

Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support Programme SUCCESS is funded by the European Union November 2016

# KAMBER SHAHDADKOT

# DEMOGRAPHY

**1,182,554** District Population

212,860



Urban Population 969,694

	Rural Population
Talukas	Kamber

 Kamber
 315,024

 Shahdadkot
 162,310

 Miro Khan
 126,053

 Qubo Saeed Khan
 82,148

 Sijawal Junejo
 102,759

 Warah
 217,257



# HISTORY

**EDUCATION** 

This district was a part of the region ruled by Kalhoros and Talpurs. Both these dynasties are the decedents of Abbasids. They arrived in Sindh during the invasion of Nadir Shah. According to historical records, Shahdadkot was founded around 1713. It was a major town on the route between Larkana and Gandawah. Kalhoro dynasty ruled this area from 1700 to 1783 and the Talpur dynasty ruled from 1783-1843. However, the Talpurs were overthrown by the British East India Company, led by General Charles James Napier. After independence, Kamber and Shahdadkot both remained talukas of District Larkana. In 2005, the government of Pakistan bifurcated Larkana forming a new district called Kamber Shahdadkot, including the towns of Kambar Khan and Shahdadkot.

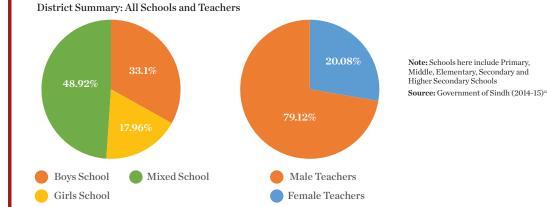
## ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

District Kamber Shahdadkot is situated in the northwest of Sindh province. The district borders with Khuzdar, Jafferabad and Jhal Magsi districts of the Baluchistan province in the west, Dadu in the South, Larkana in the east and Jacobabad in the north. Mohenjodaro is only 47 Kilometers away from the district.



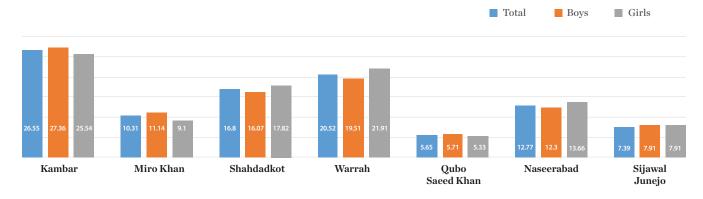


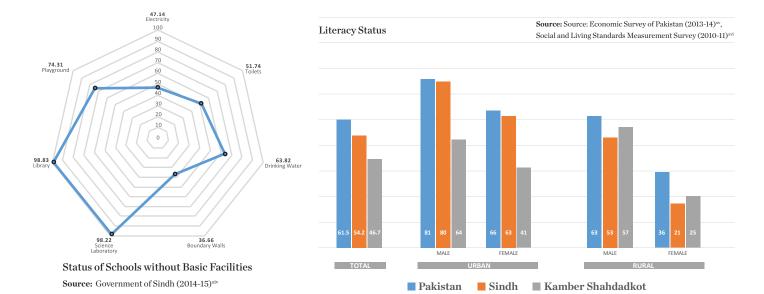
Source: Pakistan Emergency Situation Analysis 2014<sup>ii</sup>



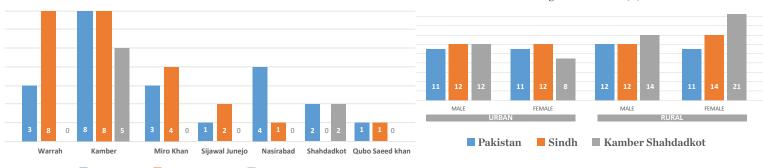
#### Status of Schools Enrolment Taluka wise

Note<sup>xii</sup>: Note Total Enrolment in all schools = 172662 Source: Sindh Education Management Information System (2014-15)<sup>xiii</sup>





#### HEALTH



Status of Health Facilities

Number of Children suffering from Diarrhea (%)

Basic Health Unit Government Dispensary Rural Health Center Source: Health Resources Availability Mapping System (2012)<sup>xii</sup>

Source: Government of Sindh 2012xviii

#### AGRICULTURE

Major Crops of district are rice, wheat, jowar, bajra and gram. Seasonal vegetables are cultivated in every taluka. Some Vegetables are also grown in some of the farmlands during cold season. Other important agricultural products are sugarcane, pulses, maize, oil Seeds, mutton and poultry.<sup>iv</sup>

### INDUSTRIES

The small industries of the district include the following: electronic goods, agricultural tools, construction material and food processing through bakeries and shops, iron and steel, tractor trolleys, bullock and donkey carts. There is no large scale industries present in the district.<sup>v</sup>

#### **POVERTY STATUS**

According to the report by Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan<sup>vi</sup> 2014-15 the Multidimensional Poverty Index is 0.383 in Kambar Shahdadkot. In another report by Naveed and Nazim<sup>vii</sup> (2012), the intensity of poverty<sup>viii</sup> 0.51, the head count ratio<sup>ix</sup> is 0.38<sup>x</sup>, poorest of the poor 0.17, most Vulnerable 0.21.

#### **IRRIGATION**

Sukkur Barrage is the main source of irrigation in this district. The names of main canals and branches are Ghar Wah, Noor Wah, Shahdadkot branch, Tanwary, Patooja, Kot Shahbeg, Qubo, Saifullah Magsi Branch, Edan ,Begari, Dhori, Rabbi,Koor Dato, Koor Shah. Though agriculture is mainly dependent upon canal irrigation in this district, tube wells and river irrigation are also used here<sup>xix</sup>.

#### LIVESTOCK

Livestock has been a major source of income for the people of Kamber Shahdadkot. The district has vast potential for establishing livestock farming. It not only provides rich food such as meat, milk, eggs, poultry meat, but also produces essential raw material such as manure, offal, trotters, hides and skins, wool and blood for various kind of industries<sup>xx</sup>.

#### **ELECTORAL REPRESENTATION**

Registered Voters	496,422
Registered Voters Male	271,727
Registered Voters Female	224,695
National Assembly Seats	3 (NA-205, NA-206, NA-207)
Provincial Assembly Seats	3 (PS-39, PS-40, PS-42)

#### LIST OF NGOS OPERATING IN KAMBAR SHAHDADKOT

03013292893	Pirbhat Women's Development Society Shahdadkot	03325138603	Devolution Trust for Community Empowerment
03337500544	NGO's Development Society Shahdadkot	03322010694	Ehsas Social Welfare
03337501969	Sindh Graduates Association Shahdadkot	03007156554	Society for Environmental Actions, Re-Construction
03322024910	Indus Resource Centre	03342001755	& Humanitarian Response
03455014598	International Rescue Committee	03337509203	Sindhu Social Development
03337506076	Laar Humanitarian Development Programme	03322026907	Children Welfare Organization
03337547766	Muslim Aid Pakistan	03443093643	Marie Stopes Society
03322763691	Health & Nutrition Development Society	03322775028	Soch Development Society
03003430741	Mehran Welfare Trust	03123722871	Humanitarian Aid Welfare Association
03005858865	UN Habitat Pakistan	03337503126	Voice of New Generation
03322012976	Insan Dost Welfare Organization	03342003657	Sindh Art Welfare Association
03337538167	Rahbar Social Development Organization	03343713566	Sindh Humanitarian Development Programme
03213741728	Action for Humanitarian Development	03009271755	Action for Peace & Sustainable Development
03453854917/03337537311	Child Rights Committee (CRC) Kamber	03337504661	Al-Khidmat Trust
03337919368	Doctors World Wide	033337504661	National Rural Support Programme
03342004597	Roshni Welfare Organization	03333115415/03342001682	Human Rights Organization for Medicine and Education
03013297387	Community Development Network	03009315078	Universal Social Development Foundation
03337919368	Doctors World Wide	03337504661	National Rural Support Programme

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- ii. http://reliefweb.int/map/pakistan/pakistan-sindh-kambar-shahdadkot-health-facilities-map-july-2014 assessed on July 15, 2016
- iii. Government of Sindh and Saroh Social Development Organization Shahdadkot 2010
- iv. http://www.alhasan.com/system/files/skim-magazine/PESA-DP-KamberShahdadKot-Sindh.pdf assessed on July 13, 2016
- $v.\ http://www.alhasan.com/system/files/skim-magazine/PESA-DP-KamberShahdadKot-Sindh.pdf assessed on July 13, 2016 to the second seco$
- 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
- 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.
- 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'.
- xii. Sindh Education Management Information System (SEMIS) Government of Sindh (2014-15)
- xii. Students per Teacher 31, Students per School 105, Students per Classroom 45, Teachers per School 3, Total Enrollment 171969
- $xiii.Sindh \ Education \ Management \ Information \ System \ (2014-15), Government \ of \ Sindh \ http://www.rsu-sindh.gov.pk/units/sindh \ Education \ Profile \ 2013-14.php \ accessed \ on \ May \ 15, \ 2016$
- xiv.Sindh Educational Management Information (SEMIS), Government of Sindh (2014-15).

xv. Economic Survey of Pakistan (2013-14)

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- xvii.Health Resources Availability Mapping System (HERAMS) 2012 http://www.trfpakistan.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=DVWqxBDJs6s%3D&tabid=2618 accessed on May 10, 2016
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This Profile was prepared by Mr. Muhammad Ali Khan, Research Associate, RSPN under supervision of Dr. Abdur Rehman Cheema, Team Leader Research, SUCCESS, RSPN.



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Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support Programme

Office No. G-3, Islamabad Stock Exchange Towers 55-B, Jinnah Avenue, Blue Area, Islamabad Ph: 92-51-2894060-3 Fax: 92-51-289064 URL: www.success.org.pk Facebook.com/successprogramme Twitter @successprogramme



#### **Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN)**

House No.7, Street 49, F-6/4 Islamabad, Pakistan 92-51-2829141 | 2829556 | 2822476 | 2826792 | 2821736 info@rspn.org.pk Web: www.rspn.org Facebook: RSPNPakistan

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