.0	0.0
Let it stand and settle	1.0	0.2
Other/DK	0.1	0.0

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil City Rahim Yar Khan
All drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.8	1.3
Number of household	592,843	8,262
Improved drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.9	1.3
Number of household	573,930	8,098
Unimproved drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	2.6	0.0
Number of household	18,913	162
Source of drinking water		
Piped into dwelling	16.5	8.7
Piped into yard or plot	0.4	0.5
Public tap	2.9	8.5
Hand pump	31.6	54.0
Donkey pump	39.4	22.5
Protected well within dwelling	0.8	-
Tube wall/ turbine	3.2	0.0
Protected well outside dwelling spring rainwater	0.8	0.0
Bottled/can water	1.4	3.8
Unprotected well within or outside dwelling / unprotected	0.4	0.1
Tank art with smack tank	0.7	0.7
Surface water	0.3	0.1
Bottled can water	0.4	0.6
Other missing	1.4	0.5
Total	100	100
Improved source of drinking water	96.8	98.0
Number of household members	592,843	8,260
Household water treatment		
None	93.8	98.4
Boil	2.8	1..3
Add bleach/chlorine or Solar disinfection	0.0	0.0
Strain through a cloth	0.2	0.1
Use water filter	2.0	0.0
Let it stand and settle	1.0	0.2
Other/DK	0.1	0.0
All drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.8	1.3
Number of household	592,843	8,260
Improved drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.9	1.3
Number of household	573,930	8,029
Unimproved drinking water source		
Appropriate water treatment method	2.6	0.0
Number of household	18,913	162
Time to source of drinking water		
Water on	92.3	86.3
Less than 30 minutes	5.1	8.3
30 minutes to less than 1 hour	1.6	3.3
Premises 1 hour or more	0.8	2.1
Don't know	0.2	0.1
Total	100	100.0
Mean time to source of drinking	22.6	28.9
water* Number of households	91,075	1,134
Bacteria water testing		
Percent of households in which water was tested	91.4	90.3
Number of households	91,075	1,134
Bacteria was present	48.7	56.3
Bacteria was not present	51.3	43.7
Total	100	100
Number of households in which water was tested	83,222	1,024
Type of toilet facility used by household		
Improved sanitation facility		

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil City Rahim Yar Khan
Piped sewer system	20.9	26.6
Septic tank	36.5	2.4
Pit latrine	9.6	17.7
Ventilated Total improved pit latrine	0.7	2.9
Pit latrine with slab	1.6	5.3
Public/ communal latrine	0.1	0.0
Uncovered pit	0.3	0.7
Unimproved sanitation facility		
Bucket	0.0	-
No facilities or bush or field	29.4	44.3
Other	0.5	0.1
Missing	0.3	0.0
Total	100.0	100
Percentage of population using sanitary means of Other excreta disposal	69.5	54.9
Number of household members	592,843	8,260
Use of improved water sources and improved sanitation		
Percentage of household population:		
Using improved sources of drinking water	96.8	98.0
Using sanitary means of excreta disposal	69.5	54.9
Using improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal	67.5	53.3
Number of household members	592,843	8,260
Disposal of waste water		
Sewerage connected with main line	19.3	25.8
Sewerage connected with open drain	30.2	2.1
Septic tank	7.4	0.6
Pit in or outside house	10.9	19.8
Open street or open fields	32.1	51.5
No response/ DK	.1	0.1
Proper disposal of waste water	56.8	28.4
Number of households	592,843	8,260
Disposal of solid waste		
Collected by any municipal institution	7.8	10.6
Any municipal institution Disposed of by solid waste management dep't	1.8	0.0
Private company vehicle collects from home	4.5	0.2
In open streets	7.7	12.0
In open fields	78.1	77.2
No response/ DK	.1	0.1
Proper disposal of solid waste	14.1	10.7
Number of households	592,843	8,260
Hands washing before meal		
All with soap	44.5	53.1
All without soap	12.2	22.8
Some with soap	31.1	20.6
Some without soap	6.8	1.7
No one	5.4	1.8
No response/ DK	0.0	-
Adequate washing	56.5	75.9
Number of households	592,843	8,260
Hands washing after using latrine		
All with soap	57.8	75.6
All without soap	8.2	11.1
Some with soap	25.4	10.5
Some without soap	6.2	1.0
No one	2.4	1.8
No response/ DK	0.1	-
Proper hand washing	65.9	86.8
Number of households	592,843	8,260
Use of contraception		
Percent of women (currently married) who are using:		
Not using any method	67.8	85.5

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil City Rahim Yar Khan
Female sterilization	7.7	3.7
Male sterilization	0.1	0.2
Pill	2.4	1.5
IUD	3.7	2.5
Injections	2.5	1.6
Condom	8.6	3.8
Foam/jelly	0.1	-
LAM	2.3	0.2
Periodic abstinence	2.2	1.1
Withdrawal	2.4	0.0
Total	0.2	0.0
Other	100.0	100
Any modern method	25.1	13.2
Any traditional method	7.1	1.3
Any method *	32.2	14.5
Number of women currently married	83,389	1,150
Contraceptive drop out		
Reason for discontinuing contraception		
Percentage of women ever used but are not currently using contraceptives	4.3	3.2
Number of women	83,389	1,150
Religious reasons	11.3	0.0
Want another child	35.8	46.5
Want a son	9.3	9.3
Contraceptive products too expensive	1.0	0.0
Woman/husband and is ill	3.5	14.0
Terminated temporarily	7.3	5.9
Side effects	6.2	11.6
Menopause	7.3	4.7
No reason/ Other	9.5	0.0
Missing	8.7	8.1
Total	100	100
Number of women who ever used but are not currently using contraceptives	3,601	37
Unwilling pregnancy		
Wanted to get pregnant?		
Now	67.0	62.5
Later	21.2	23.4
Did not want more children	4.3	4.4
Missing	7.6	9.8
Percentage of unwilling pregnancy	25.5	27.7
Number of pregnant women	9,272	166
Antenatal care Provider		
Medical doctor	41.2	34.5
Nurse/ midwife	6.6	2.5
Lady health visitor	4.9	5.0
Lady health worker	0.8	0.3
Traditional birth attendant	26.4	24.2
Relative/Friend	0.4	-
Other/missing	2.3	1.2
No antenatal care received	17.4	32.3
Total	100	100
Any skilled personnel*	52.7	42.0
Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years	29,696	491
Assistance during delivery		
Medical Doctor	32.8	23.7
Nurse/ midwife	6.0	6.1
Lady health visitor	3.8	2.5
Lady health worker	0.6	0.6
Traditional birth attendant	54.5	63.2
Relative/ friend	1.0	1.2
Other/ missing	1.0	1.1

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil City Rahim Yar Khan
No attendant	0.4	1.6
Total	100	100
Any skilled personnel	42.6	32.3
Delivered in health facility**	38.3	28.5
Number of Women who gave birth in Preceding two years	29,696	491
Postnatal care provider		
Medical Doctor	31.7	21.6
Nurse/ midwife	5.6	5.2
Lady health visitor	3.6	2.5
Lady health worker	0.7	0.6
Traditional birth attendant	51.8	55.3
Relative/ Friend	1.0	1.0
Other/ missing	1.6	0.8
No postnatal care received	4.0	13.0
Total	100	100
Any skilled personnel*	40.9	29.4
Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years	29,696	491
Currently married women by age		
Age group in years		
15-19	3.2	3.6
20-24	13.9	15.6
25-29	21.5	24.8
30-34	18.8	17.0
35-39	18.3	15.6
40-44	14.2	13.6
45-49	10.2	9.8
Total	100	100
Number of married women 15-49	83,389	1,150
Literacy rate (10 years and older)		
Male		
Literacy rate	68.7	60.0
Number of Household members	227,607	2,983
Female		
Literacy rate	49.5	37.7
Number of Household members	217,054	12,856
Total		
Literacy rate	59.3	49.1
Number of Household members	444,661	5,838
Literacy rate (15 years and older)		
Male		
Literacy rate	66.1	58.3
Number of Household members	189,685	2,482
Female		
Literacy rate	44.7	34.1
Number of Household members	182,312	2,374
Total		
Literacy rate	55.6	46.5
Number of Household members	371,997	4,856
Literacy rate (15-24 years)		
Male		
Literacy rate	79.0	69.7
Number of Household members	64,064	836
Female		
Literacy rate	67.7	54.7
Number of Household members	63,807	819
Total		
Literacy rate	73.3	62.3
Number of Household Members	127,872	1,655
Pre-school attendance		
Male		
Percentage of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.8	13.5
Number of children aged 3-4 years	14,977	264

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil City Rahim Yar Khan
Female		
Percentage of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.2	8.3
Number of children aged 3-4 years	14,323	230
Total		
Percentage of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.5	11.1
Number of children aged 3-4 years	29,300	494
Primary school entry		
Percentage of children of primary school entry age (5 years) currently attending grade 1	18.9	8.0
Number of children of primary school entry age (5 years)	14,684	249
Percentage of children of primary school entry age (6 years) currently attending grade 1	38.4	19.7
Number of children of primary school entry age(6 years)	16,234	249
Primary school net attendance ratio (5-9 years)		
Male		
Net attendance ratio	54.0	40.2
Number of children	39,519	640
Female		
Net attendance ratio	51.8	32.0
Number of children	37,026	598
Total		
Net attendance ratio	52.9	36.3
Number of children	76,545	1,238
Primary school gross attendance ratio (5-9 years)		
Male		
Gross attendance ratio*	101.6	75.9
Number of children	39,519	640
Female		
Gross attendance ratio*	92.5	59.7
Number of children	37,026	598
Total		
Gross attendance ratio*	97.2	68.1
Number of children	76,545	1,238
Public and private primary school attendance rate		
Attending public primary school	55.9	72.5
Attending private primary school	43.0	27.3
Attending Madrasa/NSC	0.2	0.0
Attending primary school but DK type of school or type is missing	0.9	0.2
Total	100.0	100
Number of children 5-9 years old	40,501	449
Middle/Secondary school net attendance ratio		
Male		
Net attendance ratio	29.6	19.2
Number of children	37,922	501
Female		
Net attendance ratio	27.8	18.3
Number of children	34,743	482
Total		
Net attendance ratio	28.7	18.8
Number of children	72,665	983
Secondary school age children attending primary school		
Male		
Percent attending primary school	46.3	41.1
Number of children	37,922	501
Female		
Percent attending primary school	40.4	32.6
Number of children	34,743	482
Total		
Percent attending primary school	43.4	36.9
Number of children	22,665	983
Education gender parity		
Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), females	51.8	32.0

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil City Rahim Yar Khan
Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), males	54.0	40.2
Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school NAR*	0.96	0.80
Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), females	27.8	18.3
Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), males	29.6	19.2
Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school NAR	0.94	0.95
Physical access to primary schools, MICS Punjab, 2007-08		
Boys government school		
<2 km	93.0	81.5
2-5 km	5.3	14.8
>5 km	1.7	3.7
Girls government school		
<2 km	91.4	76.7
2-5 km	5.9	12.7
>5 km	2.7	10.6
Boys private school		
<2 km	74.7	40.4
2-5 km	9.6	17.6
>5 km	15.7	42.1
Girls private school		
<2 km	74.0	41.0
2-5 km	9.8	17.0
>5 km	16.2	42.0
Number of household members	91,075	1,072
Physical access to middle schools, MICS Punjab, 2007-08		
Boys government school		
<2 km	62.6	47.2
2-5 km	43.2	31.9
>5 km	14.2	20.8
Girls government school		
<2 km	62.8	48.5
2-5 km	21.0	28.5
>5 km	16.3	23.0
Boys private school		
<2 km	65.5	34.5
2-5 km	13.1	14.9
>5 km	21.5	50.6
Girls private school		
<2 km	65.3	34.4
2-5 km	13.1	15.0
>5 km	21.7	50.6
Number of Household members	91,075	1,072
Physical access to secondary schools, MICS Punjab, 2007-08		
Boys government school		
<2 km	50.6	39.7
2-5 km	23.2	27.0
>5 km	26.2	33.3
Girls government school		
<2 km	46.9	38.5
2-5 km	21.8	26.4
>5 km	31.3	35.1
Boys private school		
<2 km	56.0	30.5
2-5 km	13.4	13.8
>5 km	30.6	55.7
Girls private school		
<2 km	56.6	30.6
2-5 km	13.3	14.4
>5 km	30.1	55.0
Number of Household members	91,075	1,072
Birth registration		
Birth is not registered because:		
Birth is registered*	77.0	43.2

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil City Rahim Yar Khan
Don't know if birth is registered	2.7	0.3
Number of children aged 0-59 months	70,226	1,153
Costs too much	4.4	0.1
Must travel too far	14.2	1.0
Didn't know child should be registered	42.7	15.8
Late, didn't want to pay fine	13.3	0.1
Doesn't know where to register	15.1	7.0
Other	14.4	2.3
Don't know	8.0	0.1
Total	100.0	26.4
Number of children aged 0-59 months without birth registration	14,521	613
Child labor		
Working outside household		
Paid work	0.6	0.9
Unpaid work	1.0	0.8
Household chores for 28+ hours/ Week	0.8	1.2
Working for family business	2.9	1.8
Total child labor	5.1	4.6
Number of children aged 5-14 years	149,210	2,221
Laborer students and student laborers		
Percentage of children in child labor	5.1	4.6
Percentage of children attending school	73.6	57.2
Number of children 5-14 years of age	149,210	2,221
Percentage of child laborers who are also attending school	48.9	33.0
Number of child laborers aged 5-14	7,545	103
Percentage of students who are also involved in child labor	3.4	2.7
Number of students aged 5-14	109,769	1,269
Child disability		
Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with reported disability by type of disability		
Delay in sitting, standing or walking	0.9	1.1
Difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night	0.6	0.7
Appears to have difficulty hearing	1.1	1.4
No understanding of instructions	1.3	1.8
Difficulty in walking, moving arms, weakness or stiffness	1.2	1.6
Have fits, become rigid, lose consciousness	0.8	1.3
Not learning to do things like other children his/her age	1.1	1.4
No speaking / cannot be understood in words	2.0	2.8
Appears mentally backward, dull, or slow	1.1	1.3
Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with at least one reported disability	5.2	7.2
Number of children aged 2-9 years	119,796	1,945
3-9 years		
Speech is not normal	4.2	3.3
Number of children aged 3-9 years	105,445	1,732
2 years		
Cannot name at least one object	9.5	10.2
Number of children aged 2 years	13,951	213
Knowledge of preventing HIV transmission		
Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		
Heard of AIDS	29.5	21.2
Number of women	86,148	1,186
Safe sex	23.0	14.9
Safe blood transfusion	20.9	12.2
Disposable syringe	21.7	11.6
Knows all three ways	18.0	8.9
Knows at least two ways	22.2	12.7
Doesn't know any way	74.7	82.8
Number of women who think a person can do something to avoid AIDS	22,470	212
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	1.3

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil City Rahim Yar Khan
If a family member had HIV would want to keep it a secret	23.5	19.6
Believe that a teacher with HIV should not be allowed to work	24.0	34.4
Would not buy food from a person with HIV/AIDS	24.1	33.1
Agree with at least one discriminator y statement	43.3	49.2
Agree with none of the discriminator y statements	56.7	50.8
Number of women who have heard of AIDS	25,409	252
Prevalence of Cough, TB and Hepatitis		
Had cough for more than last three weeks	2.2	4.8
Diagnosed with Tuberculosis during last one year	0.3	0.4
Diagnosed with Hepatitis during last one year	0.7	1.1
Total number of household members	584,640	8,147
Care provided by Lady Health Worker (LHW		
Visited by LHW	50.4	59.9
Total number of women	86,148	1,186
Purpose of Visit For ORS, Vitamin and Medicines	54.3	26.0
Weighed the child	11.3	0.5
Provided useful info	59.4	51.6
Other	114.6	49.8
DK/Missing	1.6	1.5
Number of women visited by LHW	43,238	710
Physical access to health facility		
Type of nearest health facility		
Government	57.2	55.6
Private	42.4	44.4
Missing	0.4	0.0
Distance to the nearest health facility (in minutes)		
Within 29 minutes distance	75.2	54.6
30-35 minutes distance	15.3	26.2
One hour or more	9.0	18.6
Missing	0.5	0.7
Number of household members	592,843	8,260
Unemployment rate		
Employed	93.2	95.1
Unemployed and seeking job	6.8	4.9
Total	100.0	100
Total number of households 15 years or more in active labour force	163,215	2,030
Family member working outside village		
Members working outside village/town	11.6	12.5
Number of household members	592,843	8,260
Place of work of members working outside village/ town		
Other village/ town	21.2	34.7
Other district	26.8	6.6
Other Province	11.5	15.8
Overseas	38.8	39.3
DK/Missing	1.7	3.6
Number of household members working outside village/ town	68,593	1,034
Main material of the floor		
No Floor	1.9	33.7
Katcha floor	40.6	51.8
Pacca floor	57.4	44.3
Others/ Missing	0.1	0.2
Number of Households	91,075	1,134
Main material of the roof		
Natural roofing	0.3	0.3
Katcha roofing	15.8	25.9
Pacca roofing	83.5	73.8
Others/Missing	0.4	0.1
Number of households enumerated	91,075	1,134
Main material of the walls		
No walls	1.5	5.1
Katcha walls	22.0	42.6
Pacca walls	76.2	50.4

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil City Rahim Yar Khan
Others/ Missing	0.2	1.9
Number of households enumerated	91,075	1,134
Household utilities		
Utilities		
Electricity	92.5	82.4
Gas	26.4	22.1
Radio	40.0	38.2
TV	63.2	54.4
Cable TV	20.8	16.8
Telephone	15.9	8.7
Mobile	71.0	63.1
Computer	8.5	8.1
Internet	4.8	3.0
Fridge/Freezer	40.3	30.8
Air conditioner	6.6	5.1
Washing Machine	48.8	30.8
Cooler/ Fan	86.4	64.5
Cooking range/ microwave	6.0	5.0
Stitching Machine	72.7	55.8
Iron	80.2	53.3
Water filter	3.4	0.7
Donkey pump or turbine	54.5	35.9
None/ any two/ any three utilities		
Nonutility	3.6	8.9
More than two utilities	93.4	80.7
More than three utilities	88.5	71.8
Total number of households	592,843	8,260
Household possessions		
Possessions		
Watch	89.0	69.7
Bicycle	53.9	57.7
Motorcycle/scooter	26.9	33.3
car or other vehicle	8.9	9.3
Animal drawn cart	7.6	-
None/ at least one possession		
No possession	5.6	15.3
At least one possession	94.4	84.7
Total number of households	592,843	8,260
House, agricultural land and livestock ownership		
House Ownership		
Own	84.2	59.9
Rented	5.2	5.0
Rent free/ squatter/other	8.6	30.8
Govt./ Subsidized rent	1.5	2.4
Own but mortgaged or pledged	0.1	0.0
Other/Missing	0.5	1.9
Own agriculture land	34.2	39.8
Own livestock	50.9	62.4
Number of household members	91,075	1,134
Household size and mean number of persons per room		
Number of household members		
1	1.1	1.2
2-3	12.1	11.4
4-5	25.4	18.1
6-7	30.0	27.6
8-9	18.5	20.9
10+	12.6	20.8
Total	100.0	100
Mean household size	6.5	7.3
Mean number of persons per room	3.7	4.1
Number of households	91,075	1,134
Receiving remittance from Pakistan		

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil City Rahim Yar Khan
Households Receiving remittances from Pakistan	5.5	4.9
Total number of household	91,075	1,134
Amount of remittances received from Pakistan (Rs.)		
Less than 3,000	38.9	57.6
3,000 to less than 5,000	21.4	12.8
5,000 to less than 10,000	27.3	13.5
10,000 to less than 20,000	9.4	10.5
20,000 or more	1.9	5.7
Not specified	1.0	0.0
Median value of remittances from Pakistan (Rs.)	40,000	25,000
Total number of households receiving remittances from Pakistan	5,026	56
Receiving remittance from abroad		
Households receiving remittances from abroad	4.1	2.7
Total number of household	91,075	1,134
Amount of remittances received from abroad (Rs		
Less than 3,000	14.2	31.5
3,000 to less than 5,000	9.1	32.6
5,000 to Less than10,000	25.1	23.1
10,000 to less than 20,000	30.3	8.9
20,000 or more	20.4	3.9
Not specified	1.0	0.0
Median value of remittances from Pakistan (Rs.)	120,000	50,000
Total number of households receiving remittances from abroad	3,702	31
Cash donations		
Households receiving cash donations	1.4	0.7
Total number of household	91,075	1,134
Amount received		
Less than 3,000	83.1	100
3,000 to less than 5,000	5.5	0.0
5,000 to less than 10,000	4.4	0.0
10,000 to less than 20,000	2.5	0.0
20,000 or more	0.9	0.0
Not specified	3.6	0.0
Median value of zakat/ donations	5,000	4,200
Total number of households receiving zakat/ donations	13,000	8
Pension Benefits		
Receiving pension	6.2	2.8
Total number of households	91,075	1,134
Source of pension		
Govt.	91.8	81.3
EOBI	1.8	-
Other	0.6	11.9
Missing	5.9	6.8
Number of households receiving pension	5,678	32
Benefit from government social protection schemes		
Received benefits from Govt. schemes of social protection	15.6	1.5
Total number of households	91,075	1,134
Benefits		
Zakat	1.4	3.1
Dearness Allowance	1.0	2.5
Health subsidy	7.0	5.7
Education subsidy	21.2	1.6
Marriage grant	0.1	0.0
Subsidized food	0.8	0.9
Edu subsidy - Books	53.8	-
Edu subsidy - Cash	12.0	1.2
Other	1.6	5.5
Missing	1.1	2.4
Number of households getting benefits	14,241	18
Purchasing goods from government utility stores		
Households purchasing goods from utility stores	11.8	9.1
Total number of households	91,075	1,134

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil City Rahim Yar Khan
How often purchase goods from utility stores		
Regularly	16.8	17.0
Rarely	79.4	79.9
Missing	3.8	3.1
Considers Govt. utility stores as beneficial to a common man		
Yes	20.9	10.8
No	69.7	83.0
DK	8.6	5.5
Missing	0.9	0.7
Number of households purchasing goods from utility stores	10,780	104

Source: District Based Multiple Cluster Indicators Survey- 2007-08

Annex 2: List of Government Officers who provided Information

Sr. No.	Name of Officer	Department	Designation	Contact / Telephone
1	Aamir Irshad	Environment	District Officer	3006827162
2	Khalid Hussain	PHED	SDO	0300-8671206
3	Abbass Raza	PHED	Project engineer	068-9230240-47
4	Zahid Naseer Butt	TMA	Tehsil Municipal Officer	068-9230240-47 0300-4306092
5	Dawood Touqir	TMA	TO Finance	3018672671
6	Aziz Akhtar	TMA	TO Planning & Coordination	0300-6706783
7	Shafiqe u rehamn	TMA	TO (I&S)	0321-3712333
8	Ch Muhammad Ashraf	TMA	TO Regulation	0300-6825418
9	Ejaz Ahmed	TMA	ATO (I&S)	0300-6825418
10	Allah Rakha	TMA	ATO (I&S)	3067880000
11	Zakir Masood	TMA	Taxation Officer	0300-8774262
12	Muhammad Afzal	TMA	Land Officer	3216710841
13	Ghulam Sarwar	TMA	Incharge Water Supply	3009678155
14	Maqbool Ahmed	TMA	Assistant	0300-6727330
15	Abdul Latif	TMA	Plumber	3327358757
16	Zeshan	TMA	Sanitary Inspector	0300-6741093
17	Akhlaq Ali Mazari	TMAS	Librarian	0300-6741593
18	Mian saeed	TMA	Light Inspector	0301-7654616