

**OPTIONS FOR URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION ACTIONS**  
**AT MUNICIPAL LEVEL FOR SUKKUR (PAKISTAN)**

By  
Sarah Siddiqui  
Arif Hasan

(Draft, November 1994)

**ARIF HASAN & ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS AND PLANNING CONSULTANTS**  
**37-D, MOHD. ALI SOCIETY, KARACHI - 75350 (PAKISTAN)**

## **C O N T E N T S**

### **ABBREVIATIONS/LOCAL TERMS**

#### **1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CITY**

- 1.1 City Background
- 1.2 Profile of the Urban Economy
- 1.3 Demographic Characteristics
- 1.4 Socio-Economic Groups
- 1.5 Ethnic Groups

#### **2. THE POOR IN THE CITY**

- 2.1 Who Are The Poor: Authors Observations
- 2.2 Survey Data on Access to Services
- 2.3 Main Locations of Katchi Abadis and Low Income Settlements
- 2.4 Survival Strategies

#### **3. POVERTY ALLEVIATION POLICIES**

- 3.1 At National Level
- 3.2 At Provincial Level
- 3.3 At the Municipal Level
- 3.4 Willingness of the SMC to Develop a Poverty Alleviation Programme
- 3.5 Institutional Issues
- 3.6 Community Involvement

#### **4. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A MUNICIPAL PROGRAMME TO ALLEVIATE POVERTY**

- 4.1 Target Groups
- 4.2 Priorities and Strategies

#### **5. LIST OF KEY PERSONS INTERVIEWED**

## **6. LIST OF INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES WITHIN THE CITY**

6.1 Government Agencies

6.2 Non-Government Agencies (NGOs)

## **7. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTS**

### **APPENDICES:**

1. List of Katchi Abadis in Sukkur
2. Map of Sukkur
3. Rules and Procedures for Regularizing Katchi Abadis
4. Development Schemes under Peoples' Programme
5. Structure of SKAA and Composition of its Governing Body
6. Sukkur Municipal Corporation Organisational Set Up
7. Government of Sindh - Ministries
8. Sukkur Municipal Corporation Budget 1993-94

## Abbreviations/Local Terms

### Abbreviations:

BHU	Basic Health Unit
EPI	Expanded Programme for Immunization
GOS	Government of Sindh
KAIRP	<u>Katchi Abadi</u> Improvement and Regularization Programme
LGRD	Local Government and Rural Development
NGO	Non Government Organisation
OPP-RTI	Orangi Pilot Project - Research and Training Institute
Pak-PWD	Pakistan Public Works Department
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PWD	Public Works Department
PWD	Population Welfare Department
SAP	Social Action Programme
SAPB	Social Action Programme Board
SITE	Sindh Industrial Trading Estate
SIE	Small Industries Estate
SKAA	Sindh <u>Katchi Abadi</u> Authority
SMC	Sukkur Municipal Corporation
UBS	Urban Basic Services

**Local Terms:**

Anaj	grain
Bait-ul-mal, zakat& usher	form of Islamic taxation
Ghee	clarified butter
Katchi abadi	squatter settlements
Kutcha	temporary
Mandis	markets
Mohajirs	Refugees
Mohallah	neighbourhood
Sabzi	vegetable
Pucca	permanent

## **OPTIONS FOR URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION ACTIONS AT MUNICIPAL LEVEL FOR SUKKUR (PAKISTAN)**

### **1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CITY**

#### **1.1 City Background**

Sukkur is the third largest city in the province of Sindh. It is located on the left bank of the River Indus, about 450 kilometres north of Karachi.

The city is the administrative headquarters of Sukkur Division which comprises three districts - Sukkur, Nawabshah and Khairpur. All divisional and district line and revenue departments are housed here. About 30 percent of Sukkur's urban labour force works for government or government related agencies.

The Sukkur barrage on the River Indus is located within the city limits and is the backbone of the agricultural economy of northern and central Sindh. It is also an important communication link between the areas across the Indus River as the National Highway linking Karachi in the south, to the cities and plains of the north, passes over it.

#### **1.2 Profile of the Urban Economy**

##### **1.1.1 Main Economic Activities**

Sukkur is an industrial city and an important trading centre of the division. The Sukkur Industrial and Trading Estate (SITE) was set up during 1950-60. Real industrial expansion, however, took place in the eighties. There are over 40 major factories located in SITE area. These include 15 large rice-husking mills, 6 large flour mills, 2 major ghee factories, 3 major biscuit factories, 10 cotton seed oil extraction factories, 6 cotton ginning mills and date processing and packing factories. About 10 percent of Sukkur's urban labour force works in the SITE area. In addition, there is also a Small Industries Estate (SIE) set up by the government. It has a number of industrial units including 2 marble factories, 2 factories of steel crockery and cutlery and another 2 for making water and air coolers. In addition, there are factories for the production of plastic utensils, fabrication of dish antennas, and manufacture of hand pumps. About 2 - 5 percent of Sukkur's urban labour force works in the SIE.

The city has three major mandis or markets; the anaj or grain market, the sabzi mandi or vegetable market, and a fruit market. The anaj mandi is a trading centre for food grains for all of upper Sindh. Local vegetables and fruit are brought here for distribution to the major cities and fruits and vegetables from other regions are supplied to the various cities of upper Sindh from the Sukkur mandis. It is estimated that about 4 to 5 percent of Sukkur's urban labour force works in the mandis.

The majority of the people working for government agencies are Sindhis, or the original residents of the Province. However, most of the management of the industries is in the hands of Punjabis (people from the northern province of the Punjab) and Mohajirs (migrants from India who came in 1947). In addition, most of the skilled labour is also non-Sindhi. In the mandis as well the majority of the middlemen, merchants and transporters are from the Punjab. However, the day wage labour that serves these mandis is Sindhi.

##### **1.1.3 Informal Sector in the City**

It is estimated that between 30 to 40 percent of the city labour force works in the informal industrial sector. This sector consists of small steel foundries, textile looms, textile printing units, carpet weaving, making blankets from second hand clothes, embroidery and neighbourhood bakeries. These units are found in individual homes in almost every single mohallah (neighbourhood) in the katchi abadi (squatter settlements). About 40 percent of the labour engaged in carpet weaving, textiles, blankets, and embroidery work comprises women and children earning between Rs 20 to Rs 25 per day. It is estimated, over 40 percent children over 7 years of age living in katchi abadis do some form of full or part time work. Women

working in factories are relatively few. Most of them work at home. Their major employment is serving as contract labour for date factories. The contractor brings the dates to one woman's house who distributes it to other houses. These women pick the date seeds and separate different qualities of dates. Most informal textile and carpet units are owned by Mohajirs and Punjabis. A sizeable majority of the skilled workers also belong to these communities. Almost all labour working in the informal sector works on a contract basis and is supplied the materials and tools of production on credit by the contractor. This credit is repaid by the workers by selling their produce to the contractor at cheaper prices and often can never ever be repaid.

In addition to the above employment patterns, people work as construction labour for government and private sector projects and for the maintenance of the irrigation system and road construction.

#### **1.1.4 Average Wages**

- Unskilled workers : Rs 70 per day
- Skilled workers : Rs 150 per day
- Women and children : Rs 25-40 per day
- Formal sector industry : Rs 1600 - 2500 per month

#### **1.3 Demographic Characteristics**

- Estimated population: 518,478
- Family size: 6
- Annual urban growth rate: 4.4 percent
- Present urban migration: Not available but estimated at 1.9 percent. Over 90 per cent in migration is low income groups from the rural areas.

Recent statistical data on Sukkur city is not available. The above projections for the district are based on 1981 data.

The total number of persons who migrated into the district during 1972-81 was 120,228 (10.9 percent of the total population). Out of these 50.5 percent (60,715.4) settled in urban areas (6071.5 per year). The urban migration rate was 1.9 percent per year during this period.

Due to ethnic tensions, migration of a large number of Urdu speaking people or Mohajirs is taking place from Sukkur to Karachi. The Mohajirs had migrated from India to Sukkur in 1947 when the Indian Subcontinent was divided into India and Pakistan. Also, Sindhis who cannot earn a living in the rural areas due to the collapse of subsistence agriculture, are entering the city in increasingly large numbers. The majority of them are uneducated and unskilled. In addition, Punjabis from the north are coming into the city as well. They establish small businesses and trade or work as artisans.

#### **1.4 Socio-Economic Groups**

Recent statistics of different income groups in the city is not available and in the last decade major demographic and social changes have taken place in Sindh. As such the 1981 census statistics (the only ones available) can not be applied. The high income group comprising landlords, industrialists, government servants, merchants and middlemen is located in the residential areas in the city centre, along Queens Road and in the Barrage Colony built in the 1940s and 50's. This group has certainly not increased substantially in size as no new housing has been developed for it. The younger generation has moved to Karachi for better economic and career possibilities.

The middle income groups are small businessmen, traders and government and private sector employees. Their residential areas are in or around the city centre and in cooperative housing societies such as Gulshan-e-Iqbal and Shah Latif. There has not been a major increase in their numbers either as most of the plots in the housing societies built for them in the last 30 years are still lying vacant.

People of low income groups work as labourers, hawkers, shop-keepers, transport operators, construction site labour, informal sector industry workers, fishermen, small retail traders and as scavengers. They reside for the most part in the dilapidated high density areas of the city or in 40 katchi abadis on government and private land within city limits (for list of katchi abadis see Appendix 1 and Sukkur map). The government has not permitted the development of katchi abadis in the SITE area.

### 1.3.2 Different Socio-Economic Groups

Table 1.3.2

Group	Approximate percent of population	Income per month
Rich	2	Above Rs 7,500
Upper middle	8	Rs 5,000 – Rs 7,500
Middle	10	Rs 4,000 – Rs 3,000
Lower middle	15	Rs 3,000 – Rs 2,000
Poor	65	Below Rs 2,000

The location of the various income groups is marked on the map in Appendix - 2).

## 1.5 Ethnic Groups

The major ethnic groups in Sukkur are:

- Sindhis: Original inhabitants of Sindh. They are employed in government and semi-government organisations and in the labour force. Few of them are in business and trade but their number in these fields is increasing. Most of the new migrants are Sindhis: 50 %
- Mohajirs (Urdu speaking immigrants from India) are in government service, trade and industry. They also constitute a fair percentage of the labour force and provide most of the skilled building site and skilled informal sector labour: 30 - 35 %
- Punjabis: Settlers from the Northern Province of the Punjab are middlemen, transporters, traders (especially in the mandis) and small industrialists: 10 - 15 %
- Others: 5 %

## 2. THE POOR IN THE CITY

### 2.1 Who Are The Poor: Authors Observations

The poor (earning below Rs 2,000 per month per household) constitute about 65 percent of the total population of Sukkur. Most of them live in katchi abadis. These katchi abadis are on state land, along railway lines in the southern part of the city, on the edges of large ponds, and river and canal embankments, and on the periphery of the city. People living in these katchi abadis have no formal access to land, the housing market or basic civic services except for water and electricity. The poor can be divided in 4 groups. There are:

**Group I:** This group consists of communities living in planned areas or the pakki abadis of Sukkur as

opposed to katchi abadis. This group comprises 20 percent of the poor.

**Group II:** This group consists of people living in the older katchi abadis (over 20 years old). These are ethnically homogenous settlements. There are separate abadis of Mohajirs, Sindhis and Punjabis. Forty percent of the urban poor live in such abadis.

The above 2 groups comprise the richer section of the poor and there is no real difference in the income levels of the two. However, the group living in the planned areas has better access to water supply, sewers, education and health services. In addition, as they do not live in the katchi abadis they are considered more respectable and socially superior.

**Group III:** This group comprises 25 percent of the urban poor. They live in new katchi abadis which are ethnically mixed. As the Mohajirs are moving to Karachi, two types of groups are entering the city. One is the unskilled and un-educated Sindhi speaking group who are unable to find a source of livelihood in the rural areas and the second is a group of enterprising Punjabis who are into business or trade or work as artisans. Both the groups are economically and socially upward mobile for the most part. With the passage of time, conditions in their settlement improve as they consolidate themselves.

**Group IV:** is the marginalised group of poor urban residents. They continue 15 percent of the city poor. They include:

- nearly 10,000 fishermen called the Mohanas settled along the river bank in the Old City. They are one of the oldest races in Sindh. This group has traditionally been considered low caste. Their children do not go to school and they have no social or economic mobility. Most of them are in debt to the middlemen who pay for their boats and nets. As such they are almost bonded labour to the money lenders and contractors who finance their productive activity;
- there are between 1,000 to 1,500 scavengers in the city. They work for contractors and are paid by the volume and nature of solid waste they collect and sort out. The metal, plastic, paper and card collected and sorted from the city dumping grounds are sent to the Punjab for recycling. The middlemen are Punjabis. The scavengers are Pathans from the north of Pakistan and Afghan refugees. They are semi-nomadic and live in tents. The middlemen also receive recyclable solid waste from a small group of 60 to 70 junk dealers who collect it from peoples homes. The majority of these dealers are Pathans and Mohajirs and a few Sindhis.

The above identification of various groups is based on the observations by the authors on the basis of an association of over 20 years with the city.

## **2.2 Survey Data on Access to Services**

### **2.2.1 Studies of Three Katchi Abadis**

Studies of three katchi abadis in Sukkur conducted before 1991 for the UNICEF sponsored Urban Basic Services (UBS) Programme, give the following picture of the urban poor. The katchi abadis are over 20 years old and as such the residents for the most part belong to the better off among the poor.

#### **2.2.1 Health Indicators**

The health indicators given in the table below show that conditions in the Sukkur low income settlements are far worse than the national average. In addition, they are also much worse than most katchi abadis in the urban area of Pakistan.

**Table 2.2.1**

### **Health Indicators**

Infant mortality rate	212 per thousand (national 80)
Vaccination coverage	57.14% children fully immunized
TTI coverage for expectant mothers	44% (national 50)
ORS usage and knowledge by women	70% have knowledge 58% have used it
Nutritional status of children (age 1-5)	72% adequately nourished 23% malnourished (national 60)
Child delivery	72% at home 50% by untrained <u>dais</u>
Male female ratio in children	0-11 months group: 100 males to 181 females 0-4 years group: 100 males to 100 females

Source: Base Line Survey in Katchi Abadis of Sukkur, April 1990 by Simi Kamal

Health services are provided by the District Health Department of the provincial government and the Health Department of the SMC. These services consist of the Expanded Programme for Immunization (EPI), Basic Health Units (BHUs), Municipal Dispensaries and hospitals run by both SMC and the provincial Health Department. As the data in the above table shows, these services are very inadequate.

### **2.2.2 Literacy and Education Statistics**

#### **a) Literacy**

Literacy statistics are given in the table below. They show that the literacy rate ratio is much higher in the Sukkur low income areas as compared to Pakistan as a whole. However, it is much lower than the national urban percentage and even lower as compared to the Sindh urban figures. The female literacy figures appear to be better when compared to the national female ratio but much lower than the national urban and Sindh urban ratios.

**Table 2.2.2 (a)**

#### **Literacy Statistics**

	<b>National</b>	<b>National Urban</b>	<b>Sindh Urban</b>	<b>Project Area</b>
For both sexes	26.2	47.1	50.8	43.7
For women	16.0	37.3	42.2	30.4

Source: Base Line Survey in Katchi Abadis of Sukkur, April 1990 by Simi Kamal.

#### **b) Education**

The tables below give details of primary and middle school enrolment and the reasons why children do not go to school. The tables indicate that there is a sharp drop in enrolment after the primary classes, indicating that there is a probable drop-out at the middle level. The gap between male and female enrolment at the middle level is much less wide than at the primary level, indicating that males and females both drop-out from school after primary education. Table 2.2.2 (bb) shows that children in the low income settlements in Sukkur do not appear to be missing school due to child labour or the segregation of women but due to an absence of schools and the low priority people give to education.

**Table 2.2.2 (b)**

**Primary and Middle Enrolment in Schools for Project Area for children 6-13 years (percentage)**

<b>Enrolment in formal education</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Class I	21.78	13.01	17.46
Class II	9.84	13.73	11.76
Class III	9.13	8.19	8.67
Class IV	7.49	5.32	7.01
Class V	7.49	5.54	6.53
Sub total	55.73	46.79	51.43
Class VI	4.92	5.30	5.11
Class VII	3.04	1.45	2.26
Class VIII	1.87	1.93	1.90
Sub total:	9.83	8.68	9.27
	65.56	55.47	60.38

Source: Base Line Survey in Katchi Abadis of Sukkur, April 1990 by Simi Kamal.

**Table 2.2.2 (bb)**

**Reasons for Not Going to School 6-13 years (percentage)**

<b>Reason</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Working	2.11	-	1.07
Pardah (women's segregation)	-	7.47	3.68
Other	24.82	30.60	27.67

Source: Base Line Survey in Katchi Abadis of Sukkur, April 1990 by Simi Kamal.

**c) Provision of Educational Services**

For the most part the educational institutions that are utilized by the poor in Sukkur have been set up by the provincial Education Department and are operated and maintained by its district organisation. Private schools almost never serve low income groups in Sukkur.

**2.2.3 Water, Sanitation, Housing and Garbage Collection**

**a) Tables**

Physical conditions of the project area can be assessed from the tables below. They are considerably worse than average conditions in the katchi abadis of urban Sindh.

**Table 2.2.3 (a-1)****Source of Drinking Water**

Source	Inside the House (%age)	Outside the House (%age)	Total (%age)
Community tap	-	16.63	16.63
Individual tap	81.62	-	81.62
Community hand pump	-	0.66	0.66
Individual hand pump	0.66	-	0.66
Local pond/depression well	0.22	-	0.22
River/Canal	-	-	-

**Table 2.2.3 (a-2)****Waste Water and Human Excreta Disposal (percentage)**

Mode of waste disposal	Inside		Outside (drains into)
	Waste water	Human excreta	
Soak pit	-	-	-
Septic tank	-	0.71	0.22
Direct to pond/depression	4.38	45.65	6.71
Open drains to pit/depression	85.02	50.35	80.99
Covered drains/sewers	10.60	3.29	5.37
On street	-	-	6.71
River/canal	-	-	-
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Base Line Survey in Katchi Abadis of Sukkur, April 1990 by Simi Kamal.

**Table 2.2.3 (a-3)****Housing Conditions and Tenure of Housing**

Tenure / Condition	Owned (%)	Rented (%)	Other (%)	Total (%)
<u>Kutcha</u> (temporary)	55.41	33.33	-	48.33
<u>Pucca</u> (permanent)	23.28	55.56	18.18	31.37
<u>Semi-pucca</u>	21.31	11.11	81.82	20.38
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Base Line Survey in Katchi Abadis of Sukkur, April 1990 by Simi Kamal.

**Table 2.2.3 (a-4)**

**Garbage Disposal**

<b>Mode of Garbage Disposal</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Thrown in street	15.74
Thrown in pond/depression/pit	28.61
Thrown on rubbish heap	34.14
Collected by sweeper/cleaner from the house	18.18
Not removed	1.13
Total	100.00

Source: Base Line Survey in Katchi Abadis of Sukkur, April 1990 by Simi Kamal.

**b) Provision of Water, Sanitation, Housing and Garbage Collection Services**

Water is provided by the SMC to the katchi abadis. The vast majority of katchi abadi dwellers have access to piped water. This provision is possible because people pressurize the politicians for this service and it is not too difficult to provide water as the Indus River is nearby. However, the water in many cases is untreated and unfit for drinking.

Most low income settlements are on the edges of depressions, abandoned quarries or river and canal embankments. Waste water and excreta is disposed off into these depressions (they become large ponds) and water bodies. When the ponds overflow they cause major damage to the houses on their periphery and create large scale environmental damage. In addition, solid waste is also thrown into these ponds. The city lacks both intermediate and trunk sewage infrastructure and in its absence neighbourhood infrastructure cannot be developed.

Land for housing is easily available in katchi abadis. Most of these abadis have been developed by middlemen who have occupied state land, with the informal help of government functionaries, legally subdivided it and it sold them to the poor. The poor in the initial stages are protected by the middlemen and also pay for police protection. Once the settlement is large enough it has security in numbers.

**2.2.4 Employment, Incomes and Credit**

**a) Tables**

Details of employment and income are given below. They are considerably worse than average figures in the katchi abadis of urban Sindh.

**Table 2.2.4 (a-1)**

**Occupational Groups for Men (14 years and above)**

<b>Occupational Group</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Government/private services	35.19
Small informal sector business	12.57
Labour	29.23
Other	5.03

Source: Base Line Survey in Katchi Abadis of Sukkur, April 1990 by Simi Kamal.

The above statistics are for the older katchi abadis. In the newer ones the population working for government and private sector will be much less and the labour figure much higher.

**Table 2.2.4 (a-2)**

**Income per Month of Males and Females  
(14 years and above)**

Income Per Month (Rs)	Male	Female	Total
Less than 500	4.63	4.46	4.55
500 - 1,000	38.10	2.16	20.32
1,001 - 2,000	33.33	1.22	17.45
2,001 - 2,500	0.93	-	0.47
Above 2,500	2.91	0.27	1.60

Source: Base Line Survey in Katchi Abadis of Sukkur, April 1990 by Simi Kamal.

The incomes are for individual household members. Often more than one member contributes to the household income.

**Table 2.2.4 (a-3)**

**Savings Per Month for Males and Females  
(14 years and above)**

Income Per Month (Rs)	Male	Female	Total
Less than 100	0.40	0.54	0.47
100 - 250	1.72	0.54	1.14
251 - 500	0.93	0.41	0.67
501 - 1,000	0.66	0.14	0.40
Above 1,000	0.26	-	0.13

Source: Base Line Survey in Katchi Abadis of Sukkur, April 1990 by Simi Kamal.

**b) Provision of Credit and Financial Support**

There are no formal credit and financial support systems that are accessible to the poor in katchi abadis. However, credit can be obtained from the informal sector at a 10 percent per month interest and this facility is utilized by the residents only in an emergency. Credit is also given by the informal sector contractors to their employees and labour, especially in the fishing, textile loom, carpet weaving and date sorting activities. As a result of these loans, the labour is forced to work at a cheaper than normal rate and if the loan is large, one of the family members becomes bounded labour to the contractor or middleman.

**2.3 Main Locations of Katchi Abadis and Low Income Settlements**

A list of katchi abadis along with the number of households and population is given in Appendix - 1 and marked on the Sukkur Map in Appendix - 2 along with the major work areas. However, this information is incomplete as there are a number of new abadis that are not in the list and the population shown in the listed abadis is at least 60 percent less than what actually exists. This is because the katchi abadis survey was done in 1986 and has not been upgraded.

## **2.4 Survival Strategies**

### **2.4.1 Income and Credit**

The poor in Sukkur manage to survive because of the activities of the informal sector which have been described earlier in the text. This sector provides jobs, not only to men, but also to women and children and in a manner that is compatible with the social conditions of the community and its levels of education and skills.

Credit for consumption purposes is available on a monthly or bi-monthly basis from the utility stores and shopkeepers in the neighbourhood. Crisis loans can be acquired from money lenders at 10 percent per month interest. Income generation loans can be acquired from the contractors and employers but they are seldom repayable and land the family and its future generations in increasing debt.

Families increase their incomes by making all members of the family work as far as possible. Women and children have part time jobs if full time jobs disrupt family life or they work at home. The informal sector generates such jobs. Wastage is non-existent and all solid salable solid waste is sold to the junk dealers.

### **2.4.2 Services**

The residents of katchi abadis have a vote. Because of this they are able to pressurize the politicians in getting the SMC to provide them with piped water. However, this is done in a ad-hoc incremental fashion and without any proper planning. Piped water in Sukkur is easy to provide but the disposal of waste water and sewerage is not easy to develop. When sewage disposal ponds fill up the people start pressurizing the politicians for action. What usually happens is that the SMC installs one of its pumps on the ponds and pumps out part of the water to the river. Once the water level has been reduced the pump is moved to some other location.

Coping mechanisms for land for housing, education and health have already been described earlier in the text. Houses are built incrementally. They begin as a shack and in a period of 5 to 10 years most of them acquire brick walls and pre-fabricated steel truss and brick roofs. Almost all settlements have small contractors and masons who provide assistance for construction of homes.

A very large number (77.8 percent) of homes in Sukkur have electricity. Again, this is because of pressure from residents on the political representatives. Electricity is easy to extend. However, this is done in an ad-hoc way and much of the extensions do not have proper electric poles and are as such dangerous. Many people get electrocuted during the rains. There is a shortage of electric power as well and ad-hoc extension of lines means long periods of load-shedding.

### **3. POVERTY ALLEVIATION POLICIES**

#### **3.1 At National Level**

##### **3.3.1 Seventh 5 Year Plan (1988-93) Programme for Poverty Alleviation**

The Seventh 5 Year Plan proposed a poverty alleviation programme whose broad areas were

- developing human resources;
- rebuilding the physical infrastructure;
- generating employment; and
- reaching special groups.

The four areas included improving nutrition, population planning, improvement of education, development of clean drinking water and sanitation, regularization and improvement of katchi abadis, extension of electricity, generation of employment, and development of women and small farmers. Many of these initiatives were to be developed by replicating successful pilot projects in Pakistan and by involving NGOs and communities. However, the institutional framework for carrying out this programme has not yet been developed. Water supply schemes have been developed but the arrangements for a sustainable operation and maintenance process has yet to be evolved. Similarly, the Katchi Abadi Improvement and Regularization Programme (KAIRP) was formulated in 1978 and though it has not met any of its targets it is making progress. It is the most important poverty alleviation programme in Pakistan. On the other hand, there is no programme for the improvement of informal settlements where there is security of tenure.

##### **3.3.2 Katchi Abadi Improvement and Regularization Programme**

The KAIRP aims at regularizing 2,320 katchi abadis in Pakistan which have a population of over 5.5 million. In addition, it aims at improving the settlements by providing water, sanitation, electricity, road paving and social facilities. The beneficiaries are supposed to pay for this improvement through land and development charges known collectively as "lease charges". The programme in its present form has been in operation since 1978. The programme is being implemented by the provincial Katchi Abadi Authorities, the Local Development Authorities in certain provinces and the municipal authorities in Sindh. Details of rules and procedures for regularizing katchi abadis are given in Appendix - 3. The programme has been facing a number of problems which are listed below.

- Pace of work is considerably slower than the expansion of katchi abadis. At the current rate it will take about 80 years to regularize the existing settlements.
- Recovery is too low for the funds allocated to revolve.
- There is an absence of capacity and capability in the implementing departments.
- There is no community participation and there is a lack of trust between people and government agencies.
- Planning standards are inappropriate and far too high.

##### **3.3.3 Eighth 5 Year Plan (1993-98) Programmes**

Under the Eighth 5 Year Plan, the KAIRP will continue to receive government support. In addition, the following programmes for the urban poor will receive attention:

- a) Delivery of Social Services:

- Education   - Nutrition   - Health   - Population planning)   Physical Infrastructure:
- Sanitation and drainage   - Electricity   - Transport and communication

c) Access to Financial Credit.

d) Employment and Manpower Development.

e) Special Programmes for women and children; social welfare programmes; special anti-poverty programmes; expansion of bait-ul-mal and improvement of distribution of zakat and usher funds. (Bait-ul-mal, zakat and usher are Islamic forms of taxation whose revenues are meant for the poor)

These schemes will be carried out under the Social Action Programme (SAP) financed jointly by the World Bank and the federal and provincial governments. The federal government has set up a Social Action Programme Board (SAPB) in each province. Projects identified and submitted by the elected representatives to the National Assembly and senators, are processed by this Board and the Ministry of Local Government and executed by federal and provincial line departments. These departments, however, face major problems of capacity, capability and finances.

During 1993-94, schemes for development and improvement of drainage system in 5 katchi abadis in Sukkur were approved under SAP-Peoples Programme in Sindh. The executing agency is Pakistan Public Works Department. Work on 3 projects for re-carpeting of roads in the city centre is in progress (see Appendix - 4). On completion, the schemes will be handed over to SMC for operation and maintenance.

### **3.2 At Provincial Level**

#### **3.2.1 Katchi Abadi Improvement and Regularization Programmes**

The KAIRP is the most important poverty alleviation programme at the provincial level as well. This programme is implemented by SKAA which is a provincial body that is supposed to generate its own resources for the development and implementation of the programme. The structure of SKAA and the composition of its Governing Body is given in Appendix - 5.

Recently SKAA has been working with the Orangi Pilot Project (OPP), a Karachi NGO. The OPP has developed a model of katchi abadi development that involves people in financing, managing and implementing a sanitation system. In addition, the OPP has developed health, education and credit programmes for income generation. The OPP's model for infrastructure development divides infrastructure into two levels. One, off site infra-structure, termed as "external development" by the OPP; and two, neighbourhood infrastructure, termed as "internal development". The OPP has demonstrated that given technical and managerial support, people can finance and develop neighbourhood infra-structure if the government can carry out "external development". SKAA has adopted the OPP methodology and in addition has simplified the lease and development procedure and started involving people in planning and decision making. This has speeded up the process of regularization and has begun to create better relations between government agencies and people.

#### **3.2.2 Urban Basic Services (UBS) Programme**

Under a master plan of operation agreed between government of Pakistan and UNICEF, a programme to develop basic urban services for children and women in Sindh is in the implementation stage. The programme operates through the local councils. Its overall objectives are:

- a) To demonstrate and advocate alternate approaches to:
  - reduce infant, child and maternal mortality and morbidity due to preventive causes;
  - reduce severe malnutrition among children 0-4 years and among pregnant women;

- develop potential of children through improved access to learning opportunities and other basic services;
  - enhance awareness and ability of the urban low income women to improve their situation, status and role, to meet their own needs and particularly of their children and families with or without outside help;
  - to improve the capacity of provincial, municipal and voluntary organisations, especially at community level to effectively plan, manage and monitor programmes for the urban poor.
- b) To advocate for effective roles and responsibilities for federal, provincial and local governments in the planning, implementation and follow up for basic services for the urban poor.
- c) To advocate and promote policy formulation at the national level for a comprehensive programme of basic services for the poor in urban areas.

### **3.3 At the Municipal Level**

#### **3.3.1 KAIRP at Municipal Level**

The regularization of katchi abadis on municipal land by the Bureau of Katchi Abadis, is the only significant programme of SMC for the urban poor designed to provide them land rights and physical and social infrastructure. Out of the 40 katchi abadis within SMC limits, 13 on municipal and Board of Revenue land have been notified for regularization and development and transferred to SMC. Seven were similarly notified and transferred to SKAA.

KAIRP at the municipal level faces a number of problems. These are:

##### **a) City Level Infrastructure**

City level infrastructure is non-existent. As such neighbourhood infrastructure cannot be provided except on an ad-hoc basis. The Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) of the provincial government is supposed to develop this infrastructure but the SMC is supposed to maintain it. The PHED does not provide this infrastructure as part of a larger master plan but on the basis of pressure exerted on it by various political lobbies. In addition, there is no coordination between SMC and PHED.

##### **b) Social Infrastructure**

Social infrastructure is supposed to be provided by the Health and Education Department of the provincial government. However, there is no coordination between these departments and the SMCs Bureau of Katchi Abadis.

##### **c) Public Works Department (PWD)**

Road building and the construction of civic facilities is under-taken by the PWD. Again, there is no coordination between this department and the SMC's Bureau of Katchi Abadis.

##### **d) Financial and Managerial Constraints**

The nominal rate of land and development charges for regularization of katchi abadis is insufficient to provide adequate services as originally envisaged by the plan. However, with the external-internal division that SKAA has adopted from the OPP, the rates are adequate. In addition, the SMC has a lack of technical and managerial capacity and capability for designing and developing the programme.

#### **3.3.2 Urban Basic Services (UBS) Programme in Sukkur**

A Pilot Project of the UBS Programme in Sukkur is being carried out in three Sukkur katchi abadis who

have a population of 30,000. The Project has accepted the OPP concepts and mobilised the community. The actors involved in the Project and their respective roles are given below:

- UNICEF; financing for external development, strengthening of institutions and facilitation.
- SKAA; coordinator and co-financer.
- SMC; financing, implementing and maintaining of external sanitation.
- PHED; design for external works and assistance in the supervision of their construction.
- Site Office; mobilisation of community for internal sanitation and health education and survey and planning for internal sanitation.
- Community; financing and managing of construction and maintaining of internal sanitation.
- OPP-RTI (Research & Training Institute); training and advisory role, social and technical guidance for external and internal sanitation, health programme, documentation and monitoring.
- Steering Committee; for purposes of coordination and monitoring a steering committee works under the chairmanship of Commissioner Sukkur division (the Commissioner is the highest revenue officer of a division). Its members are representatives of the institutions involved in the Project.

The Project has involved the District Health Department for the development of a health education programme in the katchi abadis. The OPP's credit programme for income generation is to be introduced and a home schools programme is also in operation.

The Project is now to be extended to 29 katchi abadis in Sukkur. This extension is the result of pressure put on the District Administration by the residents of the katchi abadis demanding that the work that is being done in the pilot area should be replicated in their settlements.

### **3.3.3 Health Programme**

The SMC and the Health Department operate 7 hospitals and 6 dispensaries in Sukkur. These are inadequate. In addition, due to shortage of finances they lack regular medical supplies, equipment for the hospitals and para-medical staff. The buildings are also badly maintained. However, the EPI Programme is comparatively successful as the health data in paragraph 2 above illustrates.

### **3.3.4 Institutional Set Up of SMC**

The institutional set up of SMC is given in Appendix - 6 and the relationship of the SMC to the government of Sindh is given in Appendix - 7. Normally the SMC is run by an elected council whose head is the Mayor. However, the elected council was dismissed and currently its functions and those of the Mayor, are being performed by an Administrator appointed by the Sindh Government. The various functions of the SMC and staff responsible for them are given in the Appendix - 6.

### **3.3.5 Funds**

The municipality is experiencing an acute financial crisis and has virtually no funds for any development schemes. Nearly 83 percent of the revenue income is spent on the establishment, only 1.12 percent of the income is earmarked for development which is insufficient even for maintenance of the existing city infra-structure (details of SMC budget are given in Appendix - 8). The result is that SMC is simply unable to perform its basic municipal functions. Apart from being unable to look after its health facilities it is unable to re-construct the old water reservoirs, undertake repairs to reduce water loss through damaged water lines; replace the existing dilapidated sewer system; and expand its solid waste management programme.

## **3.4 Willingness of the SMC to Develop a Poverty Alleviation Programme**

Despite severe financial, technical and managerial constraints, SMC has demonstrated its willingness to collaborate with other agencies in designing and implementing programmes to improve and develop physical infrastructure in collaboration with other government and non-government agencies such as SKAA, PHED, OPP and UNICEF (see paragraph 3.3.2 for details). The present Administrator and senior staff are willing to support and participate in new initiatives that can improve the functioning of SMC.

### **3.5 Institutional Issues**

Institutionally, SMC is independent to undertake poverty alleviation programmes in the city. The major obstacle is its financial incapacity to undertake new projects and the lack of coordination between the line departments of the government of Sindh and the SMC. As a result, its technical and administrative staff is under utilised and enthusiastic. These issues have created a situation whereby organised and systemic development work has become very difficult. The municipality does not even have proper plans and maps of the city and its existing infrastructure and nor does it have the tools for making them. Procedures of contracting out development work, specifications of civil and mechanical works, and accounting processes are outdated and inappropriate to present conditions.

A major administrative problem is the frequent changes in personnel at various levels in the SMC. This is especially true of the higher levels in the administration. Just when an Administrator or Engineer is coming to grips with the issues in the city, he is transferred.

### **3.6 Community Involvement**

There are no community organisations in Sukkur that are engaged in development work except for the UBS Pilot Project. However, as the Pilot Project expands as planned, community groups involved in development work will emerge. As a result of UBS Pilot Project, the people in the project area in Sukkur are getting mobilized for "internal development". Activists are emerging and in the process of work their technical and managerial skills are being upgrade. Their trust in the government agencies is also building up and since they are seeing some results their despondency is diminishing and they are organising to participate in the "external development" as well.

Although there are no community organisations involved in development, there are a large number of social welfare organisations in Sukkur. These organisations lobby with government agencies and politicians for improvement of services in their area, such as piped water, electricity, gas and roads. It has been noted that this process of lobbying is more successful in areas that have some educated people in them or in those areas that have access to powerful politicians. Almost all these organisations are legal persons but most of them are dominated by the more powerful groups or individuals in the abadis. These groups prefer to continue with the process of lobbying rather than involve the settlement in development work, as this keeps their power base intact.

## **4. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A MUNICIPAL PROGRAMME TO ALLEVIATE POVERTY**

### **4.1 Target Groups**

The target groups for the poverty alleviation programme should be the residents of the katchi abadis and the Mohanas along the Indus River.

### **4.2 Priorities and Strategies**

Supporting and extending the current UBS Programme should be the priority of the poverty alleviation programme. In addition, the OPP credit programme should be introduced in those settlements which have developed their sanitation systems and are involved in the community health programme.

The UBS Programme can only become successful if the SMC can fully utilise its financial, technical and administrative potential. To this end, the following need to be considered.

#### **a) Financial Independence**

The SMC Administrator has made the following suggestions:

- Revision of octroi rates and other taxes. The existing taxation laws do not allow SMC to change the rates without inviting public objections which results in inordinate delays. This requires a change in the procedures of SMC.
- Indirect taxation be imposed by charging water and conservancy taxes with electricity bills to increase tax recoveries. The perception is that due to low confidence in SMC the public does not pay the taxes regularly.
- That Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) should give SMC concessional tariffs. At present SMC is charged at industrial rates by WAPDA.

#### **b) Improvement of Planning, Implementation and Maintenance of Projects and Schemes**

To make these improvements it is necessary that the SMC be made part of the policy making and planning process at the provincial government level, particularly in development schemes that are eventually to be handed over to the SMC for operation and maintenance. In addition, an institutional arrangement needs to be established so that coordination between the SMC and the planning and executing agencies (PHED, PWD) and the Health, Education and Social Welfare Department of the provincial government is possible. The best way to achieve this is to use the ongoing UBS Programme to establish these directions by monitoring and documenting the Programme, developing a process of identifying and solving problems as and when they surface and removing SMC's weaknesses related to them.

#### **c) Documentation and Mapping of Existing Settlements and Infrastructure**

Again, the documentation of existing infrastructure is necessary for the expansion of the UBS concept as developed in the Pilot Project. The first steps in this direction have been taken by SKAA and OPP in carrying out an ariel survey of the city. In addition, the OPP, as part of the expansion programme, has identified existing infrastructure in katchi abadis, the ponds where waste water gathers and the problems of draining these ponds. This process needs to be supported technically and financially and SMC's involvement in it needs to be increased.

#### **d) Proposal Workshop**

To make practical recommendations, it is necessary for the main actors to have a dialogue with each other. It is hoped that the proposed workshop from December 6-7, 1994 will make such a dialogue possible. The participants of the workshop will include representatives from SMC, SKAA, PHED, SAP, PWD, Health Department, Education Department, UNICEF, OPP-RTI and representatives of communities.

### **5. LIST OF KEY PERSONS INTERVIEWED**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Address</b>
Nisar Siddiqui	Commissioner Sukkur Division	Commissioner's House, Sukkur

		Tel: 84319 & 26357
Abdul Ghaffar Siddiqui	Administrator	SMC, Sukkur Tel: 23984
Mukhtar Hussain	Deputy Director, Bureau of Katchi Abadis	SMC, Sukkur Tel: 23984
Dr. Jamshed Arif Khan	Health Officer	SMC, Sukkur Tel: 23984 & 22916
Allah Dinno Chachar	Accounts Officer	SMC, Sukkur Tel: 23984
Raja Abdul Ghani	Administration Officer	SMC, Sukkur Tel: 23984
Imtiaz Ahmed Memon	Director Field Office, SKAA	Al-Sadat House, Behind Central Telephone Exchange, Sukkur
Munir Awan	Project Director, Peoples Programme (SAP-GOP)	Tel: 30899
Shamsuddin	Local Activist	Gol Tikri
Rashid Khatri	Orangi Pilot Project	Karachi
Nasira Parveen	Social Organiser	SMC, Sukkur
Ghulam Mustafa Abbasi	Social Organiser	
Ibrahim Somroo	Deputy Director	PHED Hyderabad
Perween Rahman	Director OPP-RTI	Karachi
Salim Aleemuddin	OPP-RTI	Karachi

## **6. LIST OF INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES WITHIN THE CITY**

### **6.1 Government Agencies**

- Sukkur Municipal Corporation (SMC)
- Sindh Katchi Abadi Authority (SKAA)
- Public Health Engineering Department (PHED)
- Social Action Programme (SAP)-Peoples Programme Sindh
- Pakistan Public Works Department (Pak-PWD)
- Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (LGRD)
- Social Welfare Department-Government of Sindh (GOS)
- Health Department, GOS
- Population Welfare Department (PWD)
- Department of Education, GOS

### **6.2 Non-Government Agencies (NGOs)**

- UNICEF
- Orangi Pilot Project (OPP)
- Sukkur Social Welfare Association
- Al-Nabi Welfare Association

## **7. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DOCUMENTS**

### **7.1 Sukkur Municipal Corporation (SMC)**

- Organisational Chart, GOS

- Organisational Chart of SMC
- Map Showing Katchi Abadis - SMC
- Brief on SMC
- Problems and Solutions by SMC
- SMC 1994-95 Budget
- Particulars of Land in Katchi Abadis, SMC Documents
- Details of Lease Cases - Bureau of Katchi Abadis, SMC
- Description of Railway Land Under Various Katchi Abadis within SMC's Local Limits

## **7.2 UNICEF**

- Report on Visit of Sukkur, Shikarpur and Larkana, 1989 prepared by S. Javaid Shah, Pheonix Consulting Engineers
- Development of Basic Services for Children and Women in Low Income Urban Areas - Baseline Survey Report, Sukkur prepared for SKAA by SRPO and Raasta Development Consultants 1990
- Project Plan of Action - Development of Basic Services for Children and Women in Low Income Areas in Sukkur, Department of Local Government, GOS, 1990
- Objectives of UNICEF's UBS Programme
- UNICEF assisted UBS Programme in Sukkur
  - o Achievements of UBS in Sukkur
  - o Progress of Development Schemes in Gol Tikkri Area, Sukkur

## **7.3 Orangi Pilot Project (OPP)**

- Scaling-Up of OPP's Low Cost Sanitation Programme, an OPP-RTI publication
- A Case Study of the UBS Programme in Sukkur prepared by Arif Hasan, May 1994 for Regional Workshop on Community Based Programmes for Urban Poverty Alleviation, Kuala Lumpur.

## **7.4 Sindh Katchi Abadi Authority (SKAA)**

- The Sindh Katchi Abadi Act, 1987, Sindh Act No. II of 1987
- SKAA Notification, Sindh Government Gazette, Jan. 1994
- Katchi Abadis in Sindh - a profile, May 1994, SKAA publicaion
  - o Organisational structure of SKAA
  - o Composition of SKAA Governing Body
  - o Main functions of SKAA
  - o Salient features of Sindh Katchi Abadi Act, 1987
  - o Basic criteria for regularization of katchi abadis
  - o Steps involved in notification of katchi abadis
  - o Steps involved in regularization work
  - o Profile of katchi abadis in Sindh
  - o Up-gradation of katchi abadis
  - o Coordination with other departments/agencies
- Workshop report on Survey & SKAA regulations, March 1994
- SKAA - Second Quarterly Report (January-April 1994)

- List and status of katchi abadis
- Lease procedure
- Lease rates in Sukkur

#### **7.5 Social Action Programme (SAP)**

- Development schemes under SAP 1993-94 (People's Programme)

#### **7.6 Government of Pakistan**

- Census Reports: Sukkur District 1981
- Seventh 5 Year Plan
- Eighth 5 Year Plan
- Sindh Local Government Ordinance, 1979, New Eddition 1992
- Sukkur Master Plan 1991, prepared for Housing and Town Planning Department (Government of Sindh) by Aftab and Associates.

-----  
 \*/Israr Rana\  
 -----

081194

## **APPENDICES**

Appendix - 1

LIST OF KATCHI ABADIS IN SUKKUR

Katchi Abadis	Status	Housing Units	Estimated Population
1. Adamshah Colony	Notified	1495	13027
2. Baban Shah Colony	Notified	353	6000
3. Bashir Abad		1140	6840
4. Eid Gah Colony		6	300
5. Exhibition Colony	Notified	240	1000
6. Freek Hill Colony		100	600
7. Gol Takri/Bhusa Line	Notified	266	1330
8. Gol Takri -I	Notified	122	122
9. -II	Notified	615	4305
10. -III	Notified	275	309
11. -IV	Notified	100	106
12. Jabl-e-Rehmat	Notified	75	525
13. Katchha Bandar		607	3000
14. Khan 18 & 19	Notified	625	4375
15. King Hill		671	4697
16. Kumbhar Para Colony	Notified	276	1104
17. Military Quarter	Notified	561	2805
18. Mir Bahar Colony	Notified	503	3018
19. Mukdoom Jumani		301	1505
20. New Goth Colony	Notified	685	3425
21. New Pind Colony - I		82	574
22. - II	Notified	360	355
23. New Pind	Notified	405	1620
24. Nusrat Colony - 1		69	414
25. - 2		66	264
26. - 3		97	485
27. - 4		755	1430
28. - 5	Notified	1274	7000
29. - 6	Notified	45	650
30. Pak Colony	Notified	205	820
31. Pir Makiahshah Colony	Notified	155	620
32. Rati Line Colony		130	910
33. Regent Colony	Notified	286	1144
34. Shah Faisal Colony		300	1500
35. Shah Khalid Colony		1500	2000
36. Shaikh Colony		252	1692
37. Shamshad Abad	Notified	610	3050
38. Soomar Shah Colony	Notified	117	468
39. Station Yard Colony		89	627
40. Wasapur	Notified	355	1420
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16168</b>	<b>85536</b>

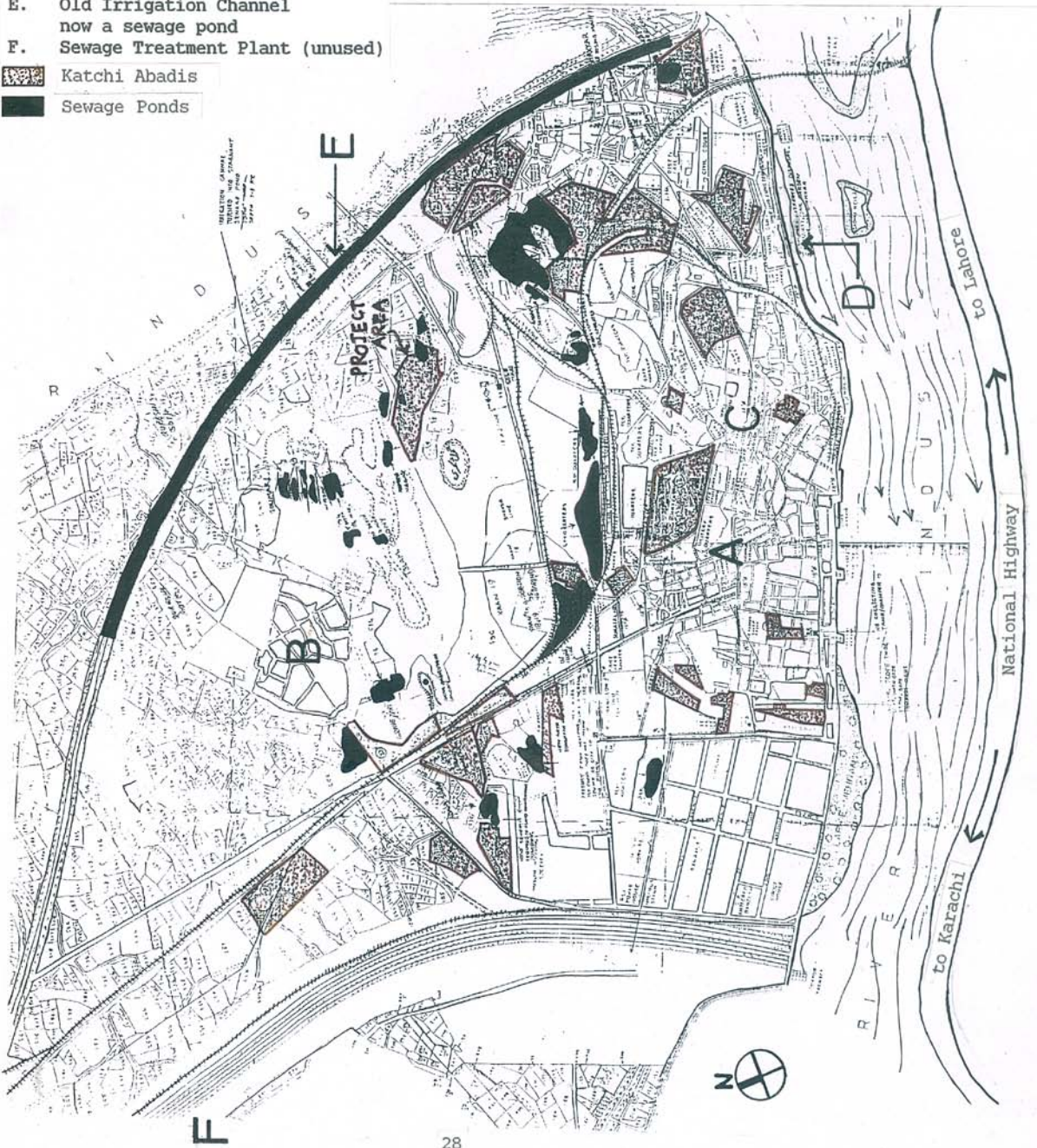
**Appendix - 2**  
**MAP OF SUKKUR**

**LEGEND:**

- A. City Centre
  - B. Industrial Estates
  - C. Higher Income Area
  - D. Mohana Settlements
  - E. Old Irrigation Channel  
now a sewage pond
  - F. Sewage Treatment Plant (unused)
-  Katchi Abadis  
 Sewage Ponds

Appendix - 2

**MAP OF SUKKUR**



## **Appendix - 3**

### **RULES AND PROCEDURES FOR REGULARIZING KATCHI ABADIS**

#### **1. Basic Criteria for Regularization of Katchi Abadis**

- Setting should be in existence on or before 23rd March 1988.
- Setting must have at least 40 dwelling units.
- Land belonging to provincial agencies shall exclude the area reserved for amenities such as road, water supply, sewerage, dispensary etc. and also the area under flood protection and danger zones.
- Land owned by federal government agencies shall be subject to the issuance of an NOC from them.
- Land owned by private person(s) or societies, shall be subject to drawing a mutual agreement between the party and the authority.

#### **2. Steps Involved in Notification of Katchi Abadis**

- Reconnaissance survey after identification of a unauthorised settlement indicating the number of dwelling units and the period of occupancy.
- Initial enquiry about revenue details of the area and scrutiny for eligibility.
- Council resolution for declaration of the settlement as a katchi abadi under the Act.
- Reference to concern land-owing agency for no-objection for transfer/release of land.
- Joint verification with land-owing agency.
- Gazette notification for declaration of settlement as katchi abadi with location and revenue details.
- Entry of SKAA's/Local Council's name in the revenue record showing transfer of land as a pre-requisite to grant occupancy rights/leases.

#### **3. Steps Involved in Regularization Work**

- Physical survey and occupancy survey
- Preparation of amelioration plan and regularization scheme and its approval
- Grant of ownership rights after recovery of lease money

#### **4. Upgradation of Katchi Abadis**

- Upgradation means provision of water supply, sewerage, electricity and roads
- Upgradation and regularization work to be taken up simultaneously
- Internal sewerage to be the responsibility of the community while external sewerage to be financed from the development charges collected through lease.

- Social services like health, education, family planning to be launched initially with the help of NGOs and international agencies but ultimately to be integrated in government programmes

**Appendix - 4**

**Development Schemes under Peoples' Programme (Government of Pakistan - Planning and Development Division - Social Action Programme Section) 1993-94**

Sponsoring Member National Assembly (MNA) Syed Khurshir Ali Shah

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Title of Scheme</u>	<u>Approved Est. Cost</u> (Rs. in million)
1.	C.C. Topping & drainage system for Waspur Old Sukkur	0.800
2.	Carpeting to Queens Road Sukkur	0.500
3.	Drainage system of Numaish Road	0.500
4.	Drainage system for Islam Colony New Pind, Sukkur	0.550
5.	Drainage system for unit No.31 Sukkur	1.000

Sponsor Mr. Imdad Ali Awan (Senator)

6.	Construction of road from workshop to Military Road, via Railway Godown, Sukkur	1.000
7.	Reconditioning of Bunder Road, Sukkur	1.500

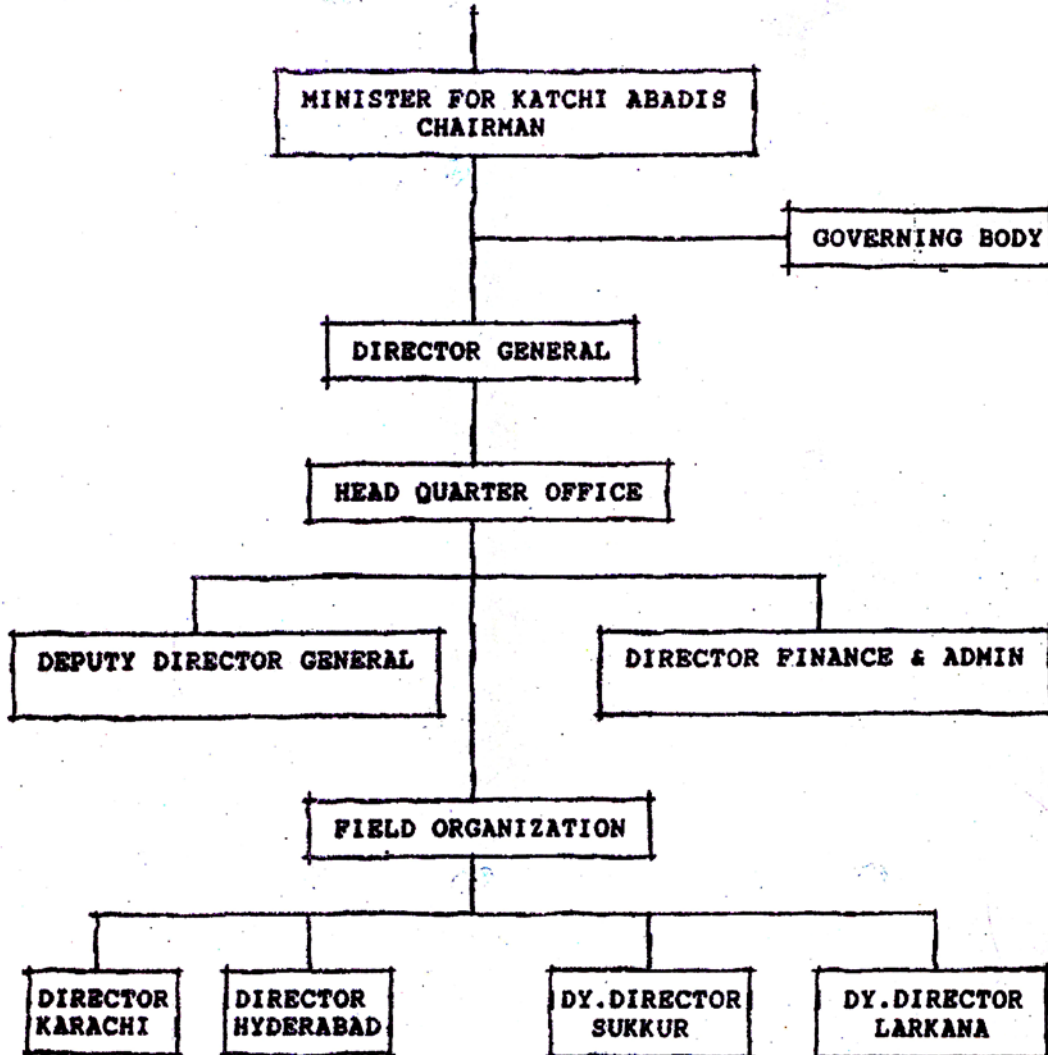
Sponsor Mr. Raza Rabani (Senator)

8.	Drainage system for Bachal Shah Miani, Sukkur	1.000
----	---	-------

Appendix - 5

**STRUCTURE OF SKAA AND COMPOSITION OF  
ITS GOVERNING BODY**

**ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE  
SINDH KATCHI ABADIS AUTHORITY**

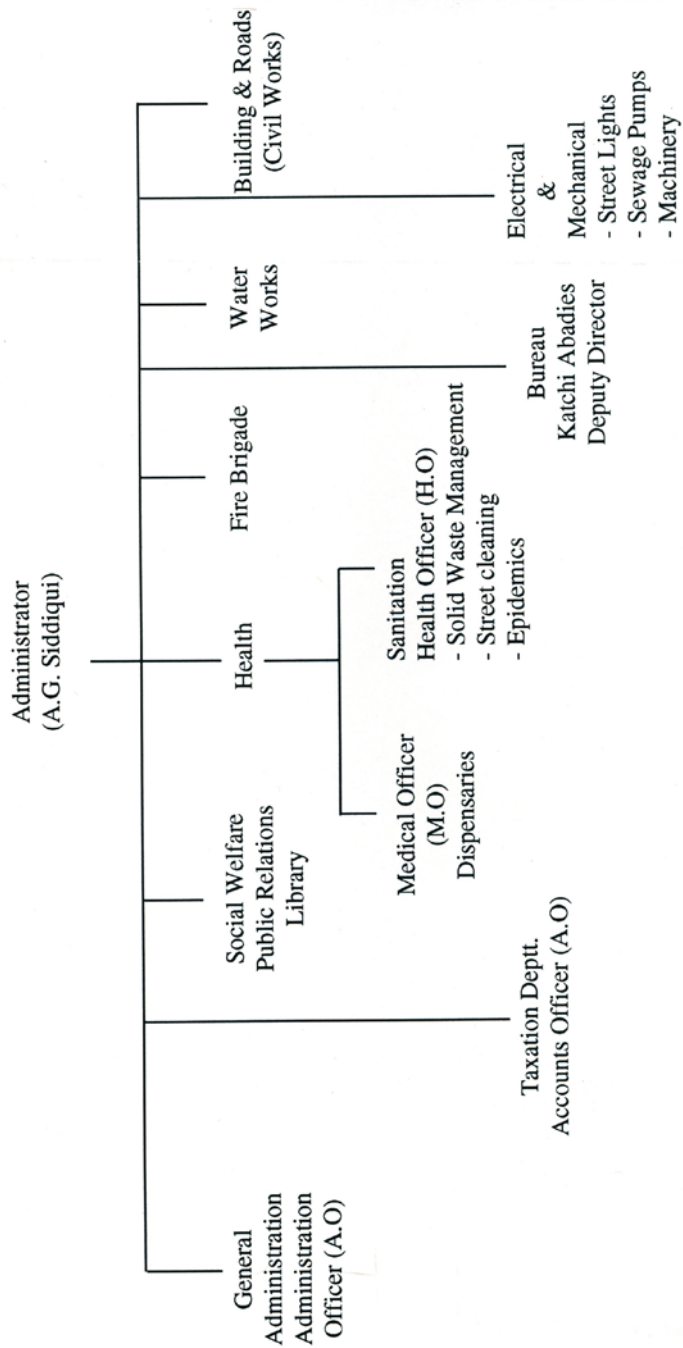


### **Composition of the SKAA Governing Body**

1. Minister for <u>Katchi Abadis</u>	Chairman
2. Secretary, Local Government Department	Official Member
3. Member (Land Utilization) Board of Revenue, Hyderabad	Official Member
4. Commissioner, Karachi Division	-do-
5. Commissioner, Hyderabad Division	-do-
6. Commissioner, Sukkur Division	-do-
7. Director General, SKAA	-do-
8. 4 MPAs to be appointed by government	Non-official Member
9. Mayor, Karachi Municipal Corporation	-do-
10. Mayor, Hyderabad Municipal Corporation	-do-
11. Mayor, Sukkur Municipal Corporation	-do-
12. Director Finance & Administration, SKAA	Member/Secretary

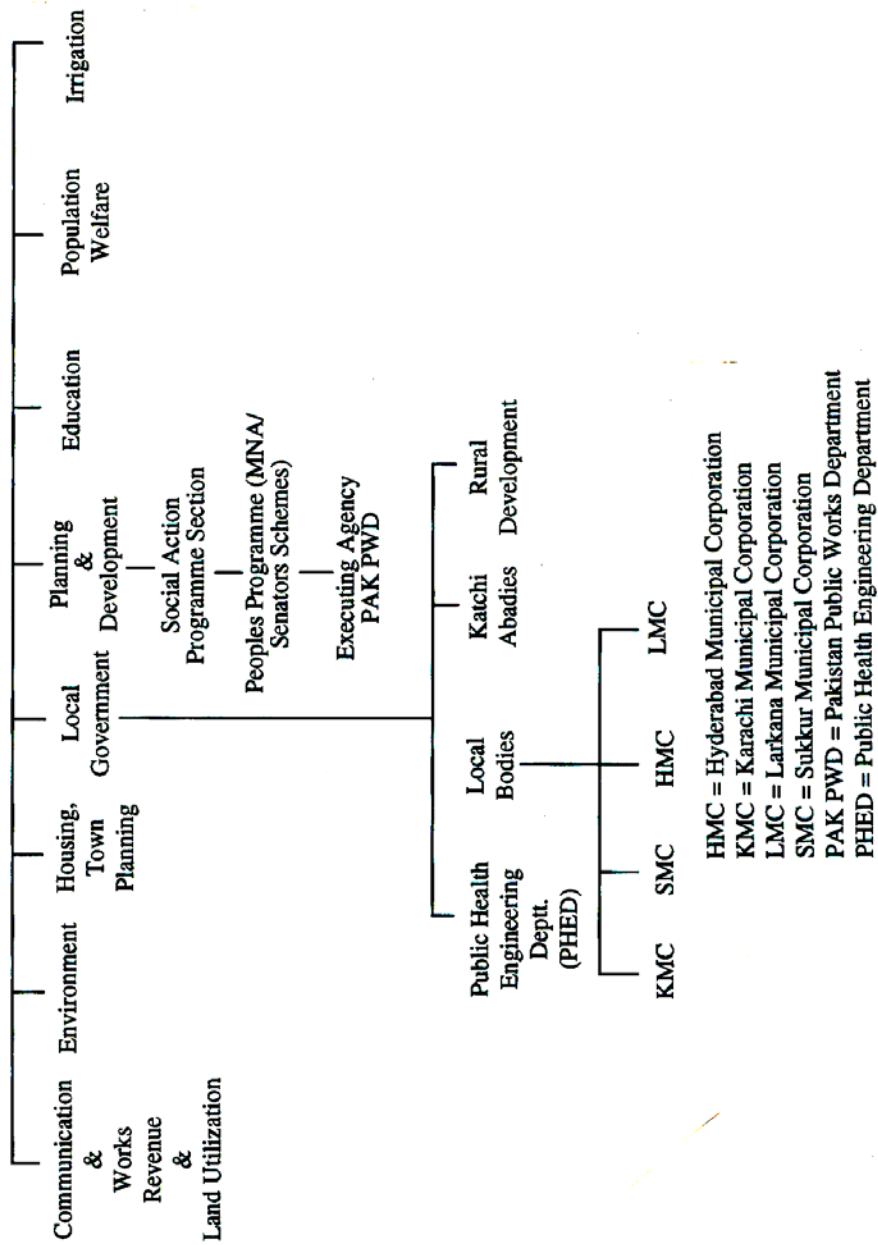
## Appendix - 6

### SUKKUR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (SMC) ORGANISATIONAL SETUP



## Appendix - 7

### GOVERNMENT OF SINDH MINISTRIES



Appendix - 8

SUKKUR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION BUDGET 1993-94

<hr/>	
Income:	
Octroi	425,80,000
Taxes	53,15,000
Water Charges	34,58,000
Fees	38,82,500
Medical Fee	3,81,000
Rents	19,42,400
Others	18,78,200
Katchi Abadis	5,00,000
<hr/>	
Total Revenue Income	589,68,100
Capital Income	90,27,200
<hr/>	
Total estimated income of SM C	679,95,300
Opening Balance	11,15,882
<hr/>	
Total income	691,11,182
Expenditure:	
Establishment charges	486,84,600
Contingencies	81,89,200
Charged Expenditure	25,18,000
Liabilities	48,58,000
Loan repayment to Govt.	37,00,000
Others	1,00,000
New Expenditure	5,50,000
<hr/>	
Total Revenue Expenditure	675,83,000
Capita Expenditure	
- Development	9,64,100
- Repair and maintenance	6,85,000
<hr/>	
Total estimated expenditure	690,72,900
Savings	30,282
<hr/>	

Source: Details of Sukkur Municipal Corporation Budget 1993-94