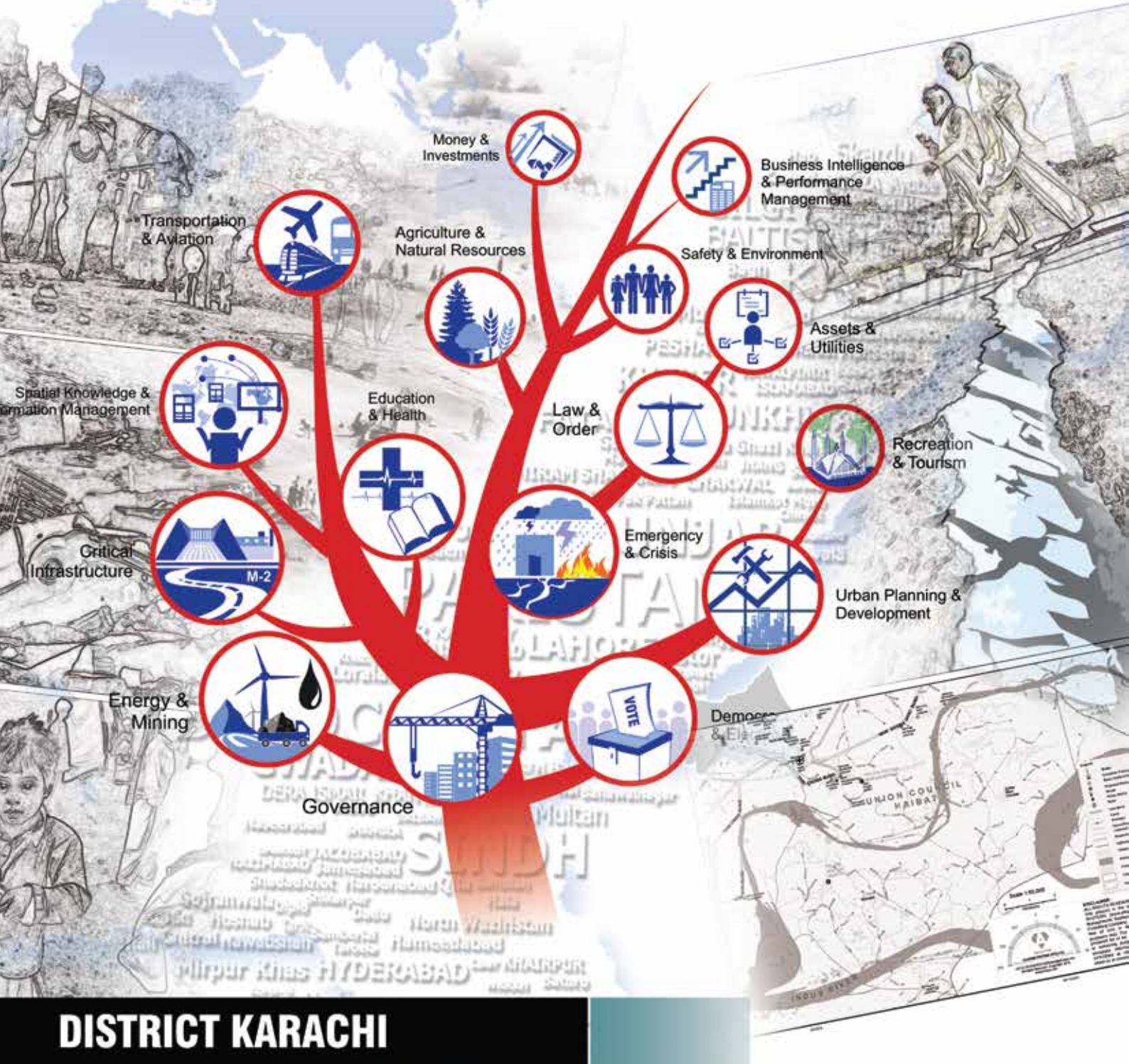


PAKISTAN EMERGENCY SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS



ALHASAN SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

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“We cannot stop natural disasters but we can arm ourselves with knowledge: so many lives wouldn't have to be lost if there was enough disaster preparedness.”

Petra Nemcova

PAKISTAN

EMERGENCY SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

District Karachi

April 2015

“There are two powers in the world; one is the sword and the other is the pen. There is a great competition and rivalry between the two. There is a third power stronger than both, that of the women.”

Quid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

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**QUAID-E-AZAM Mausoleum
at
Karachi**

ہیں لوگ وہی جہاں میں اچھے
آتے ہیں جو کام دوسروں کے
علامہ انبیاء رحمہ اللہ علیہ

Pakistan Emergency Situation Analysis – PESA ® District Profiles are dedicated to my parents, my wife, my children, iMMAP, USAID, and many other humanitarian agencies; but most importantly my COPDM Project team members, their parents, spouses, and children for being there when we needed them and who supported us over the past years to achieve such an exceptional level of disaster reporting capacity in Pakistan.

Thank you all

Syed Mehdi ul Hasnain Bokhari
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FOREWORD



Both individual knowledge and community knowledge are inter-dependent, and so is our individual or collective response to a disaster or developmental effort. Knowledge Management (KM) is an emerging science, which builds upon individual and community intellectual capacity. It is probably the most important aspect of a Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Cycle. The use of Geographic Information Systems, Remote Sensing, and other hi-tech analysis and visualization technologies for Knowledge Management is not only critical in Disaster Response but also in DRM research and implementation.

Pakistan Emergency Situation Analysis – PESA ® is an effective example of such hi-tech Knowledge Management. These profiles are divided into five chapters; starting with baseline and background information of an area including demography, livelihood, food security, health, nutrition, and educational baseline information of a community. The second chapter provides a detailed account of disaster history and its impact on different community aspects. PESA's 3rd chapter provides a comprehensive community Hazard, Vulnerability, and Capacity Analysis; while its 4th and 5th chapters focus on both public and humanitarian sector Disaster Risk Reduction measures and interventions.

I find these research-based reports to be highly useful in any response or mitigation effort. They are well illustrated with useful maps, colourful info graphics, tables, and charts to enhance the impact and readability of such documents among common citizens and general researchers. These reports are live documents and will be available for audience feedback on SKIM portal [www.skim.pk]. Over the years they could prove to be an invaluable resource for both developmental activities or rebuilding a disaster hit community.

My heartiest congratulations to ALHASAN SYSTEMS for leading this hi-tech public interest project. I have known Mehdi Bokhari for many years from being a student of University of Peshawar to pioneering GIS systems in early nineties. I am proud that he is spearheading this effort since 2010 floods and has built such an unprecedented local Knowledge Management capacity in Pakistan.

I recommend these profiles to all researchers and relief providers for developing better understanding of our communities.



Prof. M. Qasim Jan
PhD, DSc; HI, SI, TI
HEC Distinguished National Professor
University of Peshawar, Peshawar
Adviser, OIC Standing Committee on Scientific & Technology Cooperation (COMSTECH)
Islamabad, Pakistan



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February 09, 2015 - Volume: 1, Issue: 4

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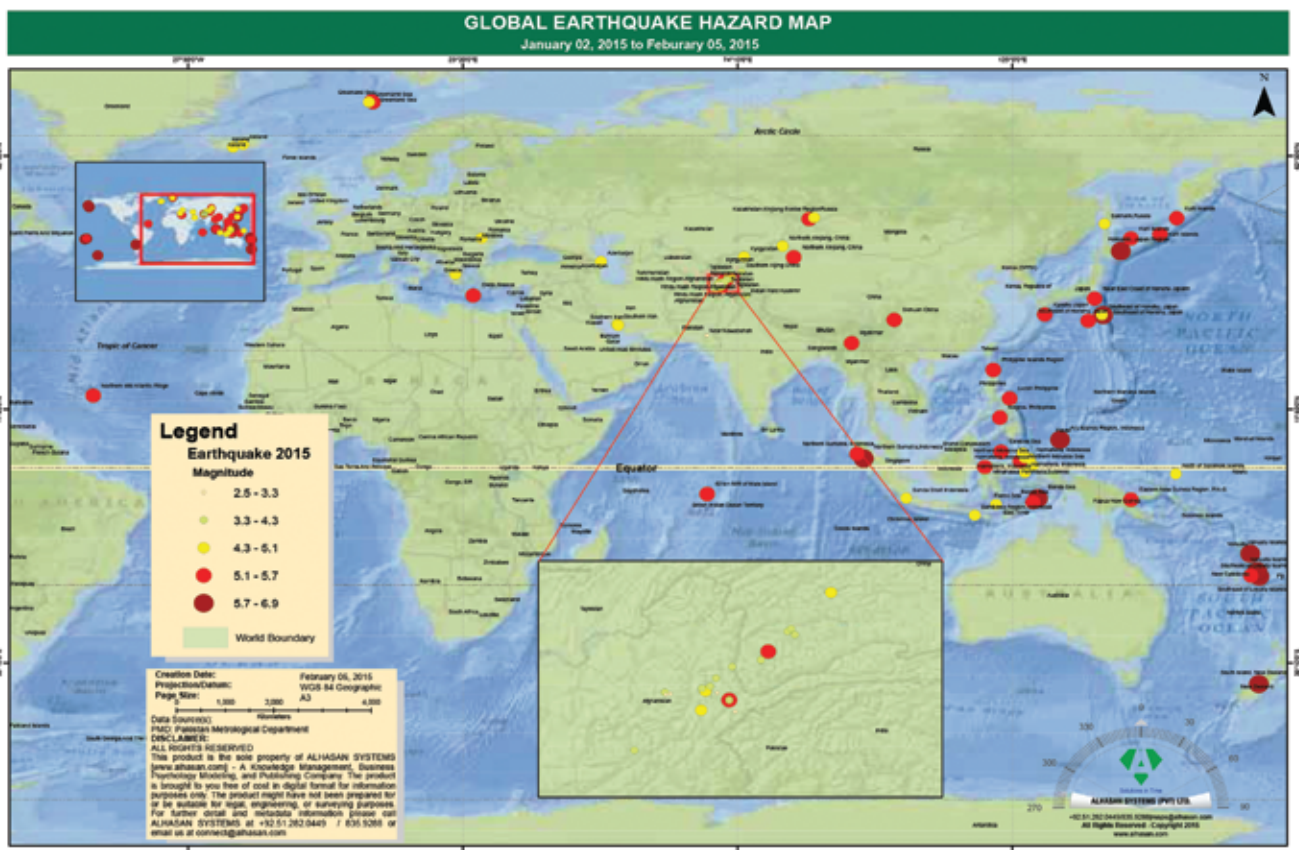
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Acronyms

ACO	Agriculture Census Organization
BHU	Basic Health Unit
CD/GD	Civil Dispensary/Government Dispensary
CFW	Cash For Work
DCR	District Census Report
DDRMP	District Disaster Risk Management Plan
ECP	Election Commission of Pakistan
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GOS	Government of Sindh
HH	Household
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDP	National Drainage Program
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NFIs	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHA	National Highway Authority
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PCO	Population Census Organization
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement Survey
RHC	Rural Health Centre
RSU	Reform Support Unit
SDPI	Sustainable Development Policy Institute
SMCs	School Member Committees
SUPARCO	Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission
TRF	Technical Resource Facility
UC	Union Council
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization

DISTRICT KARACHI

AT A GLANCE

Est Population 2015 **18,420,626 Persons**



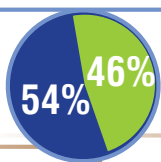
Population Density
5,017 per Sq. Km

3.72%

Average Annual Growth Rate (1981 - 98)



Male
9,935,277



Female
8,485,349



Average Household Size
6.7



Sex Ratio
117
Males per 100 females

Administrative Units

Districts **6**

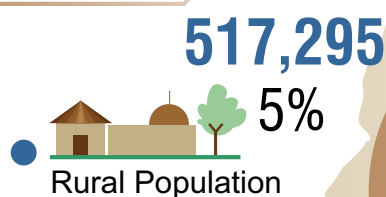
Union Councils **178**

Area

3,671.39 Sq. Kms



Urban Population



9,339,023
95%

Health & Education



Health Facilities
160



Educational Facilities
3,575

Literacy Rate
2012-13
(10+)

82%



Male
86%



Female
77%

Infant Mortality Rate

81/1,000 Live Births

Under 5 Mortality Rate

101/1,000 Live Births

Maternal Mortality Ratio

314/100,000 Live Births

Electoral Representation

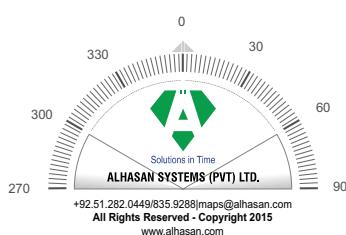
Male **4,114,204**

Female **3,057,033**

National Assembly Seat: 20 **(NA-239 to NA-258)**

Provincial Assembly Seat: 42 **(PS-89 to PS-130)**

Registered Voters
7,171,237



1 Background Information

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 History

Karachi is the biggest city district of Pakistan and plays a dominant role in the economy, politics and culture of Pakistan. The city is blessed with a strong industrial base, diverse ethnic populace, efficient financial institutions, cheap labor and powerful business/financial corporations. This city, compared to all other cities of Pakistan, generates maximum revenue for the Government. It has comparative advantage of being the only operational sea port of the country, which makes it the focus of all trade and business in Pakistan.

There are different versions about the origin of this city. Some researchers say that the area, where Karachi is, was described in the books of the companions of Alexander, who sailed back home from India from a harbor by the Indus delta known as Krokola. Others believe that the city of Karachi was basically a fishing settlement by the Indus Delta known as *Kolachi-Jo-Kun* (the ditch of Karachi) and that it was named after a fisherwoman *Mai Kolachee* who settled here. This small fishing village gradually started trading activities by sea with the Arab countries¹. Some researches argue that at the time of Independence, Karachi's name, at least in Urdu, was Karanchi. Gradually, with the use of the English spelling, the name became Karachi².

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Kalhoro (1700-1783) and Talpur (1783-1841) dynasties ruled Sindh. The Kalhoro dynasty had their capital at Hyderabad city but the Talpurs shifted it to Mirpur Khas city. Both the dynasties contributed substantially towards the development of Sindh. They built roads, canals and divided Sindh into different parts for administrative purposes. However, the concentration of development was more in the Interior Sindh as compared to the periphery. Resultantly, there was no significant development of *Kolachi-jo-Goth* during these dynasties' rule except for the small fort built at Manora by the Talpur rulers³.

The real development of the city of Karachi started with the invasion of the British army of Sindh. On February 1st, 1839, a British ship, the Wellesley, anchored off the island of Manora. By 3rd February, the fort at Kolachi had surrendered without firing a single shot and this small fishing village crossed a turning point in its life. Three years later, in 1843, General Charles Napier, a commander in the British Army, defeated the Talpur dynasty and conquered the entire Sindh. He then became the first Governor General of Sindh and transferred the regional

¹ Official Website Portal of City District Government Karachi, (<http://14.192.147.139/cdgk/Home/AboutKarachi/History/tabid/268/Default.aspx>) accessed on 10/02/2013

² District Profile Lower Sindh- Karachi, Dawn Herald, (<http://archives.dawn.com/weekly/herald/herald79.htm>) accessed on 10/06/2013

³ Government of Sindh, Official Web Portal, (<http://www.sindh.gov.pk/dpt/history%20of%20sindh/history.htm#EARLY%20HISTORY>) accessed on 10/06/2013

capital from Hyderabad to Karachi⁴. The British made the town an army headquarters and military cantonments were established outside the town limits. A municipal committee was formed to provide basic facilities. The British also started water supply to the town from Malir and established a basic police and judicial system.

The British recognized the importance of this natural harbor by the Indus and started developing the fishing village as a principal port. In 1854, substantial development of the Karachi Port was undertaken with the dredging of the main channel, and the construction of a causeway, which joined the main harbor with the rest of the city. In 1866-67, the government had spent about 250,000 pounds sterling on the Karachi Port. With the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, the importance of Karachi grew and it quickly became a full-fledged seaport. By 1873, Karachi possessed an efficient and well managed harbor⁵. The city was expanding at a fast pace and business was booming.

The population of the city started rising rapidly and by the 1850's, Karachi had become an established city with a population of about 14,000 and a flourishing overseas trade. The town's rapid growth of population is evidenced by the fact that the municipality's income rose from Rs. 6,000 in 1848, to Rs. 27,000 by 1850, in just two years. This number had risen to 56,000 by 1872, and kept on growing. By 1891, statistics showed a population of about 105,000 and by the time the 19th century drew to a close, Karachi had 117,000 inhabitants as of 1901. It became one of the biggest and best outfitted ports of the world. The population of the city had crossed over a hundred thousand of which, 55 percent were Muslims and 41 percent were Hindus. Karachi was a city with a metropolitan character attracting sizable populations of European traders, Iranians, Lebanese, Goan, Parsi and Hindu merchants. Among these, the Parsi merchants quickly made a good reputation for themselves and rose to a prominent position in the city. They made significant contributions to the growth of the city through their generous philanthropy⁶.

In 1861, Karachi got its first railway line, a hundred mile stretch from Karachi to Kotri, a town near Hyderabad on the right bank of the Indus. In 1878, this line, from Karachi to Kotri, was extended to join the Delhi-Punjab railway system at Multan, connecting Karachi with the rest of the British India by rail.

The 1890's saw the emergence of Punjab as the granary of India and Karachi was the region's principal outlet. This brought many business opportunities to Karachi and the population of the city expanded⁷. Consequently, revenues of the city also increased and public works projects were undertaken on a grand scale. Boulton Market was built in 1883, and in 1890, the grand Empress Market was constructed to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign. The market quickly gained a position in the city's center. Hospitals such as the Civil Hospital and the Lady Dufferin Hospital were also inaugurated.

With the opening of the Sukkur Barrage in northern Sindh, in 1932, the city saw another boom. After the separation of the province of Sindh from the Bombay Presidency in 1936, Karachi was made the capital of the province⁸.

⁴ Government of Sindh, Official Web Portal, (<http://www.sindh.gov.pk/dpt/history%20of%20sindh/history.htm#EARLY%20HISTORY>) accessed on 10/06/2013

⁵ Arif Hasan, *The Case of Karachi*, (http://www.ucl.ac.uk/dpu-projects/Global_Report/pdfs/Karachi.pdf) accessed on 10/02/2013

⁶ Official Website Portal of City District Government Karachi, (<http://14.192.147.139/cdgk/Home/AboutKarachi/History/tabid/268/Default.aspx>) accessed on 10/02/2013

⁷ Arif Hasan, *The Case of Karachi*, (http://www.ucl.ac.uk/dpu-projects/Global_Report/pdfs/Karachi.pdf) accessed on 10/02/2013

⁸ Arif Hasan, *The Case of Karachi*, (http://www.ucl.ac.uk/dpu-projects/Global_Report/pdfs/Karachi.pdf) accessed on 10/02/2013

The two major events of the 1940's were the Second World War and the freedom struggle for independence of Pakistan. In 1947, independence was finally granted to the subcontinent and Pakistan came into being as a new country made by the partition of British India. After independence, the city's demography changed dramatically as Muslim refugees from all over India migrated to the new country and settled here and in other cities of the Sindh province. They brought with them their culture and way of life, adding to the diversity of the city. From a population of about 0.4 million people in 1947, it has now grown into one of the biggest cities in the world. Karachi was made the capital city and premier port of the newly formed state. Pakistan's first civil and military bureaucracy was housed in the city and Karachi served as the capital city of Pakistan until 1958 when a new capital was built at Islamabad.

1.1.2 Geography

District Karachi lies in 66° 39' 25" to 67° 34' 55" east longitudes and 24° 45' 33" to 25° 38' 32" north latitudes. This district is bounded by district Jamshoro and district Thatta on the east and north-east, district Lasbela on the west and north-west, and Arabian Sea is spread over the southern part of the district. It is the largest city of Pakistan located in the south-eastern part of the country.

Karachi is located on the coast of the Arabian Sea. The city covers an area of approximately 3,527 square kilometers. It can be broadly divided into two parts; the hilly areas in the north and west and a rolling plain and coastal area in the south-east. The hills in Karachi are the off-shoots of the Keerthar Range Mountains. The highest point of these hills in Karachi is about 528 meters in the extreme north. All these hills are devoid of vegetation and have wide intervening plains, dry river beds and water channels. Karachi has a long coastline in the south. The famous sea beaches include Hawks Bay, Paradise Point, Sands Pit, and Clifton. China Creek and Korangi Creek provide excellent calm water channels for rowing and other water activities. Away from the shoreline are small islands including Shams Pir, Baba Bhit, Bunker, Salehabad and Manora⁹. Two rivers pass through the city: the River Malir which flows from the east towards the south and the River Lyari, which flows from north to the south-west. Dense mangroves forest and creeks of the Indus delta can be found towards the south-east side of the city. Towards the west and the north is Cape Monze, an area marked with sea cliffs and rocky sandstone promontories.

The climate of Karachi is arid but being on the coast has a relatively mild climate. Karachi has two main seasons; Summer & Winter, while spring and autumn are very short. Summer season persists for longer period during the year. The level of precipitation is low for most of the year. Karachi also receives the monsoon rains from July to September. The city enjoys a tropical climate encompassing mild winters and warm summers. The humidity levels usually remain high from March to November, while very low in winter as the wind direction in winter is north-east. Since summer temperatures (From the end of April till the end of August) are approximately 30°C to 36°C, the winter months (From November till the end of March) are approximately 20°C to 25°C¹⁰.

1.1.3 Culture (Ethnicity, Religion and Politics)

The city of Lights and the Bride of Cities (*Uroosul Bilad*), as it is often called, Karachi represents the typical culture of Pakistan; however, everyday lifestyle of Karachi differs substantially from that of

⁹ ibid

¹⁰ Official Website Portal of City District Government Karachi, (<http://14.192.147.139/cdgk/Home/AboutKarachi/History/tabid/268/Default.aspx>) accessed on 10/02013

other Pakistani towns. The culture of Karachi is characterized by the amalgamation of middle-eastern, south-asian and western influences. The city is also a major international business center of Pakistan. Karachi hosts the largest middle class stratum of the country whose lifestyle is pro-urban. As a whole, there is considerable diversity in the city's culture, and this diversity has produced a unique cultural mix of its own type.

The city provides literary activities, cultural festivals and civic amenities to its resident population. The tomb of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (*Mazar e Quaid*) is situated in the heart of the city.

Before independence of Pakistan, Karachi had large communities of Arabs, Pashtuns, Punjabis, Parsis, Jews, Hindus, Christians, Balochis, Gujaratis, and Sindhis. After independence, most of the Muslim refugees from India settled in Karachi. However, a large number of Hindus left the city for India. Predominantly Urdu speaking, the refugees from India known as *Muhajir*, brought with them their local cultures and cuisines, thus further adding to the already diverse mix of people that earlier inhabited Karachi. Currently, these older groups of people and continuing migration from different parts of Pakistan have contributed to a rich and diverse mix of people that live in Karachi.

Majority of the people of this district are Urdu speaking (48.52% of the total population) but Punjabi (13.94%), Pashto (11.42%), Sindhi (6.29%), Balochi (4.34%), Seraiki (2.11%) and others (12.44%) are also spoken in this city district. Islam is the major religion of this city district as 96.45% of the population is Muslim followed by Christians (2.42%) and Hindus (0.83%)¹¹.

The location and importance of the city has always lured the political parties to conquer it. The city district is represented by twenty seats in the national assembly (the Parliament of Pakistan) and forty seats in the provincial assembly of Sindh. Such huge share in power structure of Pakistan, coupled with the financial and business activities, has always incentivized the political parties to have a special focus on this city. Hence every political party has been trying to get hold of the city resulting in extreme violence and bloodshed. The nature of politics, in Karachi, is highly diverse as it is based on ethnicity, religion, sectarianism and ideology; ethnic element being the strongest among all.

Muttahida Qoumi Movement (MQM), a liberal, secular, middle class representative party, has remained dominant in the political arena of Karachi. However, Pakistan People's party (PPP) and Jamat-I-Islami (JI) are also key players in the politics of this city. In the general elections of 2013, MQM won 17 seats of the National Assembly and 31 provincial assembly seats. Pakistan Muslim League (N), PPP and Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf has won one national assembly seat each¹².

1.1.4 Administrative Division

During the British era, the first form of government was a conservancy board established in 1846 to control the spread of cholera in the city. The board became a municipal commission in 1852, and a municipal committee the following year. The City of Karachi Municipal Act of 1933 transformed the city administration into a municipal corporation with a mayor, a deputy mayor and 57 councilors. In 1948, the Federal Capital Territory of Pakistan was created, comprising of approximately 2,103 km² (812 sq mi) of Karachi and surrounding areas, but this was merged into the province of West Pakistan in 1961. However, the municipal corporation remained in existence and in 1976 became a metropolitan corporation, which lasted until 1994. Two years later the metropolitan area was divided into five districts, each with a municipal corporation.

¹¹ Arif Hasan, *The Case of Karachi*, (http://www.ucl.ac.uk/dpu-projects/Global_Report/pdfs/Karachi.pdf) pp. 7, accessed on 10/06/2013

¹² Election Commission of Pakistan (<http://ecp.gov.pk/NA-Pakistan%28Detail%29.pdf>) accessed on 10/06/2013

In 2001, five districts of Karachi were merged to form the city district of Karachi. Under the devolution plan, the Local Government System was introduced in which Karachi was composed of 18 towns and 178 union councils. Each union council comprised of thirteen members elected from specified electorates: four men and two women elected directly by the general population; two men and two women elected by peasants and workers; one member for minority communities; two members were elected as the *Nazim* (union council mayor) and *Naib Nazim* (deputy union council mayor). Naimatullah Khan was the first *Nazim* (Mayor) of Karachi and Shafiq-Ur-Rehman Paracha was the first District Coordination Officer (DCO) of Karachi. Syed Mustafa Kamal was elected as City Nazim of Karachi to succeed Naimatullah Khan in 2005 elections, and Nasreen Jalil was elected as the City Naib Nazim¹³.

Again in 2011, City District Government of Karachi was dissolved into five constituent districts, namely: Karachi East, Karachi West, Karachi Central, Karachi South and District Malir. These districts form the Karachi Division now. There are also six military cantonments which are administered by the Pakistan Army. Acting Secretary Rehabilitation, who is also the Commissioner of Karachi division, is looking after the administrative issues of Karachi division. District Municipal Corporations, headed by Deputy Commissioners, work under Commissioner Karachi for administration.

1.1.5 Road Network Infrastructure

Road network is considered as a vehicle for economic development and social change. Efficient road network not only develops a quick and efficient transportation system but also opens up new area hitherto remained closed. It brings about social integration among rural and urban sectors and greatly assists in providing access to basic needs such as education, health facilities, etc. It brings rural areas in constant touch with urban segment of a society and creates better understanding necessary for social change and political awareness.

Karachi district covers an area of 3,527 sq. kms and is served by a well-established network of major roads. The main seaport at Karachi i.e., Karachi Port Trust (KPT), is the main point from which all the major roads originate. As a principal seaport of Pakistan, almost all the upcountry commercial traffic is routed through Karachi. In order to control this commercial traffic, a mega project of Lyari Expressway is under construction which will ameliorate the traffic burden. The following is the existing road network of Karachi.

Table 1.1-1 : Road Network in Karachi

Roads	Total Length (KM)
Expressway	77.17
Principal Roads	265.9
Minor Roads	169.1
Collector Streets	234.2
Local Streets	9,197.7
Total	9,944.3

The commercial centers of Karachi, in the older areas of the city, have most congested traffic within the city. The city government has constructed several flyovers/ bridges and underpasses to control the traffic flow.

There are the following three major roads which connect Karachi with the rest of the country:

¹³ Official web portal of Karachi Metropolitan Corporation, (<http://www.kmc.gos.pk/Contents.aspx?id=14>) accessed on 10/06/2013

- Super Highway (M9) leading north-west, towards other cities in the provinces of Sindh, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- National Highway (N5) leading south-west, towards other cities in Sindh and Punjab.
- National Highway (N25) leading to the west, and links Karachi with the cities in Balochistan.

1.1.6 Inter City Travel

According to the Karachi Strategic Development Plan 2020, published by CDGK, on every workday, 24.2 million person-trips are taken in Karachi. Daily traffic volumes on major arteries are generally 70,000 to 180,000 vehicles. The most heavily travelled intersection, Guru Mandir, is traversed by 420,000 vehicles per day. The public transport system constitutes only 2% of the total vehicle fleet and serves more than half of the passenger demand but receives no preferential treatment in terms of dedicated lanes of traffic management¹⁴. Pedestrian trips represent about 20 percent of all the trips. Public transport (buses) is thought to provide 50-60 percent of all the trips, and private transport and para-transit account for the remainder. In other words, transit and para-transit represent four-fifths of all the motorised trips.

The rising population and influx of people from all around the country and sharp rise in vehicles traffic jams and road accidents have become a routine matter in Karachi. Karachi Traffic Police has now launched a free of charge SMS service with just a one-time subscription fee of Rs 0.5 to stay updated with the conditions of the road by sending "T" as a text message to 8655.

1.1.7 Public Transport

Public transport is almost entirely run by the private sector with negligible public sector presence. Although there are no formal terminals, more than two hundred informal locations serve to load and unload passengers. After 1985, the government has stopped issuing new route permits to buses and minibuses. This means that the number of citizens per bus in Karachi is 1,500 and passenger-to-seat ratio is 40:1 implying that passengers often have to risk their lives by travelling on the vehicle's roofs, while there are no speed regulations. There are up to 600 fatal road accidents in the city each year, and the unsafe public transport system contributes significantly to the number of casualties.

The following table shows the number of public transport vehicles' with permit issued from the Regional Transport Authority Karachi. Of all the buses actually on the road, more than 70% are minibuses with 26 seats or less. The standard bus has occupancy of 42 seats. To fill the vacuum created by the inadequate public transport options available, Chingchi rickshaws have engulfed the roads. They have received a very warm welcome from the commuters as they are not only the cheapest form of transport but also handy.

¹⁴ Intikhab Ahmed Qureshi, LU Huapu (2007). Urban Transport and Sustainable Transport Strategies: A Case Study of Karachi, Pakistan. Tsinghua Science and Technology



Table 1.1-2: Total Number of Vehicles in Karachi up to 2007

#	Year	Registered Vehicles	Annual increase	Monthly increase	Daily increase
1	2002	1,113,917	30,640	2,553	84
2	2003	1,177,315	63,398	5,283	174
3	2004	1,280,349	102,934	8,578	282
4	2005	1,431,994	151,745	12,645	415
5	2006	1,610,757	1,78,763	14,897	489
6	2007	1,809,500	198,743	16,562	545

1.1.8 Sea-ports

Karachi is known as gateway to Asia due to its geographic and strategic location. The city hosts the only operating seaports of Pakistan administered by a federal government body i.e., Ministry of Ports & Shipping. There are two seaports in Karachi (i) Karachi Port and (ii) Port Qasim.

Karachi Port is administered by Karachi Port Trust (KPT). This is the largest and busiest port of Pakistan. The port was basically constructed by the British who recognized the importance of this natural harbor and started developing the fishing village as a principal port for the Indus River basin. By the time of Independence in 1947, most of the facilities at Karachi Port were obsolete. Since then, the port administration has embarked on extensive development of the port on modern lines. The port comprises of a deep natural harbor with 11 kilometer long approach channel which provides safe navigation for vessels up to 75,000 metric tons deadweight (DWT). The main areas of the port activity are two wharves; East Wharf with seventeen vessel berths and West Wharf with thirteen vessel berths.

At the time of independence, in 1947, the Port capacity was about 1.5 million tons of dry cargo and 1.0 million tons of P.O.L. products per annum. Karachi Port is now handling over 11.74 million tons of liquid cargo and 25.45 million tons of dry cargo, including 1,213,744 TEUs which constitute about 60% of import/ export of the country¹⁵.

Karachi Port is administered by a Board of Trustees, comprising of a Chairperson and 10 Trustees. The Chairperson is appointed by the Federal Government and is also the Chief Executive of Karachi Port Trust. The remaining 10 Trustees' slots are equally distributed between the public and the private sector. The five public sector trustees are nominated by the Federal Government. The seats for private sector trustees are filled by elected representatives of various private sector organizations.

Port Qasim Authority (PQA) was established through an act of parliament on June 29, 1973. PQA is the 2nd deep sea industrial-cum-commercial port. The Port is situated in Indus delta region at a distance of 28 nautical miles in the south-east of Karachi. It is adjacent to the Bin Qasim town, in the southern part of Malir district, Karachi division. The port currently caters for more than 40% of seaborne trade requirements of the country.

The Port is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Ports & Shipping, Government of Pakistan. The port's Chairman is the chief executive of the port. All policy decisions are vested in PQA Board comprising of seven members, headed by Chairman, PQA. The Board is a blend of the public and private sector participation. PQA is primarily a service oriented organization. The port provides shore based facilities and services to international shipping lines and other concerned agencies in the form of adequate water depth in the channel, berths/terminals, cargo handling

¹⁵ Karachi Port Trust (KPT), (<http://www.kpt.gov.pk/pages/Default.aspx?id=48#page-heading>) accessed on 10/06/2013

equipment, go-downs, storage areas and providing facilities for safe day and night transit of vessels¹⁶.

1.1.9 Solid Waste Management

Karachi has a defined but underdeveloped solid waste management system. There are issues of the waste segregation, waste sites and collection capacity. Karachi's 16.45 million population and substantial manufacturing and construction sectors produced approximately 9,000 metric tons of household, commercial, industrial and construction solid waste per day in 2005. Food markets are particularly large generators of waste. Estimates of solid waste indicate that Karachi will produce 16,000 to 18,000 tons of solid waste each day by 2020. In Karachi, the solid waste comprises of 55% organic waste, 5% garden waste, 18% inert waste, 15% recyclable and reusable waste and 7% waste is suitable for incineration.

Solid waste collection process is also inefficient as most of the households throw their waste in the community dustbins. There are more than 4,000 community dustbins in the city. Private contractors and government vehicles are used to collect the waste from dustbins a few times a week. Estimates indicate that 60% of the waste is collected and transferred to landfills. The remaining 40% is recycled, burnt, dropped in drains and sewers or eaten by cattle. Some pharmaceutical and fertilizer factories dispose of wastes in incinerators. Also, specialized incinerators designed to destroy hazardous wastes exist to serve hospitals and clinics but reportedly do not function well¹⁷.

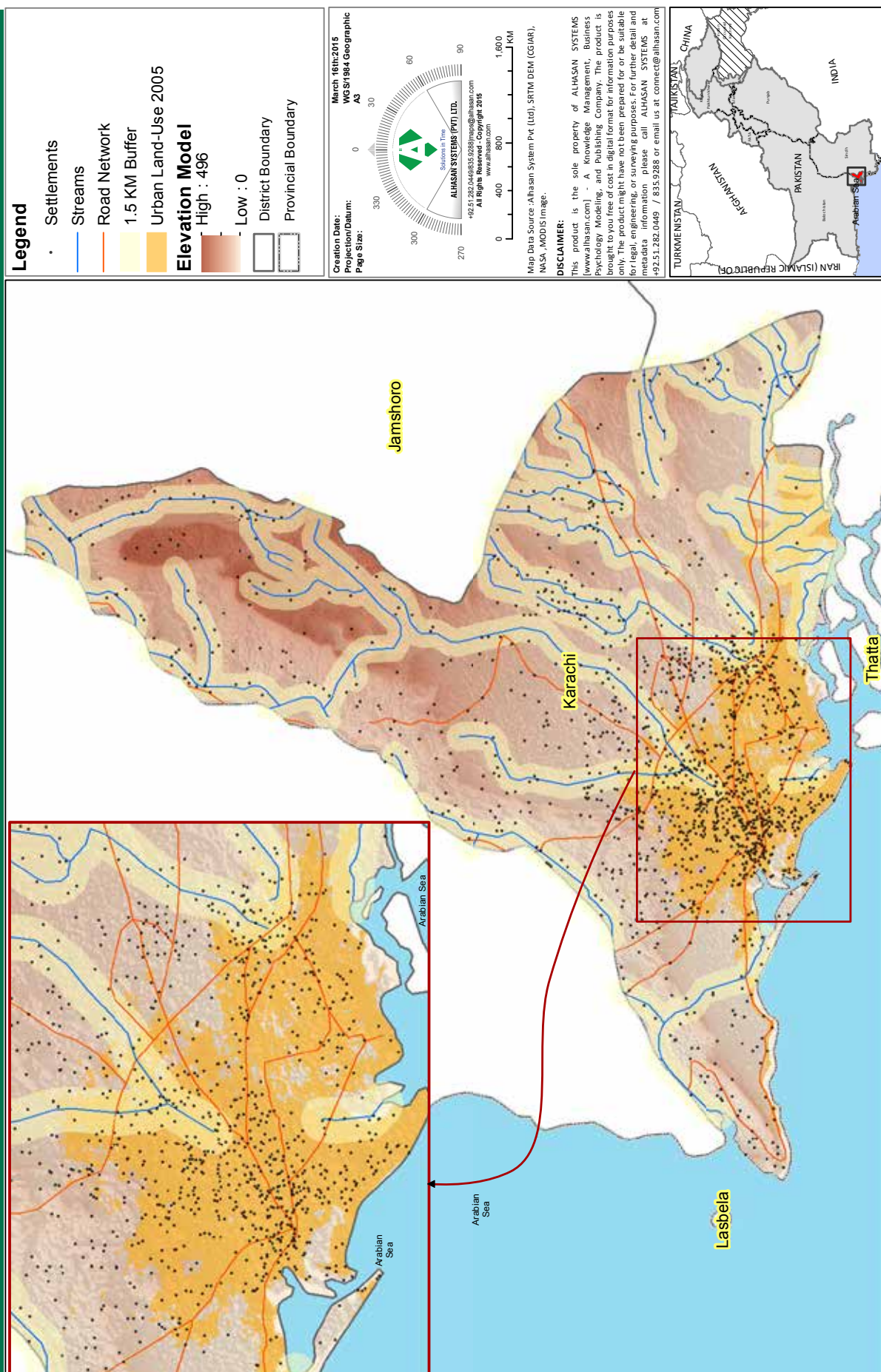
All wastes, from different sources, including construction, are dumped in Gondpass and jam Chakro landfill sites. These sites are about 30 kilometers northwest and west of the city. Dhabeji is another waste site located in the east of Karachi.

¹⁶ Port Qasim Authority (PQA), (<http://www.pqa.gov.pk/introduction.php>) accessed on 10/06/2013

¹⁷ Karachi Master Plan, (2007), Urban Resource Unit Karachi, pp. 42-44, (<http://www.urckarachi.org/Karachi%20Master%20Plans.HTM>) accessed on 10/06/2013



KARACHI FRESH WATER AVAILABILITY MAP MARCH-2015



1.2 Demography

1.2.1 Population Characteristics

In Pakistan, male population is more than the female population and is among those four countries where life expectancy for female, at birth, is less than that of males¹⁸. Sex ratio in district Karachi is 117 male per 100 females, which is more than the ratio at the national level that is 106¹⁹. Though there could be other possible reasons for such a difference in male to female ratio, one probable reason of this ratio could be underreporting of females during national surveys. District Karachi, unlike majority of the other districts in Sindh, is urban by its characteristics as 5 percent of the population resides in rural area as compared to the 95 percent that resides in the urban areas.

Table 1.2-1 : Estimated Population of District for 2014

AGE GROUP	TOTAL			RURAL			URBAN		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	18,420,626	9,916,664	8,503,962	966,781	516,206	450,575	17,453,845	9,400,458	8,053,387
00-04	2,247,025	1,149,280	1,097,745	137,008	69,841	67,167	2,110,017	1,079,439	1,030,578
5-9	2,373,237	1,219,165	1,154,072	149,734	77,596	72,138	2,223,503	1,141,569	1,081,934
10-14	2,308,081	1,198,956	1,109,125	129,047	68,318	60,729	2,179,034	1,130,638	1,048,396
15-19	2,130,964	1,125,921	1,005,043	106,042	56,045	49,997	2,024,921	1,069,876	955,046
20-24	1,891,716	1,043,195	848,521	88,394	47,071	41,324	1,803,322	996,124	807,198
25-29	1,579,058	887,499	691,559	77,001	41,501	35,500	1,502,057	845,998	656,058
30-34	1,348,307	761,209	587,097	63,438	34,657	28,781	1,284,868	726,552	558,316
35-39	1,064,514	590,940	473,574	51,283	28,550	22,733	1,013,231	562,390	450,840
40-44	964,585	537,736	426,849	47,983	26,683	21,300	916,602	511,053	405,549
45-49	711,251	402,478	308,773	35,739	20,855	14,884	675,512	381,623	293,889
50-54	599,737	334,960	264,777	27,215	15,546	11,670	572,522	319,414	253,107
55-59	391,571	221,227	170,344	16,916	9,946	6,969	374,656	211,281	163,375
60-64	327,901	177,768	150,134	14,391	7,737	6,653	313,511	170,030	143,480
65-69	197,860	111,301	86,559	8,038	4,411	3,628	189,822	106,891	82,931
70-74	144,318	80,528	63,790	6,728	3,454	3,274	137,590	77,074	60,515
75 & ABOVE	140,501	74,501	66,001	7,823	3,996	3,828	132,678	70,505	62,173

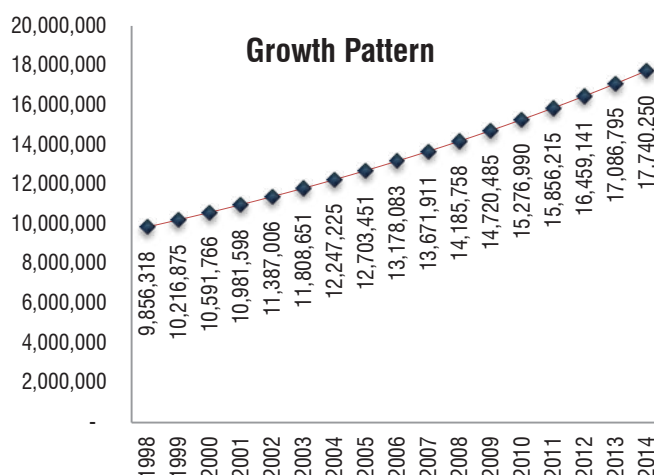
Source: Estimated for 2014 population on the basis of table 4, Census 1998

¹⁸ A profile for District Karachi: 2009, South-Asia Partnership Pakistan <http://www.sappk.org/district-profiles-with-focus-on-livelihood-related-issues-0> retrieved on 05-03-2012

¹⁹ Labour Force Survey 2010-11: *Pakistan Bureau of Statistics*

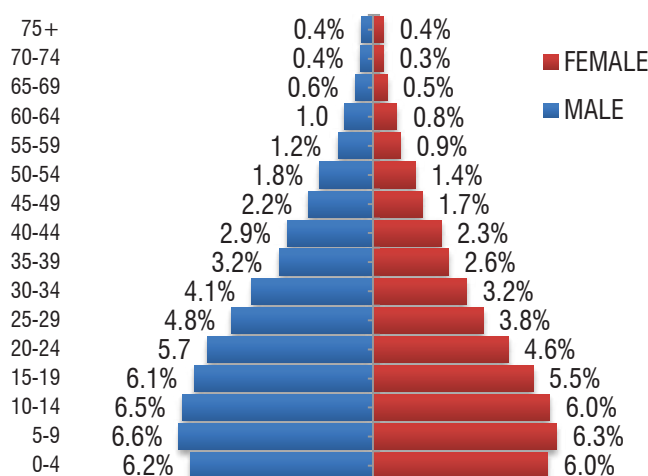
1.2.1 Population Growth Pattern

In 1998, the total population of districts²⁰ that form the current district was 9,856,318²¹. Population of district Karachi has an estimated growth rate of 3.72% per annum, which means that the population will double itself in 18.82 years²² from 1998. 37.61 percent of the population is below 15 years of age and 2.62 percent is 65 years or above. The estimated population for 2015 is 14,20,626 showing an 82% increase in 17 years from 1998.



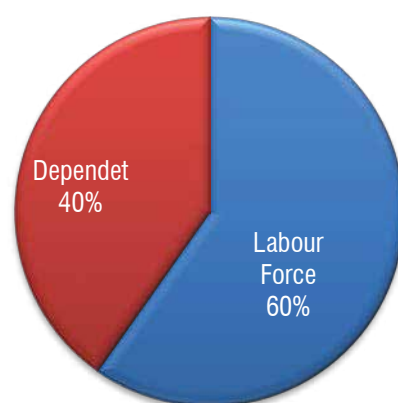
1.2.2 Population Distribution by Age and Gender

Out of the total population, 53 percent are males and 47 percent are females. Largest cohort of the population is 5-9 years, which decreases with 5 years interval. Total population in this cohort is 2,373,237. In all the age groups, male population outnumbers female population.



1.2.3 Dependent Population

The economically dependent population is considered to be the population that is less than 15 years and more than 65 years of age. In addition to them, widowed, and/or divorced women are also considered dependent population. Dependent population in the case of Karachi district is 40 percent of the total population and the working population is 60 percent, which shows that dependency ratio²⁰ in the district is 67 percent.



²⁰ Dependency Ratio = (Population < 15 Years + Population > 65 Years) / Population 15-65 Years

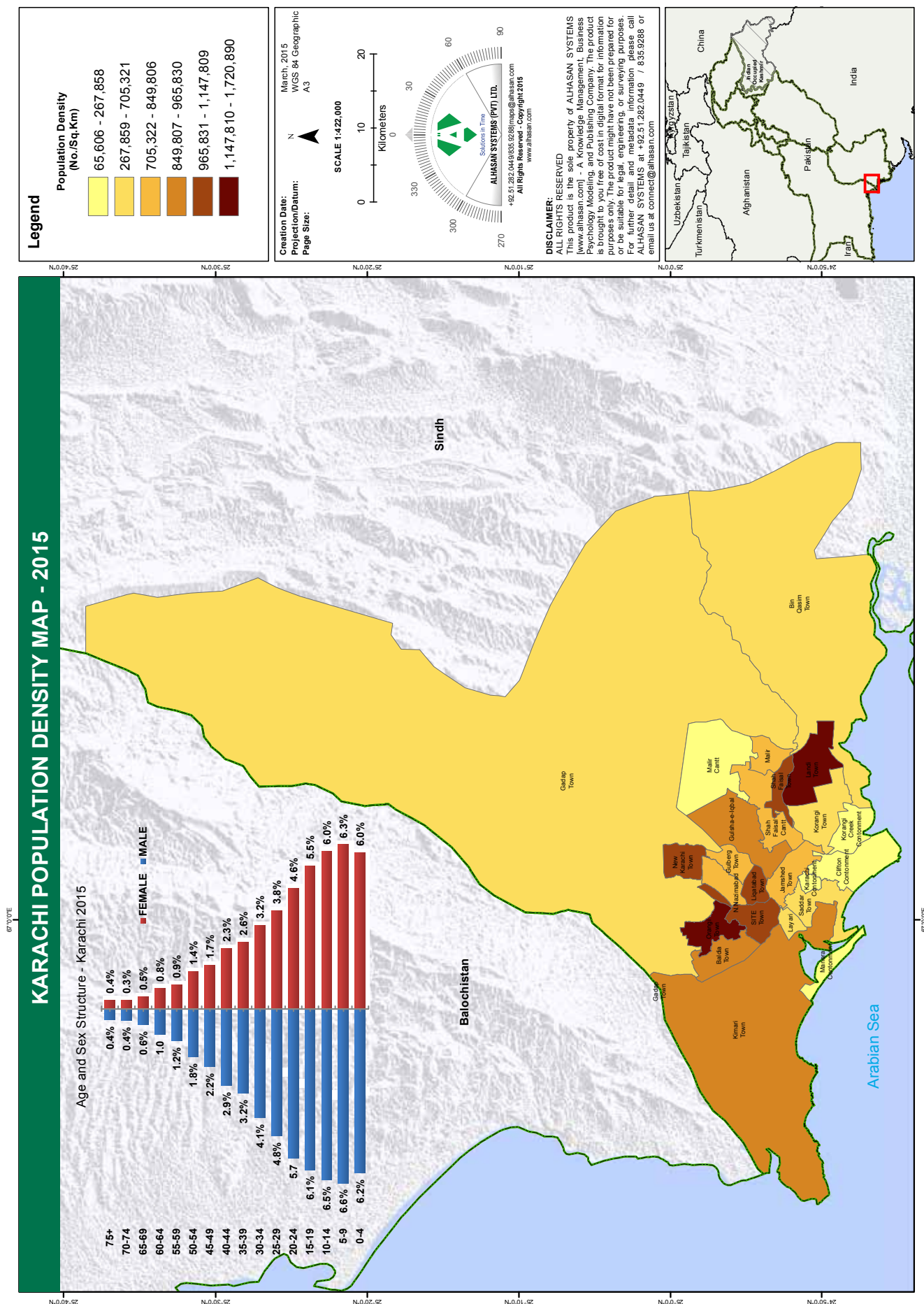
Table 1.2-2 : Population Details by District

District	Area (Km ²)	Population	Male	Female	Pop Density	Sex Ratio	Average HH Size	Estimated HH
Malir	2,835.73	2,242,142	1,253,439	988,703	791	127	6.2	361,636
Central	58.36	3,821,393	2,013,986	1,807,408	65,480	111	6.8	561,970
South	113.70	2,431,286	1,314,350	1,116,936	21,383	118	6.5	374,044
West	481.03	4,858,169	2,651,098	2,207,071	10,100	120	6.8	714,437
East	89.30	1,814,151	967,428	846,723	20,315	114	6.8	266,787
Korangi	93.27	3,253,485	1,734,978	1,518,507	34,882	114	6.8	478,454
Total	3,671.39	18,420,626	9,935,277	8,485,349	5,017	117	6.7	2,757,327

Source: Estimated using Table 1 of Census 1998

Table 1.2-3: Town Wise Estimated Population of the District at a Growth Rate of 3.75%

District	Town	Area (km ²)	2015 Estimated Population
Central	Gulberg	14.03	759,087
Central	Liqatabad	7.67	1,086,498
Central	N.Nazimabad	16.99	830,568
Central	New Karachi	19.66	1,145,239
	Total	58.36	3,821,393
East	Gulshan e Iqbal	54.63	964,345
East	Shah Faisal Cantonment	35.3	849,806
	Total	89.3	1,814,151
Malir	Bin Qasim	552.11	630,035
Malir	Gadap	2,173.03	576,080
Malir	Korangi Creek Cantonment	22.22	121,821
Malir	Malir	15.32	792,386
Malir	Malir Cantonment	73.05	121,821
	Total	2,835.73	2,242,142
South	Clifton Cantonment	43.41	267,858
South	Jamshed	24.69	786,238
South	Karachi Cantonment	5	65,606
South	Layari	11.36	651,421
South	Saddar	29.24	660,164
	Total	113.7	2,431,286
West	Baldia	25.73	965,830
West	Kimari	391.75	914,021
West	Manora Cantonment	14.44	145,606
West	Orangi	23.82	1,720,890
West	Site	25.28	1,111,821
	Total	481.03	4,858,169
Korangi	Korangi	39.47	705,321
Korangi	Shah Faisal	12.7	1,147,809
Korangi	Landi	41.1	1,400,355
	Total	93.27	3,253,485
	Grand Total	3,671	18,420,626



1.3 Livelihood

1.3.1 Main Sources of Livelihood/Income

Karachi is the largest city in Pakistan and represents almost 10% of the population of Pakistan. Its economy is about one-quarter that of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Karachi produces about 30% of the manufactured goods, handles 95% of foreign trade and contributes more than 65% of the national revenue. The primary sector of Pakistani economy (agriculture) probably does not represent more than 1% of Karachi's Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). The secondary sector (manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas) constitute one quarter of the metropolitan's economy. The tertiary sector (services) represents the remaining three-quarters of GRDP²¹.

The GRDP per capita of Karachi for the year 2005-06 was about US\$2,000 per person, much higher than the national figure of about US\$ 700. Average monthly income of a household (HH) in Karachi city is more than Rs. 20,000²². However, the incidence of poverty is also prevailing in the city district as many families in the slums (*Katchi abadi*) are living in poverty, where monthly household income tend to be much lower, at about Rs. 15,000.

Karachi has seen a large increase in its labour force and labour force participation rate²³ continues to increase. While higher than other areas of the country, it remains quite low at 30.4%. This can be partly explained by low female participation rate. The male participation rate is 48%. This means less than half of the households have no regular formal-sector employment. Employment rate is quite high in this city district as, according to a survey, 81% of the population is employed. Out of the total employed population; 50% are self-employed, 31% are working in the private sector, 16% in the public sector and 3% in the semi-private sector. Out of the total self-employed population, 32% are shopkeepers and 12% are labourers.

In terms of family characteristics; 85% are nuclear families while the remaining 15% live in joint families. 97% of the families have some of their members go to work on daily basis. Family assets and property is also satisfactorily distributed among the households. 80% of the houses are owner occupied in the city. Among these houses; 60% of the houses are self-purchased, 22% self-built and 19% inherited.

Given the economic portfolio of Karachi, in the above paragraph, the household level economic indicators are also important to discuss in order understand the sources of livelihood of resident population. In terms of household residential stability; 22% of the households have been living in Karachi for more than 59 years, 22% for 41 to 58 years, 30% for 24 to 40 years, 13% from 12 to 23 years and only 7% are living in this city for less than 6 years²⁴.

²¹ Karachi Master Plan, (2007), Urban Resource Unit Karachi, pp. 11-19, (<http://www.urckarachi.org/Karachi%20Master%20Plans.HTM>) accessed on 10/06/2013

²² Food Insecurity in Pakistan (2009), Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Islamabad

²³ Labor force participation rate shows the percentage of working-age persons, in an economy, who are unemployed but looking for a job

²⁴ Karachi Master Plan, (2007), Urban Resource Unit Karachi, pp. 11-19, (<http://www.urckarachi.org/Karachi%20Master%20Plans.HTM>) accessed on 10/06/2013

1.3.2 Services Sector

The structure of the economy of Karachi is overwhelmingly service-oriented. Services sector may consist of transport, storage, communications, wholesale and retail trade, ownership of dwelling, financial, banking and insurance, public administration, professional, social and community services. The largest sector and the engine of Karachi's growth is commerce. Finance, insurance and real estate are important components of this city's economy.

Karachi's considerable presence can be portrayed best by showing the city's central role in various sectors of national economic activity. 40% of financial activity, 50% of bank deposits, 20% of federal tax revenue, 40% of Sindh's provincial revenues, 62% percent of income tax collected, and 95% of foreign trade passes through Karachi's two ports and its airport²⁵.

As compared to the other two sectors, services sector has outnumbered both in relative and absolute terms. The long-term growth rates of services sectors are considerably higher than manufacturing and agriculture. In addition to that, in GRDP, share of services sector has increased over time from 61.2% to 81.7%.

Table 1.3-1: Composition of the Economy of Karachi

Sector	Long-term Growth Rate	Share in GRDP 1984-85	Share in GRDP 2006-07
Agriculture	3.30%	1.34%	0.60%
Manufacturing	3.50%	37.40%	17.70%
Services	8.50%	61.20%	81.70%

Source: Urban Resource Centre, Karachi

1.3.3 Industry

Industrial sector is the second largest sector in Karachi after services. This sector produces 25% of the total GRDP of the city. Traditionally, the manufacturing industries of Karachi include: textile, ready-made garments and food processing. Chemicals, electronics, leather, steel, automotive and large engineering products are also major components of the industrial sector of Karachi.

There are seven major industrial areas in Karachi:

- **Korangi Industrial Area**

Korangi Industrial Area (KIA) is a large industrial estate of Pakistan. It was established in mid 1960s and made operational in 1970. It is spread over an area of 8500 acres. According to a rough estimate, more than 4,500 industrial, commercial, and service concerns operate here providing employment to 300,000 workers. Industries of Large, Medium and Small scale contribute revenue of Rs. 270 million on a daily basis.

Most of the units established in KIA have numerous international certifications. Major industries in this area are textiles, jute, wool, leather, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, sanitary, chemicals, engineering, rubber products, paint, oil refineries, food and automobiles industry. 40% of the Pakistan's Leather exports are routed from KIA. Similarly there are 372 textiles mills operative here contributing 7% of the total textiles exports from Pakistan. A huge 78% of the crude oil used all over

²⁵ Urban Resource Centre, Karachi, (<http://www.urckarachi.org/Economic%20Trend%202020.HTM>) accessed on 10/02013

Pakistan is refined in the two refineries of KIA. Similarly, there are 42 fully operational flour mills located in KIA²⁶.

- **Landhi Industrial Area**

Landhi Industrial Area is one of the pioneer industrial states in Pakistan and was established in 1949. This area consists of medium and large size industries established on the national highway (N5). It is spread over an area of 11,000 acres. It provides employment to 270,000 skilled and un-skilled labors. There are 1,200 plots in this industrial area and the average size of the plot is 10 acres. 90% of the plots are under utilization of industries and the remaining 10% are available for new industries. Major industries of this area are textile, steel, pharmaceutical, automobile, chemical engineering and flour mills²⁷.

- **Federal B Industrial Area**

Federal B. Area Association of Trade & Industry came into existence in 1987 with the objectives to promote industrial activities in the area and to contribute positively to the economic well-being of the country by way of enhancing industrial production.

This is the fifth largest industrial area of Sindh province, spread over block 1 to 22 of Federal B area of Karachi city. In fact, block 21 & 22 are the declared industrial areas, fully occupied by large and medium size industrial units while the cottage and small industries are located within the residential areas from block 1 to 20. More than 2,000 industrial units are operating here. 70% of them are export oriented units of home textile, knits and woven industries; 20% indirect exporters, including packaging, labels, elastics, zippers and other allied industries, and 10% are other units of pharmaceuticals, auto engineering, chemicals, multimedia, food and beverages²⁸.

- **Bin Qasim Industrial Zone**

Bin Qasim Industrial Zone is the largest industrial area of Sindh province, spread over 25,000 acres of land of Port Qasim / Bin Qasim Town area, occupied by large and medium size industrial units. Currently, there are 180 large and medium size units operating in the area. Bin Qasim Industrial Zone has the potential to emerge as the Financial Hub of Karachi.

Some of the prominent industries of this area are: Pakistan Steel, Lotte Pakistan PTA Ltd., Toyota Indus Motors, Pak Suzuki, Engro Polymer, FFC Jordan, Procter & Gamble, Ghandhara Nissan, National Foods, Nestle Pakistan, Fauji Oil Terminals, Ali Danyal Industries, Gamalux Oleochemicals, Shujabad Agro Industries, PAN Industries, IFFCO Pakistan Ltd., Mapak Oil Ltd., Universal Cables Ltd., Faisalabad Oil Refinery and Tripak Films Ltd²⁹.

- **Karachi Export Processing Zone**

Karachi Export Processing Zone (KEPZ) is located adjacent to the Landhi Industrial Area (Extension). It is situated on the Mehran highway, which is a coastal highway linking Sindh province with Balochistan. Established in 1980, the KEPZ is one of the fast-growing projects undertaken by the government and carries a great appeal for both local and overseas investors. KEPZ was conceived and designed by government of Pakistan to increase and improve the exports of the country. Its main

²⁶ Korangi Industrial Area, (<http://www.kati.pk/>) accessed on 10/06/2013

²⁷ Landhi Industrial Area, (<http://landhi.org/aboutus/landhifacts.php>) accessed on 10/06/2013

²⁸ Federal B Area Association of Trade & Industry, (<http://www.fhati.com/>) accessed on 10/06/2013

²⁹ Bin Qasim Association of Trade & Industry, (<http://www.bqati.com.pk/>) accessed on 10/06/2013

objectives are accelerating the pace of industrialization in the country and enhancing the volume of exports. It is spread over 500 acres of area and has been divided into three phases³⁰.

- **Sindh Industrial & Trading Estate (SITE), North Karachi**

It is located at Scheme no. 33, north Karachi and was established in 1983. This industrial area is spread over an area of 1,029 acres and there are 280 plots in this area. Generally the plots measure 0.5 acres or according to the industry needs. At present, there are 98 plots but more plots will be made available in this area. The area has power, water, gas, telephone, internet, roads and sewerage infrastructure. Major industries of this area include textile, garments, hosiery, light engineering and soap.

- **Sindh Industrial & Trading Estate (SITE)**

Sindh Industrial Trading Estate (SITE) is the oldest and the largest designated industrial area of Pakistan. It is located in the district west Karachi on Manghopir Road. It was established in 1947. Encompassing approximately 4700 acres (19 km²) of land, SITE is home to thousands of small and medium enterprises as well as large manufacturing factories. SITE has, over the years, attracted a large number of migrant labourers from all over Pakistan, largely from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, and also from different parts of Sindh. There are 1,956 plots, each plot measures 0.5- 1.0 acres. This industrial area is working at full and there are no plots available in this zone.

1.3.4 Agriculture

Agriculture production is insignificant in this district and the agriculture sector contributes merely 1% towards the GRDP of Karachi. Total reported area of the district is 353,000 hectares, out of which 62,000 hectares (17%) are cultivated. Within the cultivated area, 6,000 hectares are net sown³¹ whereas 56,000 hectares are currently fallow lands³². The remaining 83% of the total reported area is un-cultivated; out of which 131,000 hectares are not available for cultivation and 48,000 hectares are culturable waste³³.

Though there is no extensive cultivation in the district, yet vegetables and fruits are cultivated in Malir, Bin Qasim and Gadap towns. Karachi zone is basically as arid (*barani*) area. Irrigation water sources of this area are underground water and rainfalls. The growers of this area are cultivating their lands mostly by tube wells. Main crops of these areas are; tomato, onion, potato, cabbage, cauliflower, turnip, cucumber and carrot. Among fruits; coconut, chikoo, guava, papaya, banana and citrus are produced in this district³⁴.

³⁰ Export Processing Zone Authority, (<http://www.epza.gov.pk/karachi.html>) 10/06/2013

³¹ **Net Area Sown** means the area which has been sown at least once in a year. It will include areas under crops, fruits, vegetables etc.

³² **Current Fallow** means the part of the cultivated area which has not been used for cropping during the year under reference but for which the total vacant period does not exceed three crop seasons.

³³ Sindh Development Statistics, (2011), Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS)

³⁴ Official Website Portal of City District Government Karachi, (<http://14.192.147.139/cdgk/Home/Departments/AgricultureDepartment/tabid/240/Default.aspx>) accessed on 10/02013

Table 1.3-2 : Land Utilization Statistics of District Karachi (000 Hectares)

Karachi		Area (Hectares 000)
Reported Area		353
Cultivated/Cropped Area	Total	62
	Current Fallow	56
	Net Sown	6
	Area Sown more than once	3
	Total cropped area	9
Un-cultivated Area	Total uncultivated area	291
	Culturable ³⁵ Waste	48
	Forest	112
	Not available for Cultivation	131

Source: Sindh development statistics (2011)

1.3.5 Livestock

Livestock sector maintains a unique position within the agriculture sector of Pakistan. It contributes 51% to the value addition in agriculture sector of Pakistan. It also contributes 9% to the GDP of Pakistan³⁶. Besides, this sector provides foreign earnings, dairy products' needs, food security and daily cash income to the people of Pakistan. It helps to reduce the income inequalities, especially in case of emergencies (floods, crop failure). Hence this sector is considered as most secure source of livelihood for small farmers and landless poor. The share of Sindh province in livestock population of Pakistan is 20%. The livestock population of district Karachi is given in the following table:

Table 1.3-3 : Livestock in District Karachi

Livestock	Population
Cattle	270,547
Buffalo	414,056
Sheep	112,640
Goat	499,745
Camel	6,249
Horse	3,246
Mule	1,492
Ass	20,361
Domestic Poultry	434,723

Source: Livestock Census (2006)

³⁵ **Culturable waste** means all cultivable land not actually cultivated. It should include all grazing and other land not included under forest. Sindh Development Statistics 2011.

³⁶ Economic Survey of Pakistan (2011-12), Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan

1.4 Food Security

Food security can be broadly divided into four components³⁷:

- **Availability** of food in terms of sufficient quantity available through domestic production or imports
- **Access** to adequate resources given the socio-political and economic arrangements of the community
- **Utilization** Refers to the body's ability to make use of the nutrients provided. This requires clean water sanitation and health care
- **Stability** includes an all-time access and utilization of food without any fear of losing it due to any shock (natural calamity, economic shock). This component points out to sustainability of food in an area.

1.4.1 Availability

In Pakistan, some assessments of household food security have been carried out of rural households but very little information is available on food security status of urban households. Since 1960s, the UN has been working in Pakistan towards improved food security and FAO identifies the lack of data availability (in quantity and quality) as a serious problem. It has been acknowledged that in Pakistan "there is little direct data on coping mechanisms. This is an area where primary data might have to be collected". Need for assessment of urban food insecurity has also been highlighted in FAO country strategy plan³⁸.

As mentioned above in the agriculture section, major crops are not grown in Karachi. Only fruits and vegetables are grown in some areas of this city. Tomato, onion, potato, cabbage, cauliflower, turnip, cucumber and carrot, coconut, chikoo, guava, papaya, banana and citrus are produced in this district. As far as cereal food is concerned, Karachi is extremely deficit in production for its food requirements. In addition to cereals, animal based food (meat, milk, milk products) availability is also important for total food availability, which is extremely deficit in the district. Combining both the crop based and animal based food production, district Karachi is extremely deficit in food production³⁹.

However, being the trade and financial hub of Pakistan, the trade and economic activities of this city ensures the availability of staple food. Karachi is well-integrated with not only other districts of Pakistan, but also with the rest of the world. Hence, irrespective of the deficiency in food production, this district has the availability of food through imports.

³⁷ Define by Food & Agriculture Organization

³⁸ Food Insecurity in Metropolis of the Developing World - observations from Central District of Karachi, Pakistan, R. Hakeem, F. Asar, A. H. Shaikh* Departments of Food and Nutrition and Botany*, RLAK Government College of Home Economics and Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science and Technology*, Gulshan-e-Iqbal Campus, Karachi.

³⁹ Food Insecurity in Pakistan (2009), Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Islamabad

Access

Per capita availability of food items alone is not a reliable indicator of food security. If the available food is socio-economically not accessible to the masses, it cannot make a society food secure. The income level of the households reflects access to food, capacity of consumption and even food poverty.

As mentioned above, Karachi is the hub of financial and other economic activities and there are a number of earning opportunities for the masses. One of Karachi's key comparative advantages is the low cost of labour. The low wage work force lives primarily in *katchi abadis* (slums) that run along waterways and on government owned land in pockets throughout the urbanised area. Many poor people work near where they live, which reduces commuting costs and helps keep wages low. Due to the availability of relatively low-cost housing near employment areas, Karachi is known in Pakistan as a poor-friendly city⁴⁰. As the average monthly income of a household (HH) in Karachi city is more than Rs.20, 000/- which is considered as a reasonable income⁴¹. The regional comparison of inflation reveals that inflation in Karachi is lowest among all major cities after Faisalabad⁴².

Child dependency (ratio between children and household members in the economically active age group) is one of the limiting factors in meeting the daily needs of households and is an important indicator to measure access to food. The increased dependency ratio enhances the spending of the household on child care and food, which results in per capita reduction of socio-economic access to food. Child dependency ratio is reasonable in this district. The share of household expenditures on food is 75%, of the total income in Karachi. Hence the city has adequate level of income and relatively low inflation. The overall access component of food security is reasonable for district Karachi⁴³.

⁴⁰ Karachi Settlement development Plan 2010 (Economy of Karachi- Main findings and Assessments)
<http://14.192.147.139/CDGK/Portals/0/Department/Master%20Plan/App%20KSDP-2020%20VERSION%20ANNEXURE1.pdf>

⁴¹ Food Insecurity in Pakistan (2009), Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Islamabad

⁴² Urban Resource Centre, Karachi, (<http://www.urckarachi.org/Economic%20Trend%202020.HTM>) accessed on 10/02013

⁴³ Food Insecurity in Pakistan (2009), Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Islamabad

1.4.2 Utilization

In addition to food availability and access, proper assimilation of food in the body is essential. Food utilization and stability depicts this absorption of food and its sustainability. Improved sanitation facility, clean drinking water, health infrastructure and individual health status along with female literacy play vital role in food absorption. According to Food Security Analysis (FSA) 2009, access to improved drinking water is reasonable in this district and has the required infrastructure for portable water distribution⁴⁴.

Table 1.4-1 : Percentage Distribution of HH by Source of Drinking Water

Karachi	Water Delivery System				
	Tap Water	Hand Pump	Motor Pump	Dug Well	Other
Total	86	1	1	1	11
Urban	87	1	1	1	10
Rural	56	7	4	8	26

Source: PSLM 2012-13

Sanitation conditions in district Karachi is reasonable where 97% of the households use flush toilets and ONLY 1% of the households have non-flush toilets. The sanitation facility is comparatively poor in rural areas of the district and the female literacy rate is 82%.

Table 1.4-2 : Percentage Distribution of HH by Type of Toilet

Flush			Non-Flush			No Toilet		
Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
99	52	97	0	40	1	1	9	1

Source: PSLM 2012-13

In a nutshell, this district has sufficient availability of food, reasonable socio-economic access and food utilization environment. Combining all the indicators of food security i.e. availability, access, utilization and stability; it can be ascertained that Karachi is a food secure district of Pakistan.

⁴⁴ Food Insecurity in Pakistan (2009), Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Islamabad

1.5 Health and Immunization

1.5.1 Health Facilities

The total number of public sector health facilities in district Karachi is 160⁴⁵. There are 17 District Headquarter hospital and one teaching hospitals with a capacity of 1616 and 950 beds respectively. These health facilities are sufficient for only 5% of the estimated 2014 population of the district⁴⁶. Table 1.5.1 shows the details of these health facilities.

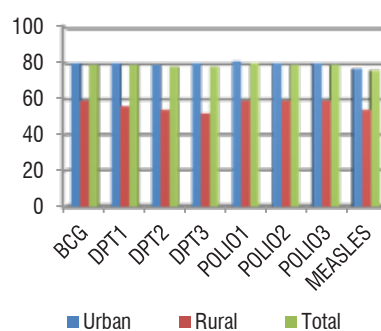
Table 1.5-1 : Number of Public Sector Health Facilities by Type

Type	Number	Bed Strength
Teaching Hospitals	1	950
District headquarter hospital	17	1616
Tehsil headquarter hospitals	0	0
Rural health centres	7	64
Basic Health units	37	54
Govt. Rural Dispensaries	85	-
MCH centres	13	-
Sub health centres	0	-
Grand Total	160	2684

Health Facility Assessment, District Karachi 2012, Annex 1, Table 2.1

1.5.1 Immunization

Immunization coverage estimates are used to monitor immunization services, and to guide disease eradication and elimination efforts. This indicator is the measure of the percentage of children of age 12-23 months, who have received all the doses of BCG vaccine, three doses of polio & pentavalent vaccines and one dose of measles vaccine in a given year. According to Immunization coverage in district Karachi estimates, around 91% pregnant women have received tetanus toxoid injections. In urban areas this percentage is 92% and in rural areas it is 56%⁴⁷. Record based⁴⁸ immunization data of district Karachi shows that 75% (Male 79%: Female 71%) of the children aged 12-23 months have received full immunization. In the urban areas, this percentage is 76 percent (Male 80%: Female 72%) and in the rural areas it is 51% (Male 52%: Female 50%). The corresponding graph shows the percentage of children of 12-23 months that have been immunized by the type of Antigen based on records⁴⁹.



⁴⁵ Health Facility Assessment 2012 (HFA) by Technical Resource Facility (TRF)

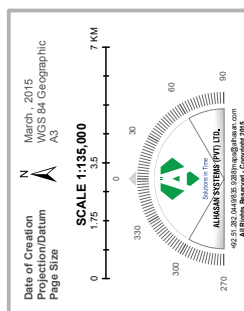
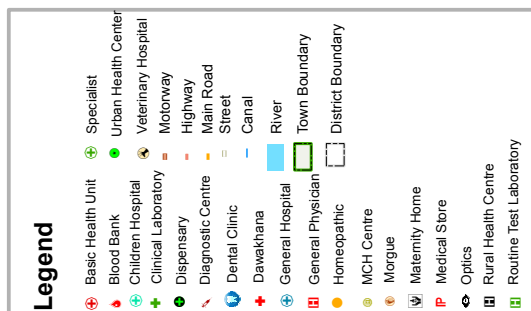
<http://115.186.137.115/reports/hfa/sindh/HFA-Matiari.pdf>

⁴⁶ WHO Standard is 2 health facilities and 25 beds per 10,000 people.

⁴⁷ Table 3.11, Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM)2012-2013

⁴⁸ Table 3.4 (b) Based on record: Children who reported having received full immunization who also have an immunization card, expressed as a percentage of all children aged 12-23 months. Also immunizations to be classed as fully immunized a child must have received: 'BCG', 'DPT1', 'DPT2', 'DPT3', 'Polio1', 'Polio2'

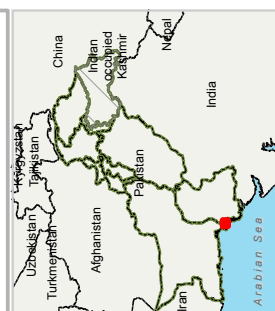
⁴⁹ Table 3.5: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM)2012-2013



Map data source(s):
 Alphanet Systems Private Limited

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1.6 Education

1.6.1 Highlights

Literacy Rate (10 years and above)	82%
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	81%
GPI Primary	1.05
GPI Middle	1.49
GPI Secondary	1.64
GPI Higher Secondary Secondary	1.29
Population that has ever attended School	83%
Male	87%
Female	78%
Population that has completed primary level or higher	75%
Male	79%
Female	71%
Student Teacher Ratio	20
Primary	20
Middle	18
Secondary	19
Higher Secondary	22

Source: District Education Profile Karachi 2012-13, Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement Survey 2012-13

1.6.2 District School Enrolment Ratio

The education status in district Karachi is better than the other districts of Sindh. The overall literacy rate (for the population of 10 years and above) is 82%; for male it is 86% and for female it is 77%. For the urban rural comparison, urban literacy rate is higher than the rural, which is 83% (male: 87% and female: 79%); whereas the rural literacy rate is 50% (male: 61% and female: 39%). Adult literacy rate (for the population of 15 years and above) is 81%. Gross Enrollment Rate⁵⁰ (GER) at the primary level in Karachi is 109% (Male: 114%, Female: 104%), in urban community it is 110% (Male: 114%, Female: 105%) and in rural community it is 95% (Male: 105%, Female: 82%). Net Enrollment rate⁵¹ (NER) at the primary level in district Karachi is 62% (Male: 61%, Female: 64%), in urban community it is 63% (Male: 62%, Female: 64%) and in rural community it is 47% (Male: 48%, Female: 45%). Table 1.6.1 shows details of Gross and Net Enrolment Rates by Rural, Urban and Gender at different levels.

⁵⁰ Total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school year.

⁵¹ Enrolment of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.

Table 1.6-1 : Gross and Net Enrolment Rates by Gender and Locality at Different Levels

Urban/ Rural/ District	Gender	Gross Enrolment Rates			Net Enrolment Rates		
		Primary Group (5-9)	Middle Group (10-12)	Matric Group (13-14)	Primary Group (5-9)	Middle Group (10-12)	Matric Group (13-14)
Urban	Male	114%	71%	99%	62%	22%	14%
	Female	105%	73%	77%	64%	29%	17%
	Total	110%	72%	87%	63%	25%	15%
Rural	Male	105%	51%	29%	48%	11%	3%
	Female	82%	30%	35%	45%	6%	12%
	Total	95%	41%	32%	47%	9%	7%
Total	Male	114%	70%	96%	61%	21%	13%
	Female	104%	71%	75%	64%	28%	17%
	Total	109%	70%	85%	62%	25%	15%

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement Survey 2012-13

1.6.1 Gender and Level Wise Details

The total enrollment of students in the government schools of district Karachi is 528,814 (Male: 234,566 and Female: 294,248). Out of a total of 26,995 teachers, 8,905 are male and 18,090 are female teachers. This illustrates that one teacher is teaching averagely 20 students. The total boys' schools of District Karachi are 1,045, and the total female schools are 889. Besides, there are 1,641 mixed gender schools. Thus, the total number of schools is 3,575 and averagely every school has an enrolment of 148 students and a teaching staff of around 8⁵².

Primary

The total number of primary level schools, that are reported, is 2,513 and the total enrollment at the primary level is 291,712 (Male: 142,052 and Female: 149,660). Total number of teachers, at the primary level, is 14,430, out of which 4,894 are male and 9,536 are female teachers. Thus, on an average, each primary school has an enrolment of 116 students with a teaching staff of 6. However, the student class ratio is 25 and each school has averagely around 5 class rooms.

Middle

There are a total of 448 middle schools reported. Total enrollment, at the middle level, is 53,674 (Boys: 21,515 and Girls: 32,159). The total number of teachers at the middle level is 3,045, out of which 977 are male teachers and 2,068 are female teachers. Thus, on an average, each middle school has an enrolment of 120 students with a teaching staff of 7. However, the student class ratio is 23 and each school has averagely around 5 class rooms.

Matric

There are a total of 560 secondary schools. Total enrollment at the secondary level is 156,980 (Boys: 59,444 and Girls: 97,536). The total number of teachers at the secondary level is 8,328, out of which male teachers are 2,633 and female teachers are 5,695. Thus, on an average, each secondary school has an enrolment of 280 students with a teaching staff of 15. However, the student class ratio is 30 and each school has averagely around 9 class rooms.

⁵² Statistical Education Bulletin, Reform Support Unit, Sindh Government.

Higher Secondary

There are a total of 54 higher secondary schools in the district. Total enrollment at the higher secondary level is 26,448 (Boys: 11,555 and Girls: 14,893). The total number of teachers at the higher secondary level is 1,192, out of which male teachers are 401 and female teachers are 791. Thus, on an average, each higher secondary school has an enrolment of 490 students with a teaching staff of 22. However, the student class ratio is 37 and each school has averagely around 13 class rooms.

Table 1.6-2 : Enrolment and Educational Facilities by level and Gender⁵³

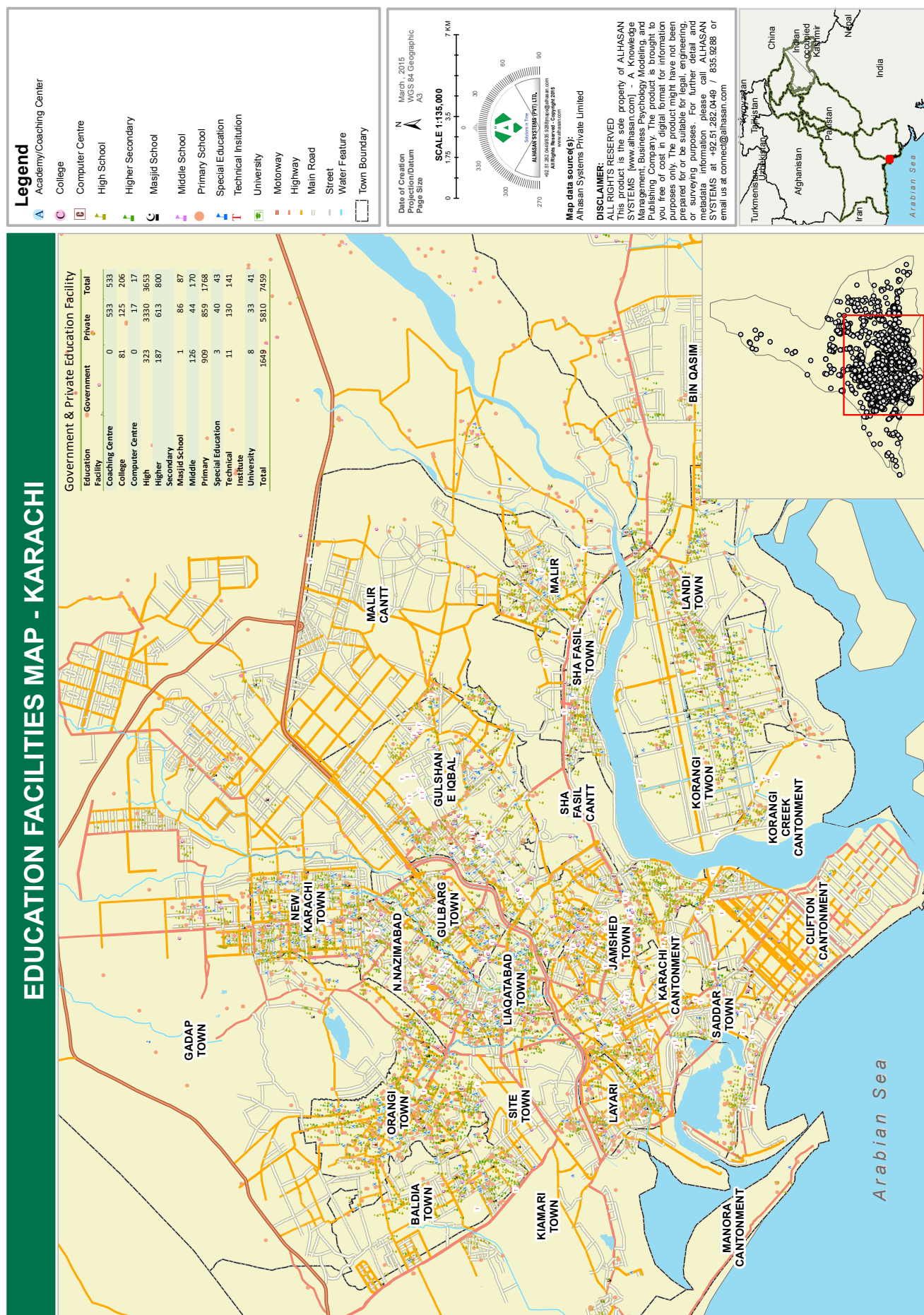
Level	Enrolment			School Facilities				Teachers		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Mixed	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary	142,052	149,660	291,712	602	441	1,470	2,513	4,894	9,536	14,430
Middle	21,515	32,159	53,674	177	171	100	448	977	2,068	3,045
Secondary	59,444	97,536	156,980	246	251	63	560	2,633	5,695	8,328
Higher Secondary	11,555	14,893	26,448	20	26	8	54	401	791	1,192
Total	234,566	294,248	528,814	1,045	889	1,641	3,575	8,905	18,090	26,995

Source: District Education Profile Karachi 2012-13

Colleges & Universities

There are a total of 130 intermediate and colleges in the district (Boy's: 70, Girls: 30) in 2006-07. Total enrollment in these colleges is 162,173 (Boys: 75,863 and Girls: 86,310). The total number of teachers at the higher secondary level is 2,767, out of which male teachers are 1,361 and female teachers are 1,406. There are total 59 public and private sector universities/Degree Awarding Institutes (DAIs) in this city district. Out of which, 8 are public sector universities, 24 are private sector universities/Degree Awarding Institutes, 27 are other DAIs or campuses of other universities. A complete list of this universities/DAIs is given in sections 4.3.

⁵³ Sindh School List 2010-11, Statistical Education Bulletin, Reform Support Unit, Sindh Government.



2 Disaster History and Its Impact

2.1 Disaster in District

2.1.1 Disaster History

Karachi remains at risk from natural disasters (both geological and hydro metrological) such as earthquakes, tsunami waves, and the cyclonic storms. Karachi and the region around it, has been affected in the past by earthquakes, mostly of low and moderate intensity. Only a few were of high intensity, which also generated tsunami waves in 1819, 1943, 1945 and 1956, causing much destruction of life and property along the coastal areas of Pakistan. Karachi is vulnerable to devastating tropical cyclones that originate in the Arabian Sea and may strike Karachi with ferocity and heavy rainfall. During the period 1946-2004, about 50 cyclonic storms developed in the northern Arabian Sea, out of which four hit the coastal belt near Karachi with disastrous consequences of heavy downpours, flash floods, loss of life and property.

Urban floods adversely affected district Karachi's population in 1966 and 1977. As Karachi is a densely populated area, even rain floods of small scale affect the communication, transportation and public infrastructure networks in such a way that upsurges the level of damage manifold. Though Karachi is an economic hub of the country with large scale industrial activity, ironically, industrial safety and security standards are seldom followed by the local industry of Karachi at large. Consequently frequent industrial accidents are reported in the city. Civil unrest is also among those man-made hazards which are adversely affecting the population of Karachi. Abnormal population growth with unplanned development may exacerbate the risk of aforementioned anthropogenic hazards in Karachi.

In 1945, an earthquake in Makran caused tsunami that hit Karachi from the direction of Clifton and Ghizri. It ran along the oil installations at Keamari and flooded a couple of compounds. The waves were 6.5 feet high in Karachi. The fishing village of Khudi, some 30 miles west of Karachi, was completely obliterated. All the inhabitants and their huts were washed away.

2.1.2 Major Events in the History of Karachi

Earthquake	
M 4.7 - off coast of Pakistan - 2013-01-05 Magnitude: 4.7 Date: 5 Jan, 2013 Time: 05:58:23.0 UTC Depth: 10 km Location: 24.74 N ; 61.82 E Epicenter: 524 km W Karachi Source: http://www.emsc-csem.org/Earthquake/earthquake.php?id=299620	4.7 Earthquake - off coast of Pakistan Magnitude: 4.7 Date: 5 Jan, 2013 Time: 05:58:23.0 UTC Depth: 10 km Location: 24.74 N ; 61.82 E Epicenter: 524 km W Karachi Source: http://mobile.volcanodiscovery.com/earthquakes/quake-info/162038/M4.7-Sat-5-Jan--OFF-COAST-OF-PAKISTAN.html

<p>M 4.6 - off coast of Pakistan - 2013-03-21 Magnitude: 4.6 Date: 21 Mar, 2013 Time: 08:31:54.0 UTC Depth: 2 km Location: 23.36 N ; 63.90 E Epicenter: 365 km SW of Karachi Source: http://www.emsc-csem.org/Earthquake/earthquake.php?id=309096</p>	<p>7.8 magnitude earthquake shakes KARACHI Magnitude: 7.8 Date: 16 Apr, 2013 Time: 3:45 PM Epicenter: 86km from Iranian city Khash, near Pakistan border Source: http://www.nation.com.pk/international/16-Apr-2013/7-8-magnitude-earthquake-shakes-karachi-quetta-new-delhi-other-asian-cities</p>
<p>M 4.6 - off coast of Pakistan - 2013-07-29 Magnitude: 4.6 Date: 29 July, 2013 Time: 14:53:33.0 UTC Depth: 20 km Location: 24.61 N ; 62.50 E Epicenter: 59 km S of Gwadar Source: http://www.emsc-csem.org/Earthquake/earthquake.php?id=327897</p>	<p>Earthquake - NW of Karachi, Pakistan Magnitude: 7 Date: 28 Sep, 2013 Time: 7:34:04 UTC Epicenter: NW of Karachi Source: http://www.ga.gov.au/earthquakes/getQuakeDetails.do?quakeId=3416378</p>
<p>Earthquake- 39 Km North of Karachi, Pakistan Magnitude: 4.6 Date: 15 Oct, 2013 Time: 12:15 AM Depth: 10 km Epicenter: 39 Km North of Karachi Source: http://www.pmdnmcc.net/seismic/latestEarthquakes.asp?fromDate=10%2F1%2F2013&toDate=10%2F24%2F2013&sortBy=quakeDate&sortOrder=Asc&submit=Show+Selected+Date+Records (See Serial no 55)</p>	<p>Earthquake hits Karachi Magnitude: 4.6 Date: 15 Oct, 2013 Time: 12:16 am Depth: 10 Epicenter: Hub Source: http://www.arynews.tv/en/index.php/pakistan/national/11255-earthquake-hits-karachi</p>
<p>Earthquake-Near Defence, Karachi, Pakistan Magnitude: 4.7 Date: 14 Jan, 2012 Time: 23:45:55 PST Depth: 10 Epicenter: 319 km Southwest of Karachi Source: http://www.pmdnmcc.net/seismic/latestearthquakes.asp?fromDate=1%2F1%2F2012&toDate=2%2F29%2F2012&sortBy=quakeDate&sortOrder=Asc&submit=Show+Selected+Date+Records (See Serial no 55)</p>	<p>4.7 Earthquake -off coast of Pakistan 2012-01-14 Magnitude: 4.7 Date: 14 Jan, 2012 Time: 18:45:51.0 UTC Depth: 10 km Location: 23.41 N ; 64.43 E Epicenter: 307 km SW Karachi Source: http://www.emsc-csem.org/Earthquake/earthquake.php?id=251082</p>
<p>Earthquake-Karachi, Pakistan Magnitude: 4.5 Date: 2 May, 2012 Time: 10:24:02 PST Depth: 30 Epicenter: 235 km North of Karachi Source: http://www.pmdnmcc.net/seismic/latestearthquakes.asp?fromDate=5%2F1%2F2012&toDate=5%2F31%2F2012&sortBy=quakeDate&sortOrder=Asc&submit=Show+Selected+Date+Records (SEE SERIAL NO 17)</p>	<p>4.0 magnitude earthquake 29 km from Karachi Magnitude: 4 Date: 31 May, 2012 Time: 15:35 UTC Depth: 10 Epicenter: 29.2 km from Karachi (18.2 miles) Source: http://earthquaketrack.com/quakes/2012-05-31-15-35-55-utc-4-0-10</p>

<p>4.9 Earthquake -off coast of Pakistan 2012-06-01 Magnitude: 4.9 Date: 1 Jun, 2012 Time: 11:03:41.0 UTC Depth: 14 km Location: 23.76 N ; 61.96 E Epicenter: 526 km W Karachi Source: http://www.emsc-csem.org/Earthquake/earthquake.php?id=271107</p>	<p>Earthquake-Karachi, Pakistan Magnitude: 4.5 Date: 2 June, 2012 Time: 10:24:02 PST Depth: 30 Epicenter: 235 km North of Karachi Source:http://www.pmdnmcc.net/seismic/latestearthquakes.asp?fromDate=6%2F1%2F2012&toDate=6%2F30%2F2012&sortBy=quakeDate&sortOrder=Asc&submit=Show+Selected+Date+Records (SEE SERIAL NO 10)</p>
<p>5.2 magnitude earthquake hits Karachi Magnitude: 5.2 Date: 23 Dec, 2012 Depth: 50 km Epicenter: 123km distant from north west of Karachi Source:http://www.thenewstribes.com/2013/12/23/5-2-magnitude-earthquake-hits-karachi-balochistan/</p>	<p>Earthquake in Karachi Magnitude: 7.3 Date: 19 Jan, 2011 Depth: 10 km Epicenter: 55 km W of the town of Dalbandin, Balochistan Source:http://www.epakistannews.com/16465/earthquake-in-pakistan.html</p>
<p>Earthquake-Sonmiani Bay 96Km NW of Karachi Magnitude: 3.8 Date: 17 Apr, 2010 Time: 06:20:05 PST Depth: 10 km Epicenter: 96Km NW of Karachi Source:http://www.pmdnmcc.net/seismic/latestearthquakes.asp?fromDate=3%2F1%2F2010&toDate=4%2F30%2F2010&sortBy=quakeDate&sortOrder=Asc&submit=Show+Selected+Date+Records (SEE S.NO 479)</p>	<p>3.5 Earthquake - off coast of Pakistan Magnitude: 3.5 Date: 30 Mar, 2009 Time: 23:08:54 PST Depth: 241km Location: 23.93N 64.97E Source:http://www.pmdnmcc.net/seismic/latestearthquakes.asp?fromDate=1%2F1%2F2009&toDate=4%2F30%2F2009&sortBy=quakeDate&sortOrder=Asc&submit=Show+Selected+Date+Records (SEE S.NO 91)</p>
<p>Earthquake Southeast of Karachi Magnitude: 6.5 Date: 26 Jan , 2001 Time: 8:16:00 AM Death: 15 Injured: 108 Epicenter: 300-km southeast of Karachi Affects: An under-construction four-storey block of Ghousia Apartments in the New Citizens Colony of Qasimabad sub-division fell over an adjoining house. Source:http://pasadena.wr.usgs.gov/office/hough/bhuj/dawn.htm</p>	<p>Earthquake Southeast of Karachi, Pakistan Magnitude: 7.7 Date: 26 Jan , 2001 Epicenter: 300-km southeast of Karachi Affects: Widespread liquefaction and lateral spreading of soil reported. Craters appeared on and around Badin-Khadan road. Source: http://www.neduet.edu.pk/Civil/consequences.pdf</p>
<p>Gujrat earthquake 2001, felt in KARACHI Magnitude: 7.7 Date: 26 Jan , 2001 Time: 8:46:00 AM Depth: 16 Epicenter: 371 kilometers SE of Clifton, Karachi Affects: A 7-storey building, Ghousia Apartments collapsed in the city of Hyderabad Source: http://asc-india.org/lib/20010126-kachchh.htm</p>	<p>3.7 magnitude earthquake 63 km from Karachi Magnitude: 3.7 Date: 29 Apr , 1992 Time: 23:27 UTC Depth: 33 Epicenter: 63.2 km from Karachi (39.2 miles) Source:http://earthquaketrack.com/quakes/1992-04-29-23-27-21-utc-3-7-33</p>
<p>5.0 magnitude earthquake 122 km from Karachi Magnitude: 5.0 Date: 8 Sep, 1988 Time: 23:45 UTC Depth: 10 Epicenter: 65.9 0.2 km from Karachi (0.2 miles) Source: http://earthquaketrack.com/quakes/1988-09-08-23-45-43-utc-5-0-10</p>	<p>4.7 magnitude earthquake 60 km from Karachi Magnitude: 4.7 Date: 6 Jun, 1975 Time: 22:44 UTC Depth: 33 Epicenter: 0.2 km from Karachi (0.2 miles) Source:http://earthquaketrack.com/quakes/1975-06-06-22-44-47-utc-4-7-33</p>

Cyclone	
<p>Cyclone in Ketī Bandar-Karachi and Gwadar Speed: 35 mph Date: 6 Jun, 2010 Deaths: 14 Affects: Phet disrupted the city's railways and electricity transmission systems and also left thousands of Pakistanis homeless. Source:http://pakistanweatherportal.com/2011/03/31/history-of-cyclones-in-pakistan/ OR http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyclone_Phet#Pakistan</p>	<p>Phyan Cyclone, Sindh Coast Including Karachi Date: Nov, 2009 Affects: Remnants of Cyclone Phyan caused gusty winds along the Sindh coast including Karachi Source:http://pakistanweatherportal.com/2011/03/31/history-of-cyclones-in-pakistan</p>
<p>Cyclone Gonu affected Karachi to Gwadar Speed: 240 km/h Date: 1 June, 2007 Affects: 3 houses and 1 school affected. Damage dozens of boats anchored at the coast. Source:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyclone_Gonu</p>	<p>Cyclone Gonu, in Gwadar Balochistan, Karachi and Other coastal Areas Speed: 260 km/h Date: 7 June, 2007 Time: 07:54 (07:54 AM) UTC. Affects: 3 houses and 1 school affected. Damage dozens of boats anchored at the coast. Source:http://www.pmd.gov.pk/rnd/rnd_files/vol4_issue8/4.A%20Study%20on%20Tropical%20cyclones%20of%20the%20Arabian%20Sea%20in%20June%202007%20and%20their%20connection%20with%20Sea%20Surface%20Temperature.pdf (PAGE 38,1st PARA)</p>
<p>Cyclone Yemyin in Sindh-Karachi Speed: 111 km/h Date: 23 Jun, 2007 Deaths: 200 in Karachi (overall 730) Baluchistan and KPK Affects: 2 Million houses affected, More than 2 million livestock, worth over 4 billion rupees, were killed by the storm. Source:http://pakistanweatherportal.com/2011/03/31/history-of-cyclones-in-pakistan/ OR http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyclone_Yemyin#Pakistan</p>	<p>Tropical Cyclone 23 June 2007, in Karachi Speed: 95 km/h Date: 23 Jun, 2007 Deaths: 42 Missing: 150 Affects: Roads and telephone links affected Source:http://www.glide.number.net/glide/public/search/detail.s.jsp?glide=17602&record=2&last=4</p>
<p>Tropical Storm in Pakistan Date: 26 June, 2007 Time: 07:54 (07:54 AM) UTC. Deaths: 50 Wounded: 150 Missing: 15 Affects: 900,000 persons evacuated Source:http://hisz.rsoe.hu/alertmap/site/index.php?pageid=event_summary&edis_id=TC-20070626-12068-PAK</p>	<p>Tropical Cyclone 03B Speed: 95 km/h Date: 21-26 Jun, 2007 Affects: affected people and houses (Number not given in the source) Source:http://www.pmd.gov.pk/rnd/rnd_files/vol4_issue8/4.A%20Study%20on%20Tropical%20cyclones%20of%20the%20Arabian%20Sea%20in%20June%202007%20and%20their%20connection%20with%20Sea%20Surface%20Temperature.pdf (PAGE 38,1st PARA)</p>
<p>Cyclone Yemyin in Karachi and Balochistan Speed: 130 km/h Date: 27 Jun, 2007 Time: 2:18 AM Deaths: 235 (14 in Karachi) Missing: Dozen of people & several boats missed Source:http://www.taiwannews.com.tw/etn/news_content.php?id=475089&lang=eng_news&cate_img=logo_world&cate_rss=WORLD_eng</p>	<p>TROPICAL CYCLONE TC 03A Speed: 7-18 km/h Date: 4 Jun, 1998 Deaths: 1128 Financial loss: 300 millions Source:http://www.pmd.gov.pk/rnd/rnd_files/vol2_issue4/4.%20TROPICAL%20CYCLONE%20TC%2003A%20FOR%20THE%20PERIOD%203RD%20JUNE%20TO%2010TH%20JUNE.pdf</p>
<p>Category 3 Gujrat Cyclone in Karachi Speed: 130 km/h Date: Jun, 1998 Deaths: 12 Source:http://pakistanweatherportal.com/2011/03/31/history-of-cyclones-in-pakistan/</p>	<p>Cyclone in Karachi on November 1993 Speed: 60 -80 km/h Date: 14 Nov, 1993 Distance: 300 km SW of Karachi Deaths: (609 Badin Thatta) Displaced: 200,000 Source:http://pakistanweatherportal.com/2011/03/31/history-of-cyclones-in-pakistan/</p>

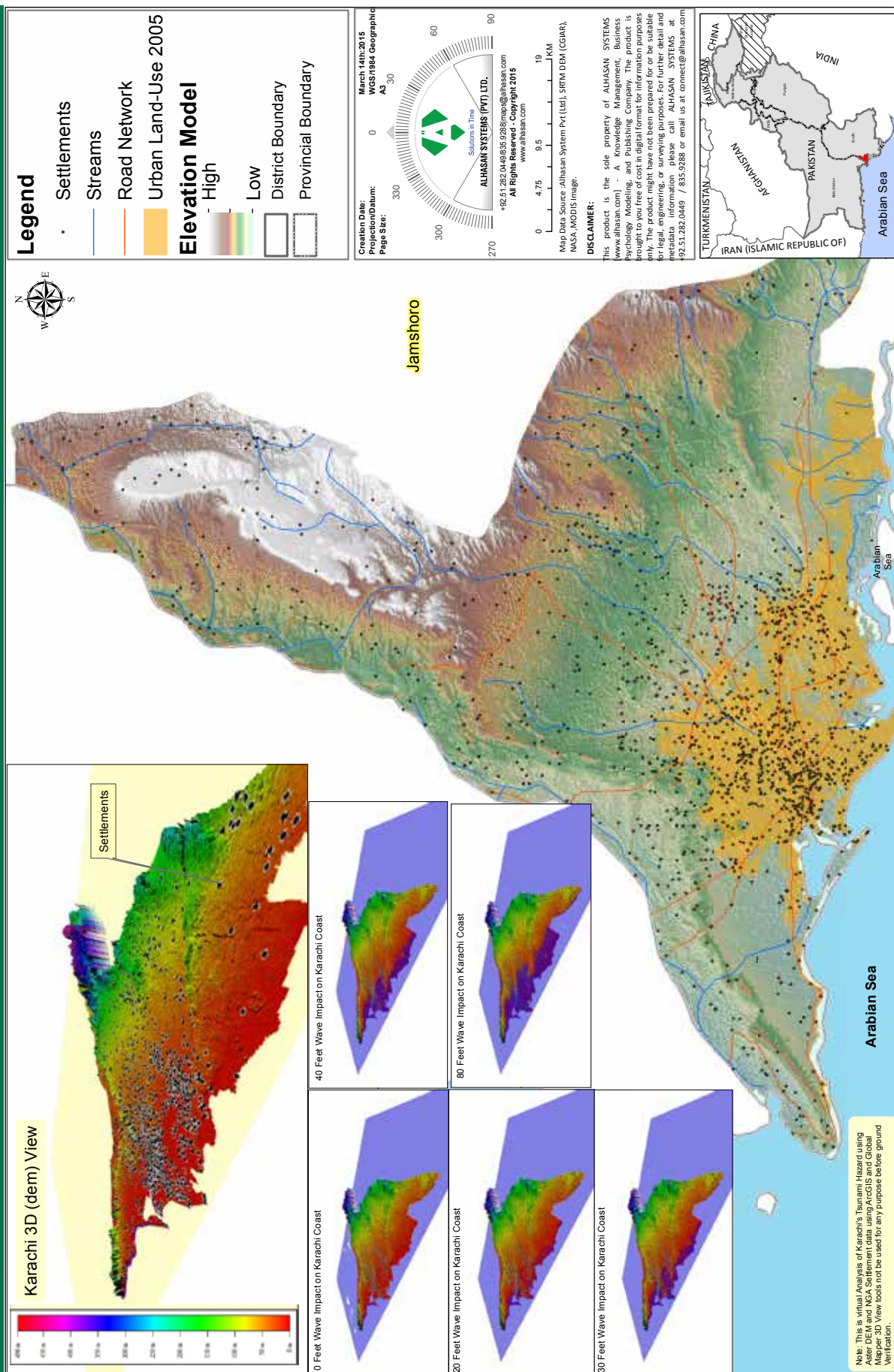
<p>Cyclone in Karachi, November 1993 Speed: 60 -80 km/h Date: 13-14 Nov, 1993 Distance: 300 km SW of Karachi Source:http://pakistanweatherportal.com/2012/11/18/port-al-interactive-november-1993-cyclone-in-arabian-sea/</p>	<p>Cyclone in Karachi on May 1985 Date: May 1985 Distance: 100 Kilometers away south of Karachi Affects: Caused concern and panic for Karachiites. Source:http://pakistanweatherportal.com/2011/03/31/history-of-cyclones-in-pakistan/</p>
<p>Cyclone in Karachi on May 1965 Date: 15 May, 1965 Deaths: 5000 Affects: 5 Million houses affected Source:http://select.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=F20816FF3D5F147A93C7A8178ED85F418685F9</p>	<p>Karachi cyclone 15 December, 1965 Date: 15 December, 1965 Deaths: 10,000 Source:http://pakistanweatherportal.com/2011/03/31/history-of-cyclones-in-pakistan/</p>
<p>Cyclone December 1965, in Karachi Speed: 60 -80 km/h Date: 15 December, 1965 Deaths: 10,000 Source:http://pakistanweatherportal.com/2011/12/24/myserious-cyclone-of-December-1965-karachi-in-the-eye-of-the-storm/</p>	<p>Cyclone Tharparker & Hyderabad on, near Karachi Date: 12 June 1964 Deaths: 450 (in South Eastern Sindh) Affects: Made 400,000 people homeless Source:http://pakistanweatherportal.com/2011/03/31/history-of-cyclones-in-pakistan/</p>
Floods	
<p>Flood in Karachi on August 01, 2013 Date: August 01, 2013 Deaths: 16 Source:http://www.adrc.asia/view_disaster_en.php?NationCode=586&lang=en&KEY=1788</p>	<p>Flood in Karachi & KPK Date: August 4, 2013 Time: 12:46 ET Deaths: 16 Affects: Flood left many areas of the city without power. Blocked Main Roads Source: www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-23568689</p>
<p>2009 Flood in Karachi Date: 17 July, 2009 Deaths: 52 Affects: 70 people affected Source: www.emdat.be/disaster-list</p>	<p>2009 Flood in Sindh (Karachi) & KPK Date: 17 Aug, 2009 Deaths: 26 Affects: 89 villages and 400-500 houses affected Source: www.maxwellsci.com/print/rjees/v5-139-146.pdf (PAGE 142 and 143 , TABLE 1 &2)</p>
<p>2007 Flood in Karachi Date: 23 Jun, 2007 Deaths: 228 Wounded: 200 Affects: Number of houses, energy and communication affected Source:www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/hundreds-killed-by-flooding-in-karachi-454521.html</p>	<p>2006 Flood in Karachi, Sindh, Katcha Date: 1 Aug, 2006 Deaths: 74 Affects: Source: www.emdat.be/disaster-list OR http://www.dartmouth.edu/~floods/Archives/2006sum.htm</p>
<p>Flood in Karachi Date: September 12, 2005 Magnitude: 50 mm (Rain) Deaths: 11 Affects: More than 3,000 households in low-lying areas along the Malir and Lyari rivers were flooded Source:www.adrc.asia/nationframe.php?URL=.%2Fview_disaster_en.php?NationCode=&lang=en&KEY=883</p>	<p>Flood in Karachi on 12 September 2005 Date: September 12, 2005 Deaths: 11 Source:http://www.irinnews.org/report/29012/pakistan-monsoon-rains-kill-at-least-11-in-karachi</p>
<p>1984 Flood in Karachi Date: Aug, 1984 Deaths: 42 Affects: 1093 Sq-km area flooded and 251 villages affected. Financial loses: 75.25 US\$ million Source:www.ffc.gov.pk/download/flood/archieve/Annualreport2010.pdf (pp. 11, tab: 2)</p>	<p>1977 Flood in Karachi Date: Jun, 1977 Deaths: 848 Affected: 1,022,000 Source: www.emdat.be/disaster-list</p>
<p>1967 Flood in Karachi Area Date: 24 July, 1967 Deaths: 32 Affected: 150,000 people affected. Financial loses: 13.33332 Million Source: www.emdat.be/disaster-list</p>	

Storms	
<p>Wind Storm Lashes In Karachi, 3 People were Die. Date: 14 Aug, 2011 Time: 10.15 P.M Deaths: 3 Affects: Caused power frequent fluctuation, pulled off some sign boards. Source: http://www.geo.tv/article-20692-Wind-storm-lashes-Karachi-3-die</p>	<p>Cyclone November 2011,in Karachi Date: Nov, 2011 Affects: Caused power frequent fluctuation, pulled off some sign boards. Source:http://pakistanweatherportal.com/2011/03/31/history-of-cyclones-in-pakistan/</p>
<p>Tropical Cyclone 'Phet' in Karachi Date: 6 June 2010 Time: 10.15 P.M Deaths: 23 Affects: 4,000 people affected Financial losses: 80 Million Source: http://www.emdat.be/search-details-disaster-list</p>	<p>Cyclone in Karachi and Southeastern Sindh Date: November 2010 Time: 10.15 P.M Deaths: 23 Affects: 4,000 people affected Financial losses: 80 Million Source:http://pakistanweatherportal.com/2011/03/31/history-of-cyclones-in-pakistan/</p>
<p>Storm in Karachi Date: June 23, 2007 Time: 4:30 PM Speed: 111 km/h Deaths: 42 Wounded: 150 Affects: Uprooted trees and toppled billboards causing massive traffic jams and some injuries. Source:http://edition.cnn.com/2007/WORLD/asiapcf/06/23/pakistan.floods/index.html</p>	<p>Storm in Karachi in 2007 Date: June 23, 2007 Time: 4:30 PM Speed: 111 km/h Deaths: 213 Wounded: Many (Number not known) Source:http://pakistanweatherportal.com/2012/06/23/portal-interactive-23-june-2007-when-winds-of-destructive-yemyin-hit-karachi/</p>
<p>Storm in Karachi on 24 June 2007 Date: June 24, 2007 Rain: 17 mm Deaths: 200 Missing: 15 Wounded: Dozen (Number not known) Affects: Emergency declared In the hospitals Source: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/6233868.stm</p>	<p>Cyclonic Storm, in Karachi Date: 1 October, 2004 Speed: 100 km/h Deaths: 9 Missing: 300 Financial losses: 40 Million PKR Affects: Many streets in the city were flooded and power lines were downed. Source:http://pakistanweatherportal.com/2011/03/31/history-of-cyclones-in-pakistan/</p>
<p>Cyclonic Storm in Karachi Date: October 2004 Speed: 65- 100 km/h Missing: 300 Wounded: Dozen (Number not known) Affects: Emergency declared In the hospitals Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyclone_Onil</p>	<p>Cyclone in Karachi Date: May 1999 Speed: 275 km/h Deaths: 6400 Missing: 6,000 Financial losses: 6 Million USD Affects: 70% Rice crop lost Source:http://pakistanweatherportal.com/2011/03/31/history-of-cyclones-in-pakistan/</p>
<p>1999 Pakistan cyclone Date: 22 May, 1999 Speed: 195 km/h Deaths: 200 Missing: 3,500 Financial losses: 6 Million USD Affects: 70% Rice crop lost Source:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1999_Pakistan_cyclone</p>	<p>1999 Pakistan cyclone Date: 23 May, 1999 Speed: 195 km/h Deaths: 400 Missing: 3,500 Financial losses: 6 Million USD Source:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1999_Pakistan_cyclone</p>
<p>Storm in Karachi Date: 4 July 1994 Deaths: 26 Source: http://www.emdat.be/search-details-disaster-list</p>	<p>Severe Dust Storm at Karachi Date: 31st May 1986 Speed: 60 KNOT Deaths: 11 Affects: Thousands of bamboo huts and improvised houses blown out and 250 People affected</p>

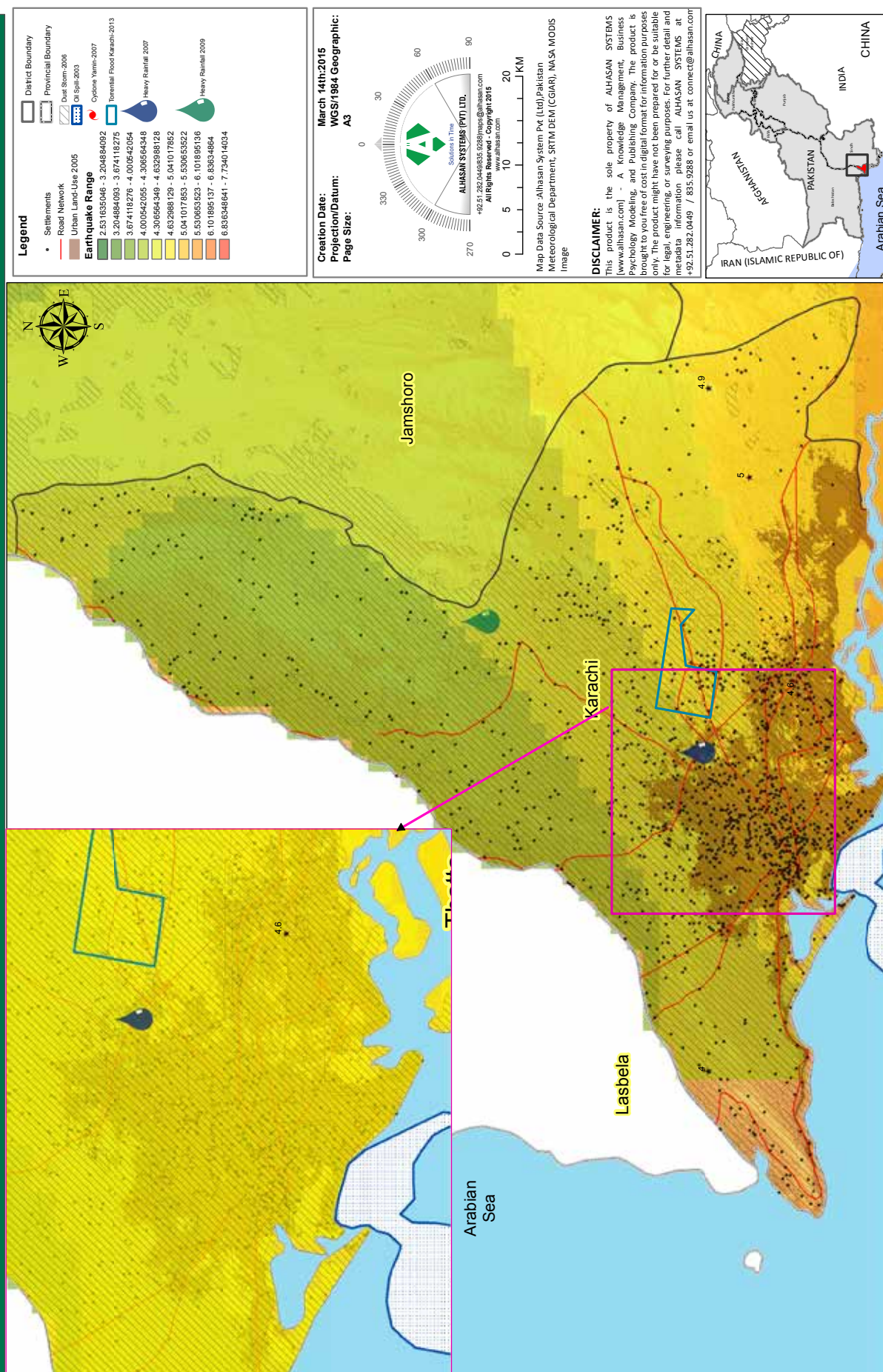
	Source: http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/j.1477-8696.1988.tb03943.x/abstract
Severe Dust Storm at Karachi 31st May 1986 Speed: 60 KNOT Source: http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/j.1477-8696.1988.tb03943.x/abstract	
Rainfall	
Heavy Rain Lashes Karachi Areas Date: 8 April 2013 Affects: Due to heavy rain, students, office workers and other commuters faced difficulties in reaching to their destinations. Source: http://www.shalgroup.net/2013/04/08/pakistan/rain-lashes-karachi-areas/	Heavy Rain in Karachi Date: 3 August 2013 Time: 6:36 pm Magnitude: Landhi=53, Nazimabad =42, Karachi Airport=26, Padidan=31 mm Deaths: 10 Affects: Power supply suspended, 300 feeders were tripped, emergency declared Source: http://www.nation.com.pk/pakistan-news-newspaper-daily-english-online/karachi/03-Aug-2013/rain-emergency-in-karachi-at-least-10-die
Rain in Karachi: 16 Dead as Army called in for Support Date: 3 August 2013 Magnitude: 115mm Deaths: 16 Affects: 50 people affected, emergency declared and 300 feeders were tripped Source: http://tribune.com.pk/story/585960/karachis-turn-monsoon-wipes-the-dust/	Heavy Rain in Karachi on 4 August, 2013 Date: 4 August 2013 Time: 11:26 Pkt Magnitude: 115mm Deaths: 24 Wounded: 3 Affects: 3 person electrocuted, Heavy downpour caused massive gridlocks in the city Source: http://www.thenews.com.pk/article-112299-20-killed-as-heavy-rain-batters-Karachi
Heavy Rain in Karachi Date: 1 September, 2009 Magnitude: 130 mm Affects: Rainwater enter into many houses, Traffic affected. Over 60 feeders of KESC tripped and Power outages reported, flight schedules affected at Jinnah International Airport for a while Source: http://www.awaztoday.com/News_Heavy-rain-in-Karachi-causes-worst-traffic-jam_1_2707_Political-News.aspx	Rain in Sindh-Karachi, 2007 Date: 23 June 2007 Time: 4:30pm Magnitude: 17.2 mm Deaths: 44 Missing: 200 Affects: 40 trees fell down in Karachi university, flight delayed Source: http://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/pakistan-44-die-karachi-rain
Heaviest Rainfall in June 2007 , Karachi Date: June 2007 Magnitude: 110.2 mm Source: http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/KARACHI.htm	Heavy Rain 2007,in Karachi Date: 23 June 2007 Deaths: 42 Wounded: 150 Source: http://www.adrc.asia/nationframe.php?URL=.%2Fview_d%2Fisaster_en.php?NationCode=&lang=en&KEY=1063
Heaviest Rainfall (89.3mm) Karachi Date: January 1995 Magnitude: 89.3mm Source: http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/KARACHI.htm Heaviest Rainfall (262.5mm) Karachi Date: August 1979 Magnitude: 262.5mm Source: http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/KARACHI.htm	Heaviest Rainfall 63.6mm, Karachi Date: December 1980 Magnitude: 63.6mm Source: http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/KARACHI.htm Heaviest Rainfall (96.0 mm) Karachi Date: February 1979 Magnitude: 96.0 mm Source: http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/KARACHI.htm
Heaviest Rainfall (429.3mm), Karachi Date: July 1967 Magnitude: 429.3mm Source: http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/KARACHI.htm	Heaviest Rainfall (130.0mm), Karachi Date: March 1967 Magnitude: 130.0mm Source: http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/KARACHI.htm
Heaviest Rainfall (98.0mm), Karachi Date: October 1959 Magnitude: 98.0mm	Heaviest Rainfall (83.1mm), Karachi Date: November 1959 Magnitude: 83.1mm Source: http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/KARACHI.htm

Source: http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/KARACHI.htm	
Heaviest Rainfall (315.7mm), Karachi Date: September 1959 Magnitude: 315.7mm Source: http://www.pmd.gov.pk/cdpc/extrems/KARACHI.htm	
Extreme Temperature	
Karachi Date: 19 June 1996 Deaths: 32 Source: file:///E:/Disaster/Extreme%20Temperature/3Search%20Details%20Disaster%20List%20%20%20EM-DAT.htm	

KARACHI TSUNAMI RISK ANALYSIS MAP MARCH-2015



KARACHI HAZARD VULNERABILITY MAP MARCH 2015



3 Hazard Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis

3.1 Hazard Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis

Prior to analyzing existing hazards; vulnerability to hazards and capacity to cope with the same of the district and its population needs to be understood. An explanation of the terms used is given under each heading, as follows:

3.1.1 Hazard

A hazard is a situation which triggers disaster. But it can be also defined as:

“A potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity that may cause the

Loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation”⁵⁴

A hazard is a situation that has the potential to harm the health and safety of people or to damage plant and equipment. Hazards can be divided into two categories.

Natural Hazard

Natural hazards are natural processes or phenomena within the earth system that may constitute a damaging event. For example typhoons, tsunamis, earthquake and volcanic eruption cyclones, earthquakes, floods, landslides, storms are natural hazards.

Man-made Hazard

Any industrial, nuclear, or transportation accident, explosion, power failure, resource shortage, or other condition, resulting from man-made causes, which threaten or cause damage to property, human suffering, hardship or loss of life constitute ‘Man-made Hazard.

Hazard matrix of District⁵⁵

Hazard	Frequency	Area affected/union councils	Severity/Force	Year
Urban floods	Monsoon	Entire Karachi	Medium	1966, 1977 ⁵⁶
Epidemics	Seasonal	Entire Karachi	Low	Every year
Cyclones	Rare	Karachi	High	1965 ⁵⁷
Tsunami	----	----	---	---
Earthquake	Rare	Entire Karachi	High (7.8)	2013 ⁵⁸
Industrial accidents	Frequent	Entire Karachi	low	Every year
Fire	Common	Buldiya Town	High	2012

⁵⁴ “Urban Governance and Community Resilience Guides”, (2010), Asian Disaster Preparedness Center

⁵⁵ Disaster Risk Management Plan , District Mirpur Khas Government of Sindh (2008)

⁵⁶ Greater Karachi sewerage plan S III, 2007, Form PC- I, City District Government Karachi Water and Sewerage Board Planning Commission Of Pakistan, <http://www.urckarachi.org/Greater%20Karachi%20Sewerage%20Plan%202007-2011.pdf>, pp. 9

⁵⁷ Cyclone contingency plan for Karachi city, (2008), by NDMA, GoP, pp. 25

⁵⁸ The Nation, “7.8 magnitude earthquake shakes Karachi, Quetta, New Delhi other Asian cities” <http://www.nation.com.pk/pakistan-news-newspaper-daily-english-online/international/16-Apr-2013/7-8-magnitude-earthquake-shakes-karachi-quetta-new-delhi-other-asian-cities>, retrieved on 9/5/2013

3.1.2 Vulnerability

Vulnerability is a situation which is:

“The attributes and circumstances of a community or system that makes it sensitive, vulnerable or susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard⁵⁹”

Vulnerability precedes disasters, contribute to their severity, hinder and obstruct the disaster response. It is divided into three parts:

Physical/Material Vulnerability

Weakness of the built environment and lack of access to physical and material resources i.e. living in hazard prone areas or in unsafe buildings, lack of savings, insurance and assets constitutes physical/material vulnerability.

Social/Organizational Vulnerability

Social/Organizational Vulnerability refers to inequality in social systems that discriminate against and marginalize certain groups of people from accessing resources and services. People who have been marginalized in social, economic or political terms are vulnerable to disasters. Weakness in social and organizational areas may also cause disasters e.g. deep division can lead to conflict and war. Conflict over resources due to poverty can also lead to violence.

Attitudinal/Motivational Vulnerability

Existence of fatalistic myths and religious beliefs influence people's vulnerability to disaster risks. If people believe that disasters are 'acts of God' and if they have low confidence in their ability to affect change or have 'lost heart' and feel defeated by events they cannot control, these people are often harder hit by disasters.

Vulnerability Matrix

Physical/material	Social/organizational	Attitudinal/motivational
District Karachi is prone to multiple natural and man-made hazards. Natural hazards ⁶⁰ include cyclones, heavy rainfalls, urban floods, tsunami, droughts and earthquakes. Arabian Sea is located in the south of the district which makes it vulnerable and prone to cyclones and tsunami. Recently Cyclone Nilofar developed in the Arabian Sea but weakened down without any impact. Karachi faces a constant risk of experiencing a tsunami if an undersea quake strikes the Indian Ocean close enough to Pakistan's coast. Its neighboring Makran coast ⁶¹	According to 1998 census, total population of the <i>talukas</i> /districts ⁶² that formed Karachi district was 9,856,318 ⁶³ while it's estimated 2014 population is 17,740,250. The district has an estimated ⁶⁴ growth rate of 3.75% per annum, which means that the population will double itself in 18.82 years ⁶⁵ from 1998. Such rapid growth in population gives birth to many socio-economic problems and makes the area vulnerable to different natural and made-made hazards.	Lack of knowledge, on the part of the general public and local officials about severity of hazards - that may affect them, associated risks, damage, and precautions to be taken, is perhaps one of the most significant hindrance in present day efforts to mitigate the potentially disastrous effects of most hazards.

⁵⁹ Participant's Course Workbook, Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)

⁶⁰ Disaster Risk Management Plan Sindh Province, Nov 2008, pp. 37

⁶¹ *Ibid*, pp. 34

⁶² There are 5 districts within Karachi and they are also the *talukas* of the district Karachi

⁶³ Sindh Development Statistics 2008, pp. 45

⁶⁴ Estimated using 2010 population estimates from Gridded Population of World (GPW) 3 data set

⁶⁵ Rule of 70 <http://controlgrowth.org/double.htm> retrieved on 05-03-2012

Physical/material	Social/organizational	Attitudinal/motivational
(Baluchistan) has already hit by tsunami in Nov, 1945.		
District Karachi is vulnerable to earthquake hazard. A geological tectonic line runs ⁶⁶ under Karachi through Khirthar Hills / Mountains to north-west of Sindh and Thar desert, due to which Sindh has risk of a major earthquake in the future. A strong earthquake ⁶⁷ measuring magnitude 7.8 on Richter scale jolted Karachi on 16 th 2013.	Unlike majority of the other districts in Sindh, district Karachi is urban by its characteristics. 5 per cent of the population resides in rural areas as compared to the 95 per cent that resides in the urban areas. In urban areas, social cohesion is limited, unlike in rural areas where social cohesion is the life blood of people. People are mostly engaged in livelihood activities in a competitive urban environment; they hardly find time for community development interventions.	Reactive approach prevails in the district i.e., the government and all other stakeholders come into action when disaster occurs whereas the need is for proactive approach (disaster risk reduction) where actions are taken in advance of the disaster. Therefore, gravity of the situation demands for a paradigm shift from reactive approach to a proactive one.
Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP) at Paradise Point, has increased the threat of potential disaster losses in case of receiving tsunami. KANUPP is barely 20 km away from the 15 million people who live in the rapidly growing coastal city of Karachi. The operation of a nuclear power plant necessarily involves exposure of workers and the surrounding environment and population to radioactivity.	Dependent population (the population that is less than 15 years and more than 65 years of age including widows and divorced women) in the case of Karachi district is 40 per cent of the total population and the working population is 60 per cent, which shows that dependency ratio ⁶⁸ in the district is 67 per cent, which is very high and as such makes the population highly vulnerable.	In rural areas of the district, women are marginalised in disaster risk reduction process because of social, economic, biological and physical differences. Disaster impacts women and men differently, even within the same household. Women have less social, economic and political power and are not represented in formal leadership structures.
Disasters are rooted in development failures e.g. unsafe buildings that could not withstand cyclones, tsunami, heavy rainfalls, earthquakes and results in disasters. In urban areas, most of the buildings are not built to bear strong earthquake shocks. In city, very few buildings are constructed by following the building rules. Most constructions are self-built by builders without taking any professional advice.	Pakistan has been the most vulnerable to terrorist activities especially Karachi. The impact of terrorism is also felt in all the areas of the economy with varying degree and intensity. The most prominent areas included tourism, hoteling, manufacturing, cottage industry, transportation, trade, etc. Terrorism has given birth to mental health problems especially in children and women.	Lack of implementation of all the policies and strategies regarding disaster risk (DRR) reduction and disaster risk management (DRM) is the clear evidence that people do not know the importance of DRR/DRM and believes that all disasters are Acts of Nature.
Climate change is said to be responsible for the heavy rains of 2011 and 2012 because usually Sindh province receives very little rains. Environmental scientists agree that they cannot explain the floods in Sindh as the area that received the rain is normally very dry. Heavy rainfalls of Sep, 2011 caused traffic jam, electrocution, sewerage overflow, contamination of drinking water, power failure, uprooting of trees and billboards accidents in the city district.	The overall illiteracy rate (for the population of 10 years and above) is 18%; for male it is 14 and for female it is 23 % while Adult illiteracy rate (15 years and above) is 19 %. For the urban rural comparison, rural illiteracy rate is higher than the urban. Illiterate people cannot be easily mobilized and made aware of the different disasters' risks.	Advocacy seminars and awareness campaigns regarding disaster risk reduction are insufficient.
Risk assessment of the vulnerable schools and hospitals are not assessed by the district disaster management authority. Moreover, the non-availability of local expertise and professionals in the field of risk assessment has further aggravated the situation.	Non-structural mitigation measures which include trainings, workshops, seminars, land use planning and building codes are not properly implemented by the concerned departments in the district which makes the people vulnerable to	

⁶⁶ Disaster Risk Management Plan Sindh Province, Nov 2008, pp. 34

⁶⁷ The Nation, "7.8 magnitude earthquake shakes Karachi, Quetta, New Delhi other Asian cities"
<http://www.nation.com.pk/pakistan-news-newspaper-daily-english-online/international/16-Apr-2013/7-8-magnitude-earthquake-shakes-karachi-quetta-new-delhi-other-asian-cities>, retrieved on 9/5/2013

⁶⁸ Dependency Ratio = (Population < 15 Years + Population > 65 Years) / Population 15-65 Years

Physical/material	Social/organizational	Attitudinal/motivational
	different hazards e.g., floods, cyclones earthquakes etc.	
There are settlements in the district, which are situated in the flood line of Lyari and Malir rivers (rain fed water streams). Thousands of households live in riverbeds that are subject to severe flooding every five to seven years when the monsoon rains are heavy. At least thirty lives were lost ⁶⁹ in the urban areas during 1977 monsoon and there was substantial damage to industrial, commercial and residential property.	Intra-ethnic conflict is an inevitable feature of plural societies. The presence of diverse ethnic groups poses an acute threat to Pakistan's internal security. The uneven political, economic and social growth of these ethnies also accompanies the deteriorating situation especially in the city of Karachi. The deeply entrenched ethnic animosity, sectarian interests of religious elites and mutilated political leadership has plunged Karachi into a vortex of endless violence ⁷⁰ .	
Livelihoods of the people are not sustainable that is it cannot cope with and recover from stress and shocks and when disaster strikes; these livelihoods collapse. As a result poor people get poorer and fall under the poverty line.	District Disaster Risk Management Plan (DDRMP) of Karachi is not produced officially up till now by the District Disaster Management Authority. This document is expected to presents brief analysis of hazard, vulnerabilities and capacities of the district, disaster history and action plan to overcome and mitigate these risks.	
Dams on rivers are considered an important measure to minimize the occurrence of flood. In Karachi the highest discharge of flood water comes through the Malir River and its tributaries. Despite feasibility studies ⁷¹ about the proposed dams on the two mainstreams the Khadeji Nadi and the Mol Nadi which mainly contribute water to the Malir River dams have not been constructed.	Risk assessment is the process of hazard identification, analysis and determination of appropriate ways to control these hazards. At the district level, there is a deficiency in risk assessment of disaster prone areas. Vulnerability map (used to identify vulnerable locations) of the district is also not available.	
There is lack of insurance schemes in the district and most people and properties are not insured which escalates the susceptibility of the people against different hazards like earthquake and heavy rains.	Disasters, poverty and vulnerability are interlinked as it has been observed that, during disasters, the most affected population are the poor of the community. The Karachi Strategic Development Plan 2020 survey shows that 34.4 per cent of households earn less than Rs5, 000 and 41.4 per cent earn between Rs5, 000 and Rs10, 000 per month ⁷² .	

⁶⁹ Greater Karachi sewerage plan S III, 2007, Form PC- I, City District Government Karachi Water and Sewerage Board Planning Commission Of Pakistan, <http://www.urckarachi.org/Greater%20Karachi%20Sewerage%20Plan%202007-2011.pdf>, pp. 9

⁷⁰ Contending Ethnic Identities: An Issue to Pakistan's Internal Security (The case of Karachi), Journal of Political Studies, Vol. 19, Issue - 1, 2012, 57:77, Umbreen Javaid and Rehana Saeed Hashmi, http://pu.edu.pk/images/journal/pols/pdf/Contending%20Ethnic%20Identities%20by%20Madam%20rehana_Vol_19_Issue_1_2012.pdf, pp. 1

⁷¹ Sindh university research journal (science series), Vol.44 (1) 59-70(2012), Surface Water Drainage and Flooding in Karachi City by S. Akhtar and M.R. Dhanani, http://www.surj.usindh.edu.pk/volume_44_01/11.pdf, retrieved on 5/16/2013

⁷² Pak tea house, Pakistan: 50.5 per cent of Karachi residents live below the poverty line, December 16th, 2007, pakteahouse.net/2007/12/16/pakistan-505-per-cent-of-karachi-residents-live-below-the-poverty-line/, retrieved on 5/17/2013

Physical/material	Social/organizational	Attitudinal/motivational
Effective early warning system (EWS) must integrate four elements ⁷³ . Failure in any one of these elements can mean failure of the whole early warning system. These elements are knowledge of the risks faced, technical monitoring and warning service, dissemination of meaningful warnings to those at risk and Public awareness and preparedness to act. In Pakistan, the weakest element is the warning dissemination and preparedness to act which cause failure to our EWS.	Disaster planners of the Karachi district have seldom engaged with the literature concerning 'sustainable and healthy cities'. Although The International Decade For Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR's) intention was to 'mainstream' disaster reduction as part of routine planning, that has still not happened.	
Karachi has over 6000 big and small registered industrial units ⁷⁴ . A large number of industries including leather tanning units, pharmaceuticals, petrochemicals, refineries, chemical, textile, paper and pulp, engineering works and thermal power stations, located along the Lyari river, regularly discharge their untreated industrial waste. With the growing amount of organic nutrients in the river water, the marine ecology along the coastal shelf has been alarmingly affected.	There are no Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) and Emergency Response Committees (ERTs) in the vulnerable communities of the district. DMCs and ERTs are supposed to have representation from vulnerable communities' which includes ex-counsellor, religious leaders, union council secretary, youth, farmer's representation etc. DMC and ERT members are trained (on DRR and first aid etc.) and are first responder to any emergency situation.	

3.1.3 Capacity

Capacities are resources, means and strengths, which exist in households and communities and which enable them to cope with, withstand, prepare for, prevent, mitigate or quickly recover from a disaster. The combination of all the strengths attributes and resources available within a community, society or organization that can be used to achieve agreed goals constitute its capacity to cope with hazards⁷⁵.

Physical/Material Capacity

In most disasters, people suffer their greatest losses in the physical and material realm. Access to physical/material things or objects count as physical capacity. A few examples of physical and material resources are cash, food, land, properties and tools.

Social /Organizational Capacity

When everything physical is destroyed, people still has their skills, experiences and knowledge; they have family and social networks. They have leaders and systems for making decisions. They also have local, collective 'wisdom' reflected in their cultural practices that help them reduce or cope with disaster risks.

⁷³ Government of Pakistan (2006), "National Plan: Strengthening National Capacities for Multi-hazard Early Warning & Response System (Phase-I)", Cabinet Division, pp.7, (Last Paragraph)

⁷⁴ Strategy for industrial Waste water and pollution Control, http://www.iobm.edu.pk/PBR/PBR_1010_601_Strategy%20for%20Industrial%20Waste.pdf, by Shahid Amjad, College of Computer Science and Information Systems Institute of Business Management, Karachi, pp. 1

⁷⁵ Participant's Course workbook, Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)

Attitudinal/Motivational Capacity

People also have positive attitudes and strong motivations such as the will to survive and willingness to help each other.

Capacity Matrix

Physical/material	Social/organizational	Attitudinal/motivational
Karachi has over 6000 big and small registered industrial units and is home of Pakistan's biggest industrial estate "Sindh Industrial and Trading Estates" (SITE) with more than 2000 industrial units ⁷⁶ . These industries are diversified in nature handling textile, chemical and tanneries. These industries are the source of employment and are also useful in the economic uplift of the people.	Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Sindh office is located at Clifton, Karachi. PDMA Sindh formulates the provincial disaster risk management policy of the province and coordinates and monitors the implementation of national plan as well as provincial plan. It also promotes general education and awareness regarding disaster risk management in the province.	Advocacy seminars and trainings regarding disaster risk reduction (DRR) are very limited but have been initiated by different NGOs for the mobilization of vulnerable communities against hazards (urban floods, rainfalls etc.).
The Pakistan Meteorological Department has recently installed ⁷⁷ the National Seismic Monitoring Network and Tsunami Warning Centre at the Meteorological Complex in Karachi, in a bid to give authorities ample warning in case of a tsunami. Cyclone early warning system (EWS) ⁷⁸ is also in progress which involves setting up of a number of automatic weather stations deployed along the coast.	Number of community based organizations is working for the welfare of the people in their respective areas. Active people from the community are part of these organizations which also facilitate the humanitarian organization work at the grass root level. These include ⁷⁹ Rifa Development organization, Insan Dost Welfare Association and Insaf Welfare Trust.	Indigenous knowledge of the local communities is a great asset not only for the vulnerable communities but also for the humanitarian organizations. Humanitarian Organizations do consider suggestions from local communities and incorporate those in their policies.
The total number of schools in the district is 3,575. Out of which 2,513 are primary schools, 169 are elementary, 279 are middle, 560 are secondary, and 54 are higher secondary schools ⁸⁰ . These school buildings are also used as shelter and evacuation centres in emergency.	Law Enforcement Agencies are important stakeholders in relief activities. Jawans (Soldiers) of Pakistan Army and Rangers assist the affected communities directly and help them in evacuation, by providing transport facilities. Army doctors provide medicines and other health facilities to the affected people especially to the children and women.	The teachers, young educated students and youth assist the social workers working in their communities. They organize gatherings for mobilization sessions and act as a catalyst in the field.
According to the Health Management Information System (HMIS), total health facilities in district Karachi are 160. There are eighteen hospitals, seven Rural health centres (RHCs), thirty seven Basic Health Units (BHUs), thirteen mother child centres (MCH) and eighty five General Dispensaries (GD). These health	The overall literacy rate ⁸¹ (for the population of 10 years and above) is 82%; for males it is 86 and for females it is 77% while Adult literacy rate ⁸² (15 years and above) is 81 %. For the urban rural comparison, urban literacy rate is higher than the rural. Literate people can easily be mobilized and made aware of the different disaster risks.	Sometimes local vulnerable communities, before rainy season, take mitigation measures by strengthening their roof tops and boundary walls etc.

⁷⁶ Greater Karachi sewerage plan S III, 2007, Form PC- I, City District Government Karachi Water and Sewerage Board Planning Commission Of Pakistan, <http://www.urckarachi.org/Greater%20Karachi%20Sewerage%20Plan%202007-2011.pdf>, pp. 13

⁷⁷ Dawn, "Pakistan's tsunami warning system far from perfect", (Qurat ul ain Siddiqui Dec 26th, 2008) <http://archives.dawn.com/archives/125496>, retrieved on 9/5/2013

⁷⁸ Government of Pakistan (2006), "National Plan: Strengthening National Capacities for Multi-hazard Early Warning & Response System (Phase-I)", Cabinet Division, pp.7

⁷⁹ Urban Resource Center, Community Based Organization (CBO), Presentations At URC Office, <http://www.urckarachi.org/CBO%20Presentations.HTM>, retrieved on 5/16/2013

⁸⁰ SINDH Education Management Information System (SEMIS), District Education Profile, Karachi, 2012-12, pp.1

⁸¹ Reform Support Unit Sindh 2010-11 and Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement Survey 2010-11

⁸² Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM), 2010-11, pp.143

Physical/material	Social/organizational	Attitudinal/motivational
facilities provide health services both in rural and urban areas of the district, not only as a routine but also in extreme circumstances.		
Sanitation conditions in district Karachi are reasonably good in terms of using toilets where 97% of the households use flush toilets ⁸³ while in rural areas of the district, 52% of the households use flush toilets.	Political parties are very strong in the district. The member of National and provincial assemblies (MNAs & MPAs) highlight and raise problems of the people on the assembly floors. PPP, MQM, PTI, JI and other Nationalist parties are quite popular in the district.	
Road network is considered as a vehicle for economic development. The district is well-connected with other districts through good quality roads. Total good quality roads length is 189 kilometres in this district ⁸⁴ . These roads can be used as evacuation point in flood disaster. Good roads are also helpful in carrying out relief activities.	Union council or town sectoraries are very helpful in risk assessment process. Because they keep all records of the town/union council and even provide maps of the relevant union council.	
Forests help in protection of soil, improve environment by controlling pollution and cause rainfall. Total forest area of the Sindh Province is 831,173.95 hectares (2008-09) out of which district Karachi shares an area of 319,390.00 hectares ⁸⁵ . The increased protection of forests could lead to a decrease in the severity of floods and cyclones.	Different NGOs /INGOs have focused their attentions towards health & hygiene, education, women rights but very few are working on disaster risk reduction in district Karachi. These organizations include Pakistan Women Lawyers Association-Pawla, Bright Educational Society and Health Oriented Preventive Education. Local and international organizations and UN agencies provide help in rehabilitation and reconstruction activities.	

⁸³ Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement Survey 2012-13

⁸⁴ Sindh Development Statistics, (2011), pp. 250

⁸⁵ *Ibid* pp. 140

4 Sectoral DRR Mitigation Measures

4.1.1 Education

- Government should introduce disaster risk reduction courses for teachers' training and should add DRR in the curriculum to support large-scale awareness.
- Government should introduce a 'School Safety policy' taking all locally relevant hazards into account and adopting DRR measure for the existing schools and construction of new schools.
- From pre-school to secondary school, Integrate DRR trainings into the formal and non-formal education curricula.
- NGOs and other organizations working in the education sector should organize workshops to provide teachers with training on disaster preparedness and early warning signs.
- Education department should produce support materials linked with disaster risk reduction for teaching and learning.
- The Government and NGOs should invest in DRR sector and should incorporate DRR measures in improving school buildings as these can be used as shelter and evacuation centres in case of emergency.
- Incorporate disaster risk reduction measures i.e., ensure their suitable location and construction while establishing new schools in order to avoid future hazard threats.
- Humanitarian organizations should take on board the District Education Department and should provide trainings and necessary skills to the education officials to enable them to prepare School Based Disaster Risk Management Plans (SBDRM-Plan) for each school in the district.

4.1.2 Infrastructure

- Local NGOs and the District Disaster Management Authority should organize awareness sessions at the community level on fire safety and preparedness to avoid fire eruptions and to minimize losses in case fire erupts.
- Awareness programs should be organized by the District Disaster Management Authority of Karachi about the need of land use planning and building codes so that it can be followed by all the stakeholders, to avoid future threats in district Karachi.
- Government should provide adequate funding to Sindh Irrigation Department for the construction of Dam along the Khadeji Nadi and Mol Nadi to prevent flooding.
- The Communication and Works department should utilize the available funds on the maintenance of roads and find alternative routes that can be used in case of emergency.
- Active people from the community can be used for disseminating early warning for the local endangered communities because people have lot of trust in informal and locally influential sources of information; e.g. a religious leaders, a teachers, an NGO worker or a local government official. But firstly these active people should also be trained on Early Warning System.
- NGOs should initiate the Disaster Education Programmes for the local communities, to increase their knowledge of prevailing natural hazards, and especially to increase their capacity to understand extreme events and preventive measures to be taken before, during and after disaster.

- Organizations that are involved in construction of homes, health, education and other facilities should work with the government to establish and strictly enforce strict construction codes so that of future threats can be mitigated.
- DRR experts, District and Provincial authorities should identify safe land and location for low income citizens who are living near the Lyari and Malir River which are the flood prone areas and educate them on the risk they are facing and encourage them to move to the safe locations.
- Awareness regarding investment in the DRR sector should be initiated in order to avoid future threats.
- Brick lining projects should be initiated by the government for strengthening the canals.
- Radio can be a very important part of early warning system but care should be taken while transmitting early warnings. It should be in clear words and confirmed through reliable sources to avoid false reports and unnecessary panic.
- Water Conservation projects should be initiated by the government for mitigating the future threats about freshwater shortages and increased demand.
- Electrical supply mains, wires, etc should be strictly overhead.
- Electrical installations, transformers, etc, should be strictly placed at safe levels.
- Tsunami early warning system should be operational and monitor on regular basis.
- As Karachi is an industrial area, Firefighting system should be placed in every industry along with training to exercise fire dousing operations.

4.1.3 Health

- NGOs should encourage the community participation in the awareness sessions, programs and trainings, related to water treatment practices and hygiene practices which will capacitate the vulnerable communities of the area against the communicable diseases.
- Provincial Government should provide fire extinguishers to every public sector hospital for safety of patients, attendants, medics and paramedic, as the major hospitals lack basic fire safety system in district Karachi.
- Health department should take care of establishment of health facilities focused on certain population. All the health related issues should be dealt by them. But the responsibilities have to be identified.
- Health facilities in district Karachi should be located on higher grounds along or near good roads and adequate means of transportation readily accessible to the community.
- A logistic system should be put in place for determining the requirement of medicine, maintaining an inventory, storing and stocking, issuing and controlling the use of medicine, stockpile of emergency medicine and supplies, special arrangement with vendors and suppliers for emergency purchases in time of disaster.
- Advocacy seminars should be organized at district level for the training of medical staff to implement National Health Programs.
- Nutrition Stabilization centres for the pregnant and lactating women suffering from acute malnutrition should be established in each small and big hospital.

4.1.4 Livelihood

- Fodder stocks should be maintained by the livestock department of the district to cope with emergencies.

- Livestock owners should be encouraged to insure their cattle heads.
- Capacity can be built through awareness programs on livelihood diversification.
- NGO's should organize the awareness sessions by incorporating active youth for mobilization of vulnerable communities and should promote some business through awareness building livelihood projects in district Karachi.
- Irrigation department should carry out hydraulic studies so that flooding can be avoided and find out catchment areas and water courses for surface run off.
- Government and NGOs should ensure sustainable livelihoods in areas of recurrent climate risks (i.e. flood prone areas) by promoting supplementary income generation from off-farm and non-farm activities.

4.1.5 Food

- Stockpiling of essential food items should be encouraged among the community through awareness programs.
- Civil administration should look after the availability of food.

4.1.6 Wash

- Municipal workers should monitor the quality of water and should distribute chlorine tablets for water purification in order to avoid diseases like cholera, malaria and hepatitis etc.
- DRR measures should be incorporated in the construction of sewerage system in order to minimize the possibility of over flowing of sewage water in rainy days and to mitigate the hygiene issues.
- DDMA should ensure long term viability of sanitation facilities by arranging funds.
- Government should keep in view the need of children, women and disable people while planning, designing, implementing, monitoring and management of sanitation service provision.
- NGOs in district Karachi should install raised hand pumps to maintain adequate access to water supplies in the event of a flood.
- Waste Water treatment projects should be initiated in district Karachi along the Lyari River to avoid deterioration of aquatic environment.
- Access to water should be improved by installing additional water points.

4.1.7 Government and Humanitarian Sector

- The District Disaster Management Authority of Karachi should develop District Disaster Risk Management Plan (DDRMP) for Karachi to present a brief analysis of hazard, vulnerabilities and capacities of the district, disaster history and action plan to overcome and mitigate the risks that are prevailing.
- The District Disaster Management Authority of Karachi should coordinate with the NGOs working in different sectors to address the problems of people. The NGOs working on different projects can be invited and can be asked for initiation of DRR projects in the vulnerable areas of the district.
- Coordination among key stakeholders should be strengthened for the implementation of disaster risk reduction measures and effective emergency response through assignment of

responsibility to each stakeholder. Stakeholders must have joint meetings to address the issues faced by them.

- Society leaders can facilitate the Government and NGOs in implementation of DRM projects in district Karachi.
- The District Disaster Management Authority and NGOs should employ the requisite staff who have a combination of practical experience and up to date theoretical knowledge related to Disaster Management and Sustainable development (Disaster Managers, Rescue and Relief providers etc.), should stockpile equipment (Boats, Jackets, medicine, food, fire safety equipment etc.) to build institutional capacity at the district level.
- Civil Society and Non-Profitable organizations should undertake the task of providing trainings and teachings of conflict resolution, peaceful settlement of disputes and to resolve differences among people at all levels formally, to take the path of progress and prosperity towards everlasting peace in district Karachi.

5 Coordination and Support Services

5.1 Important Contacts

5.1.1 Departmental Focal Points

S #	Department	Office In charge	Designation	Telephone Numbers	
				Office	Mobile
1	Administration	Mr. Shoaib Ahmed Siddique	Commissioner	021-99205607-10	
		Mr. Muhammad Aslam Khoso	ADC I	021-99205601	
		Dr. Mansoor Abbass	ADC 2	021-99205631	0333-2145099
		MR. Mustafa Jamal Qazi	Deputy Commissioner South	021-99205625-44	0321-9201000
		Dr. Saif ur Rehman	Deputy Commissioner Central	021-36966461-2	0300-2552679
		Mr. Sami Ud Din Saddiqui	Deputy Commissioner East	021-99231214	0300-2018009
		Mr. Qazi Jan Muhammad	Deputy Commissioner Malir	021-35011101	0300-8288652
		Syed Muhammad Ali Shah	Deputy Commissioner West	021-32572222	0333-8243333
		Mr. Zulfiqar Shah	Member Reforms Wing & Special Cell (Board Of Revenue)	021-99251367	0333-2280703
		Dr Mir Ijaz Hussain Talpor	Additional Chief Secretary, Cooperation	021-99203149	0333-2133291
		Ms Naheed Shah Durrani	Additional Chief Secretary, Implementation & Coordination	021-99222872	0336-6896397
		Mr. Asif Hyder Shah	Secretary, Services	021-99211940	0333-2144886
		Mr. Shahid Gulzar sheikh	Member Registration, Stamps & Evacuee Property, Board of Revenue	021-99206365	0333-7278258
		Mr. Muhammad Hussain syed	Secretary Inter-Provincial Coordination	021-99213824	0321-9236036
		Mr. Pervaiz Junejo	Secretary, Katchi Abadies, Spatial Development	021-34302723	0321-2134311
		Mr. Haji Bux Buriro	Secretary, Provincial Assembly	021-99212000	0300-2111337
		Syed Ghulam Nabi Shah	Secretary, CPSD	021-99213870	
2	Agriculture	Mr. Iqbal Ahsan Zaidi	Secretary, Bureau of Supply & Prices	021-99222794	0333-2228428
		Mr. Kaleem Ullah Lashari	Secretary, Antiquities	021-99213880	0300-8211363
		Mr. Muhammad Saddiq Memon	Secretary, Supports	021-99203009	0300-3058009
3	Agriculture	Mr. Naseer Jamali	Additional Chief Secretary, Food	021-99211184	0300-2671622
		Dr. Atta Muhammad Panwar	Secretary, Livestock & Fisheries	021-99202022-33	0333-8507979
		Agha Jan Akhter	Agriculture	021-99211468	0333-2277670
4	Planning	Mr. Arif Ahmed Khan	Additional Chief Secretary, P&D	021-99230265	
5	Local Government	Mr. Ali Ahmed Lund	Secretary, Local Government	021-99211536	0300-2853946
6	Finance	Muhammad Sohail Rajput	Secretary, Finance	021-99222101-	0301-2394342
6	Governors' Secretariat	Mr. Naushad Sheikhh	Principal Secretary Governors' Secretariat	021-99201201	0300-8299930
		Mr. Subhan Memon	Chairman Chief Minister's Inspection Team	021-99211929	
8	Religious Affairs	Mr. Ramzan Awan	Auqaf, Zakat & Ushr	021-99211970	0300-3139356
9	Education	Mr. Fazal Ullah	Education & Literacy	021-99211225	0321-2091525

S #	Department	Office In charge	Designation	Telephone Numbers	
				Office	Mobile
10	Energy	Lf. (R) Aijaz Ahmed Khan	Coal and Energy Department	021-99211294	0300-2007777
11	Information	Mr. Noor Muhammad Laghari	Information & Archives Department	021-99204415	0300-3245691
		Mr. Muhammad Yousaf	Information Technology	021-99211421	0333-2221617
12	Works and services	Qazi Shahid Pervaiz	Works and services	021-99212992	0300-3554312
13	Excise & Taxation	Muhammad Waseem Ursani	Excise & Taxation	021-9211434	0345-2792035
14	Population Welfare	Mr. Saleem Raza	Population Welfare	34313922	0300-8108140
15	Labour	Syed Abid Ali Shah	Secretary, Labour	021-99211551	0300-2056305
16	Irrigation	Mr. Babar Hussain Afandi	Irrigation	021-99211445	0300-8377894
17	Culture	Mr. Saeed Awan	Secretary, Culture	021-99211478	0300-2103790
18	Forests	Mr. Fazal Ur Rehman	Forest & Wild Life	021-99203105	0300-7078604
19	Health	Dr. Suresh Kumar	Secretary, Health	021-99211565	0333-3766163
20	Women	Ms. Seema najeeb	Women Division	021-99211507	0333-2321231
21	Energy	Mr. Inam Ullah Dharejo	Environment & Alternative Energy	021-35070871	0300-8260068
		Mr. Farooq Laghari	Secretary, Energy	021-99206274	0300-2758697
22	Wafaqi Mohtasib	Mr. Saleh Ahmed Farooqui	Secretary, Provincial Ombudsman	021-99211023	0300-8288787
23	Transport	Nazar Muhammad Kalhoro	Secretary, Transport	021-99211017	0300-3022945
24	Social Welfare	Ms. Naila Wajid	Secretary, youth Affairs	021-99213370	0300-8223840
		Dr. Abdul Rahim Soomro	Secretary, Social Welfare	021-99211201	0300-2582244
25	Mines & Minerals	Zahid Hussain Memon	Secretary, Mines & Minerals	021-99211389	0333-7555585
26	Tourism	Arif Elahi	Secretary, Tourism	021-99251268-9	0345-2792035
28	Establishment	Syed Irshad Ali Shah	Chairman Sindh Public Service Commission	021-99200702	

Source: DC office Karachi

5.1.2 Emergency Response

S.No	Name or Organizations	Office Contact
1	Edhi Ambulance	115
2	Edhi control Room	021-32310066
3	Edhi Head Office	021-32413232
4	Chipa Ambulance	021-111-111-134/1020
5	Khidmat-e-Khalq Foundation (KKF)	021-111-222-553/
6	St.John Ambulance	021-32250500
7	Electricity Complaint	118
8	Police Emergency	15
9	Telephone (Complaint)	1218
10	Telephone Enquiry	1217
11	Sui Gas Help line	1199
12	PIA Flight enquiry	114
13	TCS Courier	021-111-123-456
14	Fire Brigade	16/021-99215007
15	Railway complaint	117/021-99206075
16	Bomb Disposal	15/021-32416626
17	Fatmid Blood Bank	021-32225284

5.1.3 List of Police Stations in Karachi

Karachi Police	
Appt / Town	Office / Mobile Number
IG Sindh	021-99212626-9

AIG	021-99212652-3
PPO (OPS) Control Room	021-32410900, 021-99213081
DIG Head Quarter	021-99212629
South Zone	
DIG South	021-99205670-1
Saddar	021-99207385-6
Clifton	021-35888898
Lyari	021-99250566
SP Investigation (south)	021-99231399
East Zone	
Appt / Town	Office / Mobile Number
DIG East	021-99230884
Gulshan-e-Iqbal	021-99230886
Shah Faisal	021-99248049
Bin Qasim	021-35011711
Landhi	021-35030481
Korangi	021-35060782
Gadap	021-34644407
West Zone	
Appt / Town	Office / Mobile Number
DIG West	021-99246203-180
Baldia	021-32812190
Site	021-32563777
Liaquatabad	021-99232064
SSP Central	021-99246162
North Nazimabad	021-36631551
New Karachi.	021-36995222
Orangi	021-36655900
DIG Traffic	021-99216141, 021-99215015

Source: http://www.sindhpolice.gov.pk/contact/ccp_karachi_contact.asp

5.1.4 List of Government Departments in Karachi

Name	Contact
Department of Education and Literacy Sindh	021-99211225/ 021-99211227
Culture Department Government of Sindh	021-99211478/ 021-99211098
Social Welfare Department Government of Sindh (SWD)	021-99202627/ 021-99205012
Health Department, Government of Sindh (HDS)	021-99222565
Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Sindh	021-99251458-9
Citizens-Police Liaison Committee	021 35662222/ 021-35683333
Women Development Department, Government of Sindh (WDD)	021-99211507 / 021-99213797/021-99217979
Agriculture Department Government of Sindh	021-99211462/ 021-99211468
Planning & Development Department Government of Sindh	021-99211921/ 021-99211405
Zakat & Ushr Department of Sindh	021-99211970/ 021-99211935/021-99211005
Irrigation Department, Government of Sindh	021-99211451
Inter-Provincial Coordination Department, Government of Sindh	021-99213822/ 021-99213824
Pakistan Institute of Tourism and Hotel Management	021-99251281-3
Energy Department, Government of Sindh	021-99206272-74

Source: DC Office Karachi

5.1.5 List of NGOs in Karachi

Name	Contact
AAB - The Need of Life	0213-4216956/0213-4985083/0331-2324819
Aahung	0213-5870244
Aasthan Latif Welfare Society (ALWS)	021-99244259/ 0300-8240229
Abdul Sattar Edhi Foundation	021-32413232
Action for Humanitarian Development	0321-3741728
ActionAid Pakistan	051-2611614-20

Name	Contact
Acumen Fund (AF)	0213-5846430-2
Afzaal Memorial Thalassaemia Foundation	021-36365641
Aga Khan Economic Planning Board for Pakistan (AKEBP)	0213-2237352
Aga Khan Education Services Pakistan	021-35863281
Aga Khan Foundation Pakistan	051-111-253-254
Aga Khan Health Service	0213-5361196
Aga Khan Planning and Building Service, Pakistan	0213-5361802-07
Aga Khan Planning and Building Service, Pakistan	0213-5361801-6
Al Khidmat Welfare Society Sindh (AKWS)	0213-4912568/021-111-503-504
Al-Azeem (AA)	0213-5884309/ 0322-2537007
All Pakistan Women Association (APWA)	0213-2252991/ 0213-2225854
Al-Sultan Welfare Trust	021-34913340
Aman Foundation (AO)	0213-5123672-75/ 021-35123670
Ansar Burney Welfare Trust International (ABWT)	0213-2623382/0213-2623383
Association for Realization of Basic Needs	0213-4551942
Baanhn Beli	0333-2388754
Babaza Foundation Trust	0300-2392565
Bait-ul-Sukoon Sindh (BUS)	0213-4553834 -6
Bright Educational Society (BES)	0213-6658999/ 0300-9251836
Caritas Pakistan	042-36315584
Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE)	0213-5656993/0213-5656994
Centre for Peace and Justice Pakistan (CPJP)	0333-7581238
Centre For Social Development Association (CSDWA)	0213-5416333/0314-2184077
Children Cancer Foundation Pakistan Trust	021-111-160-170
Church World Service – Pakistan / Afghanistan	0213-4390541-44
Citizens-Police Liaison Committee (CPLC)	0213-5662222/ 0213-5683333
Connect (Woman and Child Organization)	0333-3375383
Consumers Association of Pakistan	0213-2639729
Dar-ul-Mussarat	0300-2200583
Dewa Academy For The Deaf (DAFD)	0213-4965508/ 0213-4965501
Employers' Federation of Pakistan	0213-2411049
Ghosia Foundation Pakistan (GFP)	0213-2814395/ 0321-3264609/ 0334-3033576
Hamdard Foundation Pakistan	0213-6616001 - 4
Health and Nutrition Development Society (HANDS)	0213-4532804
Health Oriented Preventive Education	0213-4520464
Health Oriented Preventive Education (HOPE)	0213-4520464/ 0213-4310402
Health, Education and Literacy Programme	0213-5834465
Helping Hand for Relief and Development	051-8438800
Heritage Foundation Pakistan	0213-5834215
Human Development Foundation	051-2111293-4
Indus Resource Centre (IRC)	0213-5822239/0213-5838690
Information Management and Mine Action Programs	0213-5837242-3
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	0213-5861540/0213-5861541 -3
Karachi Relief Trust	0302-5415941
Kazim Anwar ADHD Trust	0213-5676003
Khidmat-e-Khalq Foundation (KKF)	0213-6315599/0213 6374882
LAWYERS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND LEGAL AID	0213-2412978
Life Care Organization (LCO)	0333-7803317/0213-5869302
Madawa Welfare Society	0213-6320269
Marie Stopes Society	0213-5389125-8
Medical Emergency Relief International	051- 8438494
National Commission for Human Development	051-9216200
Nishat Welfare Organization	022-2103369/022-2920617
Organization for Social Development Initiatives (OSDI)	0213-2446208/0213-2446209/0213-2461723
PAK Education Society/Pakistan Development Network	0213-4631377
Pakistan Association of Blind	0213-6615307
Pakistan Fisherfolk Forum (PFF)	0213-4534463/0213-5092862
Pakistan National Forum on Women's Health	0213-2231534
Pakistan Red Crescent Society	051-9250404
Pakistan Women Lawyers Association (PAWLA)	0213-5673286/ 0213-5213533

Name	Contact
Participatory Development Initiatives (PDI)	0213-5842762
Poverty Alleviation Welfare Association (PAWA)	0333-3119983
Roshan Zameer Foundation	0213-5000956
Roshni Research and Development Welfare Organization	0213-4981031
Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai Welfare Society (SALBWS)	0213-4680660/0213-4824210/0321 2374426
Shell Pakistan Limited (SPL)	021-111-888-222
Silver Jubilee Development Agency	0213-4313957
Silver Jubilee Development Agency (SJDA)	0213-2638927/ 0213-2638928
Sindh Graduates Association (SGA)	0213-2765867/0213-2724359
Sindh Rural Development Organization	0300-2553676
Social Policy & Development Centre (SDPC)	0213-4534284 – 86/111-223-223
Society for Advocacy And Research (SAAR)	0345-2078382/ 0300-3170749
Society for Conservation and Protection of Environment (SCOPE)	0213-4551226/0213-4551227
Society for Health & Education Development (SHED)	0213-2044126/0213-8030898
Students Welfare Organization Sindh (SWO)	0213-2732228/0300-7025554
Sukkur Blood and Drugs Donating Society	071-5615922/071-5615375
Sustainable Environment and Development Foundation	0334-3490352
Takhleeq Foundation	0213-4130313/0213-4130314
Teachers Resource Centre	0213-5392976
Thardeep Rural Development Program	0232-261462
The Association of Consulting Engineers Pakistan	0213-34980871
The Citizens Foundation	021-111823823
The United Nations Children's Fund	051-2097700
Trust for Voluntary Organizations	051-9211399
War Against Rape	0213-5373008
Women Industrial Social and Educational Society	0213-4822147
Women Industrial Social and Educational Society (WISES)	0213-4822147
Workers Employers Bilateral Council of Pakistan Karachi	021-34803057
World Health Organization	051-9255184-5/ 051-9255323
Young Welfare Society	0243-524223/0243-790358
Zindagi Trust	0213-4125614-6

Source: www.himpakistan.pk

5.1.6 List of Public-Private Universities and Campuses

PUBLIC SECTOR UNIVERSITIES/DEGREE AWARDING INSTITUTES			
Universities/DAI's chartered by the Government of Pakistan			
S. No	University/DAI Name	Main Campus Location	Website Address
1	Dawood College of Engineering & Technology, Karachi	Karachi	www.dcet.edu.pk
2	Pakistan Naval Academy, Karachi	Karachi	www.paknavy.gov.pk
3	DOW University of Health Sciences, Karachi	Karachi	www.duhs.edu.pk
4	Institute of Business Administration, Karachi	Karachi	www.iba.edu.pk
5	NED University of Engineering & Technology, Karachi	Karachi	www.neduet.edu.pk
6	University of Karachi, Karachi	Karachi	www.uok.edu.pk
7	Sindh Madresatul Islam University, Karachi	Karachi	www.smiu.edu.pk
8	Benazir Bhutto Shaheed University Lyari, Karachi	Karachi	www.bbsul.edu.pk
PRIVATE SECTOR UNIVERSITIES/DEGREE AWARDING INSTITUTES			
Universities/DAI's chartered by the Government of Pakistan			
1	Aga Khan University, Karachi	Karachi	www.aku.edu
2	Baqai Medical University, Karachi	Karachi	www.baqai.edu.pk
3	Commecies Institute of Business & Emerging Sciences, Karachi	Karachi	www.commeciesinstitute.edu.pk
4	Dadabhoy Institute of Higher Education, Karachi	Karachi	www.dadabhoy.edu.pk
5	Greenwich University, Karachi	Karachi	www.greenwichuniversity.edu.pk
6	Hamdard University, Karachi	Karachi	www.hamdard.edu.pk
7	Indus Institute, Karachi	Karachi	www.indus.edu.pk



PUBLIC SECTOR UNIVERSITIES/DEGREE AWARDING INSTITUTES			
8	Indus Valley School of Art and Architecture, Karachi	Karachi	www.indusvalley.edu.pk
9	Institute of Business Management, Karachi	Karachi	www.iobm.edu.pk
10	Institute of Business and Technology, Karachi	Karachi	www.biztek.edu.pk
11	Iqra University, Karachi	Karachi	www.iqra.edu.pk
12	Jinnah University for Women, Karachi	Karachi	www.juw.edu.pk
13	Karachi Institute of Economics & Technology, Karachi	Karachi	www.pafkiet.edu.pk
14	KASB Institute of Technology, Karachi	Karachi	www.kasbit.edu.pk
15	Muhammad Ali Jinnah University, Karachi	Karachi	www.jinnah.edu
16	Newport Institute of Communications & Economics, Karachi	Karachi	www.newports.edu.pk
17	Preston Institute of Management, Science and Technology, Karachi	Karachi	pimsat-khi.edu.pk
18	Preston University, Karachi	Karachi	www.preston.edu.pk
19	Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Institute of Sc. & Technology (SZABIST), Karachi	Karachi	www.szabist.edu.pk
20	Sir Syed University of Engg. & Technology, Karachi	Karachi	www.ssuet.edu.pk
21	Sindh Institute of Medical Sciences, Karachi	Karachi	www.siut.org
22	Textile Institute of Pakistan, Karachi	Karachi	www.tip.edu.pk
23	Zia-ud-Din University, Karachi	Karachi	www.zu.edu.pk
24	DHA Suffa University, Karachi	Karachi	www.dsu.edu.pk
Campuses and Other UNIVERSITIES/DEGREE AWARDING INSTITUTES ⁸⁶			
1	Al-Khair University (Karachi Campus)	Karachi	
2	Applied Economics Research Centre (AERC)	Karachi	
3	Asia Pacific Institute of Information Technology	Karachi	
4	Bahria University[4]Karachi Campus	Karachi	
5	College of Business Management (CBM)	Karachi	
6	College Of Digital Sciences (CDS)	Karachi	
7	College of Physicians & Surgeons Pakistan	Karachi	
8	COMMECS Institute of Business and Emerging Sciences, Block-13, Gulistan-e-Jauhar.	Karachi	
9	COMSATS Institute of Information Technology	Karachi	
10	Griffith college Dublin Ireland, Karachi	Karachi	
11	Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP)	Karachi	
12	Institute of Cost & Management Accountants of Pakistan (ICMAP)	Karachi	
13	Institute of Industrial Electronics Engineering (PCSIR)	Karachi	
14	Institute of Textile Technology and Management Foundation, Near S.I.T.E. Stadium, S.I.T.E.	Karachi	
15	Karachi Institute of Economics & Technology	Karachi	
16	Karachi Institute of Information Technology	Karachi	
17	Karachi University Business School	Karachi	
18	KASBIT	Karachi	
19	National Institute of Public Administration (Karachi)	Karachi	
20	National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences (Karachi Campus)	Karachi	
21	PAF-Karachi Institute of Economics & Technology	Karachi	
22	Pakistan Institute of Management	Karachi	
23	Pakistan Institute of Public Finance Accountants, PIA Society, Block-9, Gulistan-e-Jauhar	Karachi	
24	Pakistan Marine Academy	Karachi	
25	Plastics Technology Centre - Pakistan	Karachi	

PUBLIC SECTOR UNIVERSITIES/DEGREE AWARDING INSTITUTES		
26	Synthetic Fibre Development & Application Centre	Karachi
27	Usman Institute of Technology, Abul-Hasan Isphahani Road, Gulshan Town	Karachi

5.1.7 List of Hospitals

S.N o	Hospitals	Address	Contact Number
1	Abbasi Shaheed Hospital	Tabish Dehlavi Road Nazim Abad No 7, Karachi	021-99260401
2	Sobhraj Maternity Hospital	Robson Rd, urdu bazar, saddar town ,karachi	021-99238301
3	Kharadar General Hospital	Aga Khan Road, Kharadar, Karachi	021-32510113
4	Lyari General Hospital	Tannery Road Lyari Town, Karachi	021-32529557
5	Gizri Maternity Hospital	Kehkashan, Saddar town, Karachi	021-99250869
6	Spencer Eye Hospital	Lee Market old haji camp baghdadi, Karachi	021-99215785
7	Landhi Medical complex	Near Babar Market Landhi No.2, Karachi	021-35023669
8	Sindh Ranger Hospital	North Nazimabad Block A near Matric board office. Karachi	021-36670738
9	Sindh Govt Hospital Ibrahim Haideri	Ibrahim Hyderi Bin Qasim Town, Karachi	021-35090906
10	Serfaraz Rafiqui Shaheed Employees Hospital	City Railway Station Saddar Town Karachi	021-99213085/99213086
11	Sindh Govt. Children Hospital North Nazimabad	Sector 15-A/3 North Nazimabad, Karachi	021-36994677
12	Sindh Govt. Hospital Korangi	Korangi No 5, Korangi, Karachi	021-35058720
13	Sindh Govt. Hospital Liaquatabad	Block no 10 Liaquatabad, Karachi	021-99246269
14	Sindh Govt. Hospital Lyari	Lyari Town ,karachi	021-32520673
15	Sindh Govt. Qatar Hospital	Sector 8L Orangi Town, Karachi	021-36697581
16	Sindh Govt. Saudabad Hospital	Saudabad Malir Town, Karachi	021-34504020
17	Sindh Services Hospital	M.A Jinnah Road, Karachi	021-99215789
18	K.M.C. 50 Bedded Hospital Lal Market New Karachi	Near 5-D Lal Market New Karachi	021-99216290
19	50 Bedded Sindh Govt. Hospital, Mansoor Nagar, Orangi Town.	Mansoor Nagar Orangi Town, Karachi	021-36697581
20	SG Police Hospital	Police Headquarter Garden Town, Karachi	021-99216053
21	Homeopathic Hospital Nazimabad	V/C-33 P.B.S.T ,3, Nazimabad ,Karachi behind matric board office	021-99260386
22	Kulsum Bai Valika Hospital	Kulsum Bai Valika Social Security SITE Hospital H/3 Manghopir Road SITE, Karachi	021-32570472 021-32570337
23	Civil Hospital	Opposite Allawala Market Baba-e-Urdu Road, Karachi	021-99215740
24	Institute of Infection Diseases (Leprosy Hospital)	Manghopir Gadap Town, Karachi	021-36770184
25	Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre	Rafique Shaheed Road Off Shahrah-e-Faisal, Karachi	021-99223307
26	Karachi Institute of Heart Diseases	ST-15 Block-16 Federal B. Area, Karachi	021-99246097 021-99246416
27	Ojha Institute of Chest Diseases	Gulzar-e-Hijri Suparco Road KDA Scheme-33, Karachi	021-99261472
28	Poly Clinic Civic Centre	Civic Center, Gulshan-e-Iqbal ,Karachi	021-99232408
29	Skin & Social Hygiene Centre	Opposite Reagal cinema Preedy Street Saddar, Karachi	021-99215680
30	Social Security Hospital	ST-13, Block-1, KDA Scheme No. 4, Landhi Industrial Area, Karachi	021-32570472

S.N o	Hospitals	Address	Contact Number
31	Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation	Babe Urdu Road Near Civil Hospital, Karachi	021-99215752
32	KIRAN KARACHI INSTITUTE OF RADIOTHERAPY & NUCLEAR MEDICINE	Near Safoora Goth KDA Scheme-33, Karachi 75530, Sindh, Pakistan	021-99201273
33	National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases	Rafique Shaheed Road, Karachi	021-99201276

5.1.8 Health Facilities

Town	Union Council	Health Facility Name	Type
BIN QASIM	IBRAHIM HYDERI	IBRAHIM HYDERI HOSP KARACHI	HOSPITAL
BIN QASIM	REHRI	RHC REHRI MIANI	RHC
BIN QASIM	GAGHAR	BHU HAJI AHMAD JOKHIO	BHU
BIN QASIM	LANDHI	BHU MODEL VILLAGE	BHU
BIN QASIM	CATTLE COLONY	BHU JUMO HIMAYATI	BHU
BIN QASIM	CATTLE COLONY	DISP CATTLE COLONY	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	GAGHAR	DISP GHANGHAR VILLAGE	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	GAGHAR	DISP ALLAH DIN SALAR	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	GAGHAR	DISP JAM KANDA	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	GAGHAR	DISP SHAFI GOTH	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	GAGHAR	DISP PIPRI RICE GODOWN	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	GAGHAR	DISP DODA SALAR	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	GAGHAR	DISP HAJI ESSUB GOTH	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	GAGHAR	DISP IBRAHIM JOKHIO	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	GAGHAR	DISP USMAN JOKHIO	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	IBRAHIM HYDERI	DISP ILYAS GOTH	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	IBRAHIM HYDERI	DISP CHARAN PARA	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	IBRAHIM HYDERI	DISP KATCHI PARA	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	IBRAHIM HYDERI	DISP HAJI MEHMOOD GOTH	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	IBRAHIM HYDERI	DISP HAJI PANJAYO GOTH	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	IBRAHIM HYDERI	DISP ALI AKBAR SHAH	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	IBRAHIM HYDERI	DISP ALI BROHI GOTH	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	LANDHI	DISP SALEH MOHD GOTH	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	LANDHI	DISP SHEEDI GOTH	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	LANDHI	DISP JUMMA HYMAYATI GOTH	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	LANDHI	DISP PIR SARHANDI GOTH	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	LANDHI	DISP MOOSA GOTH	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	LANDHI	DISP YOUSUF GOTH	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	LANDHI	DISP KOHI GOTH	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	LANDHI	DISP NAZIR MUHAMMAD	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	LANDHI	DISP HAJI WALI MOHAMMAD	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	LANDHI	DISP LASHARI GOTH	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	LANDHI	DISP RAZZAKABAD	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	LANDHI	DISP HASAN PANWHAR GOTH	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	LANDHI	DISP ALI MURAD GOTH	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	REHRI	DISP CHAMSHMA	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	REHRI	DISP REHRI MIANI	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	REHRI	DISP CHASHMA GOTH	DISPENSARY
BIN QASIM	REHRI	DISP LATH BASTI NO.1 & II	DISPENSARY
GADAP	MANGOPIR	LEPROSY HOSPITAL MANGHOPIR	HOSPITAL
GADAP	MANGHOPIR	RHC MANGHOPIR	RHC
GADAP	KONKAR	RHC MURAD MEMON GOTH	RHC
GADAP	THANA	RHC OLD THANA	RHC
GADAP	GADAP	BHU HUDERWAH	BHU
GADAP	GADAP	BHU RADHO GOTH	BHU
GADAP	GADAP	BHU HUSSAIN GOTH KARACHI	BHU

Town	Union Council	Health Facility Name	Type
GADAP	GUJRO	BHU LASI GOTH	BHU
GADAP	KONKAR	BHU BAKHSHA VILLAGE	BHU
GADAP	KONKAR	BHU DUMBA VILLAGE	BHU
GADAP	KONKAR	BHU DUR MUHAMMAD VILLAGE	BHU
GADAP	MOIDAN	BHU ABDULLAH GOTH	BHU
GADAP	SONGAL	BHU THAROO	BHU
GADAP	SONGAL	BHU ANGARA VILLAGE	BHU
GADAP	GADAP	DISP GADAP	DISPENSARY
GADAP	GUJRO	DISP SOHRAB GOTH	DISPENSARY
GADAP	GUJRO	DISP DHANI BUX MOIDAN	DISPENSARY
GADAP	KONKAR	DISP GHULAM HUSSAIN JOKIO	DISPENSARY
GADAP	KONKAR	DISP HAJI ABDUL KARIM GABOL GOTH	DISPENSARY
GADAP	KONKAR	DISP HASHIM JOKHIO GOTH	DISPENSARY
GADAP	KONKAR	DISP HASHIM KHASHKALI GOTH	DISPENSARY
GADAP	KONKAR	DISP JUMMA JOKIO GOTH	DISPENSARY
GADAP	KONKAR	DISP KONKAR I	DISPENSARY
GADAP	KONKAR	DISP KONKAR II	DISPENSARY
GADAP	KONKAR	DISP MAZAR KHAN JOKHIO	DISPENSARY
GADAP	KONKAR	DISP MEMON GOTH	DISPENSARY
GADAP	KONKAR	DISP SOOMAR KHANDHANI	DISPENSARY
GADAP	KONKAR	DISP JAM GOTH	DISPENSARY
GADAP	MANGOPIR	DISP ABDUL RAHIM BROHI	DISPENSARY
GADAP	MANGOPIR	DISP BALOCH GOTH MANGOPIR	DISPENSARY
GADAP	MANGOPIR	DISP RAMZAN BROHI GOTH	DISPENSARY
GADAP	MANGOPIR	DISP SHAH FAISAL MALLAH	DISPENSARY
GADAP	MANGOPIR	SGD MANGHOPIR	DISPENSARY
GADAP	MOIDAN	DISP ABDULLAH KANRO	DISPENSARY
GADAP	MOIDAN	DISP ALI BIBAK GOTH	DISPENSARY
GADAP	MOIDAN	DISP HAJI NOOR MUHAMMAD	DISPENSARY
GADAP	MOIDAN	DISP KAND JANG	DISPENSARY
GADAP	MOIDAN	DISP MEHAN BIBAK GOTH	DISPENSARY
GADAP	MOIDAN	DISP MOIDAN	DISPENSARY
GADAP	MOIDAN	DISP MEIN WASYA GOTH	DISPENSARY
GADAP	MOIDAN	DISP PATHAN GOTH	DISPENSARY
GADAP	MOIDAN	SGD PATHAN GOTH	DISPENSARY
GADAP	SONGAL	DISP ALI MUHAMMAD KHASKHILI	DISPENSARY
GADAP	SONGAL	DISP DEH SHAH MUREED	DISPENSARY
GADAP	THANO	DISP MULLA ESSA GOTH	DISPENSARY
GADAP	DARSANO CHANNO	DISP DARSANO CHANNO	DISPENSARY
GADAP	DARSANO	DISP DARYA KHAN GOTH	DISPENSARY
GADAP	DARSANO CHANNO	DISP KATORE	DISPENSARY
GADAP	DARSANO CHANNO	MCHC DARSHANA CHANNA	MCH
GADAP	DARSANO CHANNO	MCHC KATHORE	MCH
GADAP	THANO	MCHC OLD THANO	MCH
GULBERG TOWN	UC- 4	DISP STAFF CLINIC	DISPENSARY
GULBERG TOWN	UC- 6	DISP GOHARABAD	DISPENSARY
GULBERG TOWN	UC -7	F.B.AREA MATERNITY HOME BLOCK-16	MCH
GULSHAN TOWN	UC-13	BHU PEHALWAN GOTH	BHU
GULSHAN TOWN	UC-10	DISP HUSSAIN HAZARA GOTH	DISPENSARY
GULSHAN TOWN	UC-12	DISP SEETA NAGAR	DISPENSARY
GULSHAN TOWN	UC-7	DISP SHANTI NAGAR I	DISPENSARY
GULSHAN TOWN	UC-7	DISP SHANTI NAGAR II	DISPENSARY
GULSHAN TOWN	UC-3	MCHC PIR ILAHI BUKSH	MCH
JAMSHED TOWN	UC - 8	BHU LINES AREA	BHU
JAMSHED TOWN	UC-3	UHC AZAM BASTI	URBAN HEALTH CENTRE
JAMSHED TOWN	UC-4	UHC CHANESAR GOTH	URBAN HEALTH CENTRE
JAMSHED TOWN	UC-6	UHC ABYSINA LINES	URBAN HEALTH CENTRE
JAMSHED TOWN	UC-10	DISP JAMSHAD QUARTER	DISPENSARY



Town	Union Council	Health Facility Name	Type
JAMSHED TOWN	UC-10	DISP STAFF CLINIC	DISPENSARY
JAMSHED TOWN	UC-12	DISP SOLDER BAZAR	DISPENSARY
JAMSHED TOWN	UC-4	DISP MEHMOODABAD	DISPENSARY
JAMSHED TOWN	UC-7	DISP AWAMI MARKAZ	DISPENSARY
JAMSHED TOWN	UC-1	MCHC AKHTR COLONY	MCH
JAMSHED TOWN	UC-10	MCHC MUSLIMABAD	MCH
JAMSHED TOWN	UC-12	MCHC SOLDER BAZAR	MCH
JAMSHED TOWN	UC-4	MCHC MEHMOODABAD	MCH
JAMSHED TOWN	UC-6	MCHC SINDHI MUSLIM	MCH
KEMARI	KEMARI	RHC KEMARI	RHC
KEMARI	SHER SHAH	RHC SHER SHAH	RHC
KEMARI	BABA PIT	BHU BABA ISLAND	BHU
KEMARI	BABA PIT	BHU YOUNISABAD	BHU
KEMARI	MARIPUR	BHU BUDHANI	BHU
KEMARI	GAPO PAT	BHU MAWACH	BHU
KEMARI	GAPO PAT	BHU HAJI AHMED BROHI	BHU
KEMARI	GAPO PAT	MOULA DAD	DISPENSARY
KEMARI	SULTANABAD	SULTANABAD	DISPENSARY
KEMARI	KEMARI	B.E.D. DISPENSARY KIMARI	DISPENSARY
KEMARI	BABA PIT	DISP BABA ISLAND	DISPENSARY
KEMARI	MACHER COLONY	DISP MACHER COLONY	DISPENSARY
KEMARI	MARIPUR	DISP MARIPUR GRAX	DISPENSARY
KEMARI	MARIPUR	DISP MARIPUR VILLAGE	DISPENSARY
KEMARI	GAPO PAT	DISP HAJI AHMED BROHI	DISPENSARY
KEMARI	GAPO PAT	DISP DEH MOACHKO	DISPENSARY
KEMARI	GAPO PAT	DISP GOND PASS	DISPENSARY
KEMARI	GAPO PAT	DISP DEH ALLAH BANO	DISPENSARY
KEMARI	GAPO PAT	DISP LAL BUKHAR	DISPENSARY
KEMARI	KEMARI	KEMARI METARNITY HOME	MCH
KEMARI	BABA PIT	MCH CENTER BHIT ISLAND	MCH
KORANGI	KORANGI	KORANGI HOSPITAL	HOSPITAL
KORANGI	MUSTAFA TAJ	KORANGI NO. 2 1/2	BHU
KORANGI	HASRAT MOHANI	KORANGI 51-B	BHU
KORANGI	HUNDRED QUARTER	SECTOR 50-A KORANGI	BHU
KORANGI	BILAL COLONY	DISP BILAL COLONY	DISPENSARY
KORANGI	MUSTAFA TAJ	DISP KORANGI NO 1 1/2	DISPENSARY
KORANGI	KORANGI SECTOR 33	KORANGI MATERNITY HOME 2 1/2	MCH
LANDHI	MUZAFARABAD	DISP MUZAFARABAD	DISPENSARY
LANDHI	KORANGI	DISP KORANGI – 4, F AREA	DISPENSARY
LANDHI	DAWOOD CHOWRANGI	DISP DAWOOD CHALI, BALDIA	DISPENSARY
LANDHI	MOINABAD	DISP STAFF CLINIC	DISPENSARY
LANDHI	SHARIFI GOTH	DISP NAIK MUHAMMAD GOTH	DISPENSARY
LANDHI	LANDHI	DISP LANDHI	DISPENSARY
LANDHI	LANDHI	DISP LANDHI 3 ½ DISPENSARY	DISPENSARY
LANDHI	AWAMI COLONY	DISP FUTURE COLONY	DISPENSARY
LANDHI	KORANGI	LANDHI NO. 6 MATERNITY HOME	MCH
LANDHI	MUSLIMABAD	SHERPAO MATERNITY HOME	MCH
LANDHI	LANDHI	LANDHI NO. 5 ½ MATERNITY HOME BALDIA	MCH
LANDHI	AWAMI COLONY	36 B MATERNITY HOME LANDHI	MCH
LIAQUATABAD	ABBASI SHAHEED	ABBASI SHAHEED HOSPITAL	HOSPITAL
LIAQUATABAD	SHARIFABAD	SINDH,GOVERTMENT HOSPITAL LIAQUATABAD	HOSPITAL
LIAQUATABAD	RIZVIA SOCIETY	DISP DODA VILLAGE, KHAGI GROUND	DISPENSARY
LIAQUATABAD	RIZVIA SOCIETY	DISP PIRABAD DISPENSARY	DISPENSARY
LIAQUATABAD	NAZIMABAD	DISP NAZIMABAD	DISPENSARY
LIAQUATABAD	ABBASI SHAHEED	DISP NATAL COLONY	DISPENSARY
LIAQUATABAD	DAK KHANA	B-ROAD DISPENSARY	DISPENSARY
LIAQUATABAD	QASIMABAD	MAIN ROAD DISPENSARY	DISPENSARY

Town	Union Council	Health Facility Name	Type
LIAQUATABAD	SHARIFABAD	DISP GHARIBABAD	DISPENSARY
LIAQUATABAD	COMMERCIAL AREA	DISP LIAQATABAD NO 4	DISPENSARY
LIAQUATABAD	QASIMABAD	LIAQUATABAD MATERNITY HOME	MCH
LIAQUATABAD	NAZIMABAD	MCHC NAZIMABAD	MCH
LYARI	RANGIWARA	LYARI GENERAL HOSPITAL	HOSPITAL
LYARI	CHAKIWARA	CHAKIWARA	DISPENSARY
LYARI	ALLAMA IQBAL	NEW LYARI DISPENSARY	DISPENSARY
LYARI	BAGHDADI	OLD LYARI DISPENSARY	DISPENSARY
LYARI	SHAH BAIG LANE	PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTER LYARI	DISPENSARY
LYARI	BEHAR COLONY	BEHAR COLONY DISPENSARY	DISPENSARY
LYARI	RANGIWARA	SHER SHAH ROAD D1SPENSARY	DISPENSARY
LYARI	ALLAMA IQBAL	LYARI MATERNITY HOME	MCH
LYARI	BAGHDADI	MEERAN PIR MATERNITY HOME	MCH
LYARI	BEHAR COLONY	BEHAR COLONY, METERNTY HOME	MCH
LYARI	RANGIWARA	SHERSHAH ROAD, MATERNITY HOME	MCH
MALIR	SAUDABAD	SAUDABAD HOSPITAL	HOSPITAL
MALIR	KALA BOARD	BHU MALIR SHED	BHU
MALIR	SAUDABAD	SAUDABAD DISPENSARY	DISPENSARY
MALIR	JAFFER TAYYAR	DISP JAFFER TAYYAR SOCIETY	DISPENSARY
MALIR	JAFFER TAYYAR	DISP AMAR YASIR	MCH
MALIR	GHARIBABAD	DISP ADAM HINGORA	MCH
MALIR	GHARIBABAD	MATERNITY HOME KHOKRAPAR	MCH
MALIR	MODEL COLONY	MATERNITY HOME HOSPITAL, MODEL COLONY	MCH
MALIR	KALA BOARD	LIAQAT MARKET MATERNITY HOME	MCH
MALIR	GHAZI BROHI GOTH	MATERNITY HOME AASO GOTH	MCH
NEW KARACHI	ABUZAR GHAFARI	SG HOSPITAL, NEW KARACHI	HOSPITAL
NEW KARACHI	MUSTAFA COLONY	AMIR SHAHEED DISPENSARY NEW KARACHI	DISPENSARY
NEW KARACHI	GULSHAN-E-SAEED	OMAR KHAN DISPENSARY SECTOR 5-B NORTH KARACHI	DISPENSARY
NEW KARACHI	GODHRA	11-G DISPENSARY NEW KARACHI	DISPENSARY
NEW KARACHI	KALYANA	MCHC NEW KARACHI	MCH
ORANGI	BALOUCH GOTH	ORANGI TOWN HOSPITAL	HOSPITAL
ORANGI	BALOUCH GOTH	BALOUCH GOTH	BHU
ORANGI	DADA NAGAR	UHU ALI GHAR	URBAN HEALTH UNIT
ORANGI	HANIFABAD	UHC ORANGI TOWN 10	URBAN HEALTH UNIT
ORANGI	BILAL COLONY	UHC ORANGI TOWN 15	URBAN HEALTH UNIT
ORANGI	HANIFABAD	AL RAZI DISPENSARY	DISPENSARY
ORANGI	MOHAMMAD NAGAR	IBNESENA DISPENSARY	DISPENSARY
ORANGI	MADINA COLONY	SHAHEED-E-MILLAT DISPENSARY	DISPENSARY
ORANGI	MADINA COLONY	ORANGI TOWN DISPENSARY	DISPENSARY
ORANGI	BILAL COLONY	KHWAJA GHARIB NAWAZ DISPENSARY	DISPENSARY
ORANGI	MADINA COLONY	ORANGI TOWN MATERNITY HOME	MCH
SADDAR	KEHKASHAN	GIZIRI MATERNITY HOME	HOSPITAL
SADDAR	NANAK WARA	SERVICES HOSPITAL KARACHI	HOSPITAL
SADDAR	NANAK WARA	CIVIL HOSPITAL KARACHI	HOSPITAL
SADDAR	GAZDARABAD	SG POLICE HOSPITAL KARACHI	HOSPITAL
SADDAR	SADDAR	INSTITUTE OF SKIN DISEASES	HOSPITAL
SADDAR	OLD HAJI CAMP	SPENCER EYE HOSPITAL LEE MARKET	HOSPITAL
SADDAR	CITY RAILWAY COLONY	RAFIQUI SHAHEED EMPLOYEE HOSPITAL ARAM BAGH	HOSPITAL
SADDAR	GAZDARABAD	Gazdarabad Maternity & General Hospital	HOSPITAL
SADDAR	SADDAR	SOBHRAJ MATERNITY HOSPITAL	HOSPITAL
SADDAR	RAFIQUI SHAHEED	NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR CARDIO VASCULAR DISEASES	HOSPITAL
SADDAR	RAFIQUI SHAHEED	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH	HOSPITAL
SADDAR	RAFIQUI SHAHEED	JINNAH POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL CENTER	HOSPITAL
SADDAR	CLIFTON	BATH ISLAND DISPENSARY	DISPENSARY
SADDAR	GARDEN	USMANABAD FEMALE	DISPENSARY

Town	Union Council	Health Facility Name	Type
SADDAR	CITY RAILWAY COLONY	SPECIAL LEPROSY CLINIC	DISPENSARY
SADDAR	NANAK WARA	EMPLOYEES CLINIC DMC	DISPENSARY
SADDAR	GAZDARABAD	N.E.D. DISPENSARY 17	DISPENSARY
SADDAR	SADDAR	ED CLINIC SADDAR	DISPENSARY
SADDAR	SADDAR	SGD TUGULAQUE HOUSE	DISPENSARY
SADDAR	GARDEN	BADSHAHI ROAD DISPENSARY	DISPENSARY
SADDAR	SADDAR	SGD HIGH COURT KARACHI	DISPENSARY
SADDAR	SADDAR	SGD SINDH SECRETARIAT	DISPENSARY
SADDAR	CIVIL LINE	SGD CHIEF MINISTER HOUSE	DISPENSARY
SADDAR	CLIFTON	SGD DEHLI PUNJAB COLONY	DISPENSARY
SADDAR	NANAK WARA	E.A.N. MATERNITY HOME	MCH
SADDAR	CIVIL LINE	HIJRAT COLONY MATERNITY HOME	MCH
SHAH FAISAL	PAK SADAT COLONY	BHU NATHA KHAN GOTH	BHU
SHAH FAISAL	PAK SADAT COLONY	SHAH FAISAL DISPENSARY	DISPENSARY
SHAH FAISAL	DRIGH COLONY	SGD SHAH FAISAL COLONY	DISPENSARY
SHAH FAISAL	AL FALAH SOCIETY	JUMMA GOTH DISPENSARY	DISPENSARY
SHAH FAISAL	DRIGH COLONY	SHAH FAISAL MATERNITY HOME	MCH
SHAH FAISAL	MORIA KHAN GOTH	MCH CENTRE MORIA KHAN	MCH
SITE	PAK COLONY	UHU ASIF COLONY	URBAN HEALTH UNIT
SITE	PAK COLONY	UHU ASIFAABAD	URBAN HEALTH UNIT
SITE	PAK COLONY	HASRAT MOHANI DISPENSARY	DISPENSARY
SITE	OLD GOLIMAR	OLD GOLIMAR DISPENSARY	DISPENSARY
SITE	METROVILLE	ISMAIL SHAHEED DISPENSARY	DISPENSARY
SITE	FRONTIER COLONY	RASHID MINHAS DISPENSARY	DISPENSARY
SITE	QASBAH COLONY	SG- WELFARE DISPANSARY	DISPENSARY
SITE	PAK COLONY	MCHC HASRAT MOHANI	MCH
SITE	PAK COLONY	MCHC MANGHOPIR MATERNITY HOME	MCH
BALDIA	ISLAM NAGAR	UHC SAJJAN COLONY	URBAN HEALTH CENTRE
BALDIA	MUHAJIR CAMP	UHC BALDIA TOWN	URBAN HEALTH CENTRE
BALDIA	RASHEEDABAD	RASHEEDABAD DISPENSARY	DISPENSARY
BALDIA	SAEEDABAD	SAEEDABAD DISPENSARY	DISPENSARY

Source: <http://14.192.147.139/cdgk/Home/Departments/HealthDepartment/tabid/234/Default.aspx>