**KARACHI: A CITY PROFILE**

### 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’.

### Key Indicators

- **Population**: 16 million
  - Population density: 24,000 people per square kilometre
  - Area: 3,400 square km, with a built-up area of approximately 1,600 km²
  - Location: 24°15' to 25°15’ north, and 66°37’ to 67°37’ east
  - Topography: hilly areas in the north and west, plain and coastal areas in the south-east
  - Wards: 5 - East, West, Central, South, Malir
  - GDP PPP: $14 billion

### Health & Education

- Health: 12.9%
  - Other: 8.9%
  - Trade: 3.3%
  - Manufacturing: 3.1%
  - Public Admin: 12.5%
  - Transport: 8.9%
  - Other: 6.9%
  - Health & Education: 15.7%

### Population

- Male = 51.3%, Female = 48.8%

### Disaster & Climate Risk

- **Disaster Management Framework**:
  - The National Disaster Management Act of 2010 established three tiers: disaster management system, 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 50 cm in the last century.
  - Sea level is expected to rise by a further 40 cm by the end of the century.
  - Affect the lowlying coastal areas south of Karachi towards Keel 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

### 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

**An overview of Karachi’s economy:**

**Disaster & Climate Risk**

**Vulnerability Indicators**

**Way Forward**

By Group 6