KARACHI:
A CITY PROFILE

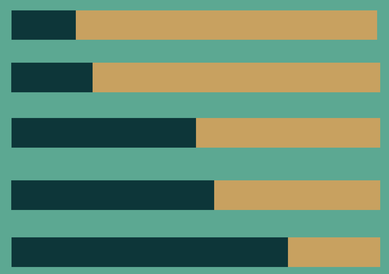
Karachi's location in Pakistan.

Overview

Karachi the largest and most populous metropolitan city in Pakistan and double as a capital of Sindh province located on the Arabian sea , the city is also known as the 'city of lights' and 'The Bride of the cities'.

Population	16 million
Population density	24,000 people per square kilometre
Area	3,600 square km2, with a built-up area of approximately 1,600 km2.
Location	24°45" to 25°15" north, and 66°37" to 67°37" east
Topography	hilly areas in the north and west, plain and coastal area in the south-east.
Wards	5 - East, West, Central, South, Malir
GDP PPP	$164 billion
Seasons -	Main: summer/winter. Short: Spring/Autumn.
Occupation	Primary: agriculture. Secondary: Manufacturing
Industry	extiles, cement, steel, heavy machinery, chemicals, food, banking, and insurance
Groups -	90% are migrants: Muhajirs,Punjabis, Pashtun and Balochs
Literacy rate	58.92%
Sex Ratio	Male = 51,2%, Female = 48,8%

Key Indicators



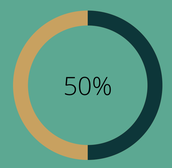
17.6% Karachi's current unemployment rate.

22% Karachi has a 22% infertility rate, with a 200% increase in domestic violence calls since 2020.

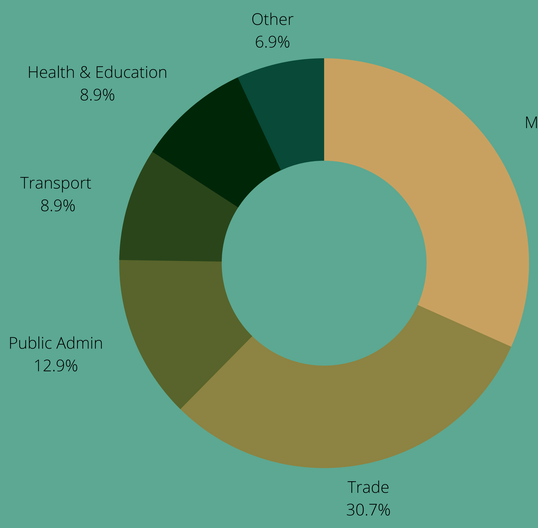
50% Karachi's current informal sector liveability.

55% The percentage of water needs currently met.

75% Lack of vaccinations for hepatitis and tetanus.

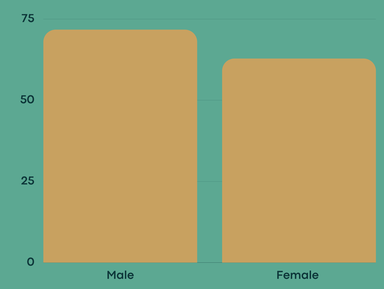


Karachi's poverty rate.



An overview of Karachi's economy.

Pakistan is rated 153 of 156 countries in the World Economic Forum's global gender index.

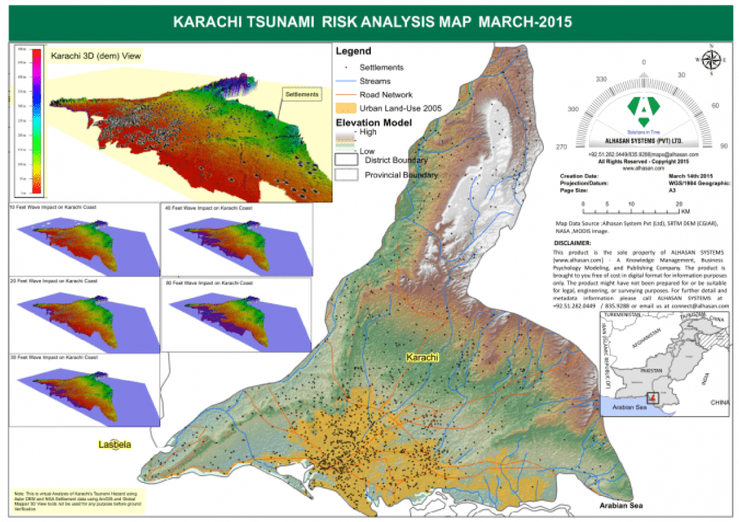


Differences in levels of education.

Disaster & Climate Risk

Karachi is at a high risk of natural and man-made disasters and is one of the most disaster vulnerable districts in Pakistan.It is prone to disasters such as floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, cyclones, water scarcity, heat waves and fire.

- **Floods** – Massive Floods occurred during 1942, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1973, 1975, 1976, 1979, 1992, 1994, 1995, 2003, 2005 and 2007.
- **Cyclones** - During the last 100 years happened in May 1902, June 1926, June 1964. Nov. 1993, June 1998, May 1999 and June 2007, 2009. 2020.
- **Tsunami** - November 1945 at Makran coast
- **Earthquake** – Tectonic lines through Khirthar Hills / Mountains tonorth-west of Sindh and Thar desert
- **Accidental Fires -** 3-4 fire incidents every day. Reasons: Summer winds and electrical short circuits.
- **Heat wave -** The Karachi heat wave (June 2015) led to the death of more than 1,200 people.



Disaster Management Framework:

- The National Disaster Management Act of 2010 established three tiered disaster-management system, at federal, provincial, and district levels
- The Provincial Disaster Management Authority Sindh was established as the implementing agency at the provincial level.
- District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) are constituted for the district governments in Karachi.

Climate Change:

- Sea level along the Karachi coast has risen approximately 10 cm in the last century.
- Sea level is expected to rise by a further 60 cm by the end of the century
- Affect the low-lying coastal areas south of Karachi towards Keti Bander and the Indus River delta.
- Impacts: Damage to sensitive government installations, residential and commercial properties; livelihood losses to fishing communities; and damage to ecosystems and biodiversity

Gaps and Challenges:

- Disaster response suffer from weak coordination, information gaps, low capacity, and limited planning.
- Weak land-planning, building-control, and enforcement functions directly affect performance in terms of emergency access to settlements, resilience of the built-up area, and planning for emergency health care facilities.
- Structural preparedness against seismic shocks, urban flooding, and other events is inadequate.

Vulnerability Indicators

- High Income Disparity between city dwellers
- Social Exclusion of poor communities
- High unemployment rates
- Poor Urban Planning
- Urban Segregation and Ghettoization
- Proliferation of Informal Settlements
- Lack of educational attainment
- Increase in Violence: ethnopolitical, extortion, militarisation and sectarianism, gang based violence
- Lack of Health facilities and Infrastructure
- Gender disparity and Violence

Way Forward

1. Building inclusive, coordinated, and accountable institutions.
2. Greening Karachi for sustainability and resilience.
3. Leveraging the city's economic, social, and environmental assets.
4. Improve institutional governance and performance

By Group 6