

**Local Government & Community Development
Department**



Punjab Cities Program

Gap Analysis

of

Municipal Services infrastructure & service delivery

in

Hafizabad City



Punjab municipal Development Fund Company

Section-1 City Background

1. District Status

Hafizabad was given the status of a district headquarter with effect from 01-07-1993 by transferring 204 villages of former Hafizabad sub-division to a newly created sub-division of Pindi Bhattian: leaving behind 218 villages in Hafizabad sub-division.

The area has a centuries old civilization, glimpses of which can be seen from the history of some towns, like Dulla Bhatti and Kolo Tarar.

1.1. Location

Hafizabad district is located between 73°-12' to 73°-46' East longitudes and 31°-45' to 32°-20' North latitudes. The city of Hafizabad is located at 73° 41' East longitude and 32° 4' North latitude.

1.2. The Climate

The climate of the district is hot for most of the year. The annual average rain fall in the district is 790.9 millimeters. During summer, the temperature goes up to 45 degree centigrade with minimum 20 degree centigrade whereas during winter the temperature falls to maximum 21 degree centigrade and minimum 7 degree centigrade. Rains are experienced mostly in July & August while small showers may take place in December & January.

1.3. Demographic status

The population census report of year 2017 has not been published by Government of Pakistan as yet. However the provisional population as indicated by Statistic Department is 245,784 persons. However as per land scan process, Hafizabad city has population of 229,921 persons in the year 2017 with an annual growth rate of 4.16 % and it is expected to rise to 345,612 persons in the year 2027.

1.4. Data collection

The formats for the data collection about the municipal services were designed by PMDFC and sent to the Municipal Committee. After receipt of these formats from MC, the municipal committee was visited to;

- 1) Verify and correct the data provided by the Municipal Committee.
- 2) Update the descriptive maps of all the services by consultation with MC staff.
- 3) Identify the required improvements and extension of the municipal services infrastructure.
- 4) Identification of Public Private Partnership projects already executed
- 5) Identify the capacity of the key officers to undertake the PPP projects and collaborative projects with other government agencies and MCs
- 6) Public opinion surveys regarding the delivery of municipal services.

1.5. Gap analysis

Gap analysis was done for each municipal service along with the correction/updating of descriptive maps which has been described in the following section

Section-2 Water supply system

2.1. Existing situation

2.1.1. Water supply Zones

The city is divided into two zones; Zone-1 (western zone) & Zone-2 (Eastern zone) divided by Wazeerabad-Faisalabad railway track.

Both zones, served, un-served, contaminated and water shortage areas have been marked on the map attached with the report.

2.1.2. The water source & storage

The city has contaminated shallow sub soil water which is unfit for human consumption. Lower Chenab Canal Link and Qadirabad-Balloki Canal feeder are flowing at the south-eastern periphery of the city with adequate discharge. Tube wells have been installed at different locations of the city to harness the deep underground fresh water. Water from these tube wells is directly fed to the distribution system. Only one reservoir has been constructed in the entire water supply system in zone-1 which is not being used because of major repairs involved in it. The details of the water supply system in each of the two zones are given below;

2.1.3. Zone-1 (Western zone):

13 tube wells have been installed in this zone at different locations and presently 8 tube wells are operational.

Water is being supplied to around 70% area of the Zone-1 (western zone), of which nearly 40% area is supplied with contaminated water. Water shortage exists in 20% area whereas 30% area of this zone is un-served.

There are 3507 consumer connections in this zone, of which 8 are commercial.

2.1.4. Zone-2 (Eastern zone):

The work on the water supply scheme for this zone was taken up by PHED in the year 2009. The scope of work and the works completed on this scheme is given below;

Name of the scheme	Rehabilitation/Augmentation of Urban Water supply Scheme (Eastern Zone) Hafizabad City
Cost of Administrative Approval	Rs. 116.131 million
Technical Sanction Cost	Rs. 108.750 million
Date of start of scheme	December, 2009
Total Expenditure	57.294 Million
Date of completion	It was never completed.
Present status	The scheme became un-funded with effect from July 2011 and balance amount of Rs. 58.840 million was never allocated/released to the scheme. Hence the scheme remained incomplete.

Scope of works completed by June 2011.

Sr. No	Description of items.	Quantity as per estimate.	Works completed	Works left over
1	Rehabilitation of tube wells	6 Nos	6 Nos	-
2	New tube wells	6 Nos	6 Nos	-
3	Pumping machinery	9 Sets	9 Sets	-
5	Pumping chamber	8 Nos	7 Nos	1 No.
6	Rising Main AC/PVC 10" i/d	3585 Rft	3225 Rft	360 Rft
7	Distribution system 3" to 8" i/d	302,713 Rft	188,886 Rft	113,827 Rft
8	Hypo chlorinators	12 Nos	-	12 Nos
9	OHR 50000 Gallons capacity	1 Nos	-	1 No.
10	Electric connection	12 Nos	11 Nos	1 No
11	Boundary wall	1 job	-	1 job

Out of 12 tube wells installed by PHED in this zone, only one tube well has been taken over by Municipal committee which is also non-operational. The rest of the scheme has not been taken over by MC Hafizabad. Around 5% of the total area of the zone is being served, While 95% of area of Zone-2 (Eastern zone) provided with incomplete installations, has been abandoned wasting heavy investments made on the scheme.

There are 200 consumer connections in this zone, of which one is commercial.

Rest of the population in this zone is deprived of potable and fresh water.

2.1.5. Source capacity installed & utilized

Zone	Total no of existing Tube wells	Design discharge of each tube well (cusec)	Total installed source capacity (cusecs)	Tube wells Taken over by MC	No of Tube wells in working order	Total designed discharge available now (cusec)
Zone-1 Western Zone	13	1.0	13	13	8	8
Zone-2 Eastern zone	12	1.0	12	1	0	0
Total	25	1.0	25	14	8	8

Against the source capacity installed in the city (25 cusecs), only 8 cusecs is being used. Rest of the source capacity remains unutilized and abandoned wasting heavy investments on the project.

2.1.6. Water supply coverage

The areas covered with water supply system are given below;

Area where water supply infrastructure has been installed = 33%

Area being presently served with water supply =18%

Area where water supply was installed but abandoned= 15%
 Area where water supply system has not been installed = 67%

2.2. Problems and gaps in the system

2.2.1. Water shortage zones: (shown in yellow color in the map)

Water supply system is existing in the under mentioned parts of the city but these areas are subjected to sever water shortage

1-Sharif pura	2-Lorry adda
3-Municipal park area	4-stadium area
5-Majid pura	6-Govt degree college area

2.2.2. Areas with abandoned water supply system (shown in green color in the map)

As described above these areas were provided with water supply system which remained incomplete and was never commissioned. The installations are being damaged with passage of time and the people of these areas are deprived of the potable water.

1- Mohalla sherpura	2-Anarkali bazar	3-Nadra office
4-Christian colony	5-Khan pura	6-Peer kaly shah
7-Bhahawalpuragharbi	8-Iqbal town	9-Shaukat colony
10-Baqar town	11-GariAwan	12-Azizabad
13-Bhahawalpurasharki	14-Stadium chowk	15-Misri shah
16-Qazi Pura		

2.2.3. Un-served areas: (shown in pink color in the map)

Under mentioned areas of the city have still not been provided with the facility of water supply.

1-Dhengranwali	2-Hussain pura	3-Mohalla Siddique Akhtar
4-Housing scheme no 1	5-Canal colony	6-Qela Shabsingh
7-Faisal town	8-Kot Kadar Baksh	9-Chattadad
10-Saddat colony	11-Hassan town	12-Mohalla Jelani pura
13-Thata Khokaran	14-Jarianwala	15-Mohalla Rasheed pura
16-Jaggan Mohalla	17-Phool town	18- Hamid town
19-Ilyaspura	20-Mubarak colony	

2.2.4. Contaminated water zones: (shown in light blue color in the map)

The areas given below are being supplied with contaminated water and required steps to eliminate the contamination of water should be taken.

1-Zulfiqar colony	2-Usman ganj	3- Nasir pura
4-Kashmir nagar	5-Taj colony	6-Qazipura
7-Biglimohalla	8-Nawab colony	9-Govtmuslim high school
10-Thana city	11-Grain market	12- Rehmatabad
13-Sirajganj	14-Habib Ganj	15-Ali Town
16-Baqar town	17-Shaukat colony	18-Teacher colony
19-Qaidabad		

2.2.5. Water supply hours and consumer connections

Water Supply hours				Consumer connections			
Morning	Mid day	Evening	Total	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Total
4	2	4	10	3700	07	Nil	3707

2.2.6. Tariff rates

Tariff Rates per month per connection		
Domestic	Commercial	Industrial
Rs. 200	Rs. 400	Nil

2.3. Required rehabilitation of the system

Under mentioned components of the existing system need rehabilitation. Component wise details are given below;

2.3.1. Problems in the source capacity

5 Nos tubewells in the western zone of the city have very closed due to low discharge & sand blowing and these are required to be replaced along with pumping machinery, pump house & allied works.

It is further observed that quite a lot area of the city in the periphery has not been covered with water supply system and all tubewells have concentrated within the main city. Water mains from these tubewells can be radiated to the left over area to serve it.

2.3.2. Completion of left over works

Construction of under mentioned left over works and installations is required to complete the unfunded scheme already left incomplete by PHED.

S.N.	Components	Quantity
1	Pumping chamber	1 No.
2	Rising Main AC/PVC 10" i/d	360 Rft
3	Distribution system 3" to 8" i/d	113827 Rft
4	Hypo chlorinator	12 Nos
5	OHR 50,000 Gallons capacity (left over work)	1 No.

6	Electric connection	1 No
7	Boundary wall	1 job

2.3.3. Repairs & Replacements required

S.N.	Component	Capacity/size	No of units to be repaired	No of units to be replaced
1	Replacement of tubewells, pumping machinery, pump houses and allied works	1.0 cusec	0	5
1	Deep well turbine pumping units	1.0 cusec	03 Nos	06 Nos
2	Pump houses	12'x12;	09 Nos	-
3	Motor Control Units			09 Nos.
4	Installation of power factor improvement equipment of at tubewells with PF less than 0.8.			06 Nos.
5	Overhead reservoirs	50,000 gallons	1 No	-
6	Replacement of hypo chlorinators			09 Nos.
7	Repair/Replacement of sluice valves, non-return valves & air release valves etc.		30 Nos.	
8	Installation of bulk flow water meters.			09 Nos.
9	Installation of water pressure gauges.			09 Nos.
10	Repair/Improvement of water filtration plants.		08 Nos.	
11	Distribution system (The lengths have been provided by MC staff and may have variations)			
a	Replacement of outlived and damaged existing pipe lines	3" PVC	-	113000 Rft
		4" PVC	-	25000 Rft
		8" AC	-	5200 Rft
		10" AC	-	3300 Rft
b	Commissioning of the pipe lines laid under the new scheme by PHED after completion of missing links and rectification of damages.	3' to 12" dia	The actual lengths required to be repaired or replaced can only be determined after detailed surveys	

2.3.4. Replacement of substandard consumer connections

Most of the consumer connection have been installed with GI service piping & mild steel saddles. With passage of time the piping and saddles have been rusted out and gone perforated. Further some connections have been installed with poor quality PVC and PE piping which has been damaged and is leaking.

Due to exfiltration of clean water and infiltration of contaminated water from outside these connections are the main source of contamination. The piping in the underground along with the saddles should be replaced to do away with the issue.

2.3.5. Water wastage & Water management

Lot of water wastage is occurring in the water supply system in below given ways;

- a) Some consumer connections have no taps.
- b) Some consumers keep the taps open in all water supply hours although they do not need water.
- c) Most of the overhead tanks of the consumers have no float valve and when their tank is full, the water flows down to the drains continuously during the supply hours.

The water wastage requires excessive water production and high electricity consumption. It is exerting a large pressure on the municipal budget. Large savings in the electricity bills and ultimately the O&M cost, can be affected by reducing the water wastage at the consumer ends. It will save lot of water and water shortage can be addressed by conservation of water being wasted at present.

2.3.6. Consumer metering

Hardly any water supply system is self-financing and large subsidies are involved in keeping these schemes operative. This is the main reason of poor service delivery level. Lot of water wastage (50-60%) is occurring in the public water supply systems because of tap less consumer connections, ever open taps, non-installation of float valves in the private overhead tanks and the flat tariff rates. It is very difficult, rather impossible to train and educate the consumers to conserve water and to eliminate the water wastage totally. Hence the only way to improve the situation is to install the consumer water meters on every service connection of the system. By doing so every MC can assure;

- Elimination of the large wastage of water or at least the reduction of this wastage to the major extent.
- Improvement in the service delivery level by;
 - Equal distribution of water (Supply of adequate quantity of water to every consumer with required terminal pressure).
 - Increase in the supply hours as per demand of the consumers.
 - Elimination of water shortage in the remoter parts of the distribution system and at higher elevations of the town.
- Less production of water, resulting in reduced pumping and therefore the reduced O&M cost.
- Improvement in the credibility of the service.

Hence consumer metering is recommended for all 3707 consumer connections.

2.4. O&M Charges and revenue recovery

The operation & maintenance charges and the revenue recovery affected during the last four years is given below;

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total subsidy in five years
O&M charges (million Rs)	13.094	16.199	15.670	13.995	18.38	77.338
Revenue recovery (million Rs)	1.51	1.90	1.635	1.472	1.88	8.397
Recovery % as compared with O&M exp.	11%	12%	11%	11%	10%	10.86%
Subsidy injected (million Rs)	11.584	14.299	14.035	12.523	16.50	68.941

The above mentioned data shows a very weak billing and recovery system of the water revenue which is required to be improved by capacity building of the recovery staff.

2.5 Service delivery

- In western zone water supply is intermittent and total 10 hours per day. Quite a large area in this zone is being supplied with contaminated water may be due to leaking pipes and substandard consumer connections.
- In the eastern zone water supply was constructed by PHE Department but it has not been taken over by municipal Committee except one tubewell and a part of distribution system. Water supply in this zone has the same supply hours as that of western zone. All installations are being damaged and need immediate rehabilitation and commissioning otherwise the entire systems and large investment will go waste.
- No water quality is being monitored. For supply of potable water for drinking purposes, **nine filtration plants** have been installed in the western zone and **two** in eastern zone which are functional as reported by MC staff and are being maintained by MC Hafizabad.

2.6 Wastage of funds in the water supply system

Water supply system in the eastern zone was constructed by PHED but not taken over by TMA/MC. The components of this system are being deteriorated and hefty amount of funds invested in this system are going to be waste. The existing infrastructure should be utilized by its rehabilitation for larger benefits of the public and for saving the heavy investments.

Section-3 Sewerage system

3.1. Existing situation

3.1.1. Coverage

The city has 65% coverage of sewerage system but only the main and branch sewers have been laid and the lateral sewers have been provided in small area of the city. The city is mostly served by the surface drains discharging into the main and branch sewers.

3.1.2. Drainage areas

The entire city has been divided in four zones called the drainage areas. Each one is described as under;

a) Drainage Area-1

This area covers the northern part of the city and is drained into a disposal works located on the Kolo Tarar Road. The outfall sewer is 42” diameter whereas the water from the disposal works is discharged into a sullage carrier for ultimate disposal in the Ahmadabad-Kot Nakka seepage drain drain.

b) Drainage Area-2

This drainage system comprises of the central part of the city with disposal works location at Madriyanwala Road. Outfall sewer of 42” diameter is draining the waste water to this disposal station from where it is pumped into a sullage carrier for its ultimate disposal into the seepage drain.

c) Drainage Area-3

The eastern portion of the city is drained in the disposal works located at Sheikhpura road through an outfall sewer of 60” diameter. Waste water from this disposal works is also disposed of in Ahmadabad-Kot Nakka seepage drain through a sullage carrier with 1500 lined and rest unlined.

d) Drainage Area-4

This is a small area located in north east of the city and comprises of low income housing scheme No-1. It has got independent disposal works with outfall sewer of 12 inches and disposing off waste water into adjoining fields. MC wants to divert the water from this area to Drainage Area No-3 and eliminate the disposal station because no more land for irrigation is available in this side of the city now.

3.1.3. Sewer lengths

Approximate lengths of the sewers in all the drainage zones as intimated by MC officials are given below;

Sewer dia. (Inch)	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	Total length in Km
Length in feet	19,000	30,000	27,000	15,000	5,000	10,000	1,300	
Sewer dia. (Inch)	30	36	42	48	54	60	72	43.89
Length in feet	3,000	7,500	7,000	2,315	2,628	2,528	0	

3.1.4. Gully grating chambers

Gully grating chambers in whole of the city are missing and most of the city is connected with sewers through surface drains. Entire floating materials and silt from the surface drains is entering the sewers which is the main cause for chocking and surcharging the sewers.

3.1.5. Defective/semi chocked/chocked sewers requiring rehabilitation

As stated above, the entry of floating materials and muck in the sewer is chocking the sewers. The cleaning of sewers is not regular and effective and as a result of that under mentioned sewers have been chocked.

From	To	Length in feet	Dia in inches	Solution
Vanike road		1500	12"	Efforts should be made to de-silt and re-commission these sewers. If not possible then these will have to be replaced.
		1200	15"	
		1000	18"	
Railway phatic	Kassoki Chowk	1500	24"	
		1500	27"	
		1000	36"	

3.1.6. Disposal stations

The drainage/sewerage system is equipped with 4 Nos disposal stations. The main features of all these disposal stations are given below;

Location	No of collect. tanks	No of pumps	Disch. each (cusecs)	Total discharge (cusecs)	Motor BHP	working status	S. Carriers			Ultimate disposal
							Size	Length (ft)	Condition	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kolo Tarar road	01	2	5	12	50	functional	2.5'x 2.7'	3000	Poor	Seepage drain
		1	2		25					
Madhrian wala road	02	1	5	11	50	Functional	4'x6'	500	Good	Seepage drain
		3	2		25					
Gujranwala road	01	01	2	2	25	Functional	-	-	-	Fields
Sheikhupura road	02	2	10	40	100	Functional	5'x3.5'	850	Good	Seepage drain
		4	5		60		1.5'x2'	1150	Good	

3.1.7. Areas flooded with waste water

Under mentioned areas of the city are usually subjected to waste water flooding because of sewer surcharging and overflowing.

1- Bahawalpura sharki	2-Bahawalpura gharbi	3-Gala Mandi Sharki
4-Gariawan	5-Anarkli bazar	6- Mubarak Colony

7-Hassan town	8-Passport office area	
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3.1.8. Un-served areas

The following areas of the city have not been provided with sewerage system as yet.

1-Rasheed Pura	2-Mughal Pura	3-Jelani Pura
4-Jarianwala	5-Jaggen Mohalla	6-Qila Shab Singh
7-Madina colony	8-Thatha Khokhran	9-Azizabad
10-Hamid town	11-Ghari Ghos	12-Vanika tarrar road
13-Sadiq e Akbar		

3.1.9. Waste water treatment plant

No waste water plant is available in the city and the waste water is either being disposed in seepage/storm water drain or being used for broad irrigation.

3.2. Gaps in the system and the requirements

Under mentioned repairs and replacement in the components of the existing sewerage systems are required to be taken up for efficient functioning of the system.

3.2.1. Disposal/pumping stations (Repairs required in the civil structures)

Sr. No.	Location	Repair of Collecting tanks	Repair of screening chambers	Repair of pump houses
		No	No	No
1	Kolo Tarar road	1	1	1
2	Madriyanwala road	2	2	1
3	Housing colony	-	1	-
4	Sheikhpura Road	-	2	-

3.2.2. Replacement of pumping machinery

Location of disposal works	No of pumps	Pump discharge (cusecs)	Pumping units (Nos)			Replacement of MCUs	Other replacements	
			Motor BHP	Repairs	Replacement		Penstocks	Screens
KoloTarar road	2	5	50	1	1	1	1	
	1	2	25					
Madriyanwala road	1	5	50					
	3	2	25		3	1	2	1
Housing colony	2	2	254		2	1	1	1
Sheikhpura Road	2	10	100	1				
	6	5	60	4			2	1
Total				6 sets	6 sets	3 Nos	6 Nos	4 Nos

3.2.3. Desilting of sewers, collecting tanks and sullage carriers

- 1) Sewers are being de-silted manually which is not effective and the system is being silted up. Silt should be removed from the barrel of the pipes for which winches should be used to save the death of sewers.
- 2) Similarly the collecting tanks are not being de-silted which is also responsible for choking of the sewers. Winches for this kind of de-silting should be used for cleaning of the collecting tanks for keeping free drop of water in these tanks.
- 3) The sucker machine being used by MC needs repairs which should be got immediately repaired.

3.2.4. Repair of sullage carriers

Sullage carriers are carrying water from the disposal works into the seepage drain or fields. In some parts of the city, surface drains are discharging waste water in sullage carries by gravity which in turn are flowing into seepage drain also by gravity. The repairs of all these Sullage carries is needed as given below;

Location	Repair of sullage carrier		New construction
	Size in feet	Length (Km)	Length (Km)
Kolo Tarar disposal To seepage drain	2.5'x2.7'	1.37	-
Jalapur Bhattian Road to seepage drain by gravity	2.5'x3'	1.83	-
Secondary drains flowing by gravity in seepage drains	Different sections	5.0	12.0

3.2.5. Storm water ultimate disposal

Storm water stagnates in the under mentioned areas damaging the roads and private properties.

1.Sher Pura	2.Vankiy Road	3. Bijli Muhalla
4.Qadara Abad	5. Railway Phatak	6.Kasoki Road
7. Railway Road	8.GhariAwan	9. TajPura

The solution lies in repair of existing secondary drains and construction of new drains at some points.

3.2.6. Provision of gully grating chambers and manhole covers

- No gully grating chambers have been provided in the sewerage systems to trap the silt and the floating materials. As such all these materials are flowing into the sewers and are the main reason for choking the sewers.

The gully grating chambers to connect the surface drains with the sewers are required to be provided in the entire sewerage system.

- Manhole covers at many places are missing and MC is not attending these complaints because of money constraints. Hence MC will need to replace the missing manhole covers along with some base frames. MC should keep adequate number of manhole covers in stock to replace the covers immediately after these are damaged or stolen.

3.3. Proposed extension of the facility

Under mentioned system of sewers is required to be laid in the city for coverage of the entire city.

3.3.1. Laterals and branch sewers in the served areas

Main sewers have been laid in the covered area and the other streets and roads not provided by sewers are being drained through surface drains terminating onto main sewers. As such the complete sewerage facilities are not available in the covered area. Branch and lateral sewers are required to be laid on all these roads and streets.

3.3.2. Sewerage system in the un-served areas.

All parts of the city including the newly developed localities in peripheral area of the city, need to be provided with the sewerage system. It will have to be planned whether the existing disposal stations and the main sewers can take the load or new disposal stations will be required for tapping the wet weather and dry weather flows from the entire city,

3.4. Waste water treatment

Waste water from three disposal works is being discharged in the storm water/seepage drains without treatment. Waste water treatment plants are required to be constructed to lower down the BOD level as per National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS).

3.5. Manpower

3.5.1. Sewer men

The system is being operated with 13 sewer men only. These employees will not be able to effectively de-silt and clean the sewers along with addressable of the recurrent complaints. Additional sewer men need to be employed. MC is of the view that they require 30 additional sewer men to keep the system working.

3.5.2. Pump operators and supervisor

No sanctioned slots of pump operators and supervisor is available with MC and stop gap arrangements have been made by deploying the sanitary workers. These slots need to be sanctioned and deployment made.

3.6. Operation & maintenance cost & revenue recovery

MC is charging Rs 250 per annum per household as sewerage charges. The number of sewer connections was not informed by the MC staff. The O&M cost incurred on the service and the revenue collected for the last five years is given below;

(All costs in million Rs)

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total for 5 years
O&M cost	14.773	18.598	19.612	16.312	16.312	85.607
Revenue recovery	0.166	0.098	0.105	0.056	0.056	0.481
Subsidy injected	14.607	18.5	19.507	16.256	22.248	85.126
% recover vs O&M cost	1.12%	0.53%	0.54%	0.34%	0.34%	0.56%

It can be observed that the revenue recovery is very nominal as compared to the O&M cost and heavy subsidies are being injected to keep the system operative.

3.7. Sewer de-silting & cleaning equipment

Only one combined sucker & jetting machine is available with MC which is not enough to maintain the sewerage system in the city. Additional sewer cleaning machinery and equipment is required for operation of the system.

3.8. Service delivery

- As stated earlier, the sewerage system is working in 65% area of the city through main and branch sewers on main roads and streets but a very small area is equipped with lateral sewers.
- Most of the city is being served with surface drains discharging into the sewers without gully grating chambers which is allowing all the silt and the floating materials in the sewers and is the main reason for chocking of sewer lines.
- No effective de-silting and cleaning of sewers is being done due to shortage of staff and machinery. Hence the service delivery is very poor and lot of waste water flooding in above given parts of the city, is being observed giving loss to public as well as private property.

Section-4 Solid waste management

4.1. Existing situation

The city has un-satisfactory solid waste management system. Resources available to handle the solid waste are limited to serve the whole area of city. Limitation in resources is described here.

- a) Shortage of sanitary workers and vehicle drivers.
- b) Shortage of equipment and machinery.
- c) No landfill site is available for dumping of solid waste. Currently waste is being dumped along the road side which is totally unhygienic.
- d) No proper collection points in city are available. However at some places walled dumps exist wherefrom solid waste is collected and transported to the dumping sites.
- e) The waste is being openly dumped without compaction and provision of earth covers which is creating all sort of hazards say; pollution of underground water, vector and vector borne diseases, obnoxious smell and high insanitary conditions.

4.2. Un-served and partially served areas

The entire city is not served with solid waste collection and disposal. The efficiency of the services is 49% as given below. Most of the areas of the city remain either un-served or these are partially served. The detail of these areas is given blow.

4.2.1. Partially served areas of the city (27% of the city area)

1	Azizabad	2	Phool town	3	Canal colony	4	Shaukat colony
5	Gari Ghos	6	Housing Colony-1	7	Baqar town	8	Zulfiqar colony
9	Faisal town	10	Usman Ganj	11	Iqbal Town	12	Mughalpura
13	Bhawalpura Sharqi	14	Bahawalpura Ghrabi	15	Khan pura	16	Misri Shah
17	Qazi Pura	18	Quaidabad	19	Bijli Muhallah	20	Rehmta Abad
21	Kashmir Nagar	22	Nawab Colony	23	Ali Town	24	Ilyas Pura
25	Habib Ganj	26	Nasir Pura	27	Farooqa abad,	28	Shafqat wala
29	Hakem Colony	30	Muhhala Khan	31	Taj pura	32	Madina Colony
33	Jilani Pura	34	Buban Bhukhari	35	Islam Pura	36	Rasheed Pura
37	Hussian Pura	38	Islam Pura	39	Hassan Town	40	Shara abad
41	Peer Kalay Shah	42	Haji Pura	43	Kareema pura	44	Tahir Colony
45	Crescent Town	46	Church Road	47	Ibra Pura	48	Sharif Pura
49	Muzafar Khan	50	Majeed Pura	51	Mubark Colony	52	Ghari Awan
53	Dhab wala	54	Peoples Colony	55	Gaddfi Pura	56	Post office Road
57	Teacher Colony	58	Mina da kot	59	Taj colony	60	Abdur Sitar
61	Vanike Road						

4.2.2. Un-served areas (51% of the total city area)

1	Wali Town	2	Railway Road	3	Qila Shab Singh	4	Sadiq Akhtar Town
5	Rehan Colony	6	Zulafiqar Colony	7	Umer Town	8	Qila Ram kori
9	Rehmat abad Sharqi	10	Kot Hasmat	11	Dhingranwal	12	Khokhrana
13	Muhallah Quida Abad	14	Kot Qadir	15	Baksh,Thata	16	Satila Town
17	Old Nadira office Road	18	Sada abad	19	Phol Town	20	Ghari Ghous
21	Ghala Shailer Wala	22	Housing Town	23	Model Town	24	Al Khair Town
25	Shair Pura South	26	Azam Garden	27	Park Road	28	Cha Qazian
29	Sabria Sarija School	30	Rehmta Abad south	31	Thatha Khokhran	32	Hamid town
33	Hassan town	34	Rasheedpura	35	Jaggan Mohallah	36	Chattadad

4.3. Solid waste Generation & Disposal

The solid waste management efficiency along with present dumping sites are given below;

Total waste generated per day		Total waste collected (Tons)		% Efficiency of disposal	Name of dumping sites			
Cubic meters	Tons	Cubic meters	Tons		SiteNo-1	SiteNo-2	SiteNo-3	SiteNo-4
205	102.5	100	50	49%	Mauza karyala	Along canal	Along canal	Along Canal
					Presently dumping	Site now abandoned	Site now abandoned	Site now abandoned
Distance from city center (Km)					6 KM	5.5 KM	7 KM	4 KM
Open dumping= O Landfill= LF					O	O	O	O

4.4. Available machinery & equipment

Under mentioned machinery & equipment is available with MC Hafizabad;

S.No	Equipment/machinery	Total Nos	Nos. requiring repair
1	Tractor trolleys	05	05
2	Water bouzer	02	02
3	Mini tippers	02	02
4	Rikshaws	05	05
5	Front blade tractors	02	01
6	Mechanical sweeper	01	01
	Trolleys	05	05

4.5. Manpower Deployed

The manpower deployed for collection, transportation and disposal of the solid waste is given in the under given table. As indicated by MC Officers, this manpower is not sufficient to serve the entire city at the given standards. MC needs additional manpower which is given below. Actual requirement will be identified after detail design and implementation of the project

Slot	Sanctioned strength	Existing strength	Vacant slots	Manpower on Daily wages	Additional requirement of MC
Sanitary workers	193	183	10	-	200
Vehicle drivers	05	05	-	-	10
Supervisors	04	03	01	-	10
Sanitary inspectors	01	01	-	-	05

4.5.1. O&M charges and levying of sanitation fees

No sanitation fee has been levied by MC and the entire expenditure given below is being met from MC's own resources and the PFC share being given by Provincial government.

Solid waste management expenditure & revenue (million Rs) (Includes manpower, energy, repairs, supplies etc)

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
O&M Expenditure	43.395	52.613	60.728	31.932	63.08
Sanitation fee/month per house hold	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Subsidy injected	43.395	52.613	60.728	31.932	63.08

MC will have to levy the sanitation fee to meet the expenditure on solid waste management or at least to lower down the subsidy presently being injected.

4.6. Requirements of the system

4.6.1. Equipment & Machinery

The existing machinery is not cost effective and efficient giving rise to insanitary conditions and increased waste management cost. Efficient and cost effective machinery is needed to increase the efficiency of collection and transportation for improving the sanitary conditions in the city and lower down the operational and maintenance costs.

4.6.2. Landfill Site development

Open and indiscriminate dumping is being done at the sites shown above. Approximate area of 17 acres will be required for the next 10 years for construction of landfills for safe and sanitary disposal of the solid waste of the city. MC is trying to procure under mentioned areas for this purpose.

Location	Description	Unit	Area
Jadkey Village	Proposed Land fill	Acre	10
Ledkey Village	Proposed Land fill	Acre	2

The suitability of the landfill sites will be determined after detailed surveys and design of the project by catering the requirement of the environmental standards in vogue in Punjab.

4.6.3. Vehicle parking Area:

The detail of the site available for construction of parking area for the equipment and machinery to be procured is given below;

Location	Description	Unit	Area
Kolo disposal station	Proposed vehicle parking	Kanal	2

4.7. Service delivery

- At the average, the service delivery level is poor. Most of the city is either un-served or partially served because of shortage of sanitary staff and machinery & equipment. The existing machinery and equipment is inefficient having costly operation and maintenance.
- Solid waste is presently being dumped openly near a village named as Karyala about 6 Km from the city which is creating hazards like obnoxious smell, insanitary conditions, sub soil water pollution and breeding of vectors causing water borne and vector diseases.
- MC has no land for construction of landfills. However efforts are under way by the MC to procure some 12 acres of land which has not been matured as yet. Even this area of land will not be adequate for sanitary landfills.

Section-5 Roads

5.1. City Roads Hierarchy

The roads in the city and emerging from the city, have under mentioned hierarchy;

S.No	Name of the road	Owner department
1	Alipur Chattha road	District Road
2	Jaggan wala road	District Road
3	Vanike Tarar road	Provincial Highway road
4	Gujranwala road	do
5	Sheikhupura road	do
6	Sukheki road	do
7	Jalalpur Bhattian road	do
8	All other roads in the city	Municipal Committee roads

5.2. Detail of the MC roads

The inventory of all major roads and streets belonging to Municipal Committee Hafizabad with name, approximate length, paved width, type of pavement and condition has been given in below;

Inventory of major roads & main streets in the city

S. N	Name of road		TST, asphalt or concrete pavers	Paved width (ft)	Approx. length (Km)	Condition
	From	To				
1	Fawara Chowk	Dowaba Rice Mill GRW Road Hafizabad	TST, Concrete pavers	24+24	5	Good
2	Fawara Chowk	Ghora Chowk Bypass	Asphalt	24	3	Good
3	Qateel Ghara Chowk	Madhranwala Chowk	Concrete pavers	26	2.5	Good
4	Raja Chowk	Saim Nallah Dhengra wali	Asphalt plus Concrete Pavers	24	5	Good
5	Vaniky Chowck	Ali Pur Road kot Hasmat	TST	20	5	Average
6	Railway Phatak	Rehmata Abad Railway	TST	16	2.5	Average
7	Vaniky Chowck	Raja Chock	Concrete pavers	20	0.5	Good
8	Raja Chowck	Qateel Ghara Chock	Concrete pavers	20	0.5	Good
9	Darbar Road Masjed Mubark	Sports Complex	Concrete pavers	36	1	Good

10	Vaniky Chock	Fawara Chock	Asphalt	36	0.4	Good
11	Saim Nallah Mina da kot	Polic Line	TST	16	1.5	Average
12	General Bus Stand	Zam Zam hospital Zam Zam bypass	Concrete pavers	24	1.5	Good
13	Manghat Road	District Complex	Asphalt	24	2	Good
14	Jinnah Chock	Ghora Chowk Bypass Sargodha Road	Asphalt	24	3	Good
15	Dhera MPA	Peer kaly Shah Road	Concrete pavers	18	0.75	Good
16	Chock Farooq e Azam	Masjied Shabir Shah	TST	18	0.75	Average
17	Hussaini chowck	Quarter DHQ Hospital	Concrete pavers	24	0.5	Good
18	Boys degree college	railway phattack	Asphalt	20	4	poor
19	Housing scheme # 01 road 1		Asphalt	20	0.75	poor
20	Housing scheme # 01 road 2		Asphalt	20	0.5	poor
21	Ali pur chowk	Askari bank	Asphalt	24	3	poor
22	Nawab chowk	Iqbal garden	PCC & brick pavements	25	2	poor
23	Bagh road	Ghali no 8	PCC & brick pavements	20	1	poor
24	Ilyas pura street 1		PCC & brick pavements	20	1	poor
25	Ilyas pura street 2		PCC & brick pavements	20	0.5	poor
26	Darbar road (Nasir Pura)		PCC & brick pavements	20	1	poor
27	Jarianwala streets		PCC & brick pavements	20	1	poor
28	Rai Javed street & allied streets		PCC & brick pavements	20	3	poor
29	Shabir shah masjid to ali pur chowk	Siddiqu-e-akbar chowk	PCC & brick pavements	20	3	poor
30	Dingran wala streets		PCC & brick pavements	16	2.5	poor

31	Raja chowk & allied streets		PCC & brick pavements	20	3	poor
32	Girja ghar road & allied streets		PCC & brick pavements	20	1	poor
33	Kasoki bypass chowk	Railway phattak	TST	20	7.0	Good
34	Jinnah chowk	Doaba rice mills Gujranwala road	TST	16	2.5	Good

5.3. Existing situation and gaps

Some of the primary roads in MC Hafizabad are in good condition & few main roads need rehabilitation, resurfacing and or provision of concrete pavers on the shoulders. Further many of the secondary roads/streets require either rehabilitation or new construction with concrete pavers.

5.4. Problem roads

The roads from Serial No-18 to 32 in the above mentioned list have very poor condition and need to be rehabilitated whereas roads mentioned at serial No-33 & 34 are in good condition but need concrete pavers to be laid on their shoulders. The mettaled road width varies from 16 to 25 feet and these roads have a total length of 37 Km.

5.5. Requirement for widening and rehabilitation

A total of 17 roads in the city need rehabilitation out of which 4 roads need widening & improvement, 11 road/streets have old PCC & brick pavements which have totally been damaged and hence need reconstruction and 2 roads require construction of shoulders only with concrete pavers. The detail of required interventions is as follows;

5.5.1. Widening & improvement of roads

Sr. #	Name of road	ROW	Length	Road width (feet)	
				Existing	Proposed
		Feet	Km		
W1	Housing scheme # 01 road 1	40	0.75	10	20
W2	Housing scheme # 01 road 2	40	0.50	10	20

5.5.2. Resurfacing of roads

Resurfacing of under mentioned roads is required;

Sr. No.	Resurfacing of roads	ROW (Ft)	Existing Width (Ft)	Length (km)
R1	Degree college to main Sargodha road family park	50	10	2.0
R2	Ali pur chowck to Shabir Shah saim nallah road	60	30	1.4
R3	Vanikey adha to Ali Town Jhanganwala Road	40	24	0.2
R4	Railway Phatak to Ali chowck kasoki Bypass	60	24	0.5
R5	General bus stand to Jinnaha chock	100	24+24	0.5
R6	Ghora Chock to Qatal Ghara chock	100	24+24	1.1
R7	Vanikey chock to Hussain CNG	60	24	1.1
R8	Qatal Ghara To Fawara Chock	60	24	0.5
R9	Vanikey Chock to Fawara Chock	80	24+24	0.2

5.5.3. Replacement of existing damaged pavements with concrete pavers

Under mentioned roads have old PCC and brick pavements in their various lengths which have been damaged and storm and waste water is stagnating in large patches. These are creating large public inconvenience for the traffic and the pedestrians. Hence the surface is to be reconstructed with concrete pavers.

S.N.	Name of road	ROW	Length	Paved width
		feet	Km	Feet
C1	Nawab chowk to Iqbal garden	25	2.0	25
C2	Bagh road to ghali No 8	20	1.0	20
C3	Ilyaspura street 1	20	1.0	20
C4	Ilyaspura street 2	20	0.5	20
C5	Darbar road (Nasir Pura)	20	1	20
C6	Jarianwala streets	20	1.0	20
C7	Raijaved street & allied streets	20	3.0	20
C8	Shabir shah masjid to alipurchowk to siddiqu-e-akbarchowk	20	3.0	20
C9	Dingranwala streets	16	2.5	16

C10	Raja chowk& allied streets	20	3.0	20
C11	Girjaghar road & allied streets	20	1.0	20

Section-6 Parks and open spaces

6.1. Existing situation

- a) Hafizabad City has two parks namely Municipal Park & Sagar Park. The condition of the parks is not satisfactory. The missing facilities in the parks are mentioned below in the table.
- b) An open space of area 3.5 acre is available in the city located at Darbar Road.

6.2. Rehabilitation of the existing parks

The existing two parks mentioned below are equipped with some facilities which are working in good condition but some of the facilities are in poor condition and need to be rehabilitated. On the other hand some important facilities are missing and need to be provided. The detail of all the required interventions to be done in these two parks, for their upgrading, is given below;

S No	Name of Park	Municipal Family Park	Sager Children Park
1	Location	Near Municipal Stadium	Sager Road
2	Area of Park in acres	4.75 acres	5.4 acres
3	Plantation of ornamental trees	Required	Required
4	Provision and fixing of Brackets and lights on the existing light poles	Required	Required
5	Installation of Service cables and LT Control panels	Required	Required
6	Toilets & toilet fixtures	Rehabilitation of existing toilets	Construction of new toilets along with water supply and drainage arrangements
7	Lakes	Rehabilitation of existing lake including water filling and emptying systems	No lake is there.
8	Swings	Rehabilitation of the existing swings and provision of missing children playing implements	Installation of new swings and other children playing implements
9	Children electric outdoor games	Provision of space and three phase power connections for leasing the space to private sector for installation of their own electric games. This will provide revenue to the MC for O&M of the parks	
10	Benches	Rehabilitation of the existing benches if possible or provision of new concrete benches	
11	Sewerage system	Rehabilitation of the toilet sewerage system	Provision of new drainage system for the proposed toilet
12	Drinking water	Rehabilitation of the existing facilities	Provision of drinking water facility

13	Cafeteria	Construction of cafeteria in both parks
14	Parking lots	Rehabilitation of existing parking lots to provide more space and parking facilities
15	Restraints for entry of the vehicles in the parks	The entry gates of both parks should be provided with podiums and stairs on both sides to add beauty to the entrance and provide a restraint for entry of the vehicles which should not be allowed in the parks.

6.3. Conversion of open spaces to parks

Municipal Committee desires to convert the open space with an area of 3.5 acres located at Darbar road which is surrounded by thick populated areas. Construction of this park will bring about good recreational facilities for the citizen.

6.4. Operation & maintenance of parks

The funds spent on the upkeep of these parks in the 1st five years are given below;

(All figures in million Rs.)

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
O&M cost	2.876	4.192	5.004	3.076	4.74
Revenue earned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Subsidy injected	2.876	4.192	5.004	3.076	4.74

Neither any park is ticketed nor are equipment & games available in these parks which can earn revenue for upkeep of the parks.

Section-7 Street Light

7.1. Existing situation

Street light facility is available only on the under mentioned four roads in the city;

S.N.	Name of road	Length (Km)
1	Gujranwala Road	2.5
2	Jalalpur road (Qatal Garan chowk to Ghora chowk)	2.5
3	Graveyard road Phatak to Hassan Town	0.3
4	Teacher Colony (Ali pur Road food Godam)	0.5
5	Katcheri bazar (Fawara chowk to Vanike chowk)	0.5

All other street and main roads are without street light.

7.2. Rehabilitation of the existing street lights

7.2.1. Replacement of sodium luminaries by LED lights

Municipal Committee desires to replace the existing sodium luminaries on four below given roads by LED lights to cut down the energy charges.

Sr No	Name of road/street	Length (Km)	No of luminaries to be replaced
R1	Jalalpur road (Qatal Garan chowk to Ghora chowk)	2.5	110
R2	Graveyard road Phatak to Hassan Town	0.3	6
R3	Teacher Colony (Ali pur Road food Godam)	0.5	9
R4	Katcheri bazar (Fawara chowk to Vanike chowk)	0.5	10

Photoelectric switches should be installed with the main switches for auto on & off of street lights.

7.2.2. Repair of brackets and other allied equipment

The brackets, LT panels etc of lights on the under mentioned roads need repairs;

Sr #	Name of road/street	Nos of lights
1	Jalalpur road (Qatal Garan chowk to Ghora chowk)	10
2	Gujranwala road	15

7.3. Provision of new street lights

MC Hafizabad requires to provide new street light on the under mentioned main roads of the city;

Sr. No	Name of road/street	Length (Km)
N1	Raja chowk to Deengran wali	3.0
N2	Vanike chowk to Masjid Shabir Shah wali	1.0
N3	Vanike chowk to T.B Hospital	0.5
N4	Fawara chowk to General Bus Stand	1.0
N5	Fawara chowk to Qatal Ghara chowk	1.0
N6	Qatal Ghara chowk to Raja chowk	0.3
N7	Phatak to Kasoki bypass chowk	0.5
N8	Vanike chowk to Raja chowk	1.0

7.4. Operation & maintenance expenditure

MC Hafizabad spent under mentioned funds on the O&M of street light in the last 5 years;

(All figure in million Rs.)

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
O&M Expenditure	1.076	1.798	2.598	1.201	3.67
Total Revenue generated	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total subsidies injected	1.076	1.798	2.598	1.201	3.67

Section-8 Public Private partnership projects & Collaborative projects executed by MC

8.1. Execution of the projects

As informed by Chief Officer, no project in the Public Private Partnership mode & Collaborative mode was executed by the Municipal Committee or defunct TMA Hafizabad. As such the key officers and staff have no capacity in this respect.

8.2. Capacity of the MC staff for handling such projects

MC staff has no capacity to plan, design and execute the projects in PPP mode or collaborative mode.

Section-9 Budgetary provisions on development of services infrastructure & O&M Cost

9.1. Development expenditure

The expenditure incurred on the development projects from year 2013-14 to the current financial year & source of financing is given below;

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Expenditure	16.19	97.46	66.34	20.23	60.00

9.2. Expenditure on Operation & maintenance of municipal services

The expenditure incurred on the O&M of all municipal services by MC/TMA Hafizabad from year 2013-14 to the current financial year along with revenue recovered from these services and the subsidies injected to operate these services, is given below;

S.N.	Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	Water supply					
	O&M Expenditure	13.094	16.199	15.67	13.995	18.38
	Revenue earned	1.51	1.9	1.635	1.472	1.88
	Subsidy injected	11.584	14.299	14.035	12.523	16.50
2	Sewerage/drainage					
	O&M Expenditure	14.773	18.598	19.612	16.312	22.308
	Revenue earned	0.166	0.098	0.105	0.056	0.6
	Subsidy injected	14.607	18.50	19.507	16.256	21,708
3	Solid water management					
	O&M Expenditure	43.395	52.613	60.728	63.08	82.7
	Revenue earned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Subsidy injected	43.395	52.613	60.728	63.08	82.7
4	Parks					
	O&M Expenditure	2.876	4.192	5.004	3.076	4.74
	Revenue earned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Subsidy injected	2.876	4.192	5.004	3.076	4.74
5	Slaughter Houses					
	O&M Expenditure	0.077	0.0038	0.122	0.082	0.05

	Revenue earned	1.076	0.612	1.149	1.023	1.5
	Surplus available	0.999	0.608	1.027	0.941	1.45
6	Street Light					
	O&M Expenditure	1.076	1.798	2.598	1.201	3.67
	Total Revenue generated	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total subsidies injected	1.076	1.798	2.598	1.201	3.67

Section-10 Public opinion Surveys
Summary of public general view over service delivery

S.No	Name of Service	Total persons interviewed	Opinion of the persons interviewed (Nos)				Average consumer opinion
			Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	
1	Water supply quantity	15	8		5	2	Average
2	Water supply quality	15	11		4		Poor
3	Sewerage	15	4		9	2	Good
4	Drain cleaning	15	7		8		Average
5	Street sweeping	15	2	1	11	1	Good
6	Solid waste collection & disposal	15	6	1	8		Average
7	Condition Parks & play grounds	15	7		8		Average
8	Slaughter house functioning	15	1		14		Good
9	Street light functioning	15	14		1		Poor
10	General condition of roads	15	10	1	4		Poor
11	Complaint attending capability	15	10		5		Poor

Format for Public general view over service delivery

S.No	Name of person interviewed	Muhallah or colony	Water supply		Sewerage	Drain cleaning	Street sweeping	Solid waste collection & disposal	Roads	Parks & play grounds	Slaughter houses	Street light	Complaint addressal
			Quantity	Quality									
1	Naveed Ahmad	SirajGanj	good	poor	good	poor	good	good	poor	poor	good	poor	Poor
2	Mohammad Sherazi	Majeedpura	poor	good	good	good	poor	good	good	good	good	good	good
3	Hafeez Mughal	Iqbal town	poor	poor	Excellent	good	Excellent	good	poor	poor	good	poor	Poor
4	Arshad Maqbool	GariAwan	poor	poor	poor	poor	poor	poor	poor	good	good	poor	Poor
5	Khalid Abbas Mehar	MohallaTajPura	poor	good	good	good	good	good	poor	poor	good	poor	Good
6	Qaiser Malik	Phool town	poor	poor	good	poor	good	poor	good	good	good	poor	Poor
7	Nawaz chatha	Qazipura	poor	poor	poor	poor	good	good	poor	poor	poor	poor	Poor
8	Mohammad Mamoon	Mian Da Kot	good	good	good	good	good	good	poor	poor	good	poor	Poor
9	UmanChehal	Madina Colony	Excellent	good	poor	poor	good	poor	fair	good	good	poor	Poor
10	Mohammad Falksher	Nasir Pura	Good	poor	good	Poor	good	good	good	good	good	poor	Good
11	FaizanRafeeq	Anarkali Bazar Mohalla	poor	poor	poor	poor	good	poor	poor	poor	good	poor	Poor
12	SulemanAhmand	Nawab Colony	Excellent	poor	Excellent	good	fair	fair	good	good	good	poor	Good
13	Kashif Abbas	Nasir Pura	good	poor	good	good	good	poor	poor	poor	good	poor	Poor
14	Aneeq Virk	Ilyaspura	poor	poor	good	good	good	poor	poor	good	good	poor	poor
15	UzairZahid	Usman Ganj	Good	poor	good	good	good	good	poor	good	good	poor	good