



Sindh Union Council and Community Economic
Strengthening Support Programme

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DADU

DEMOGRAPHY

2,372,725

District Population

 1,257,544
Number of Male

 1,115,181
Number of Female

 1,874,453
Urban Population

 498,272
Rural Population

Talukas

04

Area

7866 km²

52

 Union Councils

355

 Revenue Villages

237,936

Total Estimated Households

Source: Government of Sindh (2010)ⁱⁱ

HISTORY

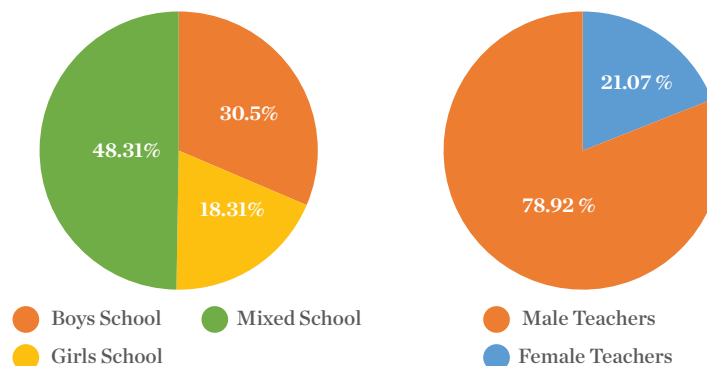
Dadu has been along the route of caravans travelling along the Indus. Khudabad village of district Dadu had remained the capital of Kalhora dynasty till as late as 1768 A.D. The popular trade system was “Hundi” in the district. After Independence of Pakistan, the people belonging to Hindu community migrated to India and their properties were given to Muslims who had come from India.ⁱ

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

District Dadu was established in 1933 by the British Indian administration by merging Kotri and Kohistan tehsils of Karachi district and Mehar, Khairpur Nathan Shah, Dadu, Joshi and Sehwan tehsils of Larkana district. The talukas are Johi, Mehar, Khairpur Nathan Shah and Dadu.

EDUCATION

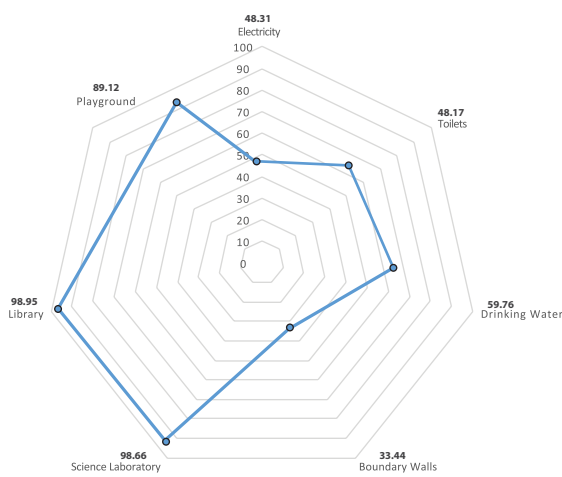
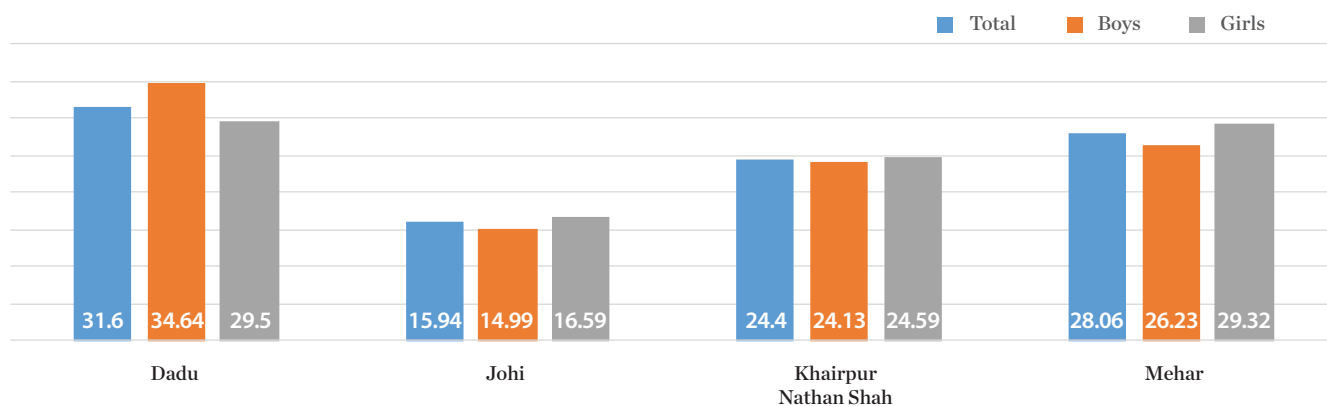
District Summary: All Schools and Teachers



Source: Government of Sindh (2014-145)ⁱⁱⁱ

Status of Schools Enrolment Taluka wise

Note: Total Enrolment in all schools= 252141
 Source: Sindh Education Management Information System (2013-14)^{xii}



Status of Schools without Basic Facilities
 Source: Government of Sindh (2013-14)^{xiii}

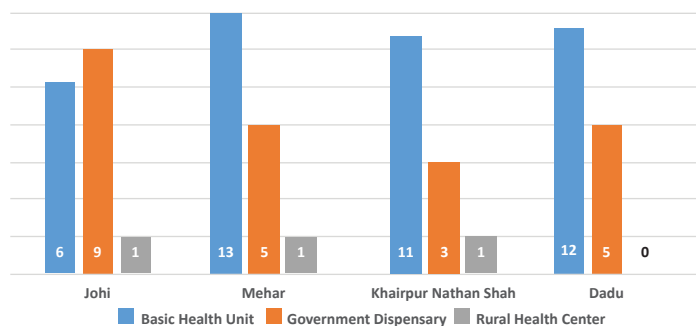
Literacy Status

Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan (2013-14)^{xiv}, Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (2010-11)^{xv}



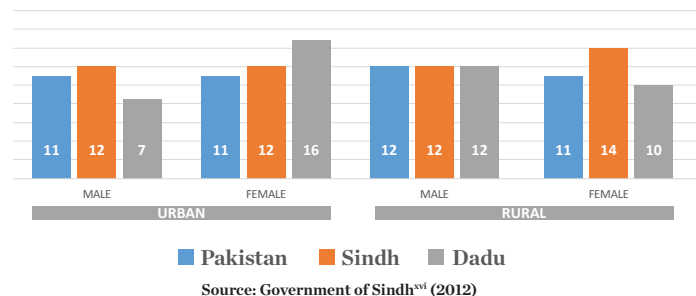
HEALTH

Status of Health Facilities



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

Number of Children suffering from Diarrhea (%)



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

AGRICULTURE

The main crops are cotton, rape mustard and sunflower . The Rabi crops produced in the district are wheat, barley, gram, pulses and oil seeds. The Kharif crops are rice, cotton, sugarcane and maize^{iv}.

INDUSTRIES

The district is rich in natural resources. Precious stones and reservoirs of gas and petroleum have been explored in taluka Johi. The B.H.P. Company established itself in the district to explore gas and petroleum. Another Foreign company ENI has also setup their base station along the border of Taluka Johi and Sehwan for the same purpose. Small and Medium Enterprise development Authority (SMEDA) has reported 44 small industries (rice husking mills) in two talukas: Mehar and K.N Shah. These mills provide employment to 1,340 people of this area. Other than that, Dadu Sugar Mill is a large scale industry in this district^v.

POVERTY STATUS

According to the report by Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan^{vi} 2014-15 the Multidimensional Poverty Index is 0.247 in Dadu. In another report by Naveed and Nazim^{vii} (2012), the intensity of poverty^{viii} 0.51, the head count ratio is 0.29, poorest of the poor 0.14, most Vulnerable 0.23.

IRRIGATION

The district is irrigated by Sukkur barrage and Kotri Barrage. There are two main canals in the district Rice canal and Dadu canal. Besides, land is also irrigated by tube wells and spill over of river Indus^{xviii}.

LIVESTOCK

The district is rich in livestock and cattle, buffalo, goat and sheep^{xix}. Livestock is one of the major sub-sector of Agriculture and back bone of Pakistan's economy. Its main by-products, including hides and skins, have substantial potential as semi-finished products. A substantial growth in Livestock products such as milk, meat, beef, mutton, poultry and eggs have been noticed, since many years.

ELECTORAL REPRESENTATION

Registered Voters	603,204
Registered Voters Male	324, 941
Registered Voters Female	278,263
National Assembly Seats	3 (NA-231, NA-232, NA- 233)
Provincial Assembly Seats	4 (PS-74, PS- 75, PS- 76, PS-77)

LIST OF NGOS OPERATING IN JAMSHORO

0254-004776/ 0300-3252979	Foundation for Urban and Rural Development (FURD)
022-444501/ 0300-3795423	Quatulaeen
025-4610011, 021-34532804	HANDS
025-4610401/03003645129	Gorakh Foundation
051-2228681-4	Strengthening Participatory Organization (SPO)
051-2855924-5, 2254738-9, 2254738-9	CARE
051-2250212	AFC
0300-3270452	ADMIRAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
051-2097700	UNICEF
051-9250404-5/051-9250494	Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS)
051-8438494	Medical Emergency Relief International (Merlin)
051-4901011	Community Development Organization (CDO)
051-2654101-3	American Refugees Committee (ARC)
0254-730530, 0344-3888564	Ghot Sudhar Sanghat Sindh
021-32231534	Pakistan National Forum on Women's Health (PNFWH)
071-5612024	Sukkar Blood and Drugs Donating Society (SBDDS)
0298-772435	Relief Department Emergency Cell
051-2102249/ 051-2102252	Muslim Aid
051-9255077	WHO
051-2294826	Secours Islamique France
021-34680660	Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai Welfare Society (SALBWS)
0254-711160	Society for Environmental Actions Re-Construction and Humanitarian Response (SEARCH)
0254-710174/ 0300-3270050	Excel Development Organization (EDO)
091-5851984-6	International Medical Corps (IMC)
0092-25-4004776, 0092-25-4016378	Foundation for Urban and Rural Development

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- ii. Population Welfare Department, Government of Sindh 2010 <http://www.pwdsindh.gov.pk/> accessed on May 6, 2016
- iii. Government of Sindh 2005, <http://sindhagri.gov.pk/history.html> accessed on May 11, 2016
- iv. Bureau of Statistics Planning and Development Department, Government of Sindh 2007-08
- v. http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/PESA_DP_Dadu_2.pdf assessed on July 13, 2016
- vi. Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan by United Nations Development Programme Pakistan, Planning Commission of Pakistan and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative 2014-15
- vii. Clustered deprivation: District profile of poverty in Pakistan, by Arif Naveed and Nazim Ali, 2012, SDPI, Islamabad, Pakistan
- viii. 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.
- ix. Headcount ratio captures the total number of poor falling below the poverty line regardless of their level of deprivation.
- x. 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'.
- xi. 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.
- xii. Sindh Education Management Information System (SEMIS), Government of Sindh 2013-14 <http://www.rsu-sindh.gov.pk/contents/SEMIS/SEP2014-15/Dadu%20District%20Profile%202014-15%20Final.pdf> accessed on May 14, 2016
- xiii. Government of Sindh, Sindh Educational Management Information, SEMIS (2013-14)
- xiv. Economic Survey of Pakistan (2013-14)
- xv. Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2010-11, UNDP-PK-MDG-Sindh Report 2012 <http://www.pk.undp.org/content/pakistan/en/home/library/mdg/sindh-mdg-report-2012.html> accessed on May 12, 2016
- xvi. Health Resources Availability Mapping System (HERAMS), WHO-list of assessed Health facilities of Sindh 2012 <https://www.google.com.pk/webhp?sourceid=chrome-instant&ion=1&espv=2&ie=UTF-8#q=health+facility+assessment+dadu> accessed on May 13, 2016
- xvii. Government of Sindh, Report on the Status of Millennium Development Goal Sindh, 2012 <http://www.pk.undp.org/content/pakistan/en/home/library/mdg/sindh-mdg-report-2012.html> accessed on May 12, 2016
- xviii. http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/PESA_DP_Dadu_2.pdf assessed on July 13, 2016
- xix. http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/PESA_DP_Dadu_2.pdf assessed on July 13, 2016

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