



Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support Programme

SUCCESS is funded by the European Union

November 2016

MATIARI

DEMOGRAPHY

655,065

District Population

196,520
Urban Population

458,545
Rural Population

Talukas

03

1. Matiari 304,000
2. Saeedabad 145,164
3. Hala 205,901

Area
1417 km²

30 Union Councils

107 Revenue Villages

86,895
Total Estimated Households

Source: Government of Sindh (2010)¹

HISTORY

Historically, this region was 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). When Britain invaded the subcontinent, General Charles Napier, a commander in the British Army, defeated the Talpur dynasty and conquered Sindh in 1843. At the time of the independence of Pakistan, in 1947, district Matiari was a taluka of district Hyderabad until 2005 when it was given the status of a district.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

District Matiari established in 2005 and is the city of the sayeds. Matiari is near to Hyderabad (25 km); so many residents often visit Hyderabad for job and shopping purposes.



MAP OF MATIARI

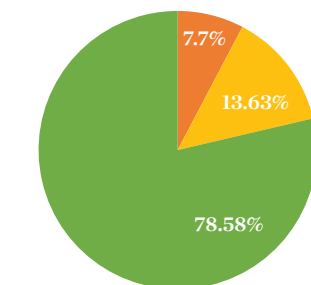
AGE STRUCTURE

Population Groups	Share in Total Population (%)	Estimated Population
Under 1 year	2.7	17687
Under 5 years	13.4	87779
Under 15 years	41.97	274931
Married Women of child bearing age	16	104810
Women 15-49 years	22	144114

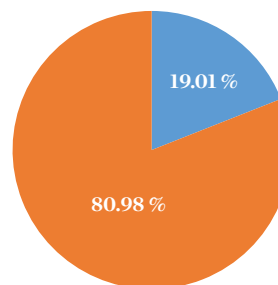
Source: Government of Sindh (2012)²

EDUCATION

District Summary: All Schools and Teachers



Boys School Mixed School
Girls School



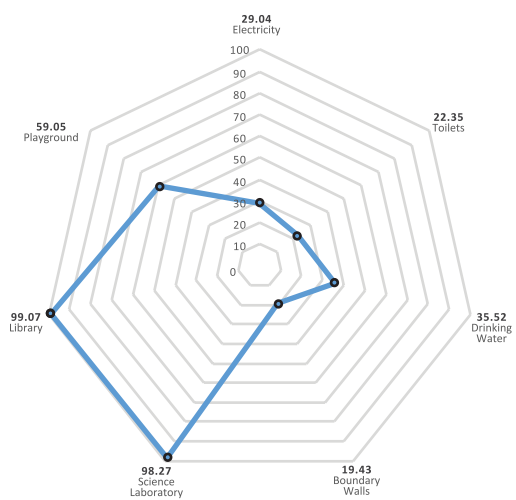
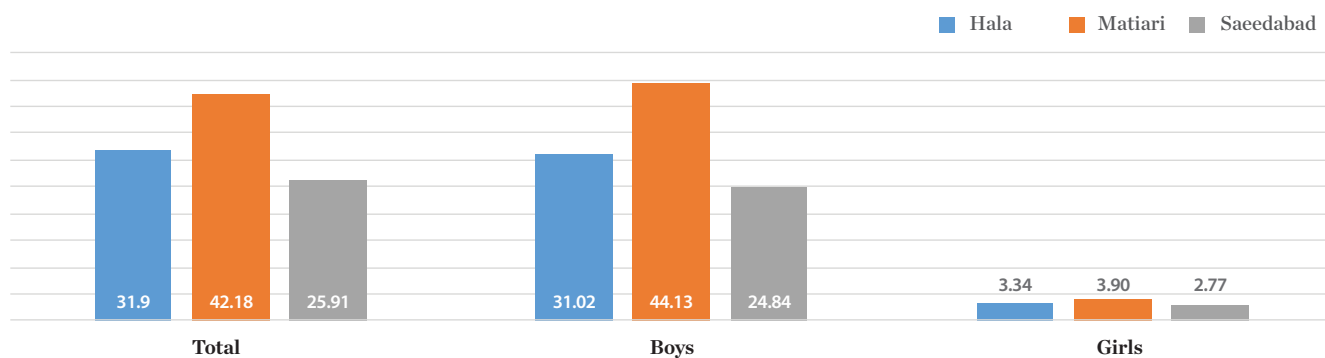
Male Teachers
Female Teachers

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

Source: Government of Sindh (2014-145)³

Status of School Enrolment

Note^{xi}: Total Enrolment in all schools =87881
Source: Sindh Education Management Information System (2013-14)^{xiii}

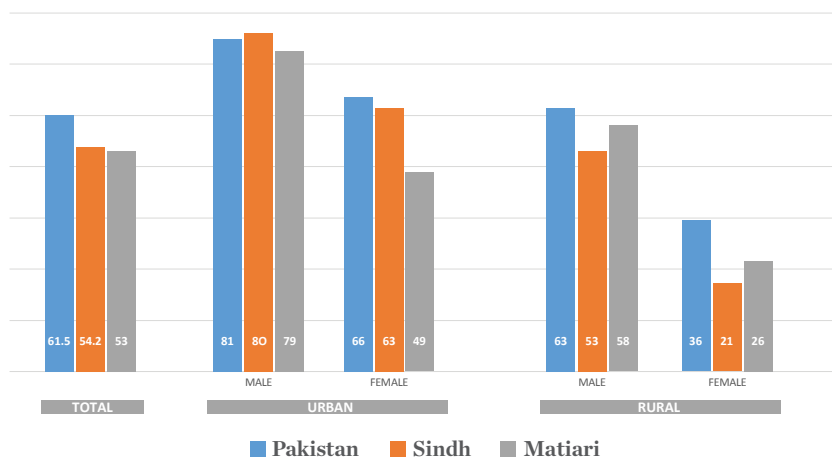


Status of Schools without Basic Facilities

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

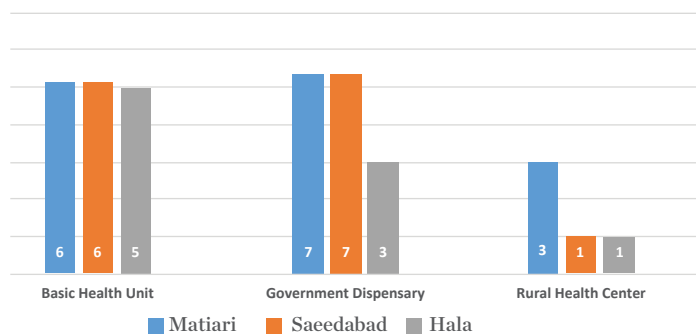
Literacy Status

Note: Literacy is defined as the ability to read a newspaper and write a simple letter.^{xv}
Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan (2014-15) , Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (2010-11)^{xv}



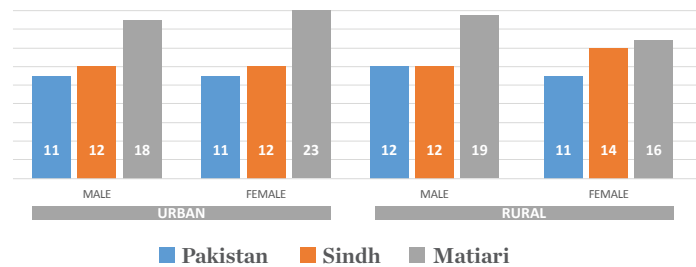
HEALTH

Status of Health Facilities



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

Number of Children suffering from Diarrhea (%)



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

AGRICULTURE

Matiari contributes significantly in the agriculture sector of Sindh because its climate is suitable for production of various crops, including the Kharif crops of maize, rice, sugarcane, cotton and bajra and Rabi crops of wheat and barley. In addition to these, fruit orchards are abundant in this district. This district is famous, all over Pakistan, for its Bananas and mangoesⁱⁱⁱ.

INDUSTRIES

Most of the industries in Matiari are pertaining to the agriculture. Famous among these are the sugar and flour mills since wheat and sugarcane is cultivated on large scale in this district. Cottage industries are also prevalent in the district as khaddar and Ajrak cloth of this district are famous. Besides, handmade potteries of Hala town are well-known. The government has established a Small Industrial Estate (SME) on the Hala-Shahdadpur road^{iv}.

POVERTY STATUS

According to the report by Multidimensional Poverty in Pakistan^v 2014-15 the Multidimensional Poverty Index is 0.324 in Matiari. In another report by Naveed and Nazim^{vi} (2012), the intensity of poverty^{vii} 0.51, the head count ratio^{viii} is 0.29, ^{ix}poorest of the poor 0.15, most Vulnerable 0.19.

LIVESTOCK

The most kept livestock in district Matiari are cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goat, camels, horses, asses and domestic poultries.

ELECTORAL REPRESENTATION

Registered Voters	300,486
Registered Voters Male	157,261
Registered Voters Female	143,225
National Assembly Seats	2 (NA-218)
Provincial Assembly Seats	4 (PS-43, PS-44)

LIST OF NGOS OPERATING IN JAMSHORO

0232-273054	Association for Water Applied Education and Renewable Energy (AWARE)
0297-861146/ 0297 -737015	Matiari Rural Development Society (BRDS)
0222-652301	Building Advanced Society through Integrated Community (BASIC) Development Foundation
0222-933344	Community Initiatives for Development in Pakistan
022-2560503	Devcon
0222-651015	Fast Rural Development Programme (FRDP)
0312-3355111	Foundation for Urban & Rural Development (FURD)
071-5630589	Goth Seengar Foundation (GSF)
021-34532804	Health and Nutrition Development Society
051-8438800/ 051-8438801, 8438802	Helping Hand for Relief and Development (HHRD)
0235 - 813310/ 0300 - 3093616	Indus Welfare Association
071-5633574/ 0300-3138944	Insaf Social Welfare Association (ISWA)
071-5690258/ 0321 3114009	John Social Welfare Organization (JSWO)
0297-727110/0346-3752227	LaarHumanitarian and Development Program (LHDP)
022-3032715	Lead Against Marginality & Poverty - Pakistan (LAMP)
051-2822319/051-2822324/051-	National Rural Support Programme
021-32446208	Organization for Social Development Initiatives
021-32446208	Organization for Social Development Initiatives (OSDI)
051-5206265	PAIMAN Alumni Trust
051-9250404	Pakistan Red Crescent Society
051-2212240	Qatar Charity (QC)
0300-3055698	Rural Development Foundation (RDF)
0238-571593	Sami Foundation
0333-5057227	Secours Islamique France (SIF)

REFERENCES

- ii. Health Facility Assessment, Government of Sindh 2012. The figures are projected for the year 2010
<https://www.google.com.pk/webhp?sourceid=chrome-instant&ion=1&espv=2&ie=UTF-8#q=health%20facility%20assessment%20sindh%20district%20matari> accessed on May 14, 2016
- ii Health Management Information System, HMIS CELL- EDOH Office, 2012 Government of Sindh
- ii <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/DP%20Matiari%20Sindh.pdf> assessed on July 13, 2016
- iv <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/DP%20Matiari%20Sindh.pdf> assessed on July 13, 2016
- 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
<http://www.rsu-sindh.gov.pk/contents/SEMIS/SEP2012-13/Matiari%20Profile%202012-13.pdf> accessed on May 7, 2016
- xi School means Primary Schools, Middle Schools, Elementary Schools, Secondary Schools, Higher Secondary Schools
- xii Note: Student per Teacher 27, Student per School 89, Student per classroom 35, Teacher per School 3, Total Enrollment 87881: Sindh Education Management Information System 2014-15, Government of Sindh <http://www.rsu-sindh.gov.pk/contents/SEMIS/SEP2012-13/Matiari%20Profile%202012-13.pdf> accessed on May 9, 2016
- xiii 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.
- 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.pk.undp.org/content/pakistan/en/home/library/mdg/sindh-mdg-report-2012.html> accessed on May 16, 2016
- xvi Health Resources Availability Mapping System (HERAMS), WHO-list of assessed Health facilities of Sindh 2012
- 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 16, 2016

This Profile was prepared by Mr. Muhammad Ali Khan, Research Associate, RSPN under supervision of Dr. Abdur Rehman Cheema, Team Leader Research, SUCCESS, RSPN.



EUROPEAN UNION

"This publication has been produced with the assistance of the European Union. The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union."



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 @successprogmmme



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

More information about the European Union is available on:
Web: <http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/pakistan/>
Twitter: EUPakistan
Facebook: [European-Union-in-Pakistan/269745043207452](https://www.facebook.com/European-Union-in-Pakistan/269745043207452)