



Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support Programme

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JAMSHORO

DEMOGRAPHY

1,018,634

District Population

550,062
Number of Male

468,571
Number of Female

28.9%
234,286
Urban Population

71.09%
784,348
Rural Population

Talukas	Area
04	11,402 km²
Kotri	350,894
Manjhand	162,696
Thana Bula Khan	242,017
Sehwan	263,027

30 Union Councils

157 Revenue Villages

103,686

Total Estimated Households

Source: Pakistan Emergency Situation Analysis (2014)³

HISTORY

This region has been ruled by different dynasties, including the Soomras (1024-1351), the Summas (1335-1520), the Arghuns (1520-1650), the Kalhoras (1657-1783) and the Talpurs (1783-1843). After the independence of Pakistan, in 1947, district Jamshoro remained a part of district Dadu. This area continued to be neglected by the authorities but the gradual process of development has changed this district significantly.¹

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

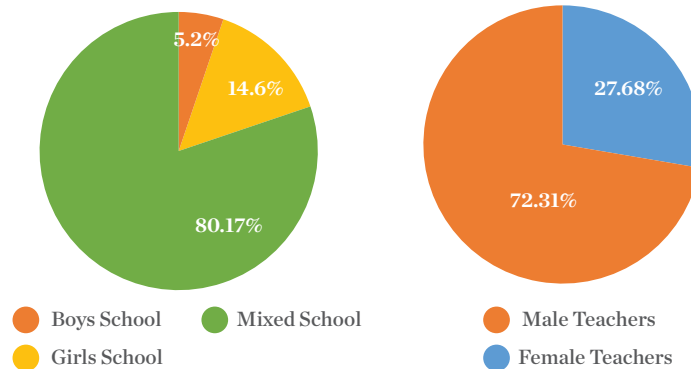
Jamshoro district was split from Dadu district in December 2004. It is situated on the west bank of River Indus. The district borders with Dadu district in north, Thatta district in south and Karachi in south west. The district comprises four talukas namely Kotri, Manjhand, Thana Bula Khan and Sehwan.



Source: Government of Sindh 2011ⁱⁱ

EDUCATION

District Summary: All Schools and Teachers

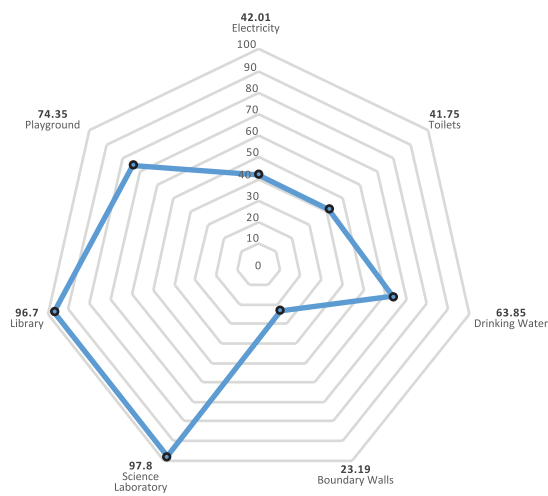
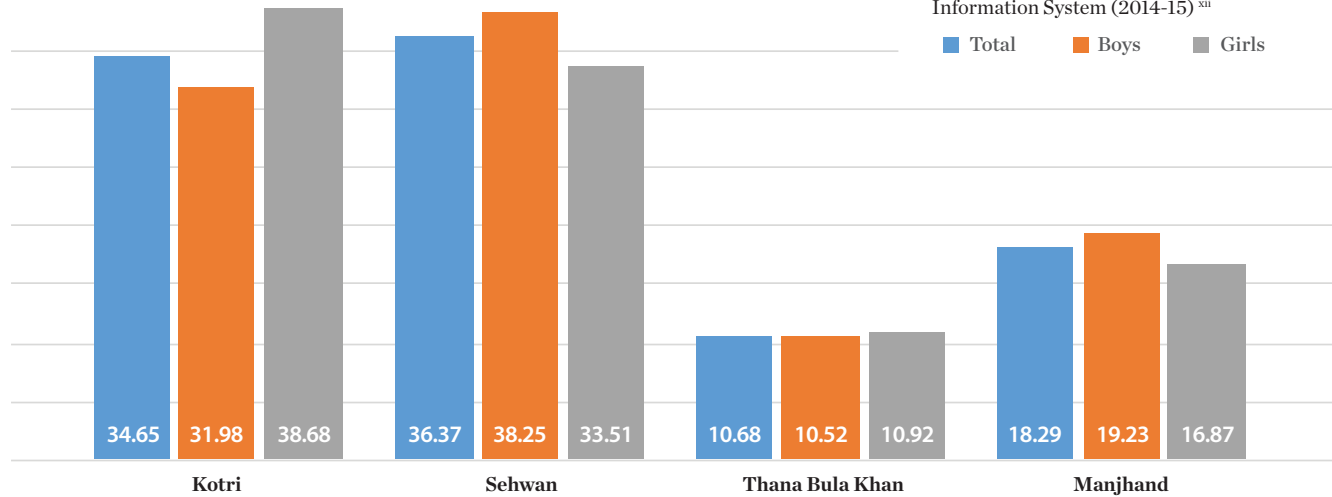


Note: School means Primary Schools, Middle Schools, Elementary Schools, Secondary Schools, Higher Secondary Schools

Source: Government of Sindh (2014-145)^x

Status of Schools Enrolment Taluka wise

Note^{iv}: Total Enrolment in all classes =82507
 Source: Sindh Education Management Information System (2014-15)^{xii}



Status of Schools without Basic Facilities

Source: Government of Sindh (2014-15)^{xiii}

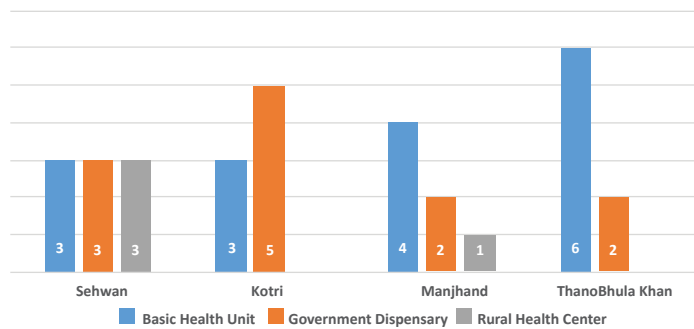
Literacy Status

Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan (2014-15)^{xiv}
 Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (2010-11)^{xv}



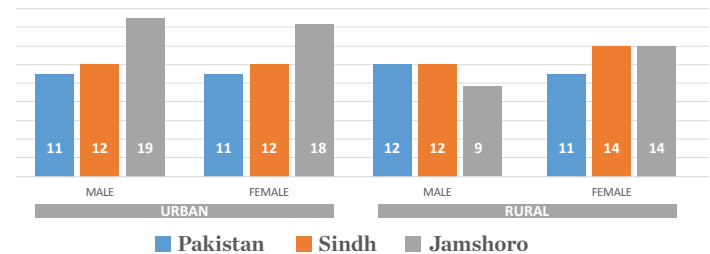
HEALTH

Status of Health Facilities



Source: Health Resources Availability Mapping System (2012)^{xvi}

Number of Children suffering from Diarrhea (%)



Source: Government of Sindh (2012)^{xvii}

AGRICULTURE

District Jamshoro is slightly hotter than surrounding areas in summer and has cool winters. The district is rich in minerals like limestone, gravels and marbles. The Kharif crops produced in the district are rice, cotton, sugarcane, bajra and maize. The Rabi crops are wheat, Barley, gram, pulses and oil seeds^{iv}.

INDUSTRIES

Two out of four talukas have industrial estates in this district. The industrial state in Taluka Kotri consists of 160 factories. This industrial estate employs a large number of people from all over the country. Taluka Thano Bula Khan has an industrial state in Nooriabad along superhighway, which consists of 72 industrial units but where only 42 units are functional and providing employment to its inhabitants and outsiders. Mining is also a source of income for the inhabitants of this taluka.

POVERTY STATUS

According to the report by Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan^v 2014-15 the Multidimensional Poverty Index is 0.297 in Jamshoro. In another report by Naveed and Nazim^{vi} (2012), the intensity of poverty^{vii} 0.54, the head count ratio is 0.39, poorest of the poor 0.23, most Vulnerable 0.16.

IRRIGATION

Katcha area alongside the Indus River is the main agriculture production area where vegetables are grown abundantly. Some of the areas in Sehwantaluka are irrigated by Dadu canal.

LIVESTOCK

The most kept livestock in district Jamshoro are cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goat, camel, horses, mule and domestic poultry.^{xviii}

ELECTORAL REPRESENTATION

Registered Voter	369,424
Registered Voters Male	202,362
Registered Voters Female	167,062
National Assembly Seats	1 (NA-231)
Provincial Assembly Seats	3 (PS-71, PS-72, PS-73)

LIST OF NGOS OPERATING IN JAMSHORO

022-1656401	Sindh Development Society
0331-3885606	Sindh Desert Development Organization
0300-3522250	Society for Advancement of Rural Communities
0300-3055698	Rural Development Foundation Sindh
022- 3877245	Centre for Environment & Development
051-2228681-	Strengthening Participatory Organization (SPO)
021-3453-2804	Health and Nutrition Development Society (HANDS)
051-9255184-	World Health Organization (WHO)
051-2211621	Society for Human Rights and Prisoner's Aid (SHARP)
022-2112500	Thardeep Rural Development Program (TRDP)
051-2653035	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)
3458800905	Care for Community Development Organization (CCDO)
061-4503660	Indus Rural Development Organization (IRDO)
051 28 31	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
021-99203686	Sindh Relief Department (SRD)

REFERENCES

- i <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/PESA-DP-Jamshoro-Sindh.pdf> assessed on July 16, 2016
- ii <http://pdma.gos.pk/dn/DDMAs/DDMAJamshoro/tabid/75/Default.aspx> assessed on July 15, 2016
- ii <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/PESA-DP-Jamshoro-Sindh.pdf> assessed on July 16, 2016
- iv Bureau of Statistics Planning and Development Department Government of Sindh 2007-08
- v Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan by United Nations Development Programme Pakistan, Planning Commission of Pakistan and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative 2014-15
- vi Clustered deprivation: District profile of poverty in Pakistan, by Arif Naveed and Nazim Ali, 2012, SDPI, Islamabad, Pakistan
- vii Intensity of poverty' or 'average poverty' is thus the average of the weighted sum of dimensions in which multidimensional poor households are deprived. This measure of poverty captures depth of poverty.
- viii Headcount ratio captures the total number of poor falling below the poverty line regardless of their level of deprivation.
- ix Poverty line is 0.40 that implies all the households deprived of 40 per cent or more of the weighted dimensions are poor. To identify poorest of the poor, the 'severe/poorest of the poor poverty line' is 0.50. This implies that households deprived in 50 per cent or more of the weighted dimensions are 'severe poor' or 'poorest of the poor'.
- x Government of Sindh, Sindh Education Management Information System, SEMIS 2014-15 accessed on May 5, 2016, In Sindh there are different types of School, Primary Schools, Middle Schools, Elementary Schools, Secondary Schools, Higher Secondary Schools, Total Enrollment 82507 <http://www.rsu-sindh.gov.pk/contents/SEMIS/SEP2014-15/Jamshoro%20District%20Profile%202014-15%20Final.pdf> accessed on May 14, 2016
- xi Student per Teacher 28, Student per School 105, Student per Classroom 36, Teacher per School 4, Total Enrollment 82507
- xii Sindh Education Management Information System (2014-15), Government of Sindh
- xiii Government of Sindh 2014-15 Sindh Education Management Information System (SEMIS) <http://www.rsu-sindh.gov.pk/contents/SEMIS/SEP2014-15/Jamshoro%20District%20Profile%202014-15%20Final.pdf> accessed on May 16, 2016
- xiv Economic Survey of Pakistan (2014-15)
- xv Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2010-11, UNDP-PK-MDG- Sindh Report 2012 <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/pakistan/docs/MDGs/UNDP-PK-MDG-SindhReport-2012.pdf> accessed on May 16, 2016
- xvi Health Resources Availability Mapping System HERAMS 2012
- xvii Government of Sindh, Report on the Status of Millennium Development Goal Sindh, 2012 <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/pakistan/docs/MDGs/UNDP-PK-MDG-SindhReport-2012.pdf> accessed on May 17, 2016
- xviii <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/PESA-DP-Jamshoro-Sindh.pdf> assessed on July 16, 2016

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