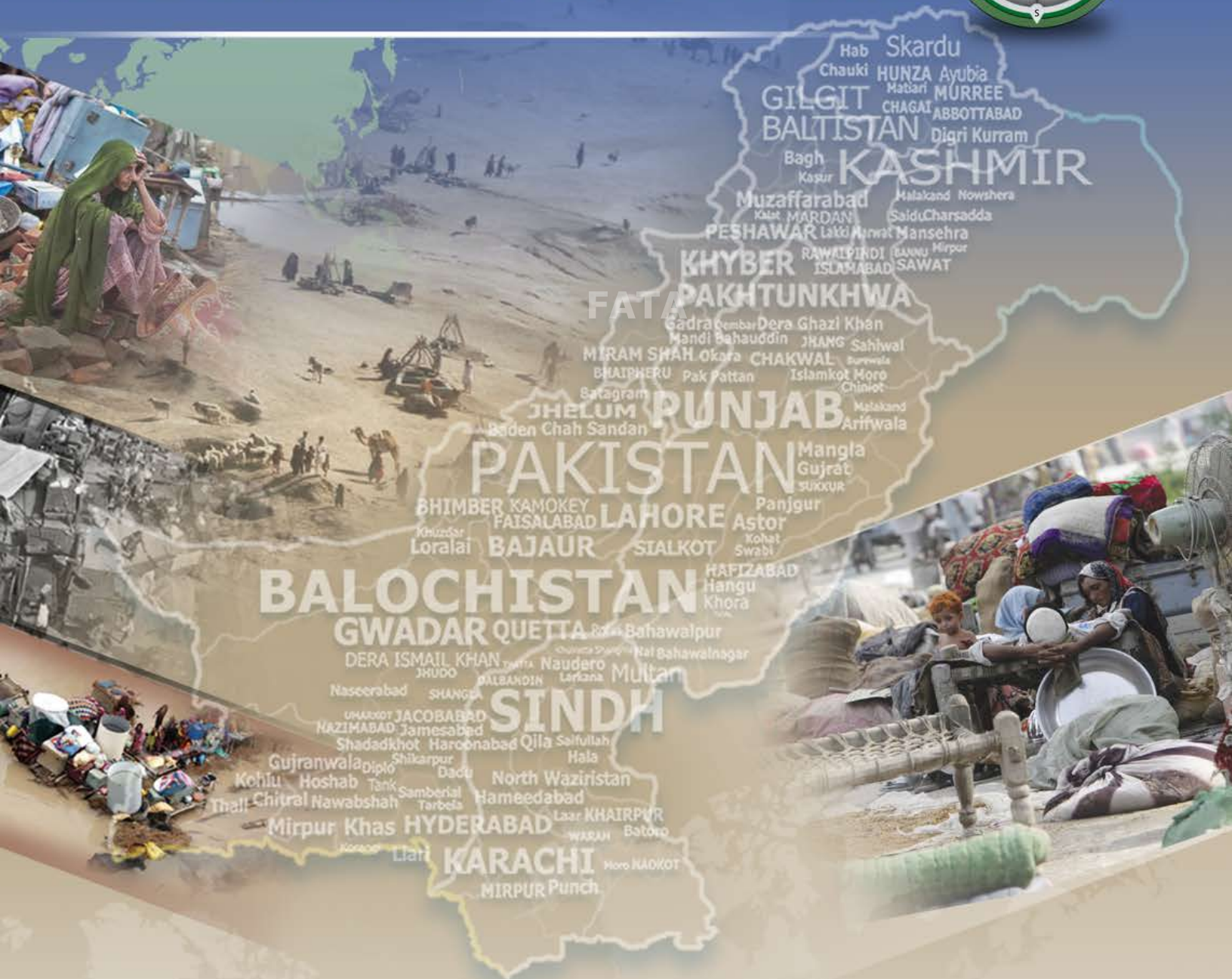


PAKISTAN EMERGENCY SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS



DISTRICT FAISALABAD



Solutions in Time

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University of Agriculture Faisalabad. The Foundation stone of the Punjab Agricultural College and Research Institute was laid in 1906 by Louis Dane. The college was upgraded to University in 1961.

“Disaster risk reduction has been a part of USAID’s work for decades.we strive to do so in ways that better assess the threat of hazards, reduce losses, and ultimately protect and save more people during the next disaster.”

Kasey Channell,

Acting Director of the Disaster Response and Mitigation Division of USAID’s
Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)

PAKISTAN EMERGENCY SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

District Faisalabad

January 2013

“Disasters can be seen as often as predictable events, requiring forward planning which is integrated in to broader development programs.”

Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator, Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery. Annual Report 2011

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ALHASAN SYSTEMS is publishing this series of Pakistan Emergency Situational Analysis – PESA® district profiles in digital format free of cost as its effort to enhance Crisis Response Knowledge Management and Disaster Risk Management [DRM] capacity in Pakistan.

Thanks to my team that has contributed tirelessly and at many times voluntarily; under extreme emergency pressure, to consistently deliver their best on time since 2010. Thanks to our Director Technical Mr. Naeem Ahmad for his solid believe in our contributions, which we both started with extremely limited resources. Thanks to Mr. Fayyaz Ali Khan our Advisor on this series of PESA® profiles.

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Mehdi Bokhari
Chief Executive Officer
ALHASAN SYSTEMS

Table of Contents

District Faisalabad at Glance.....	i
Faisalabad Reference Map.....	ii
Acronyms	iii
1 Background Information	
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.1.1 History.....	1
1.1.2 Geography.....	1
1.1.3 Culture (Ethnicity, Religion and politics).....	2
1.1.4 Administrative Division:	3
1.1.5 Road Network Infrastructure	3
1.1.6 Irrigation.....	4
Faisalabad Irrigation Infrastructure Map	5
1.1.7 Solid Waste Management.....	6
1.2 Demography.....	7
1.2.1 Population Characteristics	7
1.2.2 Population Growth Pattern.....	8
1.2.3 Population Distribution by Age and Gender.....	8
1.2.4 Dependent Population	9
Population Density Map	10
1.3 Livelihood	11
1.3.1 Main Sources of Livelihood/Income	11
1.3.2 Agriculture	12
1.3.3 Industry	14
1.3.4 Livestock.....	15
1.4 Food Security.....	16
1.4.1 Availability.....	16
1.4.2 Access.....	17
1.4.3 Utilization and Stability.....	18
1.5 Health	19
1.5.1 Details of Health Facilities.....	19
1.5.2 Immunization	20
Health Facility Map.....	21
1.6 Education.....	22
1.6.1 Highlights	22
1.6.2 District School Enrolment Ratio.....	22
1.6.3 Gender and Level Wise Details	23
2 Disaster History and Its Impact	
2.1 Disaster History	25
Faisalabad Risk Analysis Map	26
3 Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis	
3.1 Hazard	27

Natural Hazard	27
Man-made Hazard	27
3.2 Vulnerability	28
Physical/Material Vulnerability	28
Social/Organizational Vulnerability	28
Attitudinal/Motivational Vulnerability	28
3.3 Capacity	29
Physical/Material Capacity	30
Social /Organizational Capacity	30
Attitudinal/Motivational Capacity	30
Faisalabad Flood Hazard Map	32
4 Coordination and Support Services Annexures	
4.1.1 List of NGOs working in Faisalabad	33
4.1.2 Departmental focal points for emergency response	33
4.1.3 List of Control Rooms used in Emergency	33
4.1.4 List of Police Stations/Police Posts	34
4.1.5 List of Health Facilities	34

List of Tables and Maps

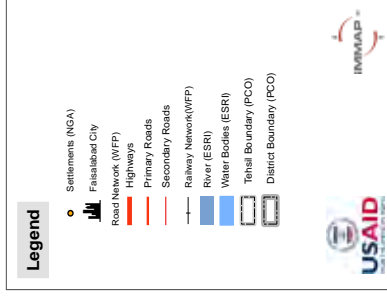
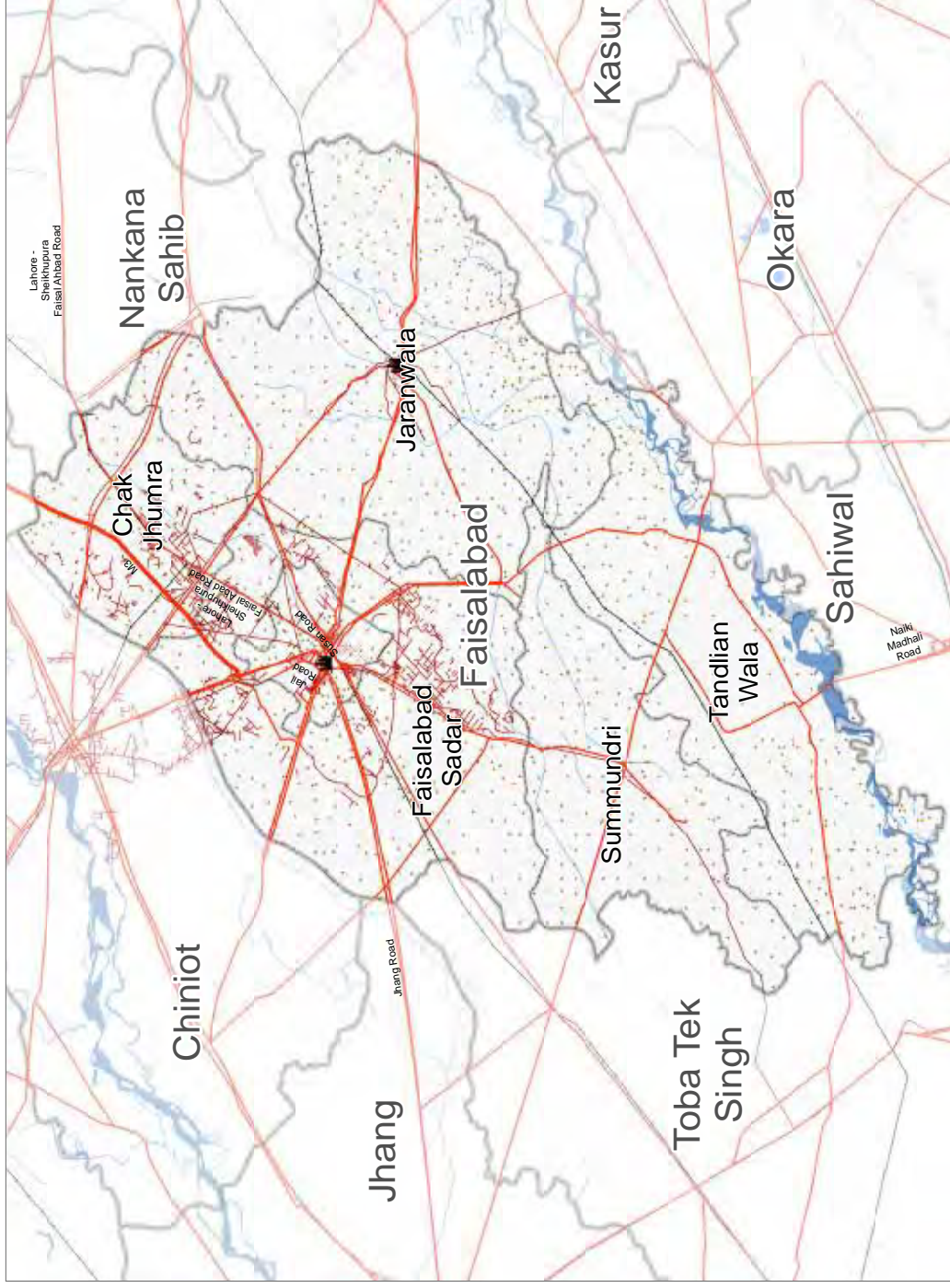
List of Tables		
1.1.1	Administrative Division of District Faisalabad	3
1.1.2	Metalled Road Length in District Faisalabad	3
1.1.3	Entry-Exit points for District Faisalabad	4
1.1.4	Irrigation Channels of District Faisalabad	4
1.2.1	Estimated Population of District for 2010	7
1.2.2	Population Density by Tehsil	9
1.3.1	Number of Mouzas Reporting Sources of Employment	11
1.3.2	Land Utilization Statistics of District Faisalabad	12
1.3.3	Mouzas Reporting Major Sources of Irrigation	13
1.3.4	Mouzas Reporting Credit Facility	13
1.3.5	Area and Production of Different Crops in District Faisalabad	14
1.3.6	Mouzas Reporting Industries	15
1.3.7	Livestock in District Faisalabad	15
1.4.1	Number of Mouza Reporting Major Crops	16
1.4.2	Distance of Mouzas from Wholesale Markets	17
1.4.3	Percentage Distribution of HH by Source of Drinking Water	18
1.4.4	Percentage Distribution of HH by Type of Toilet	18
1.5.1	Number of Health Facilities in the District	19
1.5.2	Number of Health Training Institutions in the District	19
1.6.1	Gross and Net Enrolment Rates by Gender and Locality at Different levels	22
1.6.2	Enrolment and Educational Facilities by level and Gender	25
List of Maps		
1	Reference Map	ii
2	Faisalabad Irrigation Infrastructure Map	5
3	Population Density Map	10
4	Health Facility Map	21
5	Faisalabad Risk Analysis Map	26
6	Faisalabad Flood Hazard Map	32

District Faisalabad at Glance

Area	5,856 Sq. Kms.
Population - 1998	5,429,547 persons
Male	2,826,908 (50.07 %)
Female	2,602,639 (49.93 %)
Sex Ratio (males per 100 females)	108.6
Population Density	927.2 per Sq. Km
Urban Population	2,318,433 (42.70 %)
Rural Population	3,111,114 (52.30 %)
Average Household Size	7.2
Literacy Rate (10 +)	51.9 %
Male	60.85 %
Female	42.16 %
Population - 1981	3,561,909 persons
Average Annual Growth Rate (1981 - 98)	2.51 %
Total Housing Units	750,975
Pakka Housing Units	524,335 (68.49 %)
Housing Units having Electricity	650,147 (86.57 %)
Housing Units having Piped Water	211,240 (28.13 %)
Housing Units using Gas for Cooking	200,931 (26.16 %)
Administrative Units	
Talukas	6
Union Councils	287
Mauzas	820
Municipal Committee	3
Town Committees	4
Registered Votes (Gross) ¹	3,565,244
Male	2,02,0817
Female	1,544,427

¹ <http://ecp.gov.pk/VoterStats/PunjabFed.aspx> accessed on January 1st, 2013

Faisalabad - Reference Map



Map Doc Name: INMAP - Landscape_A3_Faisalabad_Reference
 Creation Date: 11/01/2011
 Projection/Datum: WGS84
 Web Resources: <http://www.inmap.org>



0 5 10 20 Kilometers

Map data source(s):
 National Geo-Spatial Agency (NGA): Settlements
 National Geo-Spatial Agency (NGA): Water
 National Geo-Spatial Agency (NGA): Railways
 Environmental System Research Institute (ESRI): Water
 Bodies
 Population Census Organization (PCO): Admin Boundaries

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Acronyms

BHU	Basic Health Unit
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CFW	Cash For Work
DDRMP	District Disaster Risk Management Plan
ECP	Election Commission Of Pakistan
FAO	Food And Agricultural Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GoPb	Government of Punjab
NADRA	National Database And Registration Authority
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDP	National Drainage Program
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NFIS	Non-Food Items
NGA	National Geospatial Agency United States of America (USA)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHA	National Highway Authority
PBS	Pakistan Bureau Of Statistics
PCO	Population Census Organization
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PLW	Pregnant And Lactating Women
PSLM	Pakistan Social And Living Standard Measurement Survey
RHC	Rural Health Centre
SPO	Strengthening Participatory Organization
SUPARCO	Space And Upper Atmosphere Research Commission
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TLC	Temporary Learning Centres
TSS	Transitional School Structure
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office For The Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization

1 Background Information

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 History

Faisalabad District came into existence in 1904 and was then named Lyallpur. The name Lyallpur was given with a view to pay tribute to Sir James Broadwood Lyall, Lt. Governor of Punjab (1887-1892), for his services rendered in colonization. In 1970's, the city was named after the Late King "Faisal" of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA).²

Prior to the British's development of the area into an urban centre, it largely consisted of various villages. However, construction of several canals allowed the area to be irrigated. After the founding of the city, people were invited to the city with promises of land if they were to work it. This allowed the city to grow rapidly.

A tiny town founded only to act as an agricultural market has now grown into a giant size metropolitan city, which enjoys third position in the country, as far as population and industrial growth is concerned. The area now comprising of Faisalabad district was part of three districts i.e. Gujranwala, Jhang and Sahiwal. Prior to becoming a district, Faisalabad was a Tehsil (sub district) of district Jhang. This area is located between river Ravi and River Chenab and forms part of Rachna Doab³.

After independence of Pakistan, the city of Lyallpur marched rapidly on the path of progress. The city, which had so far been known for its grain market became a great commercial and industrial centre. The population of the city, which in 1901 hardly touched the figure of a few thousands soared up to millions. In 1985, the city was upgraded as a division with the districts of Faisalabad, Jhang and Toba-Tek Singh.⁴

1.1.2 Geography

Faisalabad is situated 225-miles (360 kilometers) south of the federal capital, Islamabad. The district lies from 30-35 to 31-47 north Latitudes and 72-73 to 73-40 east longitudes. Gujranwala and Sheikhpura districts bound it in the north. In the East it shares boundary with Sheikhpura and Sahiwal districts. In the south of Faisalabad lie the districts of Sahiwal

² <http://www.umerestates.com/faisalabad.html>

³ <http://www.defence.pk/forums/general-images-multimedia/51875-history-faisalabad.html>

⁴ http://www.tourismsouthasia.com/Pakistan/major_cities_towns/history_fsd.asp

and Toba Tek Singh and Jhang district is situated to its west. The city covers an area of 5,856 Square kilometers. The city is linked to M-2 motorway (Islamabad-Lahore motorway) and with M-3 motorway section (Pindi-Bhattian-Faisalabad motorway). The Faisalabad International Airport (IATA: LYP, ICAO: OPFA) is situated on Jhang Road, 10 kilometers (6.2 m) away from the city of Faisalabad. It is not as large as the other airports in Pakistan, and it operates to cater mainly to the population of Faisalabad, Jhang, Chiniot, TobaTekSingh, Rabwah, Sargodha, Bhawana and Lalian.

1.1.3 Culture (Ethnicity, Religion and politics)

The district represents the typical Punjabi culture where traditional customs, norms and values of Punjab can be observed. Men wear *shalwar -kameez*, and *Tehmad* in the rural areas and in the urban areas, trouser shirt is also a common dress. The ladies mostly wear *shalwar -kameez* with *dupatta* or a shawl. The women use Sari on festivals and pther special occasions. The popular sports of the region are hockey and cricket in the urban areas while Kabaddi and wrestling (*kushtee*) in rural areas. The famous festivals and fairs of Faisalabad region are Horse and cattle Show (*Mela Mavayshi*), , Expo –Exhibitions and Jashan-e-Baharaan.

The main ethnic groups in the district are Arain , Baluch, Bodla ,Chishti, Dhudhi, Hans , Johiya, Kathia, Khagga ,Kharal, Khichi, Langrial ,Syal, Waince, Tarohly(Jats),Wattu. Punjabi is the most widely spoken language. Urdu and Saraiki are also spoken.³ Though, like the other districts of Pakistan, an overwhelmingly Muslim majority district, Catholic Christian population of Faisalabad is the second largest in Pakistan with a Catholic population of over 150,000 people⁴.

Faisalabad has 11 general national assembly seats of which eight are in rural areas. Of the total population, around 64 percent live in rural areas. According to an extensive research into election results of 1977, 1985, 1988, 1990, 1993, 1997 and 2002, conducted by Dr Mughees Ahmed, “Only biradaries in numerical majority are successful. It means that people cast their votes to biradari supported candidates.” Six of the largest biradaries are Jaat, Rajput, Arain, Kharal, Baloch and Gujar⁵. Pakistan People’s Party (PPP) and Pakistan Muslim League (N) are the dominant political parties in this district. In the 2008 general elections, out of the 11 National Assembly seats of Faisalabad, 5 seats were won by Pakistan Peoples Party’s candidates, 4 by Muslim League (N), one by Pakistan Muslim League (Q) and one by an independent candidate⁶.

³ <http://www.phsrp.punjab.gov.pk/downloads/3yrp/faisalabad.docx>

⁴ <http://www.diocesefaisalabad.org/>

⁵ <http://www.siasat.pk/forum/archive/index.php/t-87409.html>

⁶ <http://www2.ecp.gov.pk/vsite/complete/AllResults.aspx?assemblyid=NA> (accessed on 15/12/2012)

1.1.4 Administrative Division:

Faisalabad is a divisional headquarters and the division comprises of Faisalabad, Jhang, Chiniot and Toba Tek Singh. There are 6 tehsils in district Faisalabad and 33 kanungo circles, 299 patwar circles, 287 UCs and 820 Mouzas. DCO is the district in charge and looks after the administrative issue in the district. There is one tehsil municipal administration office in each tehsil. Faisalabad is administered through Faisalabad Development Authority. Table 1.1 describes administrative arrangements in district Faisalabad.

Table1.1.1: Administrative Division of District Faisalabad

Faisalabad	Kanungo Circles/ Supervisory Tapas	Patwar Circles/ Tapas	Number Of Mouzas					
			Total	Rural	Urban	Partly Urban	Forest	Un-Populated
Faisalabad City	3	22	26	1	16	9	-	-
Faisalabad Saddar	7	59	174	167	-	7	-	-
Chak Jhumra	2	22	68	63	1	4	-	-
Jaranwala	10	91	260	246	2	12	-	-
Samundri	6	49	133	124	1	8	-	-
Tandlian Wala	5	56	181	159	3	11	-	8
TOTAL	33	299	842	760	23	51	-	8

Source: Mouza Statistics of Punjab: 2008, ACO, Government of Pakistan

1.1.5 Road Network Infrastructure

Faisalabad city has its own fine road network. There are many roads in Faisalabad which connect it with other cities. The famous roads in Faisalabad city are Millat road, Jail road, Narwala road, Circular road, Susan road, Allama Iqbal road (Kotwali road), Bilal road, Canal road and Race Course road.

National highways link Faisalabad with other cities. The M3 motorway connects Faisalabad with motorway M2 near Pindi Bhattian which further connects with Rawalpindi, Lahore etc. There is an expressway which connects Faisalabad with Lahore through Sheikhpura and Mananwala. Faisalabad is also connected with Sargodha through a highway known as Sargodha-Faisalabad road. Furthermore, motorway M4 is also under construction which will connect Faisalabad with Multan. There is a public bus network within the city and many privately operated rickshaws, auto-rickshaws and taxis. The following table gives the detail of road network in this district.

Table1.1.2: Metalled Road Length in District Faisalabad (in Kilometres)

District	District Total	National Highways	Motor-way	Provincial Highways	R&B Sector	Farm to Market Roads	Sugar Cess Roads	District Council Roads
Faisalabad	3726.33	0.0	50	394.15	261.68	1127.83	534.75	1408.32

Source: Punjab Development Statistics (2011), P&D Department, Government of Punjab

Table 1.1.3: Entry-Exit points for District Faisalabad

1	Chak 472	5	Basi Branch	9	Khatra	13	Chak 110
2	Ladhar	6	Umarwala	10	Shamir	14	Tehri Minor
3	Chak 60	7	Fatehpur	11	Fanepur	15	
4	Kesarware	8	Muridwala	12	Chak 02	16	

Source: Google Earth

1.1.6 Irrigation

Total length of main canals and channels in the district is 557 canal miles (cm), distributaries are 1,600 cm, minor distributaries are 855 cm, supply escape channels are 38 cm, and drains are 1,520 canal miles. In the year 2009-10, total land sown was 703,000 hectares in district Faisalabad. Out of this total land, 1,000 hectares were non- irrigated. Of the remaining 702,000 hectares, 459,000 hectares were irrigated through canals, 1,000 through wells, 33,000 through tube wells, 4,000 through canal wells, and 205,000 hectares through canal tube wells. Table 1.2 shows names of irrigation channels of District Faisalabad.

Table 1.1.4: Irrigation Channels of District Faisalabad

S.No	Channel Name	S.No	Channel Name	S.No	Channel Name	S.No	Channel Name
1	Annah Disty	15	Jamal Jatti Disty	29	Madduana Disty	43	Rasalu Minor
2	Asroti Minor	16	Jhamb Minor	30	Majeedwala Minor	44	Rewaz abad Minor
3	Ayalwala Disty	17	Junianwala Disty	31	Makkuwala Minor	45	Saiduana Minor
4	Badar Ali Minor	18	Kamoka Minor	32	Mallian Disty	46	Sarangwala Disty
5	Beranwala Disty	19	Kangra Disty	33	Narwala Minor	47	Sarnanga Minor
6	Burali Disty	20	Karimpur Minor	34	Nasrana Disty	48	Sarwala Minor
7	Chauri Minor	21	Khai Disty	35	Natheri Minor	49	Sathoi Minor
8	Chiniot Disty	22	Khilliana Minor	36	Newan Minor	50	Satiana Minor
9	Doomra Minor	23	Kot Ahmed Yar Branch	37	Noon Disty	51	Sehtiwala Minor
10	Guggiana Disty	24	Kot Ghani Branch	38	Pabbarwala Disty	52	Shah Behlol Minor
11	Hinduana Escape	25	Kot Wala Minor	39	Pacca Minor	53	Sheikhan Minor
12	Hinduana Minor	26	Kot wasawa Minor	40	Pindi Bhattian Disty	54	Thatha Fateh Ali Minor
13	Hujjan Minor	27	Kubrika Disty	41	Rajoa Minor	55	Thatha Raika Disty
14	Jainwala Minor	28	Lodhran Minor	42	Ramuana Minor	56	Waghwala Disty

Source: Punjab Irrigation and Power Department

Faisalabad - Irrigation Infrastructure Map



Legend

- Main Canals(OSM)
- Tehsil Boundary(PCO)
- District Boundary(PCO)

Map Doc Name: IMMAP_Landscape_A4_Faisalabad_Irrigation

Creation Date: 04-12-2012

Projection/Datum: WGS84

Web Resources: <http://www.immap.org>

Map data source(s):
 OpenStreetMap(OSM)/Main Canals
 National Geospatial Agency(NGA)/Settlements

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1.1.7 Solid Waste Management

City District Government Faisalabad (CDGF) is responsible for providing waste collection, transportation, treatment and disposal services to an approximate population of 2.86 million. In 2006, the available resources with the CDGF were meager to maintain satisfactory level of service delivery. The CDGF was confronted with increasing waste generation, low waste collection rates, unsafe waste disposal and low customer satisfaction. The lack of institutional and technical capacity, limited financial resources and plunging level of Solid Waste Management (SWM) services prompted Government of the Punjab (GoPb) to announce a special package of Rs.600 Million to improve solid waste management system in the city. As a first tranche, an amount of one hundred and fifty (150) million was released. The Urban Unit was assigned a special task by GoPb to devise a plan for SWM of Faisalabad that will be compatible with the local needs.

1.2 Demography

1.2.1 Population Characteristics

In Pakistan, male population is more than the female population and is among those four countries where life expectancy for females, at birth, is less than that of males⁷. Sex ratio in Faisalabad is 109 male per 100 females, which is more than the ratio at the National level that is 106⁸. Though there could be other possible reasons for such a difference in male to female ratio, one probable reason of this ratio could be underreporting of females during national surveys. Besides, a very high maternal mortality rate⁹ and poor health care at the district and provincial level¹⁰ are likely to be instrumental for this difference. Unlike majority of the other districts of Punjab, Faisalabad is a semi-rural district. 57 percent of the population resides in rural areas and 43 percent resides in the urban areas.

Table 1.2.1: Estimated population of District Faisalabad for 2010

AGE GROUP (IN YEARS)	TOTAL			RURAL			URBAN		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	7,386,595	3,845,850	3,540,745	4,232,497	2,194,979	2,037,518	3,154,098	1,650,872	1,503,227
00 – 04	995,180	508,077	487,103	589,374	301,021	288,353	405,806	207,056	198,750
05 – 09	1,068,040	552,736	515,304	632,741	328,964	303,778	435,299	223,773	211,526
10 – 14	949,391	495,682	453,709	527,110	276,993	250,116	422,282	218,689	203,593
15 – 19	785,137	405,814	379,323	423,204	218,081	205,124	361,933	187,733	174,199
20 – 24	690,251	349,557	340,695	370,193	183,831	186,362	320,058	165,725	154,333
25 – 29	535,943	275,011	260,932	296,385	148,989	147,396	239,558	126,022	113,536
30 – 34	480,878	253,029	227,849	269,161	140,265	128,897	211,716	112,764	98,952
35 – 39	377,620	201,455	176,165	209,725	111,252	98,473	167,895	90,203	77,692
40 – 44	340,910	180,336	160,573	193,346	101,262	92,084	147,563	79,074	68,489
45 – 49	254,557	134,148	120,409	149,909	77,866	72,042	104,648	56,282	48,367
50 – 54	251,918	133,337	118,580	152,023	80,424	71,599	99,895	52,913	46,982
55 – 59	177,912	96,543	81,370	108,508	58,426	50,082	69,404	38,117	31,287
60 – 64	167,037	90,049	76,988	105,541	56,465	49,075	61,496	33,584	27,912
65 – 69	105,184	57,744	47,440	66,403	36,169	30,235	38,781	21,575	17,206
70 – 74	93,850	51,870	41,981	62,568	34,456	28,112	31,282	17,414	13,868
75 & ABOVE	112,789	60,464	52,325	76,306	40,515	35,791	36,483	19,948	16,535

Source: Population against different age groups estimated on the basis of Faisalabad Census Report 1998

⁷ A profile for District Badin, 2009. South-Asia Partnership Pakistan

⁸ Labour Force Survey 2010-11: *Pakistan Bureau of Statistics*

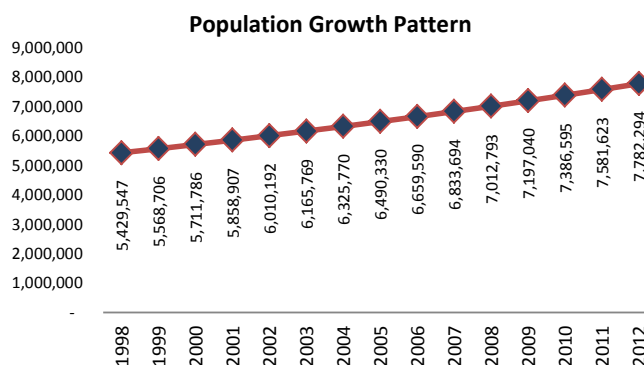
⁹ 0.3 for Punjab, Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey, 2006-07: National Institute of Population Studies, Pakistan. pp. 179

¹⁰ Mean distance from hospital/dispensary is 9 km for Punjab: Pakistan Mouza Statistics, Table 15

1.2.2 Population Growth Pattern

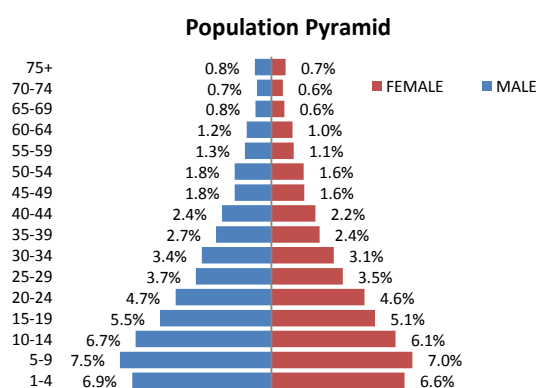
The population of Faisalabad was 9,171 in 1901, reached to 2,152,401 in 1951, which jumped to 3,561,909 in 1981 and then to 5,429,547 in 1998. This indicates an overall increase of 150% in 47 years, from 1951 to 1998, showing an average increase of 3.2 % per annum¹¹.

From 1901 to 1951, population of Faisalabad increased at a rate of 11.53 percent¹². From 1951-81, the population increased at a declining rate of 1.69 percent and then, from 1981-98, it increased at a rate of 2.51 percent per annum. Faisalabad is a city of textile and industry and a possible reason of this increase in population is the industrialization and urbanization's cause and effect relationship¹³. 41 % of the population is below 15 years of age and 4 percent is 65 years or above. The estimated population of Faisalabad for 2010 is 7,386,595, which shows that the population of the district increased by 36% in 12 years.



1.2.3 Population Distribution by Age and Gender

Out of the total population, 52 percent are males and 48 percent are females. 41% of the population is below 15 years of age; whereas 55% is in the working age group of 15-64. 65 years and above population is 4% of the total population. The maximum population lies in the cohort of 5-9, which is 14.5% of the total population. In all age groups male population out numbers female population and its possible reasons are explained in section 1.2.1.



¹¹ <http://www.faisalabad.gov.pk/statistics.aspx?task=pop>

¹² Estimated on the basis of figures reported by district government

¹³ Ahmad, N. Population Growth and Environmental Crisis; A case study of Faisalabad. UAF 2008.

1.2.4 Dependent Population

Economically dependent population is considered to be a population that is less than 15 years and more than 65 years of age. In addition to them, widowed, and/or divorced women are also considered dependent population. Dependent population, in the case of Faisalabad District, is 45 percent of the total population whereas the working population is 55 percent only. Which shows that dependency ratio¹⁴ in the district is 82 percent.

Dependent Population percent

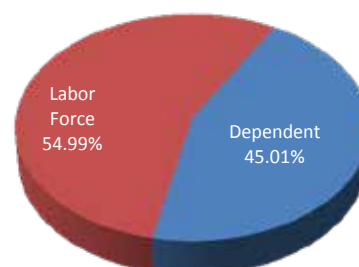


Table 1.2.2: Population Details by Teshil for 2010

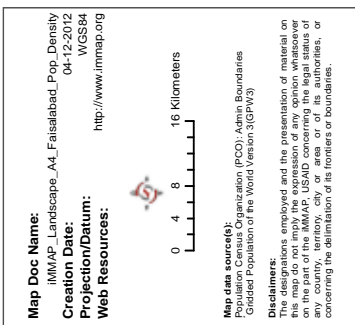
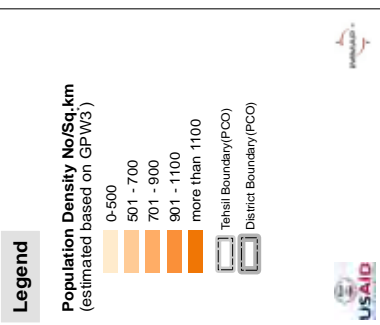
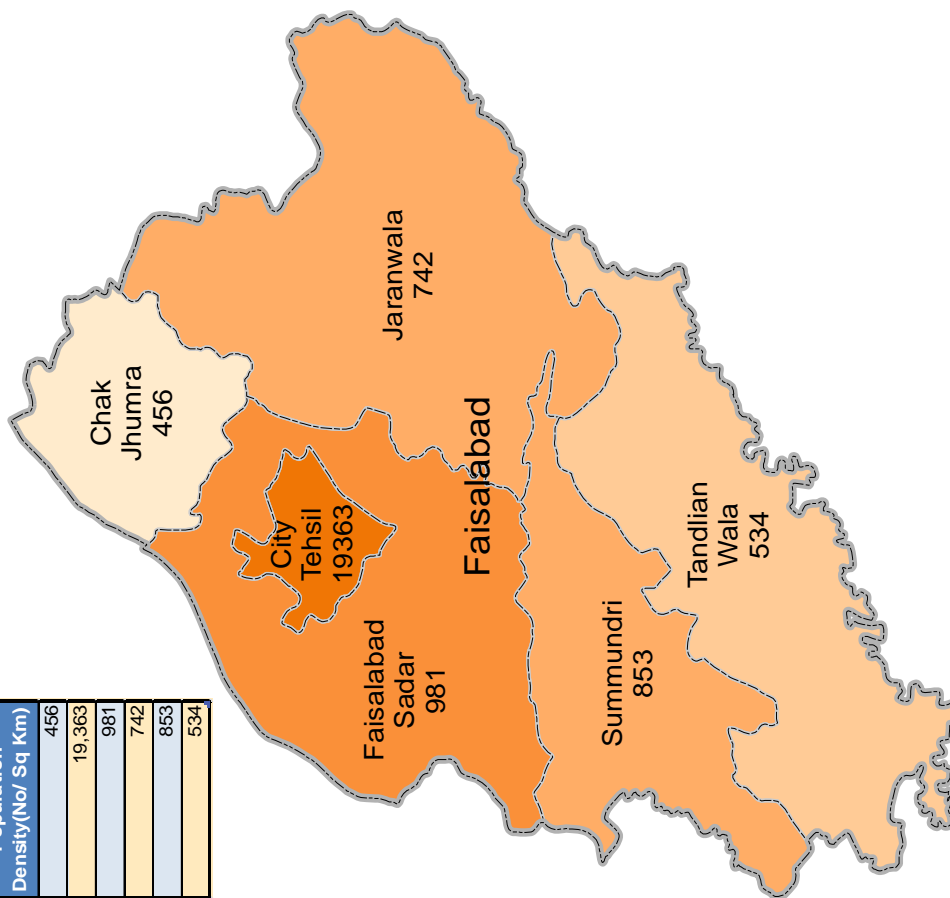
Tehsil	Number of UCs	Population	Male	Female	Pop Density	Sex Ratio	Average HH Size	Estimated Households
Chak Jhumra	15	298,117	153,089	145,029	456	106	7.2	41,405
Faisalabad City	113	3,253,009	1,705,448	1,547,560	19,363	110	7.3	445,618
Faisalabad Sadar	48	1,163,749	603,066	560,683	981	108	7.4	157,263
Jaranwala	57	1,343,920	698,719	645,201	742	108	7.1	189,285
Sammundri	28	641,933	330,213	311,720	853	106	7.5	85,591
Tandlian Wala	28	685,868	357,524	328,344	534	109	6.6	103,919
Total/Overall	289	7,386,595	3,848,059	3,538,537	1,261	109	7	833,571

Source: Estimated on the basis of Table 1 District Census Report

¹⁴ Dependency Ratio= (Population < 15 Years + Population > 65 Years)/ Population 15-65 Years

Faisalabad - Population Density Map

Tehsil Name	Population	Area (Km sq)	Population Density(No/ Sq Km)
Chak Jhumra	298,117	654	456
Faisalabad City	3,253,009	168	19,363
Faisalabad Sadar	1,163,749	1,186	981
Jaranwala	1,343,920	1,811	742
Summundri	641,933	753	853
Tandlian Wala	685,868	1,284	534



1.3 Livelihood

1.3.1 Main Sources of Livelihood/Income

A PricewaterhouseCoopers study, released in 2009, surveying the 2008 GDP of the top cities in the world, calculated Faisalabad's GDP (PPP) at \$14 billion. The city was third behind Karachi (\$78 billion) and Lahore (\$40 billion). Faisalabad's GDP is projected to rise to \$37 billion in 2025, at a growth rate of 5.7%, higher than the growth rates of 5.5% and 5.6% predicted for Karachi and Lahore respectively. Faisalabad is situated in the center of Punjab. It is at a 3 hours drive from the provincial capital Lahore and is considered as one of the major cities of Pakistan. Faisalabad is known for its textile industries. There are 512 large industrial units, 328 textile units, 92 chemical unit, 92 engineering units, 12,000 household industries and 60,000 power looms.

But the current energy crisis in Pakistan has severely affected this district and many of the production units have been closed. The textile industry of Faisalabad constitutes more than 70% of the textile exports of Pakistan, which itself forms 68% of the total exports from Pakistan. The district is unparalleled for its agricultural productivity. The area grew in importance as the grain belt of the Punjab during the colonial era. This led to the economic development of towns and villages within the district.

Table 1.3.1: Number of Mouzas Reporting Sources of Employment

GENDER	QUANTIFICATION	SERVICE	AGRICULTURE	TRADE	INDUSTRY	PERSONAL BUSINESS	OVERSEAS EMPLOYEMENT	LABOUR
MALE	MOSTLY	11	758	2	2	6	3	9
	SOME	758	48	394	185	591	473	774
	NONE	42	5	415	624	214	335	28
FEMALE	MOSTLY	12	305	-	-	11	2	117
	SOME	534	215	48	81	196	63	551
	NONE	265	291	763	730	604	746	143

Source: Mouza Statistics of Punjab: 2008, Agriculture Census Organization

The categories under which these Mouzas have reported their population against different livelihood sources are:

- Mostly: population of 50 percent and above
- Some: population between 1 percent and 50 percent
- None: less than or equal to 1 percent

The above table shows the number of mouzas reporting the sources of employment. Out of 842 mouzas, male population of 758 mouzas is attached with the agriculture sector. Thus, agriculture and industry in urban and peri-urban areas are the major sources of income for the

population of Faisalabad. Also, a significant number of the district population is engaged in Personal business, services sector and overseas employment.

1.3.2 Agriculture

Agriculture contributes approximately 21 % to the Gross Domestic Production of the country. Faisalabad region also contributes significantly in Agriculture sector of the country because its climate is suitable for production of various food items including the Kharif crops of maize, rice, sugarcane, cotton and bajra and Rabi crops of wheat, barley, Gram and barseen. In addition to these, there are also *Zaid* Kharif and *Zaid* Rabi crops. *Zaid* Kharif crops are toria, raiya, sarsoon and *Zaid* Rabi crop is tobacco.

Table 1.3.2: Land Utilization Statistics of District Faisalabad (000 Hectares)

Faisalabad		Area
Reported Area		584
Cultivated Area	Total	515
	Net Sown	514
	Current Fallow	1
Un-cultivated Area	Total	69
	Culturable ¹⁵ Waste	3
	Forest	1
	Not available for Cultivation	65
Cropped Area	Total	709
	Kharif	343
	Rabi	366

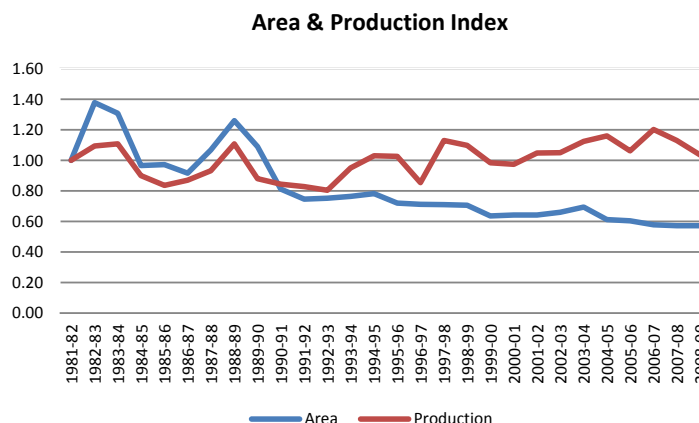
Source: Punjab Development Statistics 2010-11

Eighty-eight percent of the total 584,000 hectares available land, in district Faisalabad, is cultivated. The use of tractors is becoming popular and is fast replacing the conventional ploughs. According to the census 2004, there were 15,452 tractors in district Faisalabad; out of which 15,421 were privately owned while 31 were government owned tractors¹⁶. Improved varieties of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides have greatly increased per-acre yield and with that the prosperity of the peasant community, which has toiled for three generations to transform a barren land into verdant fields. Wheat is cultivated on most of the cultivable land of this district while sugarcane is the second major cultivated crop. Rice, maize and cotton are also cultivated in majority of the mouzas. Faisalabad district is un-paralleled for its agricultural productivity. The total cultivatable area has decreased slightly overtime but the production has increased, which shows increase in the land and crop productivity.

¹⁵ Culturable waste means all cultivable land not actually cultivated. It should include all grazing and other land not included under forest. Punjab Development Statistics 2010-11, pp 25.

¹⁶ Punjab Development Statistics (2011), Government of Punjab

The area and production index shows almost constant trends with a slight increase in production and a slight decrease in the cultivated area. The area and production showed similar trends during 1981-1992 i.e., the area and production increased but the relative increase in the area was greater than the production. But from 1992 onwards, total cultivatable area has declined consistently whereas



production has increased, indicating intensive farming and resultant high productivity. Another reason for increased productivity over time may be attributed to availability of increased sources of irrigation and credit facility. As the below table shows, 96% of the rural mouzas are irrigated by canals, 80% of them irrigate their lands with tube-well as well.

Table 1.3.3: Mouzas Reporting Major Sources of Irrigation

Faisalabad	Rural Populated Mouzas	Number of Mouzas Reporting Sources of Irrigation							
		Canal	River	Tube-well/Well	Ravine	Spring Stream/Karez	Arid	Flooding	Others
Number	811	775	5	652	2	1	2	3	1
Percent	100	96	1	80	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Punjab Mouza Statistics (2008), Agricultural Census organization, Government of Pakistan

Credit facility is an important factor for agriculture development. The prevalence of credit institutions in the agriculture market ensures the timely availability of seeds, fertilizers, fuel (for machinery) etc. Faisalabad is among those fortunate districts in Pakistan where farmers can easily arrange agriculture credit from different sources. Male population is availing the credit facility from ZTBL (Agriculture Development Bank) in 751 mouzas. Also, male population avail credit from commercial banks in 554 mouzas (68%). Female population is also using this credit facility as 67% of the total rural mouzas have reported credit facility for female population.

Table 1.3.4: Mouzas Reporting Credit Facility

GENDER		Rural Populated Mouzas	MOUZAS REPORTING CREDIT FACILITY								
			ZTBL	Co- op bank	Commercial bank	Micro finance bank	NGO	RSPs	Government	Arthi/ commission agent	Others
Male	Number	811	751	375	554	6	5	29	31	65	127
	Percent	100	93	46	68	1	1	4	4	8	16
Female	Number	811	545	192	345	3	6	19	15	19	312
	Percent	100	67	24	43	-	1	2	2	2	38

Source: Punjab Mouza Statistics (2008), Agricultural Census organization, Government of Pakistan

Thus, fertile lands, proper irrigation, mechanization, credit availability, timely availability of seeds and fertilizers make district Faisalabad highly productive in agriculture. The below given table presents the area and production of major food and cash crops in this district. In Kharif season, wheat is cultivated in most of the areas along with maize. In Rabi season, rice, cotton and sugarcane are sown, according to the preferences of the farmers. The total cultivable area is distributed among these crops in Rabi season. Nonetheless, sugarcane is sown on most of the lands in Rabi season.

Table 1.3.5: Area and Production of Different Crops in District Faisalabad

Year	Wheat		Rice		Maize		Sugarcane		Cotton		Tobacco	
	Area	Prod	Area	Prod	Area	Prod	Area	Prod	Area	Prod	Area	Prod
1998-99	238	547	23	30	30	49	126	5,828	34	70	1,093	1,083
1999-00	254	771	28	35	31	60	111	4,911	38	113	931	923
2000-01	262	767	29	41	30	59	103	4,831	44	100	870	883
2001-02	250	652	24	30	27	53	108	5,481	43	72	914	928
2002-03	254	716	21	33	26	59	117	5,412	32	67	935	917
2003-04	265	789	25	33	25	57	116	5,752	36	73	939	943
2004-05	277	902	28	38	26	76	106	6,024	50	137	826	842
2005-06	274	794	27	41	28	114	109	5,452	41	121	841	834
2006-07	264	817	26	37	27	107	115	6,404	41	115	800	848
2007-08	266	697	27	43	26	137	125	5,997	38	107	780	863
2008-09	289	846	39	62	27	125	105	5,124	39	145	777	896

Source: Area and Production by Districts for 28 Years, 2008-09; Agriculture Census Organization

1.3.3 Industry

After independence of Pakistan, Faisalabad district has made rapid strides in industrialization. It is known as "Manchester of Asia" for its extensive development of textile industry. This development has been made possible through continued efforts of the pioneering entrepreneurs as well as workers over a period of four decades. Before independence, there were only five industrial units in Faisalabad city. Now, there are 512 large industrial units, out of which 328 are Textile units, 92 engineering units and 92 chemicals and food processing units. Other industries include hosiery, carpet and rugs, nawar and lace, printing and publishing and pharmaceutical units. There are also some 12,000 units of cottage industries, which include around 60,000 power looms.

In the beginning, Lyallpur, now Faisalabad was developed as a hub for agricultural activities. Over the years, it gained popularity throughout Punjab, and small industrial units such as wheat grinding and cotton ginning units were installed. These units kept on increasing with enhanced capacities and at the time of independence in 1947, there were four flour mills, twelve ginning mills and six engineering units.

Approximately 70% of textile export of Pakistan originates from Faisalabad. In fact, it is the 2nd largest district in terms of revenue contribution to the national exchequer. Keeping in view the trend of growing global market and its competition, value addition city and industrial city, being established in Faisalabad, are in the advance stage of their completion. Once established, both these cities will play an important role in the development of venter industries in Faisalabad and will further diversify its industrial base. After observing the current growth pattern of industrialization, it is safely predicted that establishment of industry by the investors/entrepreneurs, in Faisalabad, is highly plausible, profitable and environmentally convenient.¹⁷

Table 1.3.6: Mouzas Reporting Industries

	Large Scale	Medium Scale	Small Scale	Cottage	None	
Number	37	46	90	110	622	
Percent	5	6	11	14	77	

Source: Punjab Mouza Statistics (2008), Agricultural Census organization, Government of Pakistan

According to the official statistics of Government of Punjab, there are 1,039 registered factories in Faisalabad, which provide employment to 33,053 persons¹⁸.

1.3.4 Livestock

As mentioned earlier, Faisalabad is located in the centre of Punjab with fertile lands and large rural community, which rely upon agriculture and livestock. A large number of mouzas are rural and the livestock production and rearing is a common resource for rural population. In addition to the livestock, mentioned in the below table, poultry farms are abundant in this district. There are 1556 boiler poultry farms, 630 layer farms and 39 breeding poultry farms with a combined capacity to produce 41,014,000 poultry birds per annum¹⁹.

Table 1.3.7: Livestock in Faisalabad

Livestock	Number
Cattle	461,000
Buffaloes	1,148,000
Sheep	55,000
Goats	905,000
Bullocks	40,069
Cows	458
Camel	112
Horses	8,599
Asses	71,364
Mules	4,207

Source: Punjab Development Statistics (2011), Government of Punjab

¹⁷ <http://www.fcci.com.pk/a-history-of-faisalabad-city.html>

¹⁸ Punjab Development Statistics (2011), Planning & Development Department, Government of Punjab

¹⁹ Punjab Development Statistics (2011), Planning & Development Department, Government of Punjab

1.4 Food Security

Food security can be broadly divided into four components:

- *Availability* of food, in terms of sufficient quantity available through domestic production or imports
- *Access* to adequate resources, given the socio-political and economic arrangements of the community
- *Utilization* refers to the body's ability to make use of the nutrients provided. This requires clean water, sanitation, and health care.
- *Stability* includes an all-time access and utilization of food without any fear of losing it due to any shock (natural calamity, economic shock). This component points out to sustainability of food in an area.

1.4.1 Availability

As the table of area and production, given in the previous section shows that majority of the mouzas are producing food crops, wheat is produced in most of the mouzas. In 2009-10, wheat was sown on 303,000 hectares in Faisalabad while rice was sown on 33,000 hectares. The reason for less cultivation of rice is its substitution with other cash crops like cotton and sugarcane. Also, Faisalabad is surrounded by other agriculture enriched districts like Okara, Sahiwal, Nankana Saheb and Chiniot that further contribute to abundant availability of cereal food in the district.

Table 1.4.1: Mouzas Reporting Major Crops

Faisalabad	Number of Mouzas Reporting Major Crops							
	Wheat	Rice	Cotton	Sugarcane	Maize	Pulses	Orchards	Vegetables
Faisalabad City Tehsil	10	5	2	9	9	-	3	7
Faisalabad Saddar Tehsil	173	44	28	164	96	-	35	61
Chak Jhumra Tehsil	67	60	9	65	41	-	10	15
Jaranwala Tehsil	254	201	63	242	184	18	62	101
Samundri Tehsil	130	89	108	129	119	9	51	59
Tandlian Wala Tehsil	169	116	161	167	150	5	14	32
Total	803	515	371	776	599	32	175	275

Source: Punjab Mouza Statistics (2008), Agricultural Census organization, Government of Pakistan

Food availability does not depend on the availability of wheat only but also on other cereals like maize, rice etc. As far as cereal food is concerned, this district does not produce enough for the requirement of the district population. Animal based food availability (meat, milk, milk products) is also important for total food availability. But the animal based food is also deficit in this district²⁰. Combining both the crop based and animal based food self-sufficiency, Faisalabad

²⁰ Food Insecurity in Pakistan (2009), Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Islamabad

is facing deficit in food availability at domestic level²¹. Although domestic production of food grains in this district is not sufficient, the economic and trade activities of this city ensure the availability of food grains in the district.

1.4.2 Access

Per capita availability of food items alone is not a reliable indicator of food security. If the available food is socio-economically not accessible to the masses, it cannot make a society food secure. The income level of the households reflects access to food, capacity of consumption and even food poverty. Average monthly income of a household (HH) in this district is Rs. 20,000/-, which is considered as reasonable income²². Child dependency (ratio between children and household members in economically active age group) is one of the limiting factors in meeting the daily needs of households and is an important indicator to measure access to food. The increased dependency ratio enhances spending of the household on child care and food, which results in per capita reduction of socio-economic access to food. Child dependency ratio is very high in this district. The share of household expenditures on food is 61.1% of the total income in Punjab.

The table below shows the physical access of food in the district by giving distance of mouzas from the wholesale markets. Average distance from the fruit and vegetable market of a mouza is 13 and 12 kilometers respectively, whereas the distance from the grains market is 13 kilometers. Such long distances impede access to food.

Table1.4.2: Distance of Mouzas from Markets

Type of facility		Rural Populated Mouzas	Overall Mean Distance (KM)	Mouzas by Distance (in Kilometers) by Facility				
				Less Than 1	1 - 10	11 – 25	26 – 50	51 & Above
Livestock Market	Number	811	15	12	313	415	71	-
	Percent	100		1	39	51	9	-
Grains Market	Number	811	13	8	353	412	38	-
	Percent	100		1	44	51	5	-
Fruit Market	Number	811	13	10	388	376	37	-
	Percent	100		1	48	46	5	-
Vegetable Market	Number	811	12	13	396	362	40	-
	Percent	100		1	49	45	5	-
Govt. Procurement Center	Number	811	12	10	396	364	41	-
	Percent	100		1	49	45	5	-

Source: Punjab Mouza Statistics (2008), Agricultural Census organization, Government of Pakistan

²¹ Ibid

²² Food Insecurity in Pakistan (2009), Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Islamabad

Though the district has abundant availability of food and reasonable level of income, high food expenditures, high child dependency and high inflation (particularly food inflation) hinders access to food.

1.4.3 Utilization and Stability

In addition to food availability and access, proper assimilation of food in the body is essential. Food utilization and stability depicts this absorption of food and its sustainability. Improved sanitation facility, clean drinking water, health infrastructure and individual health status along with female literacy play vital role in food absorption. According to Food Security Analysis (FSA) 2009, access to improved drinking water is reasonable in this district²³.

Table 1.4.3: Percentage Distribution of Household by Source of Drinking Water

Faisalabad	Water Delivery System				
	Tap Water	Hand Pump	Motor Pump	Dug Well	Other
Total	20	20	39	0	22
Urban	28	2	27	0	42
Rural	13	34	48	0	5

Source: PSLM 2010-11

Sanitation facilities in urban areas of district Faisalabad are far better than rural areas of the district, where 98 percent of the urban HH have reported flush facility at their homes and only 2 percent of urban HH have reported no flush facility. Fourteen percent of rural HH have no toilet facility of any kind.

Table 1.4.4: Percentage Distribution of HH by Type of Toilet

Flush			Non-Flush			No Toilet		
Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
98	75	86	0	0	0	2	25	14

Source: PSLM 2010-11

Utilization of food is quite satisfactory in Faisalabad as compared to other districts of Pakistan. This district has been ranked as reasonable as far as access to improved drinking water, sanitation, female literacy, and food absorption is concerned.

In a nutshell, this city district has sufficient availability of food; a relatively better socio-economic access; and a relatively better food utilization environment. Combining all the indicators of food security i.e., availability, access, utilization and stability; it can be ascertained that district Faisalabad is a food secure district of Pakistan.

²³ Food Insecurity in Pakistan (2009), Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Islamabad

1.5 Health

1.5.1 Details of Health Facilities

Presently, health services are provided by both, Public and private institutions in Faisalabad. There are 38 Hospitals in district Faisalabad out of these 24 are public hospitals. Total bed strength of district hospitals' is 5,805 beds, which implies that for every 1,138 people only 1 bed is available in the district and one health facility caters a population of 18,239. Keeping in view the statistics that for the estimated population of 2010, these health facilities are sufficient for only 27 % of the population and beds are sufficient for 35 % of the population²⁴ Indoor/outdoor patients treated in the district hospitals were more than 11,238 in 2010²⁵. It is evident from BHU ranking in Punjab that relative to other districts, condition of reported Health facilities in Faisalabad is satisfactory. The following table shows the number of health facilities and number of beds available in these facilities.

Table 1.5.1: Public Health Facilities

Facility Type	Name of Facility	Bed Strength	No. of Functional Beds
Teaching hospital		1	1138
DHQ Hospital(Teaching)		1	704
THQ Hospital		5	263
RHCs		12	240
BHUs		168	334
Govt. Rural Dispensaries		5	0
MCH Centres		6	0
Sub Health Centres		34	0
TB Clinics		2	0
Health houses		2573	0

Data source: DHIS/EDOH office

The district has private hospitals, clinics, laboratories and maternity homes. The private healthcare providers are also used for providing support in preventive programs like Polio and other activities. It is presumed that with the passage of time, the role of private providers will expand, and there is a need to develop an effective coordination mechanism between public and private sectors.

Table 1.5.2: Number of Health Training Institutions in the District

Type of institute	Number
DHDC	1
General Nursing school	2
Paramedics school	1

²⁴ WHO Standard is 2 health facilities and 25 beds per 10,000 people.

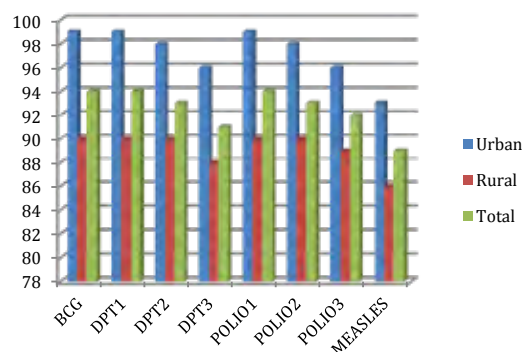
²⁵ Punjab Development Statistics (2011), Planning & Development Department, Government of Punjab

1.5.2 Immunization²⁶

Immunization coverage estimates are used to monitor immunization services, and to guide disease eradication and elimination efforts. This indicator is the measure of the percentage of children under one-year (i.e. <12 months) age who have received all the doses of BCG vaccine, three doses of polio & pentavalent vaccines and 1 dose of measles vaccine in a given year.

In district Faisalabad, around 69% pregnant women have received tetanus toxoid injections.

In urban areas, this percentage is 86% and in rural areas it is 57%²⁷. Record based²⁸ immunization data of district Faisalabad shows that 65% (Male 65%: Female 64%) of the children aged 12-23 months have received full immunization. In urban areas this percentage is 71 % (Male 67%: Female 76%) and in rural areas it is 60% (Male 64%: Female 55%). The above given graph shows the percentage of children of 12-23 months that have been immunized by the type of Antigen based on recall²⁹.



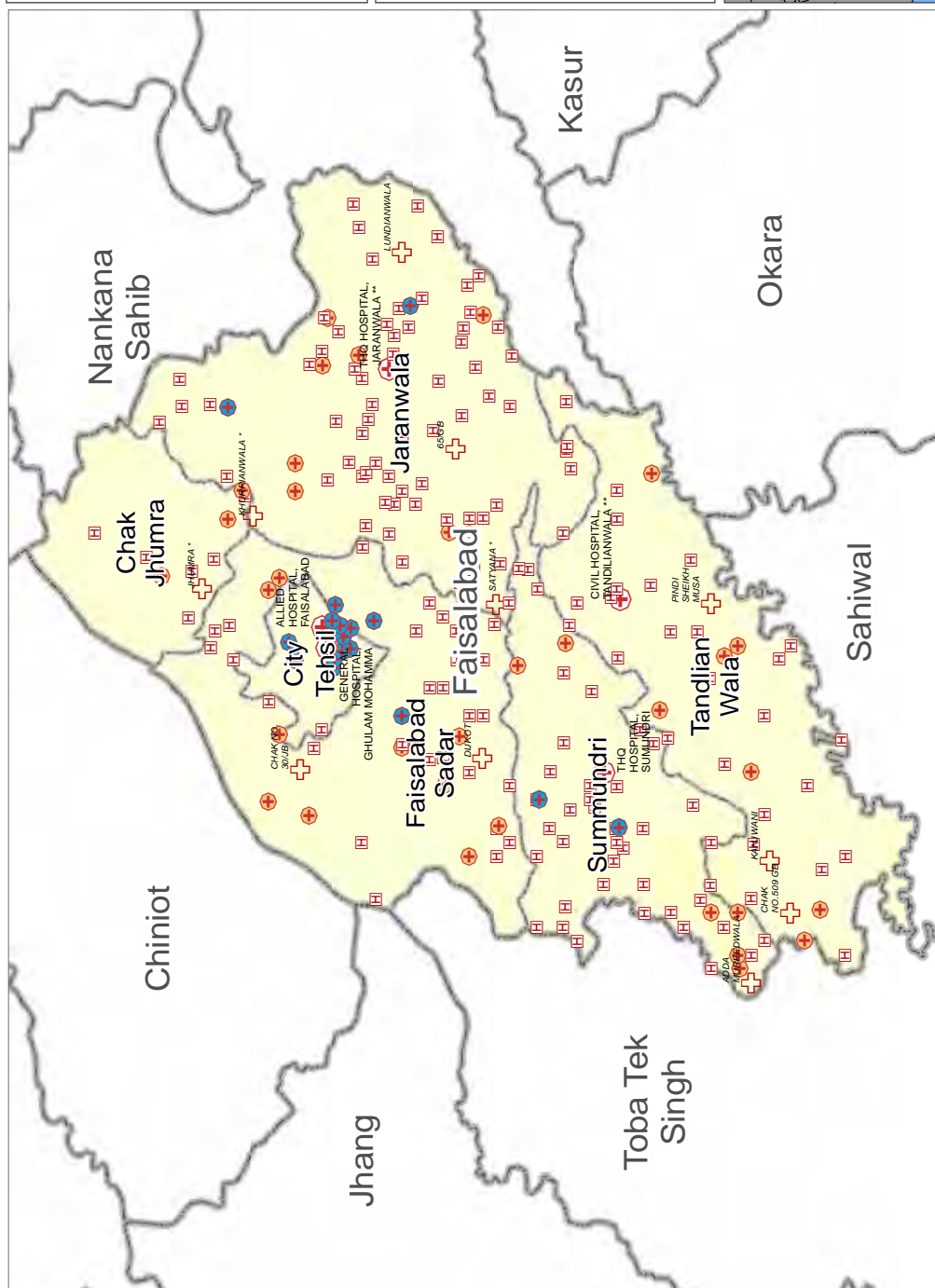
²⁶ Table 3.4 b and 3.11: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM)2010-2011

²⁷ Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM)2010-2011

²⁸ Based on record: Children who reported having received full immunization who also have an immunization card, expressed as a percentage of all children aged 12-23 months. Also immunizations to be classed as fully immunized a child must have received: 'BCG', 'DPT1', 'DPT2', 'DPT3', 'Polio1', 'Polio2',

²⁹ Table 3.6: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM)2010-2011

Faisalabad - Health Facility Map



Legend

- Health Facilities (WHO)**
- HOSPITAL
 - RURAL HEALTH CENTRE
 - BASIC HEALTH UNIT
 - DISPENSARY
 - SUB HEALTH CENTRE
- Tehsil Boundary(PCO)
- District Boundary(PCO)



Map Doc Name:

IMMAP_Landscape_A4_Faisalabad_HF

Creation Date:

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Projection/Datum:

WGS84

Web Resources:

<http://www.immap.org>

Map data source(s):

World Health Organization(WHO), Health Facilities

Population Census Organization (PCO), Admin Boundaries

Declarations:

This map does not imply the endorsement of material on the part of the IMMAP. USAID concerning the legal status of any territory, or the authority of any government, or concerning the delineation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Map Localities:



1.6 Education

1.6.1 Highlights

Literacy Rate (10 years and above)	66%
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	64%
	GPI Primary 1.03
	GPI Middle 0.99
Population that has ever attended School	68%
	Male 74%
	Female 62%
Population that has completed primary level or higher	60%
	Male 65%
	Female 55%
Student Teacher Ratio ³⁰	40
	Primary 51
	Middle 30
	Matric 32
	Higher Secondary 22

Source: PSLM and Punjab Development Statistics 2010-11

1.6.2 District School Enrolment Ratio

The overall literacy rate (for the population of 10 years and above) is 66% (male: 72% and female: 62%). For the urban rural comparison, urban literacy rate is higher than the rural, which is 77% (male 80% and female 74%), whereas the rural literacy rate is 57 percent (male 68% and female 48%). Adult literacy rate (greater than 15 years) is 64 percent. Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) at the primary level in all of Faisalabad is 101% (male: 102%, female: 99%). In the urban community, it is 107% (male: 107%, female: 107%) and in the rural community it is 80% (male: 80%, female: 79%). Net Enrolment Rate (NER) at the primary level is 63% (male: 66%, female: 60%), in the urban community it is 66 percent (male: 66%, female: 67%) and in the rural community it is 60% (male: 62%, female: 59%).

Table 1.6.1 shows details of Gross and Net Enrolment Rates by Rural, Urban and Gender at different levels.

Table 1.6.1: Gross and Net Enrolment Rates by Gender and Locality at Different Levels³¹

URBAN/ RURAL/ DISTRICT	GENDE R	GROSS ENROLMENT RATES			NET ENROLMENT RATES			
		Primary (5-9)	Group (10-13)	Middle Group (10-13)	Matric Group (13-14)	Primary Group (5-9)	Middle Group (10-12)	Matric Group (13-14)
URBAN	Male	107%		80%	79%	66%	31%	12%
	Female	107%		79%	74%	67%	34%	24%
	Total	107%		80%	77%	66%	32%	17%
RURAL	Male	99%		64%	80%	62%	26%	19%
	Female	93%		55%	51%	59%	23%	16%
	Total	96%		60%	60%	60%	24%	17%

³⁰ Punjab Development Statistics 2010-11

³¹ PSLM 2010-11

URBAN/ RURAL/ DISTRICT	GENDE R	GROSS ENROLMENT RATES				NET ENROLMENT RATES		
		Primary (5-9)	Group (10-13)	Middle Group (10-13)	Matric Group (13-14)	Primary Group (5-9)	Middle Group (10-12)	Matric Group (13-14)
TOTAL	Male	102%		71%	80%	63%	28%	16%
	Female	99%		65%	61%	62%	27%	19%
	Total	101%		68%	71%	63%	28%	17%

1.6.3 Gender and Level Wise Details

The total enrolment of students, in government schools, in district Faisalabad is 774,553 (Male: 405,122 and Female: 369,431). Out of a total of 20,729 teachers, 10,941 are male and 9,788 are female teachers. This illustrates that one teacher is teaching averagely 37 students. The total number of schools and colleges in district Lahore is 2,703 (Boys: 1,364, Girls: 1,339). Thus, on an average, every school has an enrolment of 287 students and a teaching staff of around 4³².

Primary

There are 1,783 primary schools in the district. The total enrollment at the primary level is 285,324 of which 168,728 are boys and 116,596 are girls. Total number of teachers, at the primary level, is 6,327, out of which 3,759 are male and 2,568 are female teachers. Thus on an average, each primary school has an enrolment of 160 students with a teaching staff of 4.

Middle

There are 426 middle schools in the district. The total enrollment at the middle level is 154,715 of which 54,255 are boys, and 100,460 are girls. The total teachers at the middle level are 4,633 out of which 1,577 are male teachers, while, 3,056 are female teachers. Thus on an average, each middle school has an average enrolment of 363 students with a teaching staff of 11.

Matric

There are 355 secondary schools in the district. The total enrolment at the secondary level is 250,166 of which 141,520 are boys' and 108,646 are girls'. The total number of teachers at the secondary level is 7,107, out of which male teachers are 4,151 and female teachers are 2,956. Thus on an average, each Secondary school has an average enrolment of 705 students with teaching staff of 20.

Higher Secondary

There are a total of 9 higher secondary schools. The total enrolment at the higher secondary level is 9,419; out of which 8,005 are boys' and 1,414 are girls. The total number of teachers at the higher secondary level is 241 out of which 206 are male teachers and 35 are female teachers. Thus, on an average, each higher secondary school

³² Punjab Development Statistics (2011), Planning & Development Division, Government of Punjab

has an enrolment of 1,046 students with a teaching staff of 27. However the student/class ratio is 73 and each school has, averagely, around 14 class rooms.

Table 1.6.2: Enrolment and Educational Facilities by level and Gender

Level	Enrolment			School Facilities			Teachers		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary	968	815	1,783	168,728	116,596	285,324	3,759	2,568	6,327
Middle	131	295	426	54,255	100,460	154,715	1,577	3,056	4,633
Matric	199	156	355	141,520	108,646	250,166	4,151	2,956	7,107
Higher Secondary	19	30	49	4,206	4,982	9,188	202	268	470
Inter/Degree college	47	43	90	36,413	38,747	75,160	1,252	940	2,192
Total	1,364	1,339	2,703	405,122	369,431	774,553	10,941	9,788	20,729

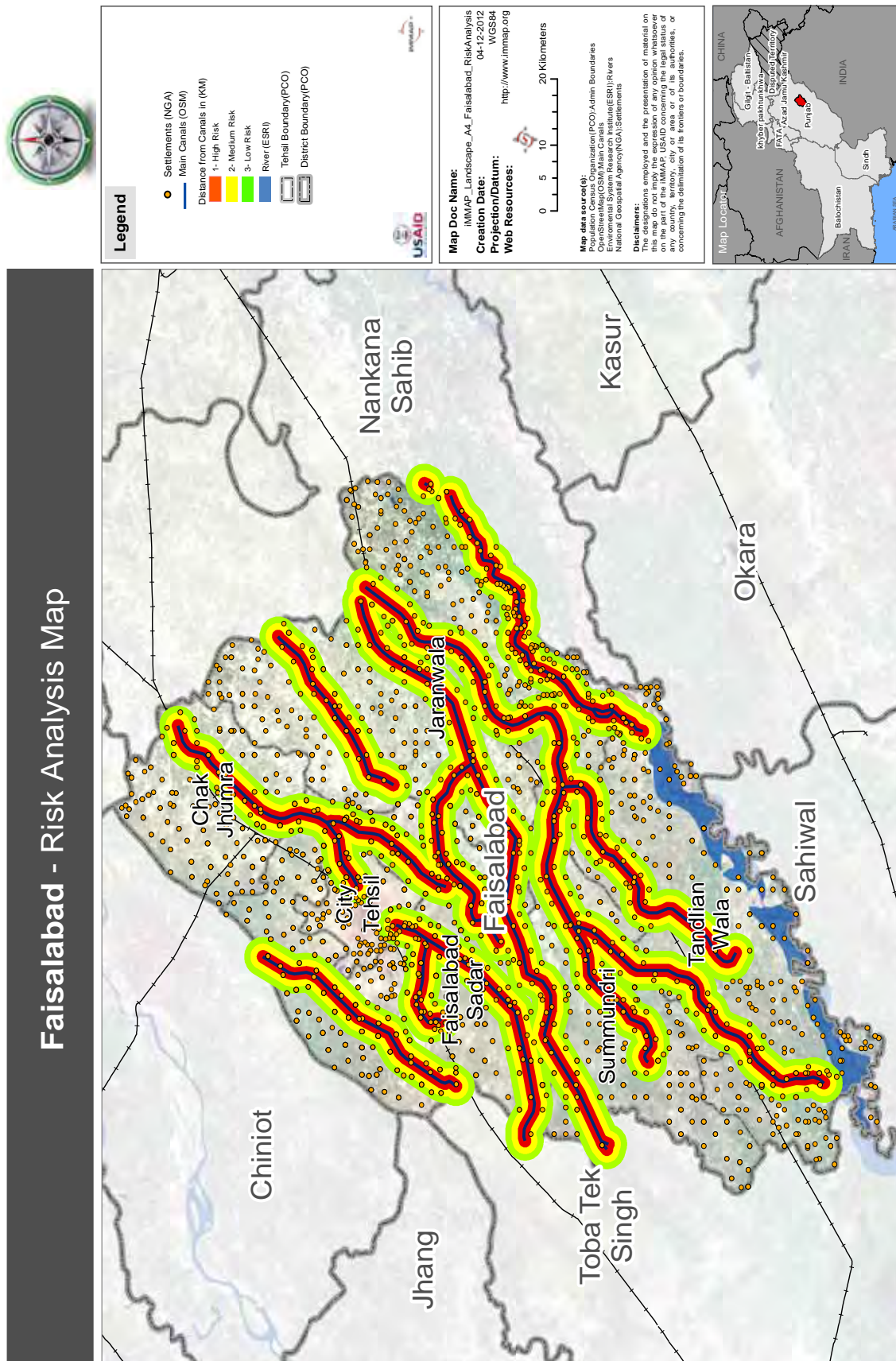
Source: Punjab Development Statistics 2010-11

2 Disaster History and Its Impact

2.1 Disaster History

Faisalabad has no history of disasters. There have been only minor floods or breaches in canals, which didn't cause any major human or property loss. The Ravi River flows along the eastern and the Chenab River along the western boundary of the district. No other river passes through the district. Floods are caused by the overflow in river Ravi on account of heavy rains in its catchment areas, during the monsoon. Floods are a recurrent feature because the rivers cannot hold the vast amount of water flowing from the northern areas to the south of the country. Periodically, these floods caused extensive damage to crops and villages. The provincial government is proposing dams and barrages to control the flow of water in the future. Even though the district has no disaster history, for the year 2012, National Disaster management Authority (NDMA), Government of Pakistan, has declared Faisalabad to be a disaster prone district³³. This might be because of the reason that River Ravi flows along the south-east boundary of the district.

³³<http://www.pakresponse.info/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=WcteNjbX1c%3D&tabid=78&mid=845>



3 Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis

Prior to analysing existing hazards, vulnerability to hazards and capacity to cope, of the district and its population, an explanation of the terms used is given under each heading, as follows:

3.1 Hazard

Hazard simply means danger or risk. The synonyms used for hazards are jeopardy, venture, peril or chance. A hazard is the situation which triggers disaster. But it can be also defined as:

“Hazard is a potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation”

Thus, hazard is a situation that has the potential to harm the health and safety of a people or damage their property, plants and equipment etc. Hazards can be divided into two categories.

Natural Hazard

There are natural processes or phenomena within the earth system that may constitute a damaging event. Typhoons, tsunamis, earthquake and volcanic eruption cyclones, earthquakes, floods, landslides, storms are some examples of natural hazards.

Man-made Hazard

Any industrial, nuclear, transportation accidents, or explosion, power failure, resource shortage, or other condition, caused due to human involvement and/or human error, which threaten or cause damage to property, or loss of life and/or bring over human suffering and hardship, are termed as Man-Made hazard.

Hazard Matrix

Hazard	Frequency	Area affected/union councils	Severity/Force	Year
Riverine floods	Monsoon season	Catchment area of the district	Medium	Often
Industrial accidents	Often	Entire district	Medium	Every year
Epidemics	Seasonal	Entire district	Medium	-do-
Monsoon rains	Seasonal	District Catchment area	Medium	-do-

3.2 Vulnerability

Vulnerability here means the state of being at risk of or being exposed to hazards. It also refers to the inability to withstand the effects of a hostile environment.

“the attributes and circumstances of a community or system that makes it sensitive, vulnerable or susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard”³⁴.

Vulnerability precedes disasters, contribute to their severity, hinder and obstruct the disaster response. Vulnerability is divided into three types, as follows:

Physical/Material Vulnerability

Weakness of the built environment and lack of access to physical and material resources i.e. living in hazard prone areas or in unsafe buildings, lack of savings, insurance and assets amounts to physical and material vulnerability.

Social/Organizational Vulnerability

Inequality in social systems that discriminate against and marginalize certain groups of people from accessing resources and services constitutes social/organizational vulnerability. People who have been marginalized in social, economic or political terms are vulnerable to disasters. Weakness in social and organizational areas may also cause disasters e.g. deep division can lead to conflict and war. Conflict over resources' ownership can also lead to violence.

Attitudinal/Motivational Vulnerability

Existence of fatalistic myths and religious beliefs influence people's vulnerability to disaster risks. If people believe that disasters are 'acts of God' and if they have low confidence in their ability to affect change or have 'lost heart' and feel defeated by events they cannot control, these people are often harder hit by disasters.

³⁴ Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) 2011, Community Based Disaster Management (CBDRM) Course Handbook.

Vulnerability matrix

PHYSICAL/ MATERIAL	SOCIAL/ORGANIZATIONAL	ATTITUDINAL/MOTIVATIONAL
Faisalabad district is sandwiched between two rivers. River Ravi flows on the east and Chenab on the west side of the district. These rivers especially Ravi overflows in monsoon season and causes damage to the crops and property nearby.	Faisalabad is third largest city of the country in terms of population and density. Its population in 1998 was 5,429,547 and the current estimated population is 7,310,691. The overall population growth rate of district Faisalabad is 2.51%. City Tehsil is growing at a maximum rate of 3.55 percent per year. This population explosion is making the city and district vulnerable and susceptible to man-made and natural hazards.	Poor people living in slums and kachi abadi are mostly illiterate and unaware of the potential hazards around them. Lack of knowledge and awareness make them vulnerable to diseases like Hepatitis. Unsafe drinking water, sharing of used syringes and unsafe sexual practices are exposing them to many life threatening ailments.
Being an industrial and overly populated city, Faisalabad is facing solid waste management and pollution problems. Skin and respiratory diseases are wide spread. No water treatment plants and low chimneys of the industries are affecting the environment and health of the people.	Current energy crisis in Pakistan has badly affected the industries in Faisalabad. Their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) suffered a lot. Most of the businessmen are shifting to Bangladesh and Dubai, to continue their business activities over there.	In spite of a comparatively good literacy rate and awareness, the people of Faisalabad are unable to control the high birth rates. Though contraceptives are available and family planning department is also providing guidelines, they have failed to control, the high growth rate in the district.
Forests are no a great natural resource for a country. Unfortunately, the district has very limited area under forest. An area of 1,361 hectares of the district comprises of forest, out of which 927 hectors are transferred to the district government and 434 hectors are under provincial govt.'s control.	Being largest city of the district, Faisalabad is facing some administrative problems. Crime rate is high and law is violated on a daily basis. Faisalabad is second on the list of districts of Punjab reporting highest numbers of crimes, with 13% of all registered FIRs.	
	For the urban rural comparison, Rural illiteracy rate is higher than the urban, which is 43 percent (male 32% and female 52%) whereas urban illiteracy rate is 23% (male 20% and female 26%). Illiteracy adversely affects disaster risk reduction because most illiterate people are unaware of their potential hazards and don't know how they will mitigate and prevent their potential hazards.	

3.3 Capacity

Capacity is contrasted to vulnerability. Ability to perform or produce is capacity. Capacities are resources, means and strengths, which exist in households and communities and which enable them to cope with, withstand, prepare for, prevent, mitigate or quickly recover from a disaster. The combination of all the strengths attributes and resources available within a community, society or organization that can be used to achieve agreed goals make up its capacity.

Physical/Material Capacity

In most disasters, people suffer their greatest losses in the physical and material realm. Access to physical/material things or objects count as physical capacity. Few examples of physical and material capacity are cash, food, land, properties and tools.

Social /Organizational Capacity

Even when everything physical is destroyed, people still have their skills, experiences and knowledge; they have family and social networks. They have leaders and systems for making decisions. They also have local, collective wisdom reflected in their cultural practices that help them reduce or cope with disaster risks.

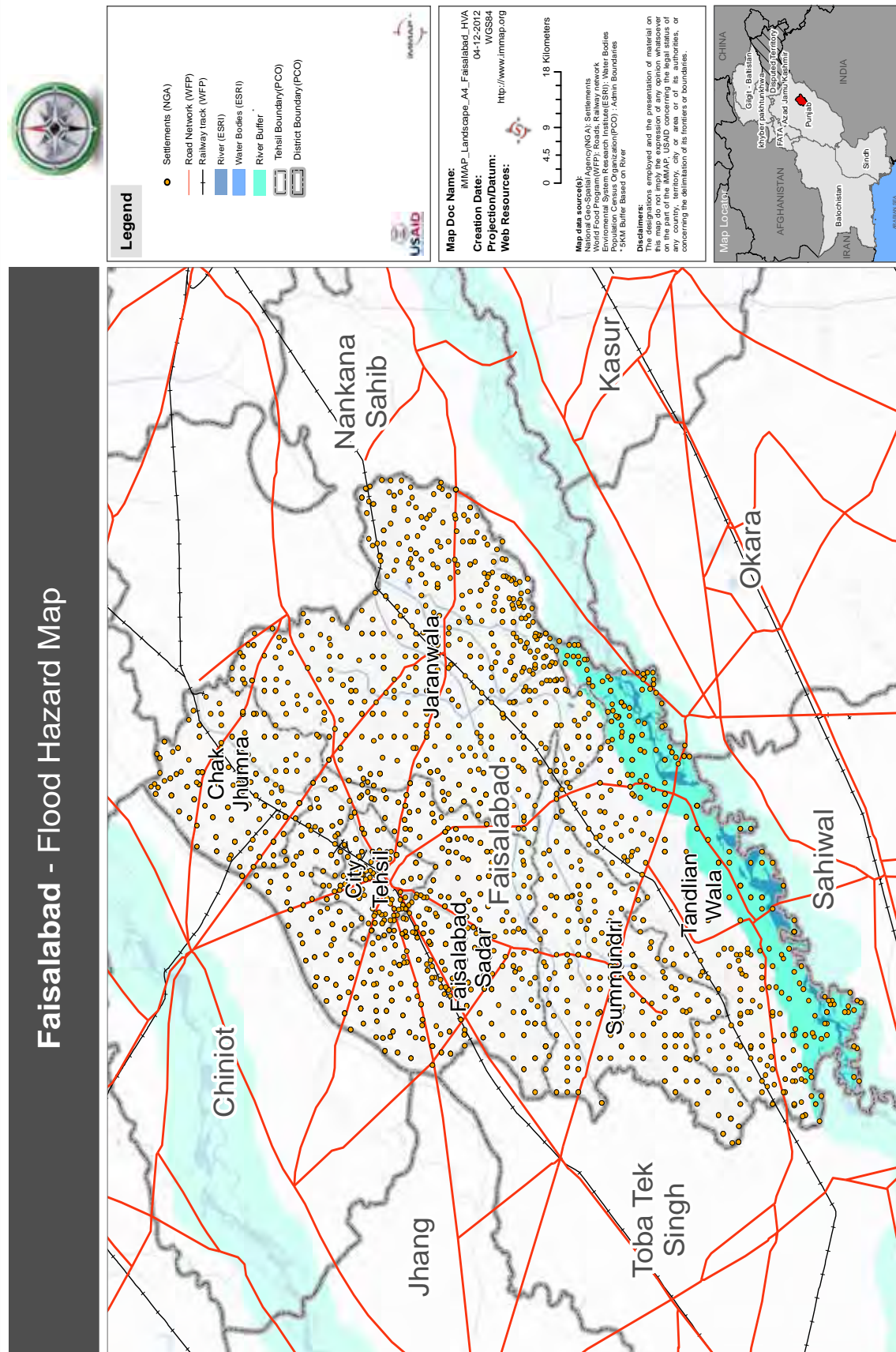
Attitudinal/Motivational Capacity

People also have positive attitudes and strong motivations such as the will to survive and willingness to help each other.

Capacity matrix

PHYSICAL/ MATERIAL	SOCIAL/ORGANIZATIONAL	ATTITUDINAL/MOTIVATIONAL
Faisalabad is known as Manchester of Pakistan. It is a great commercial and industrial center having a number of Textile and other industries. There are 512 large industrial units, 328 textile units, 92 chemical unit, 92 engineering units and 12,000 household industries. The textile industry of Faisalabad constitutes more than 70% of the textile exports of Pakistan, which itself forms 68% of the total exports from Pakistan.	Literacy rate of Faisalabad is reasonable (53.3 %) due to the availability of a number of schools, colleges and universities. Urban literacy rate for the male and female is 79% and 68.9 % respectively.	People of the district are educated and well aware of their duties and responsibilities. Awareness level of the people is high. They cooperate and do not resist the policies of the government.
A survey, conducted in 2009, to calculate the Gross Domestic Product [GDP] growth of top cities in the world that calculated that Faisalabad's GDP was (Purchasing Power Parity) \$14 billion. The GDP of Faisalabad was at number 3 after Karachi and Lahore. Further Growth in the GDP is expected in the coming few years.	Though Faisalabad is facing solid waste management problems, the city district government has realized this problem and initiated an Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) Project. It has introduced door to door waste collection, efficient waste transportation system, improved storage capacity, properly managed existing dump site, merit based selection and built capacity of the staff.	Women who are 48% of the district are facilitated in every field. Credit facility, education, health, job facilities are provided to them and they are equally contributing to the prosperity of the nation. Women are also running and engaged in small businesses & industries and sharing the responsibilities of their families.
Faisalabad has a great system of artificial irrigation. A network of canals is available in the district, irrigating the cropped land. Total length of main canals and channels is 557 canal miles (cm), distributaries are 1,600 cm, and minor distributaries are 855 cm. Almost 96% of the rural mouzas of the district are irrigated by canals. Use of tube wells in the district is	Faisalabad is rich in traditions. The district is famous for its traditional handicrafts such as hand woven clothes. Other traditional products produced in Faisalabad are carpets, handbags, rugs and laces. These handicrafts generate income for the people, and build their financial capacity to cope with potential hazards.	Most of the people are exocentric, which means they show interest in adopting positive change from outside world. They are not rigid minded, do not resist change. They warmly welcome positive change.

PHYSICAL/ MATERIAL	SOCIAL/ORGANIZATIONAL	ATTITUDINAL/MOTIVATIONAL
about 80%.		
District Faisalabad's climate is fit for kharif and rabbi crops. Eighty-eight percent of the total 584,000 hectares available land, in district Faisalabad, is cultivated. Improved varieties of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides have greatly increased per-acre yield and with that the prosperity of the peasant community.	In most of the rural parts of the district Panchaets or Deras are found. These are like open drawing rooms, where elders of the community discuss local issues or conflicts. Panchaets or Deras are source of informal social control, which brings harmonization at the local level.	
Health services are provided by both, Public and private institutions, in Faisalabad. There are 40 Hospitals in district Faisalabad, out of these 26 are public hospitals, 12 are private hospitals, and 2 are local bodies' hospitals. Total bed strength of district hospitals' is 4,417 beds, which implies that for every 1,672 people 1 bed is available in the district.		
In Faisalabad District, there are 1,783 primary schools, 426 middle schools, 355 secondary schools, 9 High Secondary Schools. Besides, educational purpose, these school buildings can be used as shelter and evacuation centres in time of emergency.		



4 Coordination and Support Services Annexures

4.1.1 List of NGOs working in Faisalabad³⁵

Name	Active Since	Postal Address	Phone
Flame Foundation	2000	P-134, Main Road Mian colony, Faisalabad - Pakistan	0092 41 87 61824
Anjuman Samaji Behbood (ASB)	2000	40-A Main Bazar Dhuddiwala Faisalabad	009(241)-8713431
Tamir Welfare Organisation	1996	P-138, Street. No.2, Mian Colony, PC#.2, Faisalabad	92-41-8717606
Harmony Foundation	2001	Nawaz Park Faisalabad 38090 Pakistan	92-41-5511477

4.1.2 Departmental focal points for emergency response³⁶

Name	Designation	Phone No	Email Address
Rana Zahid Tauseef	District Nazim	041-9200506,9200523,750000	cdn@faisalabad.gov.pk
Mian Abdul Waheed	P.S.O. (District Nazim)	041-600039	
Muhammad Tariq	P.A. (District Nazim)	041-9200506,9200523	
Syed Raza Ali Shah	P.S. (District Nazim)		

4.1.3 List of Control Rooms used in Emergency³⁷

Places	Numbers
Stations	Faisalabad 041
Ambulance	115
Bomb Disposal Unit	92000455
Civil Denence	9200456
Daily jang	2622821
Daily Nawa-e-Waqt	2622266
DHL	111-500-000
Edhi Welfare	610111
Fire Brigade Central	16
Flight Enquiry	114
G.P.O	9201114
Hospital Civil	30112-9
Hospital Services	26448
Holiday Inn	
Leopard Courier	619173
Metropolitan Corp	32556
News Agency (A.P.P)	9200770

³⁵ <http://www.ngos.com.pk/cities/faisalabad-ngos.htm>

³⁶ www.faisalabad.gov.pk

³⁷ <http://www.imrtec.com/Pakistan-tel-directory/pakistan-TD-tdf2.html>

Places	Numbers
Overseas Booking	102
Overseas Enquiry	104
Police emergency	15
P.I.A Reservation	111-786-786
P.I.A Cargo	9200786
Passport Office	41052
Radio Pakistan	9220148
Railway Enquiry	117
Sui Gas Complaints	119
TCS Couriers	111-123-456
Telephone Complaints	18
Telephone Local Enquiry	17
WAPDA Enquiry	9220184

4.1.4 List of Police Stations/Police Posts³⁸

Sr. No.	Police Station	Phone No.
1	SPO Civil Lines (Circle)	041-9200262
2	Civil Lines	041-9200262-63
3	Rail Bazar	041-9200264-65
4	SPO Kotwali (Circle)	041-9200242
5	Kotwali	041-9200260-61
6	Jhang Bazar	041-9200256-57
7	Women	041-9200266
8	SPO Gulberg (Circle)	041-9200251
9	Gulberg	041-9200254
10	G.M Abad	041-2690640
11	Raza Abad	041-9200258

4.1.5 List of Health Facilities

Sr.#	Village / Town / Mohalla	Dispensary / Clinic / Hospital
1	Addah Darul Ashan	Mahmood Abbas Clinic
2	Chak No.153/Rb Sahianwala	Dr. Nasir Cheema Clinic
3	Chak No.102/Jb, Brij Mandi	Dr. Asif Shehzad Clinic
4	Chak No.103/JB, Barnala	Dr. Raees Azam Clinic
5	Chak No.103/JB, Barnala	Dr.M.Ahsan,Clinic
6	Chak No.106/JB, Khichian	Dr. Naeem Ashraf Clinic
7	Chak No. 248 Bismillah Pur	Dr. Iqbal
8	Chak No. 243 RB Roshan Wala	Dr. Zahid Javaid
9	Chak No. 243 RB Bai Pass	Dr. Samoil
10	Chak No, 215 Rb Nastery	Dr. Shahid Ahmed
11	Chak No, 215 Rb Bukhari Town	Dr. Javaid Nabi MBBS
12	Chak No. 74 GB Theekariwala	Dr. M. Iqbal
13	Chak No. 230 RB Johlan	Dr. M. Yousuf Sb
14	Chak No. 61 JB Banglaw	Dr. Inamul Haq
15	Chak No. 61 JB Banglaw	Dr. Nazir Ahmed
16	Chak No. 271 JB	Clinic Dr.M. Maqbool Ahmed
17	Amin Pur Banglaw	Al. Mumtaz Clinic
18	Amin Pur Banglaw	Dr. Abdul Wahad Clinic

³⁸ <http://www.punjabpolice.gov.pk/FaisalabadDirectory>

Sr.#	Village / Town / Mohalla	Dispensary / Clinic / Hospital
19	Amin Pur Banglaw	Dr. Almas Zafar Hospital
20	Amin Pur Banglaw	Dr. Hafiz Hospital
21	Amin Pur Banglaw	Dr. Akhtar Ali
22	Millat Town	Dr. Kamran Riaz
23	Millat Town	Ayesha Clinic, Dr. M. Aslam
24	Millat Town	Bilal Hospital, Dr. Shaista
25	Millat Town	Punjab Medical Center
26	Chak No. 117 GB Rakan Abad	Ali Hospital Dr. Liaqat Ali
27	Chak No. 117 GB Danola	Dr. Amin Clinic
28	Chak No. 204 Rb	Dr. Ehsan Ali
29	Chak No. 208 Rb	Dr. Mehmood Ali
30	Chak No. 202 Gatti School	Dr. Naseem
31	Chak No. 202 Bhai Wala	Dr. Nawaz
32	Chak No. 202 Bhai Wala	Zafar Yasin
33	Sidhu Pura	Dr. Babar Aslam Mbbs
34	Ali Block Muslim Town	Mehboob Clinic
35	Green Town	Al-Rehan Poly Clinic
36	Millat Road Near Khajoor Bagh	Bashir Nizami Hospital
37	PMC Colony Muslim Town	Prof. Dr. Naeem Ahmed Clinic
38	PMC Colony Muslim Town	Dr. Amjad Fareed Clinic
39	Muslim Town	Dr. Asim Tajammal Clinic
40	Muslim Town	Dr. Abdul Rasheed Clinic
41	Noor Pur	Dr. Nasir Mehmood Clinic
42	Noor Pur	Dr. Niamat Ali Gill Clinic
43	Millat Road	Dr. Abdul Ghani Clinic
44	Millat Road	M. Javed Clinic
45	Govt. Dispensary Noor Pur	Dispensary
46	Mohalla Garden Aziz Chowk St. No. 28	Clinic
47	St. No, 29 Mohalla Garden	Clinic
48	Pull Nishat Abad Daftar Nazim	Dr. Muhammad Jameel Mbbs
49	Main Bazar 66 Foota Bazat Nishat Abad	Dr. Bilal Aziz Mbbs
50	Main Bazar Nishat Abad	Dr. Shafiq Ur Rehman Mbbs
51	Main Bazar 66 Foota Bazat Nishat Abad	Dr. Syed Jabran Mehmood Mbbs
52	Main Bazar 66 Foota Bazat Nishat Abad	Dr. Nasir Ali Mbbs
53	Main Bazar 66 Foota Bazat Nishat Abad	Dr. Azam Mbbs
54	Imdad Town Near Qaswah Homes	Nishat Medical Center
55	Qaswa Homes	Talha Medical Center
56	Yousuf Abad St. No, 10	Awami Clinic
57	St. No. 7 Yousuf Abad	Zohra Memorial Maternity Home
58	Main Bazar Sheikhpura Road	Dr. Munawar
59	Nishat Abad Near Pull	Clinic
60	Raja Road Gulistan Colony	Dr. Tahira Khalid
61	Raja Road Gulistan Colony	Dr. Khalid Manzoor
62	Akbar Chowk Gulistan Colony	Dr. Abdul Salaam
63	Akbar Chowk Gulistan Colony	Dr. Zahid Iqbal
64	Awan Chowk Gulistan Colony	Dr. Waseem Ahmed Tariq
65	Near Hashmat Chowk Ahmed Abad	Dr. Ishfaq
66	Tahir Road Ahmed Abad	Dr. M. Younus
67	Hashmat Chowk Ahmed Abad	Dr. M. Mazher Hussain
68	Block H Gulistan Colony	Dr. Asif Riaz
69	Galaxi Chowk Raja Road Gulistan Colony	Dr. Abdul Salaam
70	St.No., 5 Islam Nagar	Dr. Shajahuddin MBBS

Sr.#	Village / Town / Mohalla	Dispensary / Clinic / Hospital
71	22 New Civil Line	Dr. Bashir Amin Mbbs
72	13 New Civil Line Fsd	Dr. Nisar Ahmed Mbbs
73	6 New Civil Line Fsd	Dr. Shahida Nisar Mbbs
74		Railway Hospital
75	Railway Road	Govt. Dispensary
76	Tariq Abad	Mian Trust
77	Near Lari Adda	Nomani Clinic
78	St. No., 17 Tariq Abad	Afzal Hashmi Clinic
79	St. No., 17 Tariq Abad	Mian Sial Markaz
80	Nighiban Pura St.No., 10 B Road	Capt. Afzaal MBBS
81	Main Road Sheraz Park	Dr. M. Naeem Hashmi MBBS
82	Mansoor Abad St. No. 12	M. Iqbal Clinic
83	Mansoor Abad St. No. 2 Main Bazaar	Ihsan-UI-Haq Clinic
84	Mansoor Abad St. No. 4	Tariq Hameed Dispensary
85	Mansoor Abad Dipot Bazar	M. Siddiq Clinic
86	St. No. 14 66 Foota Bazaar	Dr. Manzoor Ahmed Clinic
87	Roza Park St. No. 17	Dr. Ghulam Hussain Clinic
88	Farooq Abad St. No. 14	Dr. Atta Jeelani Clinic
89	Farooq Abad St. No. 15	Dr. Abdul Rauf Clinic
90	Mansoor Abad St. No 17	Dr. Shabbir Clinic
91	Farooq Abad St. No. 17	Alkhidmat Free Dispensary
92	St. No. 17 Main Bazar	Malik Mujahid Ali Clinic
93	Main Bazar Noor Park	Dr. Khalid Amin Clinic
94	Main Bazar Noor Park	Jinnah Free Dispensary
95	Main Bazar Abdull Pur	Clinic
96	St. No. 37 Waheed Abad	Adeel Memorial Dispensary
97	Saeed Colony No. 1 Abu Bakar Road	Clinic Dr. Ghulam Murtaza
98	Kashmir Road Khayaban Colony No. 2	Anfal Free Dispensary
99	Imtiaz Shaheed Road Madina Town	Clinic Dr. Shagufta Khalid
100	W Block St. No. 1 Madina Town	Clinic Lady Dr. Naseem
101	W Block E St. Madina Town	Dr. M. Riaz Clinic
102	Officers Colony No. 2 Collage Road	Dr. Naeem MBBS
103	Officers Colony No. 2 Collage Road	Dr. Saleem Tariq MBBS
104	Khurram Chowk Officers Colony No. 2 Collage Road	Dr. Farrukh Saleem MBBS
105	Naimat Colony No. 1	Dr. Tanveer Ahmed MBBS
106	Noimat Colony No. 2 Taizab Mills Raod	Dr. Rashid MBBS
107	Taizab Mills Road	Dr. Sharjeel Malik MBBS
108	Azizia Masjid Officers Colony No. 2	Dr. Zafar Ghouri MBBS
109	Chanab Market Z Block Madina Town	Azam Majeed Complex
110	103 Road Z Block Madina Town	Madina Clinic
111	St. No. 6 Z Block Madina Town	Ittefaq Dispensary
112	St. No. 7 Z Block Madina Town	Nawaz Medical Hall
113	St. No. E Z Block Madina Town	Usman Clinic
114	Rehman Shaeed Road Y Block Madina Town	Mujahid Hospital
115	107 Road Z Block Madina Town	Shakir Clinic
116	Ghousia Road Dhudhi Wala	Azan Medical Cetner Dr. Tanveer MBBS
117	Al-Najaf Colony Main Road	Aysha Talha Clinic, Dr.Gulnaz MBBS
118	Al-Najaf Colony Main Road	Dr. Ahmed Bilal Clinic MBBS
119	Peoples Colony No. 17/C	Dr. Capt. Naseer Ahmed Nagrah Clinic MBBS
120	Al-Najaf Colony Hameed Chowk	Dr. Sobia Anwar Clinic MBBS
121	Peoples Colony No. 6/D	Zainab Family Clinic Dr. Alia Zulfiqar MBBS
122	Muhammad Nagar St. No. 12	Dr. Mushtaq Ahmed Ch.

Sr.#	Village / Town / Mohalla	Dispensary / Clinic / Hospital
123	Peoples Colony No. 1 Block B Saleemy Road	Punjab Poly Clinic
124	Peoples Colony No. 1 Block B Saleemy Road	Siddiq Medical Care
125	Peoples Colony Block B Satiana Road	Fatima Medical Center
126	Peoples Colony Block B Satiana Road	Hamza Clinic
127	Peoples Colony Block B Satiana Road	Mother And Child Clinic
128	Peoples Colony Block B Satiana Road	Children Clinic
129	Peoples Colony Block B Satiana Road	Amir Clinic
130	Peoples Colony Block B Satiana Road	Dr. Javaid Islam
131	Peoples Colony Block B Satiana Road	Dr. M. Farooq Azam
132	Peoples Colony Block B Satiana Road	Dr. Ijaz Anwar
133	Peoples Colony Block B Satiana Road	Dr. Saeed Ahmed
134	Peoples Colony Block B Satiana Road	Main Poly Clinic
135	Peoples Colony Block B Satiana Road	Dr. Capt. Sultan Akbar Siddiqui
136	Peoples Colony Block B Satiana Road	Dr. M. Shahid Farooq
137	Peoples Colony Block B Satiana Road	Irshad Clinic
138	Peoples Colony Block B D. Ground	Shoukat Zahid Clinic
139	Peoples Colony No. 1 Block B	Madina Maternity Trust Hospital
140	Peoples Colony Block B P-588/B	Dr. M. Samee
141	Peoples Colony Block B	Dr. Faraz Saeed Quarashi
142	Peoples Colony No. 1 Block D, P-435/D	Manzar Medical Center
143	Peoples Colony No. 1 Block D, P-435/D	Manzar Medical Center
144	Peoples Colony No. 1 Block D, P-435/D	Manzar Medical Center
145	Peoples Colony No. 1 Block D, P-435/D	Ilyas Free Homeo Dispensary
146	Peoples Colony Block B, P-558/B	Dr. M. Yousuf Albadry
147	Peoples Colony Block B, P-524/B	Dr. Naveed
148	Peoples Colony Block B, P-616/B	Bashir Homeopathic Memorial Clinic
149	Peoples Colony Block D, Dogar Basti	Rehman Family Clinic
150	Peoples Colony Block D, Dogar Basti	Faiz Clinic
151	Fateh Abad Sharqi St.No. 1	Rashida Eye Trust
152	Fateh Abad Sharqi	Dr. M. Akram Mbbs
153	Fateh Abad Sharqi St.No. 9	Dr. Mehboob Elahi
154	Fateh Abad Sharqi St.No. 9	Dr. M.S Qurashi Mbbs
155	St. No. 3 House No. 231 E Block Sir Syed Town	Sabri Dental Surgeon
156	Batala Colony	Tahir Clinic
157	Batala Colony	Asghar Clinic
158	Batala Colony	Aqsa Clinic
159	Batala Colony	Alrazi Hospital
160	Gulabहार Colony Satina Road	Dr. M. Ashraf
161	Gulabहार Colony Satina Road	Prof. Dr M. Humayun Akraam
162	Gulabहार Colony Satina Road	Prof. Dr M. Humayun Akraam
163	Muhammad Abad St. No. 1	Dr. Munir Anwar
164	Muhammad Abad St. No. 1	Dr. Tajammal Hussain
165	Satina Road St. No. 4 Band	Dr. Nisar Ahmed Khan
166	Main Bazaar	Dr. Ishtiaq Ahmed Khan
167	Haseeb Shaheed Road Muhammad Abad	Dr. Samina Rahseed
168	Garden Colony St. No. 5	Dr. Noman Ahmed Ali
169	Garden Colony St. No. 5	Dr. Zahid Sarwer Wali
170	Garden Colony St. No. 3	Lady Dr. Rahat Rashid
171	Mohalla Feroz Shah	Bajwa Medical Center
172	Ali Town	Dr. Abdul Rehman St.No. 5
173	Mohalla Feroz Shah	Ali Clinic St. No. 7 Alla Abad
174	Peoples Colony No. 2	Dr. Azhar Waheed

Sr.#	Village / Town / Mohalla	Dispensary / Clinic / Hospital
175	Hazara Chowk Peoples Colony No, 2 A Block	Al-Shifa Clinic
176	A Block Peoples Colony No, 2	Dr. M. Ajmal
177	Mohammadi Chowk Peoples Colony No. 2	Dr. M. Hanif Butt
178	Mohammadi Chowk Peoples Colony No. 2	Dr. M. Tariq
179	Mohammadi Chowk Peoples Colony No. 2	Dr. Asif Zia Bajwa
180	Raja Chowk Peoples Colony No 2	Dr.Shahid Riaz
181	Muslim Park B Block	Dr. G A Ansari
182	Mohammadi Chowk Peoples Colony No. 2	Dr. Ajmal Farooq
183	Muslim Park B Block	Dr. Anjum Farooq
184	Mohammadi Chowk Peoples Colony No. 2	Dr. Aslam Pervaiz
185	Muslim Park B Block	Dr. M. Nasir Baig
186	Bach Side Fawara Chowk Dispensary	Lady Dr. Rashid Naeem
187	Fawara Chowk	Every Day Clinic
188	Habeeb Chowk C Block	Dr. Naeem
189	Qasim Park Dogi Ground	Dr. Naeem Asad
190	Govt. Dispensary Qasim Park	Dr. Naveed Ch.
191	Ghousia Chowk C Block	Dr. Jansan
192	Ghousia Chowk C Block	Dr. Ghulam Akbar Agiz
193	Ghousia Chowk C Block	Dr. Zunaira Humayun
194	Wasaf Free Dispensary I Block Allama Iqbal Colony	Hospital
195	Ashfaq Clinic K Block Allama Iqbal Colony	Zacha Bacha Hospital
196	Amman Hospital Zacha Bacha Center K Block	Clinic
197	Bilal Clinic K Block Allama Iqbal Colony	Clinic
198	Fawad Clinic K Block Allama Iqbal Colony	Clinic
199	Syed Nasir Hussain Shad K Block Allama Iqbal Colony	Clinic
200	F Block Near Masjid Ahlahadees 8/F	Alfalah Hospital
201	Muhammad Ali Town St. No. 6	Rehman Hospital
202	Dogranwala Road	Lasani Clinic
203	Raja Ghulam Rasool Nagar	Free Dispensary
204	Yasin Abad St.No. 5	Dr. Yousuf Akraam Hajra Medicare
205	Raja Park	Shahid Hospital
206	Main Road Waras Pura	Afra Hospital
207	Main Road Waras Pura	Nawaz Hospital
208	Main Road Iqbal Nagar	Madeeha Hospital
209	Main Road Iqbal Nagar	Hayder Medicare
210	Main Road Iqbal Nagar	Noor Memorial
211	D. Type Colony	Munawar Medicare
212	D. Type Colony	Subhan Medicare
213	D. Type Colony	Saqib Medicare
214	D. Type Colony	Mumtaz Hospital
215	D. Type Colony	Fahmeeda Clinic
216	D. Type Colony	Nisar Clinic
217	D. Type Colony	Liaqat Clinic
218	D. Type Colony	Abdali Clinic
219	Tariq Chowk Samna Abad	Dr. Basharat Usman
220	Tariq Chowk Samna Abad	Dr.M. Khalid Skin Specialist
221	Tariq Chowk Samna Abad	Dr. Nazir Ahmed
222	Manoora Colony St. No., 4	MBBS Dr.
223	Mehmood Town	Al. Mumtaz Memorial Hospital, Dr. Mumtaz
224	Mehmood Town	Dispensary Al.Mehmood Free Dispensary
225	Manzoor Colony St. No. 7	Mumtaz Memorial Hospital
226	Manzoor Colony St. No. 1	Bismillah Medicare

Sr.#	Village / Town / Mohalla	Dispensary / Clinic / Hospital
227	Firdos Colony	Dr. Arshad Ali Hashmi
228	Nazim Abad A Main Bazar	Dr. M. Akraam Sheikh
229	Nazim Abad A Main Bazar	Dr. M. Anwar Ul Haq
230	Nazim Abad A Rehmania Road	Dr. M. Shabbir
231	Nazim Abad B Main Bazar	Dr. Ijaz Ahmed
232	Nazim Abad B Main Bazar	Dr. Zafar Iqbal
233	St. No. 4 Madan Pura	Dr M. Yasin
234	St. No. 4 Madan Pura	Dr. Mian M. Asif Saleem
235	Main Road Qabarastan	Dr. Aamir Naveed
236	Main Road Qabarastan Sadar Bazaar	Dr. Zahid Rashid
237	St. No. 4 Madan Pura	Jalal Medicare
238	Shairanwala Chowk	Dr. Mazher
239	Madan Pura Narwala	Dr. Sadiq
240	Shairanwala Chowk	Dr. Riaz
241	Ghousia Chowk	Dr. Shahid
242	Ghousia Chowk	Dr. Arshad
243	Chak No. 279 Main Bazar	Dr. Mehar Tahir
244	Madina Abad St. No. 6	Dr. Qaisar Sheikh
245	Mohammad Pura St. No. 3	Shagufta Clinic
246	Mohammad Pura St. No. 4	Haleema Medicare
247	Mohammad Pura Gulbarg B	Tariq Clinic
248	Anasi More 279/Jb	Eye Clinic
249	Dr. Muhammad Rehman	Rehman Medical Center Samundri Near Post Office
250	Dr. Rana Khalid	Khalid Medical Center Samundri Near Post Office
251	Dr. Khadim Hussain	Dental Clinic Samundri Near Post Office
252	Dr. Bashir Ahmed	Bashir Clinic Samundri Near Post Office
253	Dr. Hayder Ali	Al-Maryam Clinic Samundri Ravi Mohalla
254	Muhammad Khalil	Afzaq Dawakhana Samundri Circular Road
255	Muhamamd Arshad	Arshad Eye Clinic Qasim Road Samundri
256	Amjad Ali	Madni Medical Center Sabzi Bazar Samundri
257	Muhammad Arshad	Al-Shifa Clinic Sabzi Bazar Samundri
258	Shoukat Ali	Shoukat Clinic Housing Colony No. 1 Smd
259	Altaf Hussain	Kousar Cinic Housing Colony No. 1 Smd
260	Dr. Zafar-Ullah	Bismillah Hospital Gojra Road Smd
261	S. Hussain Shah	Sadat Dawakhana New Smd
262	Hakim Mukhtar	Desi Dawakhana Near Saim Nahar Smd
263	Muhammad Azam Qurashi	Clinic New Smd
264	Arif Hussain	Arif Clinic New Smd
265	Hakim Tanveer	Desi Dawakhana New Smd
266	Nasreen	Zaha Baha Center New SMD
267	Abdul Hameed	Mirza Clinic New Smd
268	Rashid Ahmed	Rashid Clinic New Smd
269	Abdul Rehman	Rehaman Clinic Rajana Road SMD
270	Muhamamd Saleem	Saleem Clinic Rajana Road Smd
271	Makhdoom Hussain	Mukhdoom Clinic Rajana Road Smd
272	Gori Surgical	Purana Karkhana Mamonkanjan
273	Ejaz Medical Store	Parli Mandi Mamon Kanjan
274	Dr. Ramzan	Parli Mandi Mamon Kanjan
275	Zahid Medical Store	Parli Mandi Mamon Kanjan
276	Shaheen Medical Store	Parli Mandi Mamon Kanjan
277	Abdullah Mushtaq	Parli Mandi Mamon Kanjan
278	Manzoor Medical Store	Parli Mandi Mamon Kanjan

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279	Rehman Dispensary	Hameed Abad 5 Marla Scheme
280	Saeed Medicare	5 Marla Scheme Plot Mamon Kanjan
281	Dr. Waqas	5 Marla Scheme Plot Mamon Kanjan
282	Fazal Medical Store	Banglaw Chowk Mamon Kanjan
283	Chistia Medical Store	Banglaw Chowk Mamon Kanjan
284	Arshad Clinic	Banglaw Chowk Mamon Kanjan
285	Faiz Clinic	Banglaw Chowk Mamon Kanjan
286	Khalid Javaid	Banglaw Chowk Mamon Kanjan
287	Asim Clinic	Banglaw Chowk Mamon Kanjan
288	Usmania Medical Store	Chongi No. 5 Mamon Kanjan
289	Javaid Medical Store	Chak No, 509 GB Mamon Kanjan
290	Naveed Ali	Mandi Mamon Kanjan
291	Chaudhry Medical Store	Bank Bazar Mamon Kanjan
292	Javaid Medical Store	Bank Bazar Mamon Kanjan
293	Shehzad Medical Store	Bank Bazar Mamon Kanjan
294	Idress Medical Store	Rail Bazar Mamon Kanjan
295	Pervaiz Medical Store	Rail Bazar Mamon Kanjan
296	Hafeez Medical Store	Bank Bazar Mamon Kanjan
297	Dr. Amina	St. No, 3 Mamon Kanjan
298	Iqbal Medical Store	Sarafa Bazar Mamon Kanjan
299	Abdul Rashid	545 Gb New Abadi
300	Khalid Masood	Kanjwani City
301	Amjad Ali	Kanjwani City
302	M. Afzal	Afzal Medical Store Kanjawani City
303	M. Fazal	455 Gb
304	M. Ameer	455 Gb
305	Bashir	457 GB
306	Idrees	Kanjwani City
307	Ghulam Nabi	Kanjwani City
308	Shamas Medical Store	Main Road Garh
309	Shabbir	Main Bazar Garh
310	M. Rafiq	Main Bazar Garh
311	Abdul Gaffar	Main Bazar Garh
312	Naseer Ahmed	Main Bazar Garh
313	M. Jamil	Bus Stop Street Garh
314	Azhar	Main Road Garh
315	Niaz Bhatti	Sharza Road
316	Muhammad Ali	619 Gb
317	M. Ismail	621 Gb
318	M. Ishaq	621 Gb
319	Allah Ditta	622 Gb
320	Sarfraz	Moza Sharaza
321	M. Siddiq	Mian Road Garh
322	M. Bahsir	Bion Wala Garh
323	M. Iftikhar	Al-Gaffar Medical Store Mureed Wala
324	Azam Ali	Makka Medical Store Mureed Wala
325	Dr. Muhammad Iqbal	Al-Gaffar Medical Store Mureed Wala
326	Hakim Khushi Muhamamd	Haidari Dawakhana Mureed Wala
327	Zafar Iqbal	Zafar Homio Clinic Mureed Wala
328	Mian Mushtaq Ahmed	Qadri Pansar Mureed Wala
329	Asad-Ullah	Medical Store Mureed Wala
330	Hakim Mahmood Khan	Al-Gaffar Uniani Dawakhana Mureed Wala

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331	Mian Shahid Mahmood	Danish Homio Clinic Mureed Wala
332	Ghulam Anwar Asif	Al-Hussain Dawakhana Gojra Road Mureed Wala
333	Mukhtar Ali S/O Nawab Din	Life Medical Store Samundri Road Mureed Wala
334	M. Ishtiq	Danish Medical Store Samundri Road Mureed Wala
335	Ghulam Muhammad	New Life Medical Store Samundri Road Mureed Wala
336	M. Siddiq	Siddiq Medical Store Mureed Wala
337	Dr. Perveen Kausar	Jamila Clinic Mureed Wala
338	Abdul Qayyum	Public Medical Store Mureed Wala
339	Al-Shifa Medical Store	Al-Shifa Medical Store Mamon Kanjan Road Mureed Wala
340	Ali	Ali Medical Store Mamon Kanjan Road Mureed Wala
341	Dr. Surayya Bashir	Chand Clinic Mureed Wala
342	Dr. Muhammad Nazwaz	Nawaz Homio Clinic Mureed Wala
343	Ghulam Muhammad	Hakim Medical Store Mureed Wala
344	Muhammad Aslam	Ejaz Medical Store Mureed Wala
345	Dr. Ghulam Mustafa	Dental Hospital Mureed Wala
346	Dr. Safia	Zacha Bazha Clinic Mamon Kanjan Road Mureed Wala
347	Mahboob Ahmed	Al-Usman Clinic Gojra Road Mureed Wala
348	Ashiq Ali	Goria Clinic Gojra Road Mureed Wala
349	Khalid	Khalid Medical Store Rajana Road Khidar Wala
350	Hakim Ghulam Rabbani	Al-Sihat Homio Clinic Rajana Road Khidar Wala
351	Zafar Mehmood	Nadeem Medical Store Rajana Road Khidar Wala
352	Manzoor Ahmed	Shaheen Medical Store Rajana Road Khidar Wala
353	M. Sadiq	Foji Dental Clinic Adda Khidar Wala
354	Zubaida	Zubaida Clinic Adda Khidar Wala
355	Khurshid Bibi	Gojra Road Khidar Wala
356	Rashid Gulzar	Afaq Medical Store Adda Torian Wala
357	Khalid	Madina Medical Store Adda Torian Wala
358	Muhammad Siddiq	Siddiq Medical Store Adda Torian Wala
359	Farooq	Farooq Clinic Adda Torian Wala
360	Dr. M. Idrees	Hussain Abad Okara Road Tandliawala
361	Hakim Muhammad Anwar	Hussain Abad Okara Road Tandliawala
362	Dr. Zafar Iqbal	Hussain Abad Okara Road Tandliawala
363	Hakim Muhammad Younus	Foji Dawakhana Sarver Colony Tandliawala
364	Dr. Muhammad Tariq	Foji Dawakhana Muhammad Bin Tariq Road Tandliawala
365	Hakim Noor Muhammad	Anwar Dawakhana Server Colony Tandliawala
366	Dr. Muhammad Nadeem	Server Colony Tandliawala
367	Dr. Bashir Ahmed	Farooqi Dawakhan Islam Pura Tandliawala
368	Dr. Haji Abdul Latif	Sabz Mandi Tandliawala
369	Dr. Tauheed	Jinnah Colony Tandliawala
370	Dr. Naeem Ahmed	Butt Colony Tandliawala
371	Dr. Imtiaz Ahmed	Mohalla Islam Pura Tandliawala
372	Dr. Waheed	Islam Pura Tandliawala
373	Dr. Asghar Ali	Islam Pura Tandliawala
374	Dr. Abdul Majeed	Rehmat Clinic Mubarik Pura Tandliawala
375	Dr. Sultan Ahmed	Nawab Colony Tandliawala
376	Dr. Bashir Ahmed	Mohalla Raza Abad Tandliawala
377	Dr. Mohammad Yousuf	Mohalla Raza Abad Tandliawala
378	Dr. Arshad	Shahzad Welfare And Medical Center Raza Abad Tandliawala
379	Dr. Liaqat Ali	Shamas Pura Tandliawala
380	Dr. Riaz Hussain	Shamas Pura Tandliawala
381	Dr. Muhammad Iqbal	Sikandar Chowk Tandliawala
382	Dr. Mulazim Hussain	Tahir Medical Center Tandliawala

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383	Dr. Tasawar Iqbal	Mall Mandi Tandlianwala
384	Dr. Nazir Ahmed	Kania Road Tandlianwala
385	Dr. Muhammad Alam	Kania Road Tandlianwala
386	Dr. Altaf Hussain	Tauheed Pura Tandlianwala
387	Dr. Ghulam Fareed	Mubarik Pura Tandlianwala
388	Dr. Muhammad Saleem	Tauheed Pura Tandlianwala
389	Circular Road- Jaranwala 127 GB	Dr. Shafqat Clinic
390	Mandi Buchiana	Dr. Javed Iqbal
391	Chak No. 115 GB Jhal Botay Wali	Dr. Khalid Mehmood Clinic
392	Chak No. 115 GB Jhal Botay Wali	Qamar Zaman Asad Clinic
393	Chak No. 118 Gb	M. Rafiq Clinic
394	Chak No. 118 Gb	M. Siddiq Clinic
395	Chak No. 118 Gb	Amanullah Clinic
396	Chak No. 30 Gb	Asharaf Ali Clinic
397	Chak No. 30 Gb	Javaid Iqbal Clinic
398	Chak No. 30 Gb	M. Yasin Clinic
399	Chak No. 30 Gb	M. Yousuf Clinic
400	Chak No. 30 Gb	Sohail Clinic
401	Chak No. 30 Gb	M. Ali Clinic
402	Adda Satiana	Dr. Mohsin Hameed Hashmi