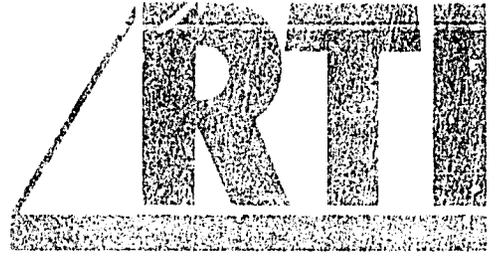


PJ-A13E-103



RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE

**WORKSHOP ON REGIONAL PLANNING, RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES,
MARKET TOWN ANALYSIS, AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
FOR PROJECT PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION**

MARCH 9 - 24, 1990

FINAL REPORT

by

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Contract No. 391-0471-0-00-0759

Submitted to:

Rural Development Division
Office of Agriculture and Rural Development
United States Agency for International Development
Mission to Pakistan

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SUMMARY

The activities undertaken under this contract included preparation of regional planning course lectures, exercises, and discussion materials in the US prior to departure for Pakistan, travel days to and from Pakistan, and in-country interviews, document review, and course instruction and discussion with the participants. A total of 28 individuals participated in the workshop. Twelve were senior and mid-level officials of the Government of the Northwest Frontier Province and Balochistan Province, and sixteen were various USAID personnel. In discussion sessions and in the plenary session at the conclusion of the course, most workshop participants were supportive of increased utilization of regional planning techniques for development planning in their respective provinces.

Additional training in regional planning and specific methodologies like the urban functions in rural development approach is recommended. This training should be long-term and be provided in conjunction with the implementation of several of the area development projects in USAID's portfolio -- specifically TADP-I, TADP-II, NWFADP (Kala Dhaka and Gadoon Amazai) and BALAD. All of these projects are engaged in major investment programs in NWFP and Balochistan with broad sectoral mandates and could benefit from the utilization of regional planning methodologies in project identification and implementation. Suggestions for additional training for junior, mid-level, and senior personnel include extended on-site practical training, short seminars and workshops, traveling workshops, and long-term degree training.

Training alone is unlikely to produce significant long-term effects unless it is tied to the institutionalization of the regional planning process in the governmental structure of NWFP and Balochistan Province. The various USAID area development projects could help realize this objective. Efforts should be made to establish modest regional planning units within the offices of the Secretary for Planning and Development in each province.

ACTIVITIES

The activities undertaken under this contract included preparation of regional planning course lectures, exercises, and discussion materials in the US prior to departure for Pakistan, travel days to and from Pakistan, and in-country interviews, document review, and course instruction and discussion with participants and other USAID personnel by the consultant.

The chronology of in-country activities is as follows:

- 9 - 10 March -- International travel, Cleveland, Ohio to Islamabad, Pakistan.
- 11 March -- Afternoon arrival in Islamabad. Initial briefings and discussions with Gaffar Mohmand, Rural Development Division.
- 12 March -- USAID/Islamabad -- in-country registration and travel formalities, contracts office, and short discussions with Frank Pavich and John Tucker, Chief and Deputy Chief of the Rural Development Division, respectively. Travel from Islamabad to Peshawar. Initial briefing from Dr. Lynn Carter on regional planning in NWFP and proposed participants in regional planning course.
- 13- 14 March -- USAID/Peshawar -- review of background material on USAID funded area development projects in NWFP and evaluation of the applicability of regional planning techniques for project identification and implementation. Continuing consultations with Dr. Lynn Carter on the issues noted above.
- 15 March -- Travel -- Peshawar to Saidu-Serif, Swat, site of regional planning course. Consultations with Frank Pavich on regional planning and area development in NWFP. Work with Tom Leonhardt, training specialist from Training Resources Group, on refining methodology for instruction in regional planning.
- 16 March -- (Friday = Sunday) No activities.
- 17 - 18 March -- Continuing review and modification of regional planning course structure with assistance of Tom Leonhardt, training specialist. Afternoon and evening of 18th, discussions with John Tucker (Deputy Chief, RDD) and Tarrig Durrani (Project Officer Tribal Areas Development Project) concerning regional planning implementation in GOP offices in support of USAID area development projects (TADP-I, NWFADP -- Kala Dhaka and Gadoon Amazai, and BALAD).
- 19 - 22 March -- Regional Planning Course and Workshop at Serena Swat Hotel, Saidu Serif. All documents pertaining to course

goals, activities, exercises, and products are appended to this report. Afternoon of 22 March, travel to Islamabad.

23 March -- Afternoon debriefing of Frank Pavich on the results of the regional planning workshop.

OBSERVATIONS

A total of 28 individuals participated in the workshop on regional planning (see attached list). Twelve were senior and mid-level officials of the Government of the Northwest Frontier Province and Balochistan Province, and sixteen were USAID consultants, contractors, and local and US direct hires. The participants were well educated, articulate, and very experienced in development work and its problems. Several had significant previous experience in regional planning and related issues.

The workshop was held over four days and included lecture, group discussions, and individual/group exercises (see attached course outline). The workshop sought to emphasize the utility of regional planning in the development process, focusing on its usefulness in the identification of critical development needs and the rational allocation of scarce financial resources. It emphasized the urban functions in rural development methodology developed by USAID consultants as a particularly useful tool in this regard. Copies of Applied Methods of Regional Analysis: The Spatial Dimensions of Development Policy by Dennis Rondinelli in which the urban functions in rural development methodology is examined in detail were distributed to all GOP participants and copies provided to the senior USAID officer for distribution to the appropriate offices in USAID Pakistan. The workshop approach encouraged the participants to evaluate the methodology in the Pakistani context and to suggest ways it could be adapted to Pakistan's needs. Finally, the course focused on the fact that while regional planning depends on a range of "rational" technical methodologies, in the final analysis it is subject to administrative and political influences and controls and that good planning must take these into account.

In the discussion sessions the workshop participants were generally supportive of increased utilization of regional planning techniques for development planning in the NWFP and Balochistan Province. It was noted that there was some prior experience with regional planning in Pakistan -- the Secretaries of Planning and Development (P&D) had regional planning units in the early 1970s, but these were eventually phased out. Even earlier in Pakistan's history, during the colonial period, some significant regional planning initiatives were undertaken in the 1940s in conjunction with the development of the irrigation system in the Punjab and in the NWFP in the early 1900s when the Malakand Tunnel was cut, providing irrigation water to the Mardan area. Both the GOP and USAID representatives from Balochistan noted that they were initiating some efforts already to use

regional planning techniques to assist in project development, identification, and implementation. They saw the urban functions in rural development approach as useful tool which had the potential to deliver positive results in a variety of situations.

However, they also voiced a number of concerns with implementing regional planning in GOP line agencies affiliated with USAID area development projects. Primary among these was a general concern that politicians at all levels had little use for such an approach. It was felt by many that the need for politicians to distribute investment projects to specific constituencies limited the possibilities for implementation of regional planning. Yet others suggested that if political actors were drawn into the planning process at an early stage, if a constant dialogue could be maintained with them, and if clear logical proposals and options could be presented to them, the overall results would be positive. One useful avenue that might be utilized in this regard are the recently formed District Development Advisory Committees (DDACs). These may have the potential to bring political, administrative, and technical (planning) personnel together to address development issues and priorities at a district level. Other concerns centered on the organizational mechanisms needed to implement and institutionalize regional planning in the Pakistani context. While the P&D Secretaries are a logical choice, concerns were voiced on the authority P&D has to integrate and rationalize the activities of the various line agencies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Training:

Additional training in regional planning and specific methodologies like the urban functions in rural development approach is recommended. This training should be long-term and be provided in conjunction with the implementation of several of the major area development projects in USAID's portfolio -- specifically TADP-I, TADP-II, NWFADP (Kala Dhaka and Gadoon Amazai) and BALAD. All of these projects are engaged in major investment programs in NWFP and Balochistan with broad sectoral mandates and include as a general goal the integrated regional development of their respective target areas.

A useful follow-on training activity for projects in NWFP and Balochistan would be an extended workshop/course for junior level staff. Such an activity would include both theoretical instruction in regional planning methodologies and practical application of these tools in the field, culminating in the production of a mini-regional plan for a sample area. Such workshop course should be offered in both NWFP and in Balochistan and integrate between 10 and 15 junior level staff in each instance. Each activity would require approximately one month. A suggestion as to the structure and focus of a training activity

of this sort is included in the material appended to this report. (See pp. 11-12 for specific suggestions).

Further training for junior staff personnel could also be programmed. This could take a variety of forms depending on funding and personnel staffing. If long-term technical assistance in regional planning were included as a component of project amendments or phase two activities in NWFP and/or Balochistan projects, short courses of a couple days duration could be offered a several times a year on specific techniques and approaches to regional planning. Another approach would be to contract for specific instructional services in regional planning with a training institute in Asia (ie. the Asian Institute of Technology in Bangkok). Staff could be sent to these courses for a period of several weeks or courses could possibly be offered on-site. Finally for junior staff who have a suitable educational background and distinguish themselves as serious and productive, long-term training in regional planning leading to an advanced degree (MA, MS, or MURP) should be considered. Two or three such long-term training experiences could be budgeted for a modest amount.

For senior level staff personnel associated other training approaches would be more fruitful. These might include one day seminars offered 4 to 6 times a year by regional planners associated with USAID's area development projects. These seminars could focus on the specific problems being faced in project implementation and possible solutions. Attention could be focused on specific projects (ie. TADP), or they could be more generic, drawing from experience with all the area development projects in the portfolio.

Invitational travel for senior staff personnel is another possibility for illustrating the approaches and results of careful regional planning to GOP personnel. A two trips of two to three week duration could be provided for four or five senior officials. These trips would need to be to an English speaking country (or one where English is widely spoken by planners and government officials -- ie. Netherlands or Sweden) where favorable experiences with regional planning could be demonstrated. Clearly there would be some possibilities in the US and Canada as well as in a couple of European countries as noted above.

Institution Building

Training alone is unlikely to produce significant long-term effects unless it is tied to the institutionalization of the regional planning process in the governmental structure of the NWFP and Balochistan Province. The various USAID area development projects could be convenient vehicles to help realize this objective.

A couple of the projects are scheduled for a second phase or

an amendment (BALAD, TADP, and NWFADP). Efforts could be made at these junctures to assist in the establishment of small regional planning units in GOP provincial government administration in the NWFP and Balochistan.

The administrative home for a regional planning unit would undoubtedly belong in the offices of the Secretary for Planning and Development (P&D). Exactly where in that hierarchy is another matter. The Project Management Units (PMUs) probably would not be acceptable since their mandates are more narrowly focused on specific projects. They would however need to be integrated into the planning process somehow. One option for a regional planning units organizational position would allow the unit's head to report directly to the P&D Secretary. Another would have it situated within another existing unit like the Special Development Unit (SDU) of P&D. The first alternative is probably the best.

Functional regional planning units probably need a planning staff of three and an office staff of the same number. The professional staff could be comprised of a chief planner and two associate planners. It seems very likely qualified individuals could be hired. The chief planner should have some planning experience and graduate degree ie., in planning, economics, geography, political science, and actually experience in many other areas could be perfectly suitable -- engineering, sociology, or agriculture for example. Associate planners could come from similar disciplinary backgrounds and should, but might not, have had previous experience in any kind of planning. An effort to do complementary disciplinary hiring should be made. Finally a critical element in hiring should be each individual's attitude and an interest and willingness to learn new concepts and skills.

Office staff should comprise a cartographer, a secretary, and a statistical assistant. The unit would also need to have at least one all-terrain type of vehicle, and preferably two.

These offices would assist in regional planning efforts in conjunction with USAID's area development projects, but also attempt to serve the P&D Secretary in a broader fashion by examining regional planning for the province as a whole.

Technical assistance support for the regional planning offices could best be provided by long-term advisors, one for NWFP and one for Balochistan, each for a minimum of 24 months, although 36 months would be better. These individuals would help guide the institutionalization effort, oversee the development of specific regional planning documents, develop regional planning as a process, and provide the in-country training through seminars and workshops.

DOCUMENTS CONSULTED

Buzdar, Nek (1987)

Socio-Economic Survey of Makran Division of Baluchistan.
USAID/Islamabad. 49 pp.

Carter, Lynn (1989)

Socio-Economic Profile of Kurram Agency (NWFP, Pakistan)
for USAID/Peshawar. 109 pp.

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The North-West Frontier of West Pakistan. London:Oxford University Press.

Durrani, Tariq (1989)

Tribal Areas Development and Issues for TADP-II -- Draft I.
USAID/Peshawar. 50 pp.

English, Richard (1989)

The Economic Impact of Afghan Refugee Settlement on the Tribal Areas of Northwest Pakistan. for Technical Support Services, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. 37 pp.

LaPorte, Robert, Jr. (1989)

A Position Paper on the Organizational Positioning of Tribal Areas Development Project II in the Government of the North West Frontier Province. for Rural Development Division, USAID/Islamabad. 26 pp.

Nayyar, Adam (1988)

Kala Dhaka. Islamabad: Lok Virsa Research Centre. 45 pp.

Northwest Frontier Province. Planning and Development Dept.,
Special Development Unit (1989)

Kala Dhaka Area Development Project, PC-I. 72 pp.

Nyrop, Richard F. (ed.) (1983)

Pakistan: A Country Study. Washington, DC: American University.

USAID (nd)

"NWFADP -- An Overview". 1 pp.

USAID (1983)

Project Paper: Gadoon-Amazi Area Development, 391-0485.

USAID (1988)

Project Paper: Northwest Frontier Area Development, 391-0485).

USAID (1989)

USAID in Pakistan: NWFP. USAID/Islamabad. 24 pp.

USAID (1989)

Program Support of Agriculture and Rural Development: USAID Mission to Pakistan. USAID/Islamabad. 28 pp.

REGIONAL PLANNING AND MARKET TOWN ANALYSIS
A COURSE PROPOSAL FOR THE JUNIOR & MID LEVEL STAFF
OF THE NORTHWEST FRONTIER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

GOALS:

Provide training in regional planning and market town analysis through classroom lecture, group discussions and exercises, and practical fieldwork in a clearly defined geographic region, and the production of a draft regional plan based on the results of data gathered from published and unpublished sources and practical fieldwork.

COMPONENTS AND TIME USAGE:

- 1) Lecture, discussion, and exercises. One week in Peshawar.
- 2) Practical fieldwork. One week in Upper and Lower Kurram tehsils of Kurram Agency or in parts of Gadoon-Amazai.
- 3) Data analysis and preparation of a draft regional plan. Two weeks of half-time days (mornings) in Peshawar.

PARTICIPANTS:

Junior & mid level staff from TADP PMU & NWFADP PCU (SDU), P&D, USAID/Peshawar, and selected line agencies involved in TADP & NWFADP project identification and implementation -- ie. C & W, FATA-DC, Agriculture, Education.

LOCATION AND NEEDS:

Week 1: Peshawar. This component of the course would require a facility suitable for a total of 20 participants to write and review maps and other documents. A large seminar room with considerable table area would be ideal. Would meet Senior policy makers & planners from P&D and line agencies during this week.

Week 2: Upper and Lower Kurram Agency. During this component the training group would break up into five teams of four participants each. During this time period they would conduct bazaar surveys, market town function analysis, and in so far as possible interviews with local leaders, development officials, and representatives of government agencies. The support required for this component would include five vehicles and drivers and per diem expenses for the course participants. Permissions would also have to be obtained before hand with the appropriate Agency officials.

Weeks 3 and 4: Peshawar. The data analysis and regional plan writing component would require a facility that could service as a temporary working office for the training group and the course leader. For this component, a one-half day afternoon schedule is probably most appropriate as this would permit

junior staff personnel participants to continue work in their offices on regularly scheduled tasks in the morning. This component would require support personnel for the production of the regional plan, specifically a secretary/word processor and cartographer/draftsperson. Additionally some equipment would need to be available for these individuals -- a computer with a suitable wordprocessing program and a spread sheet program and equipment for cartographic drafting.

PRODUCTS:

- 1) Instruction in regional planning and market town analysis.
- 2) Draft regional plan for study area selected.

REGIONAL PLANNING AND MARKET TOWN ANALYSIS

19-20-21-22 March 1990

Serena Swat Hotel, Saidu Serif, Pakistan

PURPOSE:

Present regional planning techniques using the market town analysis methodology (also known as urban functions in rural development) to senior staff of the Northwest Frontier Province, Balochistan Province, and other interested GOP and USAID personnel.

GOALS:

- 1) Preview regional planning techniques and the methodologies utilized in the market town analysis approach.
- 2) Assist in the adaptation of market town analysis survey methodology techniques to a Pakistani specific context.

OBJECTIVES:

- 1) Describe the concept of regional planning and its utility.
- 2) Understand the significance of market town analysis and spatial/geographic evaluation of project needs as a critical regional planning technique.
- 3) Identify the stages of market town analysis for regional development planning and project identification.
- 4) Evaluate, discuss, and revise "generic" field survey documents used in market town analysis for the Pakistani context.
- 5) Utilize two specific data analysis techniques used in market town analysis -- scaleograms and location quotients.
- 6) Propose the means for implementing regional planning and market town analysis in Northwest Frontier Province and Balochistan Province and their associated line agencies.

COURSE OUTLINE

REGIONAL PLANNING AND MARKET TOWN ANALYSIS

Serena Swat Hotel, Saidu Serif, Pakistan
19, 20, 21, 22 March 1990

19 March

- 8:30 - 10:00 -- Registration
Introductory Comments -- John Tucker/USAID/Preshawar
Participant Introductions and Expectations
Objectives and Agenda
- 10:00 - 10:30 -- Tea
- 10:30 - 12:00 -- Regional Planning -- Goals and Approaches
Critiques of Development Approaches
- 12:00 - 1:00 -- Lunch
- 1:00 - 2:00 -- Market Town Analysis and Regional Planning
- 2:00 - 3:30 -- Groups -- Identification of Planning Data
Sources
- 3:30 -- Tea and Informal Discussion

20 March

- 8:30 - 10:00 -- Inter and Intra-Regional Analysis and
Descriptive Statistics
- 10:00 - 10:15 -- Tea
- 10:15 - 12:00 -- Groups -- Urban Functions in Pakistan
- 12:00 - 1:00 -- Lunch
- 1:00 - 2:30 -- Settlement Hierarchies
- 2:30 - 4:30 -- Groups -- Scaleogram Exercise
(Tea at group discretion)

21 March

- 8:30 - 9:30 -- Spatial Linkage Analysis
- 9:30 - 12:00 -- Groups -- Revise Market, Shop, and Transport
Surveys (Tea at group discretion)
- 12:00 - 1:00 -- Lunch
- 1:00 - 2:00 -- Methods of Analytical Mapping

2:00 - 3:30 -- Groups -- Location Quotients and Shop
Concentrations in Tribal Agencies, NWFP

3:30 -- Tea and Informal Discussions

22 March

8:30 - 10:00 -- Regional Planning as a Process -- Plans,
Programs, and Project Packages

10:00 - 10:30 -- Tea

10:30 - 12:00 -- Individual Reflection and Plenary Session --
Applying Regional Planning and Market Town Analysis
in the NWFADP

12:00 - 1:00 -- Lunch

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS FOR THE WORKSHOP ON
REGIONAL PLANNING AND MARKET TOWN ANALYSIS
MARCH 19, 1990 TO MARCH 22, 1990
SWAT SERENA

Names

Govt. of NWFP

1. Mahfooz Shah, Director General, Agriculture Peshawar
2. Akram Khan, Director Agriculture, FATA, Peshawar
3. Capt. (Retd.) Iftikhar Ahmad Rao, Project Director, TADP
4. Khizar Hayat, Project Director, Gadoon-Amazai Project, Topi
5. Iqbal Kidwai, Deputy Project Director, Dir Project
6. Amjad Ali Khan, Chief, Special Development Unit, GONWFP
7. Habib Ullah Khan, Deputy Commissioner, Dir

Govt. of Balochistan

8. Mirza Masood, Director, PPMU, BALAD Project, Turbat
9. Dr. Ahmad Ali, PPMU, BALAD Project, Turbat
10. Anwar Khitran, Secretary, Planning & Development, Quetta
11. Maj. (Retd.) Mohammad Ashraf, Secretary, LG&RDD, Quetta
12. Mohammad Fazil Durrani, Secretary, Forest, Quetta

USAID

1. Dr. James Schoof, Chief of Party, LBI, Turbat
2. Sardar Yousuf, BALAD Project, Quetta
3. David Garner, DAI, Peshawar
4. Dr. Lynn Carter, Consultant, TADP, Peshawar
5. Zahid Noor, O/ENG, Islamabad
6. Naveed A. Sheikh, O/ENG, Islamabad
7. A. Ghaffar Mohmand, O/RDD, Islamabad
8. Ron Senykoff, O/ARD, Islamabad
9. John Tucker, RDD, Peshawar
10. Tariq Durrani, TADP, Peshawar
11. Sohail Malik, NWFADP, Peshawar
12. Umer Mohammad, RDD Peshawar
13. Naseer Khan, O/ENG, Peshawar
14. John Javed, O/ENG, Peshawar
15. Rauf Khan, NWFADP, Peshawar
16. Ijaz Ali, TADP, Peshawar

17. Dr. Robert Kent, Consultant, RTI
18. Tom Leonhardt, Consultant, TRG

Pharmacy
Fuel Sale - Gasoline - Diesel - Kerosene
Artesian work -- Local Cottage Industry
Slaughter house
Dry Goods Stores
Industry -- Processing of Primary Products (agriculture, wood,
etc.)
Industry -- Secondary Processing - furniture, soft drinks
Sale of construction materials
Hardware and Tool Sales
Agricultural Supplies -- tools, seeds, fertilizers, chemicals, etc.
Savings Institution
Bank
Machinery Sales or Rental
Specialized tradesmen -- plumbers, electrical specialists,
mechanics
Grain storage facilities
Cooperatives
Producers Associations

March 1990

Northwest Frontier Development Project, PAKISTAN

MARKET TOWN SURVEY -- STORE AND BUSINESS COUNTS

State/Agency _____ District _____ Town _____

Streets _____

Date _____ Beginning and Ending Time _____

Name of Observer(s) _____

Stores and
Businesses of
Modest Size
(1X) Large
Size
(4X) Very Large
Establishments
(10X)

1. Dry Goods

2. Bakery/Wheat

3. Vegetables/Fruit

4. Butcher Shop

5. Restaurant/Drink/
Prepared Food

6. Pharmacy

7. Paper, Books,
Office and School
Supplies

8. Clothing, shoes,
cloth, etc.

9. Hardware, tools,
automobile parts

10. Agricultural
Supplies

11. Electrical Equip.,
 radios, tapes, etc.

12. Furniture

13. Sales of Gasoline,
 Kerosene

14. Mechanical Repair
 Tire Repair

15. Other Shops for
 Fabrication and
 Repair -- ie.
 carpenters, tailors

16.

17.

18.

March 1990

Northwest Frontier Development Project, PAKISTAN

MARKET TOWN SURVEY -- STREET AND MARKET STALL COUNT

State/Agency _____ District _____ Town _____

Streets _____

Date _____ Beginning and Ending Time _____

Name of Observer(s) _____

Modest Size Large Size TOTAL
Stall or Site Stall or Site
(1X) (4X)

1. Fruits, Vegetables,
Teas, Herbs

2. Whole Grains

3. Tubers

4. Meat, Fish, Milk
Products

5. Processed or Packaged
Foods, ie. milled grain,
canned foods

6. Prepared Foods,
Ready to Eat: ie.
meals, drinks, sweets

7. Fuels, ie. kerosene

8. Live Animals

9. Cloths, Shoes,
Hats, Textiles,
Leather, etc.

10. Agricultural
Supplies

11. Manufactured Goods,
metal, plastics,
glass, ceramic

12. Manufactured Goods,
wood, clay, or other
natural products

13. Magazines, books,
newspapers, other
printed material

14. Street Entertainment

15.

16.

17.

18.

March 1990

Northwest Frontier Development Project, PAKISTAN
TRANSIT SURVEY -- ORIGIN, DESTINATION, AND OBJECTIVES

- -----
- 1) Interviewer _____ 2) Shift _____ 3) Location _____
4) Date _____ 5) Day _____ 6) Time _____
7) Traffic Direction _____
-
- 8) Where did you begin your trip? _____ 9) _____
State/Agency District
10) _____
Town/Village
- 11) What towns have you passed through? _____ 12) _____
13) _____
- 14) What towns will you pass through? _____ 15) _____
16) _____
- 17) Where will you end your trip? _____ 18) _____
State/Agency District
19) _____
Town/Village
- 20) Why are you making this trip? a) regular work b) irregular work
c) personal reasons (family, friends, vacation)
d) other _____
- 21) Who owns the vehicle? a) private - owned by operator b) rented
c) cooperative d) transport company e) government
f) other _____
- 22) Type of vehicle? a) auto or jeep (light) b) bus
c) light truck (pick-up, up to 2 tons of cargo) d) heavy truck
e) other _____
- 23) Number of persons traveling in the vehicle? _____

- 24) Cargo Capacity? a) full b) 3/4ths c) 1/2 d) 1/4th
e) almost empty f) empty

LIST THREE PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS BEING TRANSPORTED IN TERMS OF VALUE, WITH MOST VALUABLE FIRST

- 25) _____
Product/ Estimate of Weight /
- 26) Origin _____
Agency/District
- 27) Destination _____
Agency/District
- 28) _____
Product/ Estimate of Weight
- 29) Origin _____
Agency/District
- 30) Destination _____
Agency/District
- 31) _____
Product/ Estimate of Weight
- 32) Origin _____
Agency/District
- 33) Destination _____
Agency/District

March 1990

Source: Conteos y Encuestas de Origen Destino de Transito: Justificacion y Metodologia by Ray Bromley.

North West Frontier Frontier Development Project, PAKISTAN

SCALEOGRAM EXERCISE

The following list of hypothetical cities identifies the population of each and lists the urban functions found in each.

Using this information, develop a scaleogram for these cities. This scaleogram, or table, should list the cities with their population numbers along the left hand column and then list the functions across the top of the table from the most common to the least common. Finally two columns should be added -- one identifying the total number of functions in each city and its rank within this hypothetical urban hierarchy.

The primary city in this urban hierarchy is Gamma, which has the largest number of urban functions and the largest population. This information should ease your task somewhat.

Gamma -- 150,000

Functions -- bus station, agro-processing establishment, ag supply store, hotel, physician, bank, secondary school, central govt. office, rail station, pharmacy, gas station, university, customs office, airport, manufacturing plant, food distributor, technical school, hospital, dentist, telegraph office, telephone office, newspaper published, food store, primary school, market place, farm coop, ag extension office, restaurant, health clinic.

Chi -- 12,000

Functions -- gas station, pharmacy, rail station, central govt. office, secondary school, bank, physician, hotel, food store, primary school, market place, ag supply store, agro-processing establishment, bus station, health clinic, restaurant, ag extension office, farm coop.

Tau -- 5,000

Functions -- food store, primary school, market place, farm coop, agro-processing establishment, bus station, health clinic, restaurant, manufacturing plant, gas station, pharmacy, rail station, hotel, physician, bank, secondary school.

Nu -- 200

Functions -- ag extension office, food store

Sigma -- 250

Functions -- farm coop, ag extension office, food store

Rho -- 450

Functions -- ag extension office, farm coop, ag supply store, agro-processing establishment, market place, primary school, food store.

Eta -- 450

Functions -- restaurant, health clinic, agro-processing unit, farm coop, food store, market place, primary school.

Delta -- 85,000

Functions -- hotel, physician, bank, secondary school, central govt. office, rail station, pharmacy, gas station, manufacturing plant, wholesale food distributor, newspaper publisher,

telegraph office, dentist, hospital, technical school, food store, primary school, ag supply store, agro-processing establishment, bus station, health clinic, restaurant, ag extension office, market place, farm coop.

Omicron -- 7,500
 Functions -- rail station, pharmacy, wholesale food distribution, restaurant, health clinic, bus station, agro-processing unit, ag supply store, hotel, physician, food store, primary school, ag extension office, farm coop, market.

Iota -- 1,500
 Functions -- central govt. office, food store, primary school, market place, farm coop, ag extension office, bus station, health clinic, restaurant, agro-processing establishment, ag supply store.

Xi -- 300
 Functions -- food store, ag extension office, farm coop.

Pi -- 400
 Functions -- restaurant, health clinic, bus station, food store, primary school, ag supply store.

Kappa -- 320
 Functions -- restaurant, market place, farm coop, food store, primary school.

Beta -- 65,000
 Functions -- agro-processing establishment, bus station, health clinic, restaurant, ag extension office, farm coop, market place, primary school, food store, ag supply store, hotel, physician, bank, secondary school, central govt. office, rail station, pharmacy, dentist, telegraph office, hospital, technical school, wholesale food distributor, gas station, manufacturing plant.

Omega -- 30,000
 Functions -- food store, market place, primary school, technical school, wholesale food distributor, manufacturing plant, gas station, pharmacy, rail station, central govt. office, farm coop, ag extension office, restaurant, health clinic, bus station, agro-processing unit, ag supply store, hotel, physician, bank, secondary school.

Psi -- 2,000
 Functions -- secondary school, physician, agro-processing establishment, bus station, health clinic, restaurant, food store, primary school, market place, farm coop, ag extension office.

Zeta -- 350
 Functions -- food store, secondary school, ag supply store, ag extension office, farm coop, market place.

Theta -- 500
 Functions -- central govt. office, bank, agro-processing establishment, food store, primary school, ag extension office, restaurant, health clinic, bus station.

Mu -- 3,000
 Functions -- dentist, pharmacy, central govt. office, rail station, physician, food store, primary school, market place, hotel, ag supply store, agro-processing establishment, bus station, health clinic, restaurant, ag extension office.

Alpha -- 25,000

Functions -- food store, telephone exchange, technical school, wholesale food distributor, manufacturing plant, gas station, pharmacy, rail station, primary school, market place, farm coop, ag extension office, restaurant, health clinic, bus station, agro-processing establishment, ag supply store, hotel, physician, bank, secondary school, central government office.

Lamda -- 1,650

Functions -- secondary school, hotel, ag supply store, food store, primary school, market place, farm coop., restaurant, health clinic, bus station, agro-processing establishment.

Source: Dennis Rondinelli

March 1990

North West Frontier Development Project, PAKISTAN

LOCATION QUOTIENT EXERCISE

Shop Activity in Major Towns of the Tribal Agencies

This exercise is designed to help you understand the purpose and utility of location quotients as a technique for evaluating the relative strength or weakness of a particular type of economic activity in different towns or regions.

Rondinelli in Applied Methods of Regional Analysis (1985:84) describes location quotients as follows:

"Location quotients are easily calculated indices of relative specialization of areas in particular activities or characteristics. They are especially useful for determining relative industrial or occupational specialization using employment as a surrogate for production. A location quotient is basically a "ratio of ratios".

"A location quotient with a value greater than 1.0 indicates that the municipality is more specialized in that activity than the region, and implies that the municipality may be engaged in an "export" activity, that is it is satisfying the needs of other areas, settlements, or regions. A location quotient of less than 1.0 implies that the municipality is less specialized in that activity than the region, and may be "importing" goods and services to satisfy local needs, or that local people must go to other areas in order to obtain them."

In this exercise you will calculate the location quotients for a variety of economic activities (shops) located in a set of major towns in the tribal agencies in the NWFP. The data you will be working with are real data based on shop surveys conducted in these towns during early 1989 and published in a report "The Economic Impact of Afghan Refugee Settlement on the Tribal Areas of Northwest Pakistan" by Richard English (May 1989) for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. A summary of these data is provided for your use on the accompanying table.

You will calculate the location quotients for the varying concentrations of shop activity in each town using the following formula --

$$LQ = \frac{\frac{S_1}{S}}{\frac{SS_1}{SS}}$$

where S_1 = the number of specialized shops of type 1 in the city
 S = total number of all types of shops in the city
 SS_1 = total number of specialized shops of type 1 in the region
 SS = total number of all types of shops in the region

The course participants will be divided into three groups and each group will be assigned approximately one-third of the shop types. Each group will calculate the location quotients for each type of shop activity in each town developing a small table to portray these results to the rest of the course participants.

The tables should list the five towns along the left hand margin and the shop types across the top and the location quotients should be filled in at the appropriate spots. A completed table should look something that noted below:

Location Quotients for Shop Activity

Town	Grocery	Arms	Cloth	Fruit	Vegetables
Wana		.20			
Miranshan		.90			
Sadda		1.83			
Khar		.99			
Inayat Killay		.42			

Besides calculating the location quotients and preparing the table, reflect with your group colleagues on the significance of the differing concentrations of different economic activities in the different towns and the implications these might have in terms of regional planning and program and project development in these areas.

TABLE 1

Shop Activity in Major Towns in Tribal Agencies, NWFP

Shop Type	Wana	Miranshan	Sadda	Khar	Inayat Killay	TOTAL
(RETAIL)						
Grocery	207	300	164	80	66	817
Arms	14	150	220	54	20	458
Cloth	53	168	58	64	36	379
Fruit	18	65	68	28	42	221
Vegetables	6	90	70	20	30	216
Pharmacy/ Clinic	20	84	21	17	7	149
Construction Material	2	19	8	9	10	48
Tools	5	10	6	16	6	43
Fertilizer	1	5	8	5	2	21
Lumber	2	5	12	3	12	34
Books	2	3	3	2	1	9
Auto Supply	15	15	41	18	11	100
Electrical Goods	4	8	5	9	6	32
All Other Retail	183	475	370	140	172	1302
(SERVICE AND TRADES)						
Radio Repair	2	31	12	7	4	56
Machine Shop	5	12	6	3	0	26
Flour Mill	1	8	3	4	2	18
Bike Repair	15	12	3	5	0	35
Welding	2	7	15	2	4	30
Tin Smith	7	9	13	3	4	36
Auto Repair	74	60	62	22	15	233
Blacksmith	6	18	15	0	0	39
All Other Trades and Services	106	284	125	80	68	663
TOTALS ALL SHOPS	750	1808	1308	591	518	4965

SOURCES FOR REGIONAL PLANNING IN PAKISTAN

With a Special Focus on the Federally Administered Tribal Agencies (FATAs)

Types of Information:

Economic = E
Natural Resources = N
Population = P

INSTITUTIONS:

Statistical Division (E,N,P)
Planning and Development (P&D) (E,N,P)
FATA - Development Corporation (E,N)
C&W (P,E)
WAPDA (E)
Political Agents (PA's) (P,E)
Department of Archives (E,C,P)
Agriculture Department (E,C,P)
Health Department (E,C,P)
Education Department (E,C,P)
Forestry Department (E,C,P)
PHE - Public Health Engineering (E)
GSOP - Geological Survey of Pakistan (N)
SOP - Survey of Pakistan (P,N,E)
PMDC - Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (N)
OGDG - Oil and Gas Development Corporation (N)
Telephone and Telegraph (T & T) (E)
ADBP - Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan (E)
PFI - Pakistan Forest Institute (N,E)
Peshawar University (P,N,E)
PCSIR - Pakistan Council for Scientific Research (E,N)
PARC - Pakistan Academy for Rural Development (P,E)
Dept. of Live Stock and Dairy Development (E)
CAR - Commissionerate for Afghan Refugees (E,P)
UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E,P)
World Bank (E,P)
Food Department (E)
Agricultural Census Commission (P,E)
Meteorological Department (N)
Pakistan Banking Council (E)
OPF - Overseas Pakistani Foundation (E,P)
Provincial and Federal Ministry of Information (E)
Provincial Board of Development (E)
SAFRON (E,P)
Ministry of Interior (E,P)
Ministry of Finance (E)
LG & RD (E)

PUBLISHED DOCUMENTS:

Census of Agriculture (E)
Census of Population (P)

Wildlife Census (N)
ADP (E)
Federal Budget (E)
Geological Survey Maps (N)
Mineral Survey Maps (N)
Donor Reports and Books
"Turizoon" - (discussion of customary laws in Kurram) (P)
District Gazateers (N,P,E)
Land Settlement Records (P,E)
Civil Canals Water Rights Manuals (E)
Manpower Survey Report, World Bank (P)
Forestry Department Work Plans (N)
Pakistani State Oil Reports (E,N)
UNHCR - Reports on Afghan Refugees (E,P)
Annual and Periodic Reports of Line Agencies (E)
FRC (the legal framework)
Home Administration Reports (P)
Civil Aviation Reports (P,E)
FATA Development Statistics (E)
Histories and Travelers Accounts

UNPUBLISHED OR LIMITED DISTRIBUTION

Line Agencies Activities and Analysis (E,P)
Autonomous Agencies (P,E)
Private Sector Marketing Reports (E)
Traffic Counts (E)
PVO's and Donor Agencies Working with Refugees (E,P)
Education Census Report (E)
P & D Cooperative Training Abroad (E)
Socio-Economic Oral History -- Tribal Elders (P,E,N)

SOURCES FOR REGIONAL PLANNING IN PAKISTAN

National Focus

INSTITUTIONS -- General:

Government Offices
Research Institutes
District Administration Office
Autonomous Bodies (WAPDA, FICIC, ADBP, IDBP, NIT, RCD, HBFC,
Local Govt.'s, Coops.)
Religious Institutions
Lok Virsa and Culture
Arts Council
Tribal Areas Jirgas
Museums
Libraries
Flying Clubs
Met. Dept.
Port Trusts

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Edhi
Burni
SKRSP/SRSC
Donor Agencies
USAID, World Bank, CIDA, Jica, GTZ, ODA, UNDP

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS:

ADP (Federal)
ADP (Provincial)
Five Year Plans
Reports of -- Statistics Bureau
Census Bureau
Revenue Bureau
Legal Bureau
District Gazeteers
National Assembly Proceedings
News Media
Pakistan Geological Survey Maps
Pakistan Soil Survey Maps
Health Surveys
Education Surveys
Annual Technical Reports of Departments
Chamber of Commerce Reports
Civil Aviation Reports
Karachi Port Trust Reports
Fisheries and Wildlife Reports
Consultant Reports

SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR REGIONAL PLANNING IN PAKISTAN

PUBLISHED DOCUMENTS:

Five Year Annual Development Plan
Prospective Plan
Annual Budget
Economic Survey of Pakistan
Education Statistics
Bank Annual Report
Trade Journals
WADPA Annual Report
Census Report
Employment Exchange
GSP Reports
SPARCO
Newspaper Files
Gemstone
Ministry of Commerce and Trade Reports
Pakistan Ministry Development Corp. Reports
PID Reports
Tourism Organization
PIDE Report

INSTITUTIONS:

Departments:

Agriculture Statistics
Industries
Revenue
Irrigation
WAPDA
Education
Health

Metropolitian Offices

OCTROI
Market Commissions

Organizations

Seed and Fertilizer (ADA)
Manufacturing Groups
Truckers Groups
Sales Groups

Banks

Colleges and Universities
Local Governments
Population Census Organizaiton
Geological Survey
Meterological Department, Soil Survey
Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Banking Council
Women's Division

Forestry
Public Health Engineer
P & D
Political Agents/Officials

MAJOR SYNTHETIC SOURCES:

WAPDA (Water and Power Development Authority)
hydrological studies
big dam - reservoir studies on watersheds
power related studies

Forestry Department
extent of forests studies

Irrigation Department
old records about rivers and distributaries
irrigation practices

Planning Commission and Provincial Planning Development Dept.
statistical records
annual development plans and five year plans

URBAN FUNCTIONS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Balochistan, PAKISTAN

(listed from most common to least common)

1. Grocery Shop
2. Mosque & Grave Yard
3. Primary School
4. DAI (Mid Wife)
5. Kerosene Store
6. Water Wells/Pond/Karezes
7. Embroidery (Home Ind.)
8. Shoe Makers (Cobbler)
9. Cloth Vendors
10. Barber
11. Middle School
12. Dispensary
13. Levy Post
14. Revenue Staff
15. Union Council Office
16. Bus Stop
17. Animal Carts
18. Vet. Field Staff
19. Agri. Extn. Staff
20. Construction Material Shops
21. Inns/Tea Shops
22. Butcher Shops
23. Vegetable Shops
24. Black Smith/Carpenter
25. Basic Health Unit
26. High School
27. Post Office
28. Public Call Office
29. Bus Stand
30. Community Water Tanks
31. Medical Stores
32. Private Medical Doctors
33. News Paper Shops
34. Pickup Transport
35. Flour Mills
36. Gas Station
37. Vehicle Repair Shop
38. Bank
39. Power Station
40. Rural Health Centre
41. Water Supply through pipe line
42. A.D.B.P.
43. District Offices for all Departments
44. T&T Office
45. Electricity through grids
46. Specialized Health Services
47. Train Service
48. Hotel & Resturants
49. Slaughter House

50. Grain Storage Facilities
51. Specialized Tradesmen
52. Saving Institutions
53. Agriculture supplies
54. Hardware & Tools
55. Small Industries
56. Poultry Farms
57. Dairy Farms
58. Sheep Breeding Farm
59. Colleges
60. Roads
61. Hospitals
62. Provincial Divisional Departments
63. Cantonments
64. Civil Govt. Sub Offices
65. Rice Mills
66. Irrigation Schemes (Dams)
67. Air Service
68. Heavy Industries
69. Producer's Associations
70. Radio Station
71. Television
72. Ice Factories
73. Co-operative Markets
74. University
75. Sewerage Facilities
76. Tourist Facilities
77. Specialized Medical Institutions
78. Private Hospitals
79. Research Institutes
80. Private Colleges
81. Provincial Govt. Head Offices & Central Govt.
82. Agriculture Markets (Wholesalers)

URBAN FUNCTIONS FOR TRIBAL AREAS, NWFP, PAKISTAN
(listed by sectoral category)

- EDUCATION

- PRIMARY (B+G)
- MIDDLE (B+G)
- HIGH (B+G)
- INTER (B)
- DEGREE (B)
- COMMERCIAL/VOCATIONAL (B)
- MOSQUE/RELLIGIOUS (B+G)
- WOMEN INDUSTRIAL HOMES

- COMMUNICATIONS

- POSTAL SERVICE
- TELEPHONE/TELEGRAPH
- NON-FORMAL (MOSQUES, DRUMS, MOBILE LOUDSPEAKERS)
- RADIO/TV/VCR SHOPS
- PRESS MEDIA/NEWSPAPERS ETC.

- TRANSPORT

- MECHANIZED
 - BUS
 - TRUCKS
 - SUZUKI/PICKUPS
 - AIR SERVICE
- NON-MECHANIZED
 - TONGAS
 - MULES/DONKEYS/ETC

- LOCAL GOVT. OFFICES

- POLITICAL AGENTS/ASSTT POL. AGENTS ETC
- EDUCATION
- HEALTH
- AGRICULTURE/ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
- FATA-DC
- PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING
- WAPDA
- FORESTRY
- C&W
- T&T
- LOCAL GOVT & RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPT

- WATER & SANITATION
 - POTABLE WATER
 - SEWERAGE
- ELECTRICITY
 - FUEL (FIREWOOD, GASOLENE, HSD, NATURAL GAS)
- HEALTH
 - DISPENSARY
 - TRADITIONAL HEALTH PRACT.
 - BHUS
 - MCH CENTERS
 - EPI
 - HOSPITALS (PRIVATE/PUBLIC)
 - PHARMACIES
 - FAMILY WELFARE CENTERS
 - DOCTORS (M&F) (PUBLIC & PRIVATE)
 - DENTISTS
 - LHVs
 - AMBULANCE
 - ANIMAL HEALTH UNITS
- BUSINESSES
 - ARMS
 - DRUGS
 - HOTELS/RESTAURANTS ETC
 - GROCERIES
 - WORKSHOP/GARAGES/SPARE SHOPS ETC.
 - HARDWARE
 - GRAIN MARKETS/STORAGE
 - BARA MARKETS
 - SMALL INDUSTRIES
 - AGRO/POULTRY/DAIRY/FISHERIES
 - BUTCHERS/BAKERS/BARBERS/COBBLERS ETC.
 - JUMA/PERIODIC/WEEKLY MARKETS
 - FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (BANKS, ETC.)
 - TIMBER
 - KIDNAPPING/STOLEN VEHICLE

URBAN FUNCTIONS NORTHWEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, PAKISTAN
(listed from most common to least common)

MOSQUE
GRAVEYARDS
GROCERY SHOPS
HAKEEMS/MEDICAL SHOPS
DRINKING WATER
PRIMARY SCHOOL/BHU
POST OFFICE
T&T
UNION COUNCIL/REVENUE OFFICE
LOCAL GOVT OFFICES/POLICE POST
PROJ. OFFICES
ELECTRICITY
BARBER
CARPENTER
BLACK/GOLD SMITH
TAILERS
MANDIS (WEEKLY, DAILY, PERIODIC)
PETROL PUMPS
RESTURANTS (KABABI)/BAKERIES
BANKS
RHCS, VET DISPEN
AGRI SUPPLY CENTERS
LINE & AGRI EXTENSION
VIDEO SHOPS
REPAIR SHOPS (ELECTRICAL/MECHANICAL)
MIDDLE/HIGH SCHOOLS
TOWN COMMITTEE OFFICES/MARKET COMMITTEE
NEWS PAPER/BOOK SHOPS
FUEL SALES STORES
PARKS & PUBLIC FACILITIES
BUS/RAILWAY/TRANSPORT STANDS
SEWERAGE SERVICES
HOTELS/SARAI/REST HOUSES
SAVING OFFICES/COOPERATIVES
SPECIALISED TRADES
GUNS & ARMS DEALERS
COLLEGES
DOCTORS SPECIALISTS
COLD STORES
HOSPITALS
MOVIE HOUSES
CENTRAL/PROVINCIAL GOVT OFFICES
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS
INDUSTRIAL ESTATES
WOMEN INSTITUTES
HOTELS
RADION & TV STATIONS
ART COUNCILS
NEWS PAPER OFFICES
MUSEUMS/ZOOS/UNIVERSITY
AIRPORTS

Northwest Frontier Development Project, PAKISTAN

MARKET TOWN SURVEY -- STORE AND BUSINESS COUNTS

Province _____ Distt _____ Town _____

Road/Bazar _____

Date _____ Time _____

Name of Observer _____

Stores and Businesses of Modest Size (1X)	Large Size (4X)	Very Large Establishments (10X)
--	-----------------------	---------------------------------------

1. Karyana Shop
2. Bakery/Sweet Houses
3. Vegetables/Fruit
4. Butcher Shop
5. Restaurant/Drink
Prepared Food
6. Pharmacy
7. Paper, Books,
Office and School
Supplies
8. Ready made Garments
9. Hardware Tools
10. Agricultural
Supplies
11. Electrical Equip.,
radios, tapes, etc.
12. Furniture
13. Sales of Gasoline,
Kerosene
14. Auto repair workshop
15. Tire repair/vulcanizers
16. Other Shops for
Fabrication and
Repair -- ie.
carpenters, tailors
17. Soft Drink/Ice Cream
18. Shoe Foot wear Shops
19. Cloth Shops
20. Auto spare shops
21. Goldsmith shops/Jewelry shops
22. Black Smith Shops
23. Welding shops

24. Tailoring shops
25. Barbers/Hamams
26. Book binders
27. Newspaper stalls
28. Crockery shops
29. General Merchants
30. Watch sellers and repairers
31. Photographers
32. Cigarettes/Snuff/Pan/ Hooka shops
33. Poultry and Egg sellers
34. Milk and Yougart shops
35. Antique shops
36. Arms shops
37. Laundry shops
38. Kabari shops
39. Fuel wood seller
40. Timber stalls
41. Shuttering material shops
42. Quilt maerks
43. Cement shops
44. Sarya (Steel) shops
45. Sanitary wares
46. Photo frame makers
47. Stone sellers/painters
48. Bicycle repair shops
49. Bicycle sellers
50. Car Seller shops
51. Tractor sellers shops
52. Lathe machine shops
53. Musician/singer shops
54. Cobbler shops
55. Shoe repairer shops
56. Printers
57. Designers/consultants
58. Flower seller/Garland etc
59. Toys sellers
60. Video shops
61. Handycrafts shops
62. Sports shops

Northwest Frontier Development Project, PAKISTAN

MARKET TOWN SURVEY -- HAWKERS

Province _____ Distt _____

Sub-Division/Town _____ Tehsil _____ Village _____

Pedestrian
(1X)

Wheeled
(4X)

-
1. Fruit & Vegetables
 2. Spices, Dried Fruit, Nuts
 3. Tea/Biscuits/Cigarettes
 4. Whole Grains
 5. Aaloo Gholay, Haleem,
Soup (Yakhni), Ground Nuts
 6. Milk, Ghee, Honey, Butter, Yogurt
 7. Chicken, Eggs
 8. Fish
 9. Prepared Foods,
Ready to Eat: ie.
meals, drinks, sweets
 10. Fuel, Fire Wood, Kerosene,
Charcoal
 11. Cloths, Shoes, Hats,
Textiles, Leather, etc.
 12. Agriculture supplies
Hand tools
 13. Toys (clay, & china clay)
 14. Magazine, books, Newspapers,
other printed material
 15. Street Entertainers
 16. Medicine Men, Herbs,
Tooth Extractors, etc.
 17. Barbers, Knife Sharpners,
Cobblers, Polishers, etc.
 18. Junkmen (Kabaries)
 19. Photographers

REGIONAL PLANNING AND MARKET TOWN ANALYSIS
COURSE/WORKSHOP
EVALUATION FORM

A. Workshop Goals

The goals of the workshop are listed below. Mark the number that most closely indicates how you feel each goal has been achieved. The scale is from 1 (low, goal not achieved) to 6 (high, goal achieved very well).

Not Achieved

Achieved Very Well

1. Describe the concept of regional planning and its utility.
2. Understand the significance of market town analysis and spatial/geographic evaluation of project needs as a critical regional planning technique.
3. Identify the stages of market town analysis for regional development planning and project identification.
4. Evaluate, discuss, and revise "generic" field survey documents used in market town analysis for the Pakistani context.
5. Utilize two specific data analysis techniques used in market town analysis -- scaleograms and location quotients.
6. Propose the means for implementing regional planning and market town analysis in Northwest Frontier Province and Balochistan Province and their associated line agencies.

B. Options and Feedback

Please answer the following questions as thoughtfully as you can. Your answers will help us plan other conferences in the future and will also indicate if there are concerns which need to be addressed in follow-up activities.

1. If a similar course/workshop on regional planning were to be offered again to individuals like yourself, what suggestions would you make to improve it or make it more appropriate to your needs?

**CHARACTERISTICS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE URBAN FUNCTIONS IN RURAL
DEVELOPMENT METHODOLOGY**

1. UFRD should focus on the spatial and locational dimensions of regional development and be primarily a "place oriented" form of planning and analysis.

Information is gathered about four basic questions:

a) How are functions (services, facilities, infrastructure, socio-economic activities) distributed geographically among settlements or communities?

b) How much physical access do residents of settlements and of rural areas surrounding them have to the functions located in central places?

c) How widely do services and facilities located in settlements throughout the region serve their rural hinterland?

d) How can the distribution of functions and of settlements be improved and how can physical access of rural residents be increased?

2. The UFRD approach should seek to create an on-going planning process rather than to produce a comprehensive regional development plan.

3. UFRD should be a process of spatial analysis that is policy- and problem-oriented.

4. The UFRD approach should use research methods and techniques that are easily applied by regional planners and easily understood by policy makers.

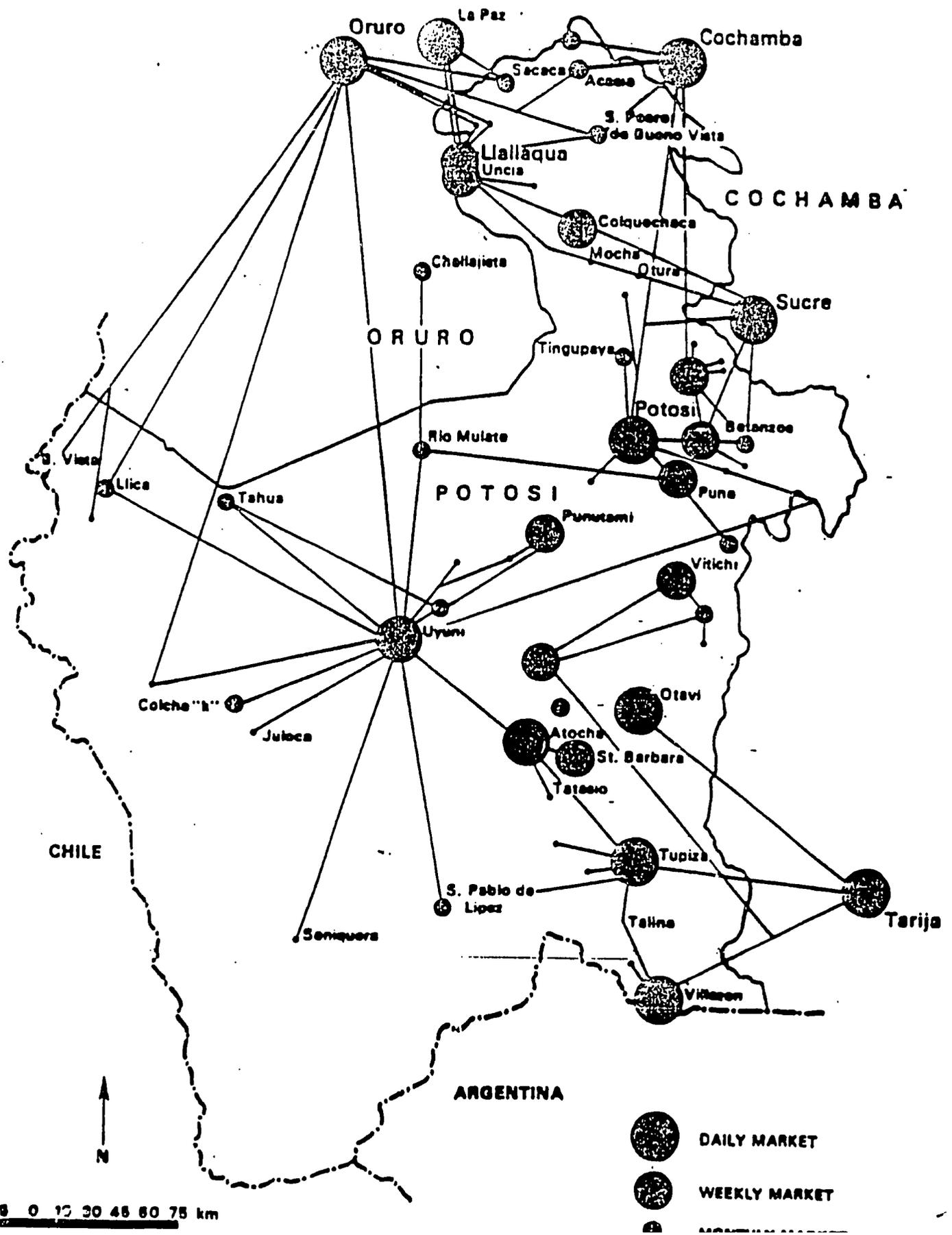
5. The UFRD approach should use as much existing data for analysis as possible and limit new data collection to areas where significant information gaps appear.

6. The UFRD approach should use a combination of analytical methods and rely heavily on "ordinary Knowledge" about the area under study.

Source: Dennis Rondinelli (1983) Applied Methods of Regional Planning: The Urban Functions in Rural Development Approach. Rural Marketing Centers Working Group. Clark University/Institute for Development Anthropology, Cooperative Agreement USAID.

Source: Dennis Rondinelli and Hugh Evans

EXHIBIT 8 MARKET CENTERS AND MARKET LINKAGES IN POTOSI, BOLIVIA



-47-

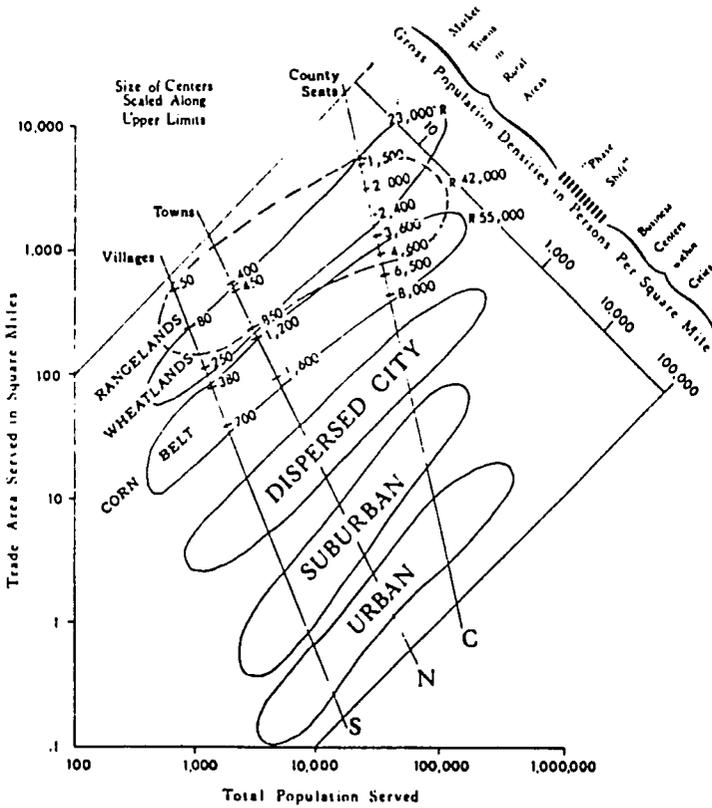


Fig. 2.10. Trade area sizes, populations served, population densities, levels of the hierarchy, and populations of the market centers.

Source: Brian Berry
Geography of Market Centers and Retail Distribution

Systematic Variations of the Hierarchy

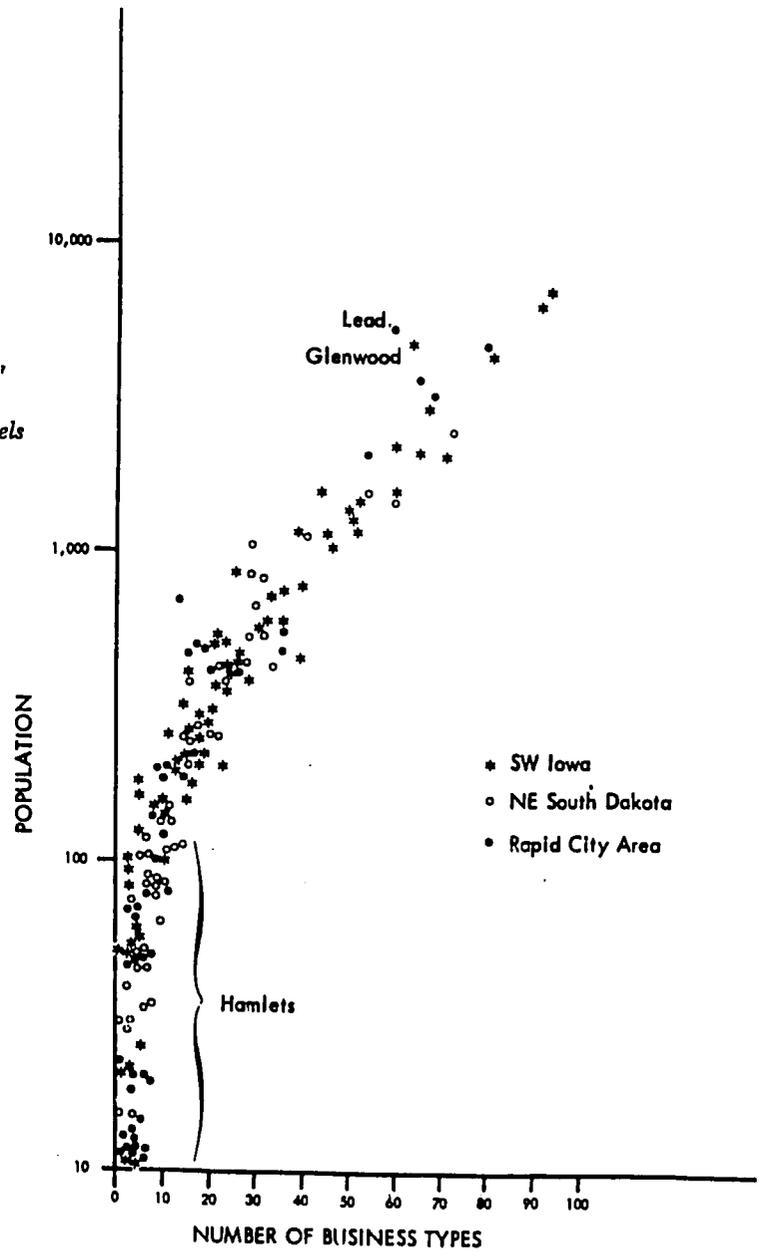


Fig. 2.11. Relation of population of central places to the numbers of types of business performed.

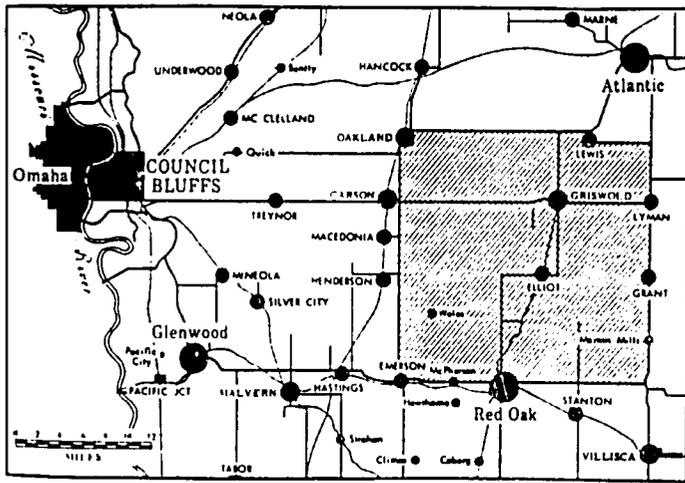
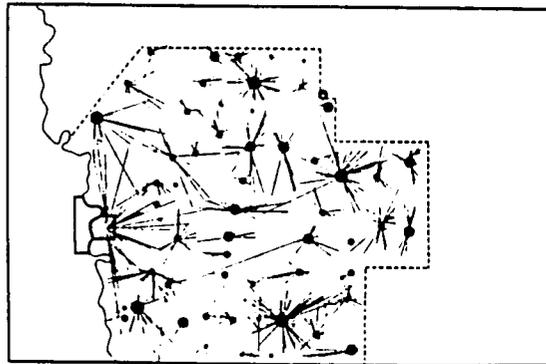
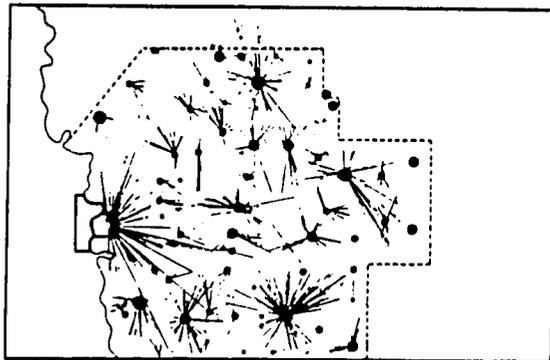


Fig. 1.10. Area in which detailed interviews with farmers and urban residents

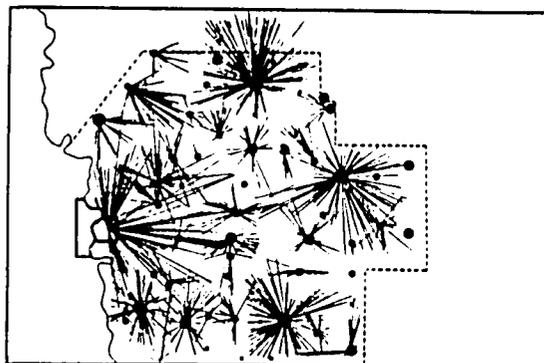
Fig. 1.9. Farmers' preferences in 1934.



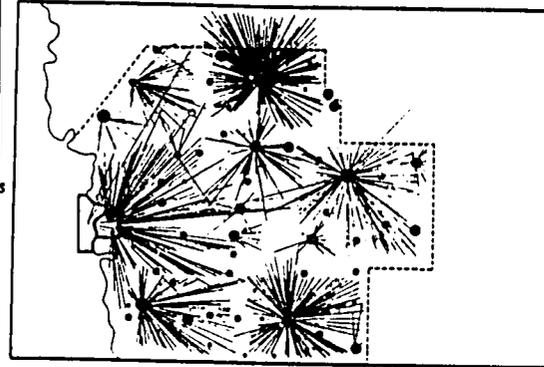
(a) Church visited.



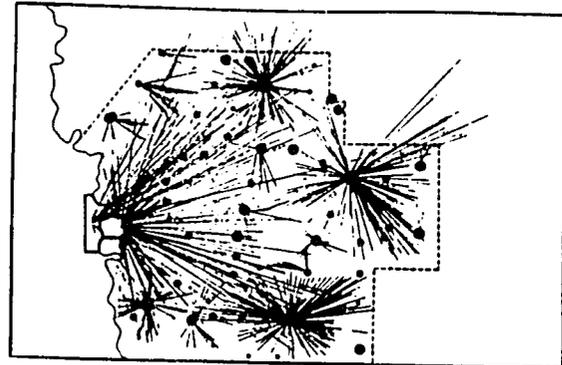
(b) Grocery shopping.



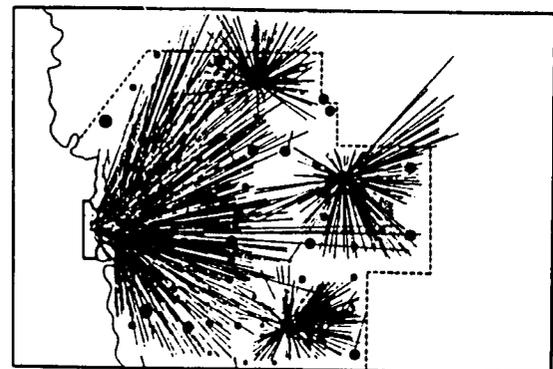
(c) Physician's office location.



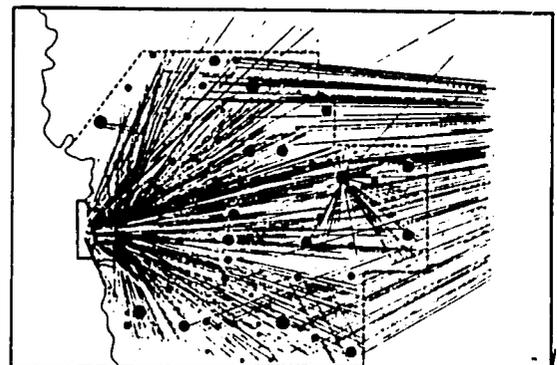
(d) Lawyer's office location.



(e) Shopping for women's coats and dresses.



(f) Hospitals utilized.



(g) Source of daily

Source: Brian Berry
Geography of Market Centers and
 Retail Distribution

